AMERICAN
DICTIONARY

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THE

AMERICAN DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BASED ON THE LATEST CONCLUSIONS OF THE MOST EMINENT PHILOLOGISTS

AND

COMPRISING MANY THOUSANDS OF NEW WORDS WHICH MODERN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART HAVE CALLED INTO EXISTENCE AND COMMON USAGE

Together with Pronunciations the most approved; Etymologies based on the researches of Skeat, Wedgwood, and their co-laborers; and Definitions which include new meanings sanctioned by good modern usage, and old meanings found in the works of several of the old masters of the language, but never before published in any Lexicon

COMPILED AND EDITED UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF

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PREFACE

THE acme of dictionary-making lies in the *multum-in-parvo* plan. The busy man or woman of the twentieth century demands concentration. For these busy people the editors of the "American Dictionary of the English Language" have, through the assistance of the highest orthographical scholarship, endeavored to compile in a single volume a thoroughly comprehensive book of Anglo-Saxon words. This edition has been enlarged to include over 3,000 new names, words, and technical terms, which the advance of modern science and the rapid spread of useful knowledge in the United States have made part and parcel of our popular literature and higher scholarship. To this is also added all the important old words and meanings found in the writings of the Elizabethan and Queen Anne periods. It has been found necessary to enlarge upon many words, whose full and real meaning is not adequately disclosed by a mere definition. To all definitions which do not apply in this country, the American meaning has been added. Local meanings, words, and phrases; provincialisms, both English and American, and a few slang words and phrases—all of which are instructive as showing the natural growth, and in some cases the debasement, of the pure stock of our language—are given for what they are worth, and only in such instances as are to be met with in early and recent standard works.

The etymology of each word will be found at the end of the definition of the primitive word. These etymologies will be found to differ materially from those found in other dictionaries, of even recent date. As it is only within the past twenty-five years that the etymology of English words has attained even the semblance of an exact science, these new etymologies will be found, in general, more correct than those of any preceding work. The industrious labors of Skeat, Wedgwood, and other recent authorities on En-

glish philology leave the most patient lexicographer with many open questions upon his hands. For this very sufficient reason, the editors of this dictionary announce, simply, that they have given the latest and what to them seem the most imperative conclusions of the science of English philology—a science which, through rapidly progressing, is still, on the whole, quite incomplete.

We have but to add that, in general, the aim of the editors of the "American Dictionary of the English Language" has been to give to the public a convenient lexicon which will decide all questions about words which arise in the course of general reading, and to give to the American reading public the latest, most authentic, and most complete conclusions of English philology.

TABLE OF DIVISIONS OF THE ARYAN LANGUAGES

THE English language—the offspring of the Anglo-Saxon—is one of the Low German dialects which form part of the Teutonic branch of the Indo-European or Aryan languages.

The Aryan languages may be divided into six principal branches:

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
INDIAN.	PERSIC.	CELTIC.	GRÆCO-LATIN.	TEUTONIC.	SLAVONIC.

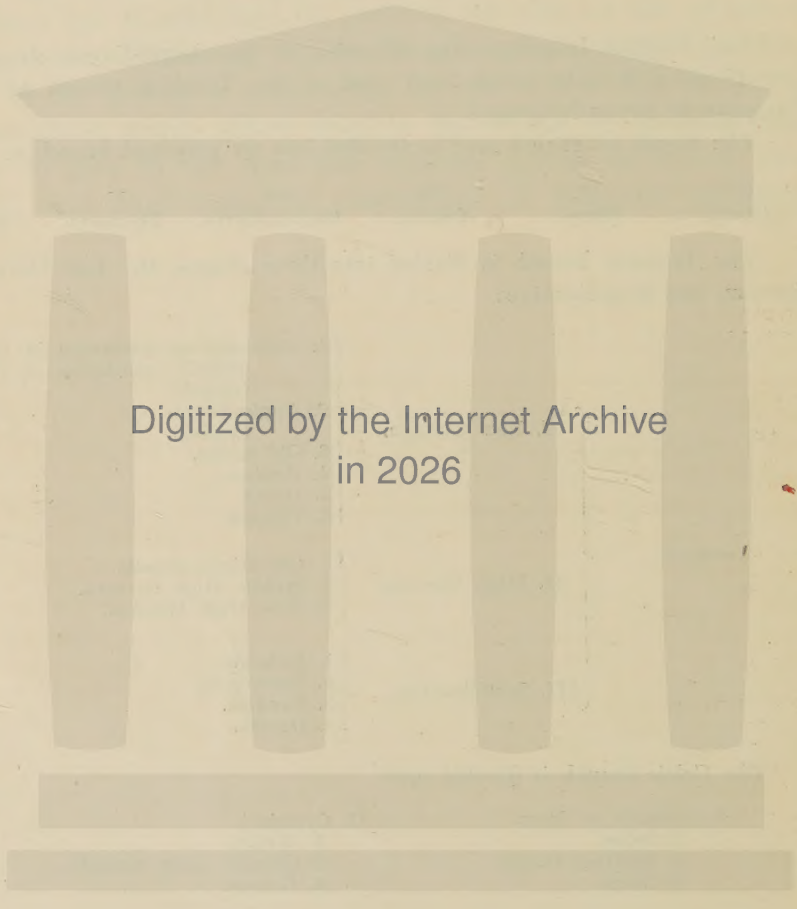
The Teutonic branch is divided into three classes, the Low German, High German, and Scandinavian:

- TEUTONIC.
  - I. Low German.
    1. Mœso-Gothic, preserved in Ulphilas's translation of the Gospels.
    2. Anglo-Saxon. English.
    3. Old Saxon.
    4. Frisian.
    5. Dutch.
    6. Flemish.
  - II. High German.
    1. Old High German.
    2. Middle High German.
    3. New High German.
  - III. Scandinavian.
    1. Icelandic.
    2. Norwegian.
    3. Swedish.
    4. Danish.

The Celtic branch is divided into:

I. Gadhelic or Erse.
1. Irish.
2. Scottish Gaelic.
3. Manx.

II. Cymric.
1. Welsh.
2. Cornish (now extinct).
3. Breton.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GRIMM'S LAW OF THE INTERCHANGE OF CONSONANT SOUNDS

The evidence that the group of languages known as the Aryan languages form a family—that is, are all sister-dialects of one common mother-tongue—consists in their grammatical forms being the same, and in their having a great many words in common. In judging whether an individual word in one of these tongues is really the same with a word in another of the tongues, we are no longer guided by mere similarity of sound; on the contrary, identity of sound is generally a presumption that a proposed etymology is wrong. Words are constantly undergoing change, and each language follows its own fashion in making those changes. Corresponding words, therefore, in the several languages must, as a rule, in the long course of ages have come to differ greatly; and these differences follow certain laws which it is possible to ascertain. Unless, then, a proposed identification accord with those laws, it is inadmissible. We are not at liberty to suppose any arbitrary omission of a letter, or substitution of one letter for another, as was the fashion in the old guessing school of etymology.

Of the laws of interchange of sounds in the Indo-European family, the most important is that known as Grimm's Law, so called after the famous German philologist who investigated it. It exhibits the relations found to exist between the consonant sounds in three groups of the Aryan languages—namely, (1) the Classical, including Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin; (2) Low German, which we may take Gothic and English as representing; (3) High German, especially Old High German, in which the Law is more consistently carried out than in modern High German.

The scope of the Law is confined to the interchanges among the following consonant sounds, which are here arranged so as to show their relations to one another:

	Sharp.	*Flat.*	*Aspirate.*
Labial	p	b	f (*v*)
Linguo-dental	t	d	th (*z*)
Guttural	k (*c*)	g	ch (*h*)

The horizontal division into three orders depends on the organ chiefly used in the utterance. The differences between the vertical series are more easily felt than described. Pronounce first *ip* and then *ib;* in the first the lips are completely closed, and the sound or voice from the larynx abruptly cut off. In the second the lips are also completely shut, but a muffled voice is continued for a moment; it is produced by the vocal chords being still kept in a state of tension,

and the breath continuing to issue through them into the cavity of the mouth for a brief space after the lips are closed. Next pronounce *if;* in this, although the voice-sound abruptly ceases, the lip-aperture is not so completely closed but that a thin stream of breath continues to escape with the sound of a whisper. Hence the name *aspirate* given to such articulations. Now, interchanges do take place between members of these vertical series—that is, one sharp takes the place of another, as in Welsh, *p*en; Gaelic, *k*in; or in Russian, *F*eodor for *Th*eodore. Such instances, however, are comparatively rare and sporadic. It is between members of the horizontal orders that interchanges chiefly take place—that is, labials with labials, dentals with dentals, etc.; and it is with these interchanges that Grimm's Law deals.

The substance of the Law may be presented in a tabular form, as follows:

(1) Classical	Sharp.	Flat.	Aspirate.
(2) Low German	Aspirate.	Sharp.	Flat.
(3) High German	Flat.	Aspirate.	Sharp.

The table may be thus read: A classical sharp labial, as *p,* is represented in Low German by the aspirate labial *f,* and in High German by the flat labial *b;* and so of the other orders.

EXAMPLES.

(A) Interchange of Labials.

Classical.	*Low German.*	*O. H. German.*
Sans., Gr., L. *p*ater	E. *f*ather, Goth. fadrs	*v*atar.
Gr. *p*teron (peteron)	E. *f*eather	*v*edar, Ger. *f*eder.
L. *p*ulex	E. *f*lea, Scot. *f*lech	*v*lo, Ger. *f*loh.
L. ra*p*ina	A.S. rea*f*, E. reave	rou*b*.
Gr. kanna*b*is	E. hem*p*	hana*f*, Ger. han*f*.
L. *f*ra (n) go	E. *b*reak, Goth. *b*rikan	*p*rechan, Ger. *b*rechen.
Gr. *ph*u, L. *f*u	E. *b*e	*p*im (I am).

(B) Interchange of Linguo-Dentals.

L. *t*enuis	E. *th*in	*d*unni, Ger. *d*ünn.
L. *t*ectum	E. *th*atch, Goth. *th*ak	*d*ach.
Gr. o*d*ont, L. *d*ent	E. *t*ooth, Goth. *t*unthus	*z*and, Ger. *z*ahn.
L. *d*ingua (=lingua)	E. *t*ongue	*z*unga.
Gr. *th*ugater	E. *d*aughter, Goth. *d*auhtar	*t*ohtar.
Gr. *th*er, L. *f*era	E. *d*eer	*t*ior.

(C) Interchange of Gutturals.

L. *c*laudus	E. *h*alt	*h*alz.
Gr. *k*ard-, L. *c*ord-	E. *h*eart	*h*erza.
L. *c*octo	E. ei*gh*t, Goth. a*h*tan	a*h*te, Ger. a*ch*t.
Gr. *g*onu	E. *k*nee	*ch*nio.
L. a*g*er	E. a*c*re, Goth. a*k*rs	a*ch*ar, Ger. a*ck*er.
Gr. *ch*en, L. anser (=*h*anser)	E. *g*oose	*k*ans, Ger. *g*ans.
L. *h*ortus	E. *g*arden, Goth. *g*ards	*k*arto, Ger. *g*arten.

It will be observed that there are a good many exceptions to the Law, especially in the case of the aspirates; the influence of adjoining letters often causes anomalies. The Law holds good oftenest in the beginning of words.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

acc ..... according.
accus ... accusative.
adj .... adjective.
adv ..... adverb.
agri .... agriculture.
alg ..... algebra.
anat .... anatomy.
arch .... architecture.
arith ... arithmetic.
astr .... astronomy.
B ..... Bible.
book-k . book-keeping.
bot ..... botany.
c ..... century.
cf ..... compare.
chem ... chemistry.
cog .... cognate.
comp ... comparative.
conj .... conjunction.
conn ... connected.
contr ... contraction.
corr .... corruption.
demons . demonstrative.
Dict .... Dictionary.
dim .... diminutive.
dub .... doubtful.
esp ..... especially.
ety .... etymology.
fem .... feminine.
fig ..... figuratively.
fol ..... followed.
fort .... fortification.
freq .... frequentative.
gen .... genitive.
geol .... geology.
geom ... geometry.
gram ... grammar.
gun .... gunnery.
her ..... heraldry.
hort ... horticulture.
inf ..... infinitive.
int ..... interjection.
inten ... intensive.
jew .... jewelry.
lit ..... literally.
mas .... masculine.
math ... mathematics.
mech ... mechanics.
med .... medicine.
mil .... military.
min .... mineralogy.
mus .... music.
myth ... mythology.
n., ns. .. noun, nouns.
nat. hist. natural history.
naut .... nautical.
neg ..... negative.
obs ..... obsolete.
opp .... opposed.
opt ..... optic.
orig .... originally.
p ..... participle.
paint ... painting.
pa.p .... past participle.
pass .... passive.
pa.t ..... past tense.
perf ... perfect.
perh ... perhaps.
pers .... person.
pfx .... prefix.
phil .... philosophy.
pl ..... plural.
poet ... poetical.
poss .... possessive.
Pr. Bk .. Book of Common Prayer.
pr.p .... present participle.
prep ... preposition.
pres .... present.
print ... printing.
priv .... privative.
prob ... probably.
pron ... pronoun.
prov .... provincial.
rhet .... rhetoric.
sfx ..... suffix.
sig ..... signifying.
sing .... singular.
superl .. superlative.
term ... termination.
Test .... Testament.
theol ... theology.
unk .... unknown.
v.i. ..... verb intransitive.
v.t. ..... verb transitive.
zool .... zoology.

Amer .. American.
Ar ..... Arabic.
A.S. .... Anglo-Saxon.
Bav .... Bavarian.
Bohem . Bohemian.
Bret .... Breton.
Celt .... Celtic.
Chal ... Chaldean.
Corn .... Cornish.
Dan .... Danish.
Dut .... Dutch.
E ..... English.
Finn ... Finnish.
Flem ... Flemish.
Fr ..... French.
Fris .... Frisian.
Gael ... Gaelic.
Ger .... German.
Goth ... Gothic.
Gr ..... Greek.
Heb .... Hebrew.
Hind ... Hindustani.
Hun ... Hungarian.
Ice ..... Icelandic.
Ir ..... Irish.
It ..... Italian.
L ..... Latin.
Lith ... Lithuanian.
M. E.... Middle English.
Mex .... Mexican.
Norm .. Norman.
Norw ... Norwegian.
O. Fr ... Old French.
O. Ger... Old German.
Pers .... Persian.
Port ... Portuguese.
Prov ... Provençal.
Rom ... Romance.
Russ ... Russian.
Sans ... Sanskrit.
Scand .. Scandinavian.
Scot .... Scottish.
Slav .... Slavonic.
Sp ..... Spanish.
Sw ..... Swedish.
Teut ... Teutonic.
Turk ... Turkish.
W ..... Welsh.

A DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A—ABEAM

A, the indefinite article, a broken-down form of AN, and used before words beginning with the sound of a consonant. [See AN.]

A, used at one time before participles, as in "She lay a dying." It is now admitted only colloquially.

ABACK, a-bak′, *adv.* (*naut.*) said of sails pressed backward against the mast by the wind—hence, TAKEN ABACK, taken by surprise.

ABACUS, ab′a-kus, *n.* a counting-frame or table: (*arch.*) a level tablet on the capital of a column.

ABAFT, a-baft′, *adv.* or *prep.*, *on* the *aft* or hind part of a ship: behind.

ABANDON, a-ban′dun, *v.t.* to give up: to desert: to yield (one's self) without restraint.

ABANDONED, a-ban′dund, *adj.* given up, as to a vice: very wicked.—*n.* ABANDONMENT, a-ban′dun-ment, act of abandoning: state of being given up.

ABASE, a-bās′, *v.t.* to cast down: to humble: to degrade.—*n.* ABASEMENT, a-bās′ment, state of humiliation.

ABASH, a-bash′, *v.t.* to confuse with shame or guilt.—*n.* ABASHMENT, a-bash′ment, confusion from shame.

ABATE, a-bāt′, *v.t.* to lessen: to mitigate. —*v.i.* to grow less.

ABATEMENT, a-bāt′ment, *n.* the act of abating: the sum or quantity abated: (*her.*) a mark of dishonor on a coat-of-arms.

ABATIS, ABATTIS, a′bat-is, *n.* (*fort.*) a rampart of trees *felled* and laid side by side, with the branches toward the enemy.

ABATTOIR, a-bat-wär′, *n.* a slaughter-house.

ABAXIAL, ab-ak′si-al, *adj.* not in the axis; specifically, in botany, applied to the embryo when out of the axis of the seed. Also ABAXILE.

ABBA, ab′a, *n.* in Chaldee and Syriac, a *father*.

ABBACY, ab′a-si, *n.* the office of an abbot.

ABBATIAL, ab-bā′shal, ABBATICAL, ab-bat′-ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to an abbey.

ABBESS, ab′es, *n.* the superior of a religious community of women. [*Fem.* of ABBOT.]

ABBEY, ab′e, *n.* a monastery of persons of either sex presided over by an abbot or abbess: the church attached to it:—*pl.* ABB′EYS. [Fr. *abbaye*—ABBA.]

ABBOT, ab′ut, *n.* the *father* or head of an abbey.—*fem.* ABB′ESS. [L. *abbas, abbatis* —ABBA.]

ABBOZZO, ab-bot′-sō, *n.* the preliminary sketch or draft outlining or suggesting the finished work, as a book, a work of art: a study. [It. *abbozzare*, to sketch.]

ABBREVIATE, ab-brē′vi-āt, *v.t.* to make *brief* or short: to abridge. [L. *abbrevio, -atum—ab*, intensive, and *brevis*, short. See BRIEF.]

ABBREVIATION, ab-brē-vi-ā′shun, *n.* a shortening: a part of a word put for the whole.

ABBREVIATOR, ab-brē′vi-āt-ur, *n.* one who abbreviates.

ABDICATE, ab′di-kāt, *v.t.* to renounce or give up (a high office).—*n.* ABDICA′TION. [L. *ab*, from or off, *dico, -atum*, to proclaim.]

ABDOMEN, ab-dō′men, *n.* the lower part of the belly. [L.]

ABDOMINAL, ab-dom′in-al, *adj.* pertaining to the abdomen.

ABDUCTION, ab-duk′shun, *n.* the carrying away, esp. of a person by fraud or force. [L. *ab*, from, *duco, ductum*, to draw.]

ABDUCTOR, ab-dukt′ur, *n.* one guilty of abduction: a muscle that draws away.

ABEAM, a-bēm′, *adv.* (*naut.*) on the beam, or in a line at right angles to a vessel's length. [Pfx. *a* (A.S. *on*, on), on, and BEAM.]

ABECEDARY, a-be-se'da-ri, *n.* a first principle or element: rudiment. "Such rudiments or abecedaries."—*Fuller.*

ABED, a-bed', *adv.* in *bed.* [Prefix *a*, on, and BED.]

ABERRANT, ab-er'ant, *adj.*, *wandering from* the right or straight path. [L. *ab*, from, *erro*, to wander.]

ABERRATION, ab-er-ā'shun, *n.* a wandering from the right path: deviation from truth or rectitude.

ABET, a-bet', *v.t.* to incite by encouragement or aid (used chiefly in a bad sense): —*pr.p.* abett'ing; *pa.p.* abett'ed.—*n.* ABETMENT, a-bet'ment. — *n.* ABETTOR, a-bet'ur. [O. Fr. *abeter*—*à* (—L. *ad*, to), and *beter*, to bait, from root of BAIT.]

ABEYANCE, a-bā'ans, *n.* a state of suspension or expectation. [Fr.—*à* (L. *ad*, to), and *bayer*, to gape in expectation, from imitative root *ba*, to gape.]

ABHOR, ab-hor', *v.t.* to shrink from with horror: to detest: to loathe:—*pr.p.* abhorr'ing; *pa.p.* abhorred'. [L. See HORROR.]

ABHORRENCE, ab-hor'ens, *n.* extreme hatred.

ABHORRENT, ab-hor'ent, *adj.* detesting: repugnant.

ABHORRING, ab-hor'ing, *n.* (*B.*) object of great hatred.

ABIDE, a-bīd', *v.t.* to *bide* or wait for: to endure: to tolerate.—*v.i.* to remain in a place, dwell, or stay:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* abōde'.—*adj.* ABIDING, continual. [A.S. *abidan*—pfx. *a*=Goth. *us*=Ger. *er*, and *bidan*, to wait.]

ABIGAIL, ab'i-gāl, *n.* a lady's maid. [From Abigail, 1 Sam. xxv.]

ABILITY, a-bil'i-ti, *n.* quality of being able: power: strength: skill: — *pl.* ABIL'ITIES, the powers of the mind. [M. E. *hability* Fr. *habileté*—L. *habilitas*—*habilis*, easily handled, fit, apt, able, from *habeo*, to have, hold. See ABLE.]

ABIOGENESIST, a-bi'ō-jen-e-sist, *n.* a believer in abiogenesis, a theory based on spontaneous generation as opposed to sexual generation; or, more explicitly, the production of life or living beings under certain physical conditions without the intervention of antecedent living forms. Also ABIOGENIST. ABIOGENY, same as ABIOGENESIS. ABIOGENETIC, *adj.* of, pertaining to, or produced by abiogenesis.

ABIRRITATE, ab-ir'ri-tāt, *v.t.* in *medicine*: to deaden, as the vital phenomena of the tissues: to debilitate. ABIRRITATIVE, ab-ir'ri-tāt-iv, *adj.* tending to abirritate.

ABJECT, ab'jekt, *adj.* *cast away*: mean; worthless. — *adv.* AB'JECTLY. [L. *abjectus*—cast away—*ab*, away, *jacio*, to throw.]

ABJECTION, ab-jek'shun, ABJECTNESS, ab'jekt-nes, *n.*, *a mean* or *low state*; baseness.

ABJURE, ab-jōōr', *v.t.* to renounce on oath or solemnly.—*n.* ABJURATION, ab-jōōr-ā'shun. [L. *ab*, from, *juro*, *-atum*, to swear.]

ABLACTATION, ab-lak-tā'shun, *n.* a weaning. [L. *ab*, from *lacto*, to suckle—*lac*, *lactis*, milk.]

ABLATIVE, ab'lat-iv, *adj.* used as a *n.* The name of the sixth case of a Latin noun. [L. *ablat'vus* — *ab*, from, *fero*, *latum*, to take; as if it indicated taking away, or privation.]

ABLAZE, a-blāz', *adv.*, *in a blaze*: on fire.

ABLE, ā'bl, *adj.* (*comp.* A'BLER; *superl.* A'BLEST), having sufficient strength, power, or means to do a thing: skillful. —*adv.* A'BLY. [See ABILITY.]

ABLEGATE, ab'leg-āt, *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church a special commissioner charged with conveying his insignia of office to a newly appointed cardinal.

ABLUTION, ab-lōō'shun, *n.* act of washing, esp. the body, preparatory to religious rites. [L. *ablutio*—*ab*, away, *luo*=*lavo*, to wash.]

ABNEGATE, ab'ne-gāt, *v.t.*, *to deny*. [L. *ab*, away, and *nego*, to deny. See NEGATION.]

ABNEGATION, ab-ne-gā'shun, *n.* denial: renunciation.

ABNORMAL, ab-nor'mal, *adj.*, *not normal* or according to rule: irregular.—*n.* ABNOR'MITY. [L. *ab*, away from, NORMAL.]

ABOARD, a-bōrd', *adv.* or *prep.*, *on board*: in a ship. [Pfx. *a*, on, and BOARD.] Used also of things on shore, as aboard a railway train, etc. [Amer.]

ABODE, a-bōd', *n.* a dwelling-place: stay. [ABIDE.]

ABODE, a-bōd', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of ABIDE.

ABOLISH, ab-ol'ish, *v.t.* to put an end to: to annul. [Fr. *abolir*—L. *aboleo*, *-itum* —*ab*, from, *olo*, *olesco*, to grow—*ab* here reverses the meaning of the simple verb.]

ABOLITION, ab-ol-ish'un, *n.* the act of abolishing.

ABOLITIONIST, ab-ol-ish'un-ist, *n.* one who seeks to abolish anything, esp. slavery.

ABOLITIONIZE, ab-ol-ish'un-īz, *v.t.* to imbue with the doctrines or principles of an abolitionist.

ABOMINABLE, ab-om'in-a-bl, *adj.* hateful, detestable.—*adv.* ABOM'INABLY.—*n.* ABOM'INABLENESS. [See ABOMINATE.]

ABOMINATE, ab-om'in-āt, *v.t.* to abhor: to detest: extremely. [L. *abominor*, *-atus*—to turn from as of bad omen. See OMEN.]

ABOMINATION, ab-om-in-ā'shun, *n.* extreme aversion: anything abominable.

ABORIGINAL, ab-o-rij'in-al, *adj.* first, primitive.

ABORIGINES, ab-o-rij'in-ēz, *n.pl.* the *original* inhabitants of a country. [L. See ORIGIN.]

ABORT, ab-ort', *v.i.* to miscarry in birth. [L. *aborior*, *abortus*—*ab*, *orior*, to rise—*ab* here reverses the meaning.]

ABORTICIDE, a-bort'i-sīd, *n.* in *obstetrics*, the destruction of a monstrous fetus in utero.

ABORTION, ab-or'shun, *n.* premature delivery: anything that does not reach maturity.

ABORTIVE, ab-ort'iv, *adj.* born untimely: unsuccessful: producing nothing: rendering abortive. (Obs.)—*adv.* ABORT'IVELY.—*n.* ABORT'IVENESS.

ABOUND, ab-ownd', *v.i.* to overflow, be in great plenty: (with *in*) to possess in plenty. [L. *abundo*, to overflow as a river, from *unda*, a wave.]

ABOUT, a-bowt', *prep.* round *on the out* side: around: here and there in: near to: concerning: engaged in.—*adv.* around: nearly: here and there.—BRING ABOUT, to cause to take place.—COME ABOUT, to take place.—GO ABOUT, to prepare to do. [A.S. *abutan—a*, on, *be*, by, *utan*, outside.]

ABOVE, a-buv', *prep.*, *on the up* side: higher than: more than.—*adv.* overhead: in a higher position, order, or power.—ABOVE ONE'S BEND, out of one's power: beyond reach. (Amer.) [A.S. *abufan—a*, on, *be*, by, *ufan*, high, upwards, which is an adv. formed from *uf* =up.]

ABOVE-BOARD, a-buv'-bōrd, *adj.* above the board or table: open.

ABRADE, ab-rād', *v.t.*, *to scrape* or *rub off*. [L. *ab*, off, *rado*, *rasum*, to scrape.]

ABRAHAMITE, ā'-bram-īt, *n.* (*eccl. hist.*) a Paulician, so-called as a member of the faith taking its name from Antioch, of the 9th century. Also one of a sect which claims to hold the faith of *Abraham* before his circumcision.

ABRASION, ab-rā'zhun, *n.* the act of rubbing off.

ABREAST, a-brest', *adv.* with the *breasts* in a line: side by side: (*naut.*) opposite to. [*a*, on, and BREAST.]

ABRIDGE, a-brij', *v.t.* to make *brief* or short: to shorten: to epitomize. [Fr. *abréger*—L. *abbreviare*. See ABBREVIATE.]

ABRIDGMENT, a-brij'ment, *n.* contraction: summary.

ABROAD, a-brawd', *adv.* on the *broad* or open space: out of doors: in another country.

ABROGATE, ab'ro-gāt, *v.t.* to repeal (a law). [L. *ab*, away, *rogo*, *-atum*, to ask; because when a law was proposed the people were "asked" (to sanction or reject it).]

ABROGATION, ab'ro-gā'shun, *n.* act of repealing.

ABROGATIVE, ab-rō'ga-tiv, *adj.* tending to abrogate: capable of abrogating or annulling.

ABRUPT, ab-rupt', *adj.* the opposite of gradual, as if *broken off*: sudden: unexpected.—*n.* an abrupt place.—*adv.* ABRUPT'LY.—*n.* ABRUPT'NESS. [L. *abruptus—ab*, off, *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break.]

ABSCESS, ab'ses, *n.* a collection of purulent matter within some tissue of the body. [L. *abscessus—abs*, away, *cedo*, *cessum*, to go, to retreat.]

ABSCOND, abs-kond', *v.i.* (*lit.*) *to hide* one's self: to quit the country in order to escape a legal process. [L. *abs*, from or away, *condo*, to hide.]

ABSENCE, abs'ens, *n.* the being away or not present: want: inattention.

ABSENT, abs'ent, *adj.*, *being away*: not present: inattentive. [L. *abs*, away from, *ens*, *entis*, being—*sum*, *esse*, to be. See ENTITY.]

ABSENT, abs-ent', *v.t.* to keep one's self away.

ABSENTEE, abs-ent-ē', *n.* one who lives away from his estate or his office.

ABSENTEEISM, abs-ent-ē'izm, *n.* the practice of a land-owner living at a distance from his estate.

ABSEY-BOOK, ab-sē-book, *n.* (that is, an *a b c* book) a primer, which sometimes included a catechism. "And then comes answer like an *absey-book*."—*Shak.*

ABSINTH, ab'sinth, *n.* spirit flavored with wormwood. [Fr.—L. *absinthium*, wormwood—Gr.]

ABSINTHIC, ab-sin'thic, *adj.* of or pertaining to absinthium or wormwood, or to an acid obtained from it.

ABSOLUTE, ab'sol-ūt, *adj.* free from limits or conditions: complete: unlimited: free from mixture: considered without reference to other things: unconditioned, unalterable: unrestricted by constitutional checks (said of a government): (*gram.*) not immediately dependent.—*adv.* AB'SOLUTELY.—*n.* AB'SOLUTENESS. [L. *absolutus*, pa.p. of *absolvo*. See ABSOLVE.]

ABSOLUTION, ab-sol-ū'shun, *n.* release from punishment: acquittal: remission of sins by a priest.

ABSOLUTISM, ab'sol-ūt-izm, *n.* a government where the ruler is without restriction.

ABSOLUTIST, ab'sōl-ūt-ist, *adj.* of or pertaining to absolutism: despotic. "All these things were odious to the old governing classes of France; their spirit was *absolutist*, ecclesiastical, and military."—*John Morley.*

ABSOLVE, ab-zolv', *v.t.*, *to loose* or set free: to pardon: to acquit; also, to finish: accomplish. (Obs.) [L. *ab*, from, *solvo*, *solutum*, to loose. See SOLVE.]

ABSORB, ab-sorb', *v.t.*, *to suck in*: to swallow up: to engage wholly. [L. *ab*, from, *sorbeo*, *sorptum*, to suck in.]

ABSORBABLE, ab-sorb'a-bl, *adj.* that may be absorbed.—*n.* ABSORBABIL'ITY.

ABSORBENT, ab-sorb'ent, *adj.* imbibing: swallowing.—*n.* that which absorbs.

ABSORPTION, ab-sorp'shun, *n.* the act of absorbing: entire occupation of mind.

ABSORPTIVE, ab-sorpt'iv, *adj.* having power to absorb.

ABSQUATULATE, ab-squat'u-lāt, *v.i.* to

run away, especially in disgrace, as from debt. (Amer.)

ABSTAIN, abs-tān', *v.i.* to *hold* or refrain *from:* also, *v.t.* to hinder: to obstruct: to debar: to cause to keep away from. "*Abstain* men from marrying."—*Milton.* [Fr. *abstenir*—L. *abs*, from, *teneo*, to hold. See TENABLE.]

ABSTEMIOUS, abs-tēm'i-us, *adj.* temperate: sparing in food, drink, or enjoyments.—*adv.* ABSTEM'IOUSLY.—*n.* ABSTEM'IOUSNESS. [L. *abstemius—abs*, from, *temetum*, strong wine.]

ABSTENTION, abs-ten'shun, *n.* a refraining.

ABSTERGENT, abs-terj'ent, *adj.* serving to cleanse.

ABSTERSION, abs-ter'shun, *n.* act of cleansing by lotions. [L. *abstergeo*, *-tersum*, to wipe away.]

ABSTINENCE, abs'tin-ens, *n.* an abstaining or refraining, especially from some indulgence.

ABSTINENT, abs'tin-ent, *adj.* abstaining from: temperate. [See ABSTAIN.]

ABSTRACT, abs-trakt', *v.t.*, *to draw away:* to separate: to purloin. [L. *abs*, away from, *traho*, *tractum*, to draw. See TRACE.]

ABSTRACT, abs'trakt, *adj.* general, as opposed to particular or individual: the opposite of *abstract* is *concrete:* a red color is an abstract notion, a red rose is a concrete notion: an abstract noun is the name of a quality apart from the thing, as redness.—*n.* summary: abridgment: essence.—*adv.* ABS'TRACTLY.—*n.* ABS'TRACTNESS. [L. *abstractus*, as if a quality common to a number of things were drawn away from the things and considered by itself.]

ABSTRACTED, abs-trakt'ed, *adj.* absent in mind.—*adv.* ABSTRACT'EDLY.—*n.* ABSTRACT'EDNESS.

ABSTRACTION, abs-trak'shun, *n.* act of abstracting: state of being abstracted: absence of mind: the operation of the mind by which certain qualities or attributes of an object are considered apart from the rest: a purloining.

ABSTRUSE, abs-trōōs', *adj.* hidden: remote from apprehension: difficult to be understood.—*adv.* ABSTRUSE'LY.—*n.* ABSTRUSE'NESS. [L. *abstrusus*, thrust away (from observation)—*trudo*, *trusum*, to thrust.]

ABSURD, ab-surd', *adj.* obviously unreasonable or false.—*adv.* ABSURD'LY. [L. *absurdus—ab*, from, *surdus*, harsh-sounding, deaf.]

ABSURDITY, ab-surd'i-ti, ABSURDNESS, ab-surd'nes, *n.*, *the quality of being absurd:* anything absurd.

ABUNDANCE, ab-und'ans, *n.* ample sufficiency: great plenty. [See ABOUND.]

ABUNDANT, ab-und'ant, *adj.* plentiful.—*adv.* ABUND'ANTLY.

ABUSE, ab-ūz', *v.t.* to use wrongly: to pervert: to revile: to violate. [L. *ab*, away (from what is right), *utor*, *usus*, to use.]

ABUSE, ab-ūs', *n.* ill use: misapplication: reproach.

ABUSIVE, ab-ūs'iv, *adj.*, *containing* or practicing *abuse.*—*adv.* ABUS'IVELY.—*n.* ABUS'IVENESS.

ABUT, a-but', *v.i.* to end: to border (on): —*pr.p.* abutt'ing; *pa.p.* abutt'ed. [Fr. *aboutir*, from *bout*, the end of anything. See BUTT, the end.]

ABUTMENT, a-but'ment, *n.* that which abuts: (*arch.*) what a limb of an arch ends or rests on.

ABYSM, a-bizm', *n.* a form of ABYSS. [O. Fr. *abysme*, from Lat. *abyssimus*, super. of *abyssus*, bottomless.]

ABYSMAL, a-bizm'al, *adj.* bottomless: unending.

ABYSS, a-bis', *n.* a *bottomless* gulf: a deep mass of water. [Gr. *abyssos*, bottomless —*a*, without, *byssos*, bottom.]

ACACIA, a-kā'shi-a, *n.* a genus of *thorny* leguminous plants with pinnate leaves. [L.—Gr. *akakia—akē*, a short point.]

ACADEMIC, ak-a-dem'ik, *n.* a Platonic philosopher: a student in a college. ACADEMICISM, ak-a-dem'i-sizm, *n.* the system or mode of teaching at an academy: an academical mannerism, as of painting. ACADEMICS, ak-a-dem'iks, *n.* the Platonic philosophy: Platonism. [See ACADEMY.]

ACADEMIC, -AL, ak-a-dem'ik-al, *adj.* of an academy.—*adv.* ACADEM'ICALLY.

ACADEMICIAN, ak-ad-em-ish'yan, *n.* member of an academy.

ACADEMY, ak-ad'em-i, *n.* (*orig.*) the school of Plato: a higher school: a society for the promotion of science or art [Gr. *Akadēmia*, the name of the garden near Athens where Plato taught.]

ACANTHUS, a-kan'thus, *n.* a prickly plant, called bear's breech or brankursine: (*arch.*) an ornament resembling its leaves used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders. [L.—Gr. *akanthos—akē*, a point, *anthos*, a flower —the *prickly* plant.]

ACCAD, ak'ad, *n.* 1, a member of one of the primitive races of Babylonia: one of the dominant race at the time to which the earliest contemporaneous records reach back. This race is believed to have belonged to the Turanian family, or to have been at any rate non-Semitic. Also written AKKAD. "The Accadi, or *Accads*, were the 'Highlanders' who had descended from the mountainous region of Elam on the east, and it was to them that the Assyrians ascribed the origin of Chaldean civilization and writing."—*A. H. Sayce.* 2, the language of this race: Accadian.

ACCADIAN, ak-kā'di-an, *adj.* belonging to the Accads or primitive inhabitants of Babylonia. Also written AKKADIAN.

ACCADIAN, ak-kā'di-an, *n.* 1, an Accad: 2, the language of the Accads, a non-

Semitic and probably Turanian speech spoken in ancient Babylonia previously to the later and better known Semitic dialect of the cuneiform inscriptions. A kindred dialect, the Sumarian, seems to have been in use at the same time in Babylonia.

ACCEDE, ak-sēd′, *v.i.* to agree or assent. [L. *accedo, accessum*, to go near to—*ad*, to, *cedo*, to go. See CEDE.]

ACCELERATE, ak-sel′er-āt, *v.t.* to increase the speed of: to hasten the progress of. [L. *accelero, -atum—ad*, to, *celer*, swift. See CELERITY.]

ACCELERATION, ak-sel-er-ā′shun, *n.* the act of hastening: increase of speed.

ACCELERATIVE, ak-sel′er-at-iv, *adj.* quickening.

ACCENT, ak′sent, *n.* modulation of the voice: stress on a syllable or word: a mark used to direct this stress: in poetry, language, words, or expressions in general. [L. *accentus*, a tone or note—*ad*, to, *cano*, to sing.]

ACCENT, ak-sent′, *v.t.* to express or note the accent.

ACCENTUAL, ak-sent′ū-al, *adj.* relating to accent.

ACCENTUATE, ak-sent′ū-at, *v.t.* to mark or pronounce with accent: to make prominent: to lay stress upon: to emphasize: to give prominence to: to mark as of importance; as, he *accentuated* the views of the party on this question.—ACCENTUATION, ak-sent-ū-ā′shun, *n.* the act of placing or of pronouncing accents.

ACCEPT, ak-sept′, *v.t.* to receive: to agree to: to promise to pay: (*B.*) to receive with favor. [L. *accipio, acceptum—ad*, to, *capio*, to take.]

ACCEPTABLE, ak-sept′a-bl, *adj., to be accepted:* pleasing: agreeable.—*adv.* ACCEPT′ABLY.

ACCEPTABLENESS, ak-sept′a-bl-nes, ACCEPTABILITY, ak-sept-a-bil′i-ti, *n., quality of being acceptable.*

ACCEPTANCE, ak-sept′ans, *n.* a favorable reception: an agreeing to terms: an accepted bill.

ACCEPTATION, ak-sept-ā′shun, *n.* a kind reception: the meaning of a word.

ACCEPTER, ak-sept′er, ACCEPTOR, ak-sept′ur, *n.* one who accepts.

ACCESS, ak-ses′, or ak′ses, *n.* liberty to come to, approach: increase. [See ACCEDE.]

ACCESSARY, ak′ses-ar-i. Same as ACCESSORY.

ACCESSIBLE, ak-ses′i-bl, *adj., that may be approached.*—*adv.* ACCESS′IBLY.—*n.* ACCESSIBIL′ITY.

ACCESSION, ak-sesh′un, *n., a coming to*: increase.

ACCESSORY, ak′ses-or-i, *adj.* additional: contributing to: aiding.—*n.* anything additional: one who aids or gives countenance to a crime.—*adj.* ACCESSŌR′IAL, relating to an accessory.

ACCIDENCE, ak′sid-ens, *n.* the part of grammar treating of the inflections of words (because these changes are "accidentals" of words and not "essentials").

ACCIDENT, ak′sid-ent, *n.* that which happens: an unforeseen or unexpected event: chance: an unessential quality or property. [L. *accido*, to fall to, to happen—*ad*, to, *cado*, to fall.]

ACCIDENTAL, ak-sid-ent′al, *adj.* happening by chance: not essential.—*n.* anything not essential.—*adv.* ACCIDENT′ALLY.

ACCIPITRAL, ak-sip′i-tral, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Accipitres or birds of prey: having the character of a bird of prey. "Of temper most *accipitral*, hawkish, aquiline, not to say vulturish."—*Carlyle.*

ACCLAIM, ak-klām′, ACCLAMATION, ak-klam-ā′shun, *n.* a shout of applause. [L. *acclamo—ad*, to, *clamo, -atum*, to shout. See CLAIM.]

ACCLAMATOR, ak-kla-mā′ter, *n.* one who expresses joy or applause by acclamation. "*Acclamators* who had filled . . . the air with 'Vive le Roy.'"—*Evelyn.*

ACCLAMATORY, ak-klam′a-tor-i, *adj.* expressing acclamation.

ACCLIMATE ak-klīm′āt, ACCLIMATIZE, ak-klīm′at-īz, *v.t.* to inure to a foreign *climate.* [Fr. *acclimater*, from *à* and *climat.* See CLIMATE.]

ACCLIMATION, ak-klīm-ā′shun, ACCLIMATATION, ak-klīm-at-ā′shun, ACCLIMATIZATION, ak-klīm-at-i-za′shun, *n.* the act of acclimatizing: the state of being acclimatized. [The first form of the word is anomalous, the second is that used in French, and the third is that most in use in English.]

ACCLINATE, ak′-klīn-āt, *a.* bending or sloping upward. [L. *acclinare*, to lean against; *ad*, to, and *clinare*, to lean.]

ACCLIVITY, ak-kliv′i-ti, *n.* a slope upwards, opp. to DECLIVITY, a slope downwards. [L. *ad*, to, *clivus*, a slope, from root of *clino*, to slope.]

ACCOLADE, ak-ol-ād′, *n.* blow over the neck or shoulder with a sword, given in conferring knighthood. [Fr.—L. *ad*, to, *collum*, neck.]

ACCOMMODATE, ak-kom′mod-āt, *v.t.* to adapt: to make suitable: to supply: to adjust. [L. *ad*, to, *commodus*, fitting. See COMMODIOUS.]

ACCOMMODATING, ak-kom′mod-āt-ing, *p.adj.* affording accommodation: obliging.

ACCOMMODATION, ak-kom-mod-ā′shun, *n.* convenience: fitness: adjustment: a loan of money.

ACCOMMODATIVE, ak-kom′mod-āt-iv, *adj.* furnishing accommodation: obliging.

ACCOMPANIMENT, ak-kum′pan-i-ment, *n.* that which accompanies: instrumental music along with a song.

ACCOMPANIST, ak-kum′pan-ist, *n.* one who accompanies a singer on an instrument.

ACCOMPANY, ak-kum′pan-i, *v.t.* to keep

company with: to attend. [Fr. *accompagner*. See COMPANY.]

ACCOMPLICE, ak-kom'plis, *n.* an associate, esp. in crime. [L. *ad*, to, *complex*, *-icis*, joined.]

ACCOMPLISH, ak-kom'plish, *v.t.* to complete: to effect: to fulfill: to equip. [Fr. *accomplir*—L. *ad*, to, *compleo*, *-plere*, to fill up. See COMPLETE.]

ACCOMPLISHABLE, ak-kom'plish-a-bl, *adj.* that may be accomplished.

ACCOMPLISHED, ak-kom'plisht, *adj.* complete in acquirements: especially graceful acquirements: polished.

ACCOMPLISHMENT, ak-kom'plish-ment, *n.* completion: **ornamental acquirement.**

ACCORD, ak-kord', *v.i.* to agree: to be in correspondence.—*v.t.* to grant. [Fr. *accorder*—L. *ad*, to, *cor*, *cordis*, **the heart.**]

ACCORD, ak-kord', *n.* agreement: **harmony: (with *own*) spontaneous motion.**

ACCORDANCE, ak-kord'ans, *n.* agreement: conformity.

ACCORDANT, ak-kord'ant, *adj.* agreeing: corresponding.

ACCORDING, ak-kord'ing, *p.adj.* in accordance: agreeing.—ACCORDING AS, an adverbial phrase=in proportion.—ACCORDING TO, a prepositional phrase=in accordance with or agreeably to.

ACCORDINGLY, ak-kord'ing-li, *adv.* in agreement (with what precedes).

ACCORDION, ak-kord'ion, *n.* a small keyed musical instrument with bellows. [From ACCORD.]

ACCOST, ak-kost', *v.t.* to speak first to: to address. [Fr. *accoster*—L. *ad*, to, *costa*, a side.]

ACCOSTABLE, ak-kost'a-bl, *adj.* easy of access: affable.

ACCOUCHEMENT, ak-kōōch'mong, *n.* delivery in child-*bed*. [Fr. *à*, and *couche*, a bed. See COUCH.]

ACCOUCHEUR, ak-kōō-sher', *n.* a man who assists women in childbirth.—*fem.* ACCOUCHEUSE, ak-kōō-shez'. [Fr.]

ACCOUNT, ak-kownt', *v.t.* to reckon: to judge, value.—*v.i.* (with *for*) to give a reason. [O. Fr. *accomter*—L. *ad*, to, *computare*, to reckon. See COMPUTE, COUNT.]

ACCOUNT, ak-kownt', *n.* a counting: statement: value: sake.

ACCOUNTABLE, ak-kownt'a-bl, *adj.* liable to account: responsible.—*adv.* ACCOUNT'ABLY.

ACCOUNTABLENESS, ak-kownt'a-bl-nes, ACCOUNTABILITY, ak-kownt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* liability to give account.

ACCOUNTANT, ak-kownt'ant, *n.* one who keeps or is skilled in accounts.

ACCOUNTANTSHIP, ak-kownt'ant-ship, *n.* the employment of an accountant.

ACCOUTRE, ak-kōō'ter, *v.t.* to dress or equip (esp. a warrior):—*pr.p.* accou'tring; *pa.p.* accou'tred. [Fr. *accoutrer*—of doubtful origin.]

ACCOUTREMENTS, ak-kōō'ter-ments, *n.pl.* dress: military equipments.

ACCREDIT, ak-kred'it, *v.t.* to give credit, authority, or honor to. [Fr. *accréditer*—L. *ad*, to, *credo*, *-itum*, to trust. See CREDIT.]

ACCREMENTITIAL, ak-krē-men-ti'shal, *adj.* in *physiol.* of or pertaining to the process of accrementition.

ACCREMENTITION, ak-krē-men-ti'shon, *n.* in *physiol.* the process of producing or developing a new individual by the growth, extension, and separation of a part of the parent: gemmation.

ACCRESCENCE, ak-kres'ens, *n.* gradual growth or increase.

ACCRESCENT, ak-kres'ent, *adj.*, *growing:* increasing. [L. *ad*, in addition, *cresco*, to grow.]

ACCRETION, ak-krē'shun, *n.* a growing to: increase.

ACCRUE, ak-krōō', *v.i.* to spring, come. [Fr. *acroître*, pa.p. *accru*—L. *ad*, to, *cresco*, to grow.]

ACCULTURATION, ak-kul-tur-ā-shun, *n.* (*ethnol.*) the approximate equality of one human race or tribe to another in the arts, culture, etc., as the result of contact. [L. *ac* (for *ad*, to) and *cultura*, culture.]

ACCUMBENT, ak-kumb'ent, *adj.*, *lying down* or reclining on a couch. [L. *ad*, to, *cumbo*, to lie.]

ACCUMULATE, ak-kūm'ūl-āt, *v.t.*, *to heap* or pile up: to amass.—*v.i.* to increase greatly. [L.—*ad*, to, *cumulus*, a heap.]

ACCUMULATION, ak-kūm-ūl-ā'shun, *n.* a heaping up: a heap, mass, or pile.

ACCUMULATIVE, ak-kūm'ūl-āt-iv, *adj.* heaping up.

ACCUMULATOR, ak-kūm'ūl-āt-ur, *n.* one who accumulates: in *elect.* same as *Condenser*. The name is now especially applied to a kind of battery devised by M. Camille Faure, by means of which electric energy can be stored and rendered portable. Each battery forms a cylindrical leaden vessel, containing alternate sheets of metallic lead and minium wrapped in felt and rolled into a spiral wetted with acidulated water. On being charged with electricity the energy may be stored till required for use.

ACCURACY, ak'kūr-a-si, *n.* correctness; exactness.

ACCURATE, ak'kūr-āt, *adj.* done *with care:* exact. — *adv.* AC'CURATELY.—*n.* -NESS. [L. *ad*, to, *cura*, care.]

ACCURSED, ak-kurs'ed, *adj.* subjected to a curse: doomed: extremely wicked. [L. *ad*, and CURSE.]

ACCUSABLE, ak-kūz'a-bl, *adj.* that may be accused.

ACCUSATION, ak-kūz-ā'shun, *n.* the act of accusing: the charge brought against any one.

ACCUSATIVE, ak-kūz'a-tiv, *adj.* accusing, —*n.* (*gram.*) the case of a noun on which the action of a verb falls (in English, the objective).

ACCUSATORY, ak-kūz'a-tor-i, *adj.* containing accusation.

ACCUSE, ak-kūz', *v.t.* to bring a charge against: to blame: to indicate: to evince: to show: to manifest. "Amphialus answered . . . with such excusing himself that more and more *accused* his love to Philoclea."—*Sir P. Sidney.* [L. *accuso*—*ad*, to, *causa*, cause.]

ACCUSER, ak-kūz'er, *n.* one who accuses or brings a charge against another.

ACCUSTOM, ak-kus'tum, *v.t.* to make familiar *by custom:* to habituate. [Fr. *accoutumer*. See CUSTOM.]

ACCUSTOMED, ak-kus'tumd, *p.adj.* usual: frequent: habituated.

ACE, ās, *n.* the *one* of cards and dice. [Fr.—L. *as*, unity—*as*, Tarentine Doric form of Gr. *heis*, one.]

ACEDIA, a-sē'-dē-a, *n.* laziness: (*med.*) apathy and melancholy affecting inmates of monasteries, etc.

ACERBITY, as-er'bi-ti, *n.* bitterness: sourness: harshness: severity. [L. *acerbus*, harsh to the taste—*acer*, sharp—root, *ak*, sharp.]

ACETATE, as'et-āt, *n.* a salt of acetic acid which is the sour principle in vinegar.

ACETIC, as-et'ik, *adj.*, *of vinegar:* sour. [L. *acetum*, vinegar—*aceo*, to be sour.]

ACETOUS, as-ē'tus, *adj.* sour.

ACETYLENE, ā-set'i-lēn, *n.* A hydro-carbon gas, C_4H_4, used for illuminating. It yields an extremely brilliant light. Made by wetting calcium carbide.

ACHE, āk, *n.* a continued pain.—*v.i.* to be in continued pain:—*pr.p.* āch'ing: *pa.p.* āched'. [A.S. *ece*, *æce:* M.E. *ake.*]

À CHEVAL, a-she-val', (*mil.*) the position of an army when its wings are separated by a river or road. [Fr. Lit. on horseback, astride.]

ACHIEVABLE, a-chēv'a-bl, *adj.* that may be achieved.

ACHIEVE, a-chēv', *v.t.*, *to bring to a head* or end: to perform: to accomplish: to gain, win. [Fr. *achever*—*chef*, the head. See CHIEF.]

ACHIEVEMENT, a-chēv'ment, *n.* a performance: an exploit: an escutcheon.

ACHROMATIC, a-krōm-at'ik, *adj.* transmitting light *without color*, as a lens. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *chrōma*, color.]

ACHROMATISM, a-krōm'at-izm, *n.* the state of being achromatic.

ACICULAR, as-ik'ū-lar, *adj.*, *needle-shaped:* slender and sharp-pointed. [L. *acicula*, dim. of *acus*, a needle—root *ak*, sharp.]

ACID, as'id, *adj.*, *sharp:* sour.—*n.* a sour substance: (*chem.*) one of a class of substances, usually sour, which turn vegetable dyes to red, and combine with alkalies, metallic oxides, etc., to form salts. [L. *aceo*, to be sour—root *ak*, sharp.]

ACIDIFIABLE, as-id'i-fī-a-bl, *adj.* capable of being converted into an acid.—*n.* ACIDIFICA'TION.

ACIDIFIC, as-id-if'ik, *adj.* producing acidity or an acid: acidifying.

ACIDIFY, as-id'i-fī, *v.t.*, *to make acid:* to convert into an acid:—*pr.p.* acid'ifying; *pa.p.* acid'ified. [L. *acidus*, sour, and *facio*, to make.]

ACIDITY, as-id'i-ti, ACIDNESS, as'id-nes, *n.* the quality of being acid or sour.

ACIDULATE, as-id'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to make slightly acid.

ACIDULENT, a-sid'ū-lent, *adj.* being somewhat acid or sour: cross: tart: peevish. "Anxious *acidulent* face."—*Carlyle.*

ACIDULOUS, as-id'u-lus, *adj.* slightly sour: subacid: containing carbonic acid, as mineral waters. [L. *acidulus*, dim. of *acidus*, sour. See ACID.]

ACIERAGE, ā'sē-er-āj, *n.* [Fr. *acier*, steel.] A process by which an engraved copper-plate or an electrotype from an engraved plate of steel or copper has a film of iron deposited over its surface by electricity, in order to protect the engraving from wear in printing. By this means an electrotype of a fine engraving which, if printed directly from the copper, would not yield 500 good impressions, can be made to yield 3,000 or more. Whenever the film of iron becomes so worn as to reveal any part of the copper underneath, it is removed and a fresh coating deposited; and in this way as many as 30,000 good impressions have been printed from the electrotype of a finely-engraved plate.

ACKNOWLEDGE, ak-nol'ej, *v.t.* to own a *knowledge* of: to admit: to own: to confess. [Pfx. *a* (—A.S. *on*, on), and KNOWLEDGE.] ACKNOWLEDGE THE CORN, to acknowledge or confess a charge or imputation. (Amer.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, ak-nol'ej-ment, *n.* recognition: admission: confession: thanks: a receipt.

ACME, ak'mē, *n.* the top or highest *point:* the crisis, as of a disease. [Gr. *Akmē*—*akē*, a point.]

ACNE, ak'nē, *n.* a small pimple on the face. [Gr.]

ACOLYTE, ak'o-līt, ACOLYTH, ak'o-lith, *n.* an inferior church officer. [Gr. *akolouthos*, an attendant.]

ACONITE, ak'o-nīt, *n.* the plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood: poison. [L. *aconitum*—Gr. *akoniton.*]

ACORN, ā'korn, *n.* the seed or fruit of the oak.—*adj.* A'CORNED. [A.S. *æcern* came to be spelled *ac-cern*, *acorn*, from supposing it compounded of *oak* and *kern* or *corn*, seed: *æcern* may be the dim. of *âc*, oak, as Ger. *eichel*, is of *eiche;* but it is more probably derived from *acer* or *aker*, a field (see ACRE), and meant primarily "the fruit of the field." (Skeat).]

ACOTYLEDON, a-kot-i-lē'dun, *n.* a plant *without* distinct *cotyledons* or seed-lobes. —*adj.* ACOTYLE'DONOUS. [Gr. *a*, neg., and *kotylēdōn.* See COTYLEDON.]

ACOUSTIC, a-kowst'ik, *adj.* pertaining to

the sense *of hearing* or to the theory of sounds. [Gr. *akoustikos—akouō*, to hear.]

ACOUSTICS, a-kowst'iks, *n.* the science of sound.

ACOUSTICALLY, a-kous'tik-al-li, *adv.* in relation to or in a manner adapted to acoustics. *Prof. Tyndall.*

ACQUAINT, ak-kwānt, *v.t.* to make or let one to know: to inform.—*p.adj.* ACQUAINT'ED. [O. Fr. *accointer*, Low L. *accognitare*—L. *ad*, to, *cognitus*, known.]

ACQUAINTANCE, ak-kwānt'ans, *n.* familiar knowledge: a person whom we know.—ACQUAINT'ANCESHIP, *n.* familiar knowledge.

ACQUIESCE, ak-kwi-es', *v.i.*, *to rest* satisfied or without making opposition: to assent. [L. *acquiesco—ad*, and *quies*, rest.]

ACQUIESCENCE, ak-kwi-es'ens, *n.* quiet assent or submission.

ACQUIESCENT, ak-kwi-es'ent, *adj.* resting satisfied: easy: submissive.

ACQUIRABLE, ak-kwīr'a-bl, *adj.* that may be acquired.

ACQUIRE, ak-kwīr', *v.t.* to gain: to attain to. [L. *acquiro*, *-quisitum—ad*, to, and *quæro*, to seek—as if, to get *to* something *sought*.]

ACQUIREMENT, ak-kwīr'ment, *n.* something learned or got by effort, and not a gift of nature.

ACQUISITION, ak-kwiz-ish'un, *n.* the act of acquiring: that which is acquired.

ACQUISITIVE, ak-kwiz'it-iv, *adj.* desirous to acquire.—*n.* ACQUIS'ITIVENESS. ACQUIST, ak-kwist', *n.* acquisition (Obs.).

ACQUIT, ak-kwit', *v.t.* to free: to release: to declare innocent:—*pr.p.* acquitt'ing; *pa.p.* acquitt'ed. [Fr. *acquitter*—L. *ad*, *quiet-*, rest—to give *rest* from an accusation. See QUIT.]

ACQUITTAL, ak-kwit'al, *n.* a judicial discharge from an accusation.

ACQUITTANCE, ak-kwit'ans, *n.* a discharge from an obligation or debt: a receipt.

ACRE, ā'ker, *n.* a measure of land containing 4,840 sq. yards. [A.S. *æcer*, Ger. *acker*, L. *ager*, Gr. *agros*, Sans. *ajra*, a field.]

ACREAGE, ā'ker-aj, *n.* the number of acres in a piece of land.

ACRED, ā'kerd, *adj.* possessing acres or land.

ACRID, ak'rid, *adj.* biting to the taste: pungent: bitter. [L. *acer*, *acris*, sharp—root *ak*, sharp.]

ACRIDITY, a-krid'i-ti, ACRIDNESS, ak'rid-nes, *n.* quality of being acrid: a sharp, bitter taste.

ACRIMONIOUS, ak-ri-mōn'i-us, *adj.* sharp, bitter.

ACRIMONY, ak'ri-mun-i, *n.* bitterness of feeling or language. [L. *acrimonia—acer*, sharp.]

ACROBAT, ak'ro-bat, *n.* a rope-dancer: a tumbler: a vaulter.—*adj.* ACROBAT'IC. [Gr. *akrobateō*, to walk on tiptoe. Of or pertaining to an acrobat or his performance; as, *acrobatic* feats: *acrobatic* entertainments: *akron*, the top, and *bainō*, to go.]

ACROGEN, ak'ro-jen, *n.* a plant that *grows at the top* chiefly, as a tree-fern.—*adj.* ACROG'ENOUS. [Gr. *akron*, extremity, top, *gen-*, to generate.]

ACROLOGY, a-krol'-ō-ji, *n.* a picture, character, or hieroglyph denoting the name of an object; applied especially in a phonetic sense, the picture expressing the sound, as in phonetic spelling. [Gr.]

ACROPOLIS, a-kro'pol-is, *n.* a citadel, esp. that of Athens. [Gr. *akropolis—akros*, the highest, *polis*, a city.]

ACROSS, a-kros', *prep.* or *adv.*, *cross*-wise: from side to side. [Pfx. *a* (—A.S. *on*, on), and CROSS.]

ACROSTIC, a-kro'stik, *n.* a poem of which, if the first or the last letter of each line be taken in succession, they will spell a name or a sentence. [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, a line.]

ACROSTICHUM, a-kros'-ti-kum, *n.* (*bot.*) a tropical genus of large ferns found in Florida.

ACROTISM, ak'rō-tizm, *n.* in *med.* an absence or weakness of the pulse. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *krotōs*, a beating.]

ACT, akt, *v.i.* to exert force or influence: to produce an effect: to behave one's self.—*v.t.* to perform: to imitate or play the part of.—*n.* something done or doing: an exploit: a law: a part of a play. [L. *ago*, *actum*, Gr. *agō*, to put in motion, Sans. *aj*, to drive.]

ACTABLE, akt'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being acted or performed: practically possible. "Is naked truth *actable* in true life?" —*Tennyson.*

ACTING, akt'ing, *n.* action: act of performing an assumed or a dramatic part.

ACTINISM, ak'tin-izm, *n.* the chemical force of the sun's *rays*, as distinct from light and heat. [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray.]

ACTIAN, ak'shi-an, *a.* of or pertaining to the games instituted by Augustus at *Actium*, Greece; hence ACTIAN GAMES.

ACTINOLOGY, ak-ti-nol'-ō-ji, *n.* that branch of science which investigates the power of sunlight to cause chemical action. [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray, and *logos*, a discourse.]

ACTINOPHOROUS, ak-ti-nof'or-us, *adj.* having ray-like spines. [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray, and *pherō*, I carry.]

ACTION, ak'shun, *n.* a state of acting: a deed: operation: gesture: a battle: a lawsuit.

ACTIONABLE, ak'shun-a-bl, *adj.* liable to a lawsuit.

ACTIONLESS, ak'shon-les, *adj.* unfit to be made the subject of a legal action: not actionable.

ACTIVE, akt'iv, *adj.* that acts: busy: nimble: (*gram.*) transitive.—*adv.* ACT'IVELY.—*ns.* ACTIV'ITY, ACT'IVENESS.

ACTOR, akt'ur, *n.* one who acts: a stage-player.

ACTRESS, akt'res, *n.* a female stage-player.

ACTUAL, akt'ū-al, *adj.* real: existing in fact and now, as opp. to an imaginary or past state of things.—*adv.* ACT'UALLY.—*n.* ACTUAL'ITY.

ACTUAL, ak'tū-al, *n.* something actual or real. "Not . . . *actuals*, but only Egyptian budget estimates."—*Fort. Rev.*

ACTUALIST, ak'tū-al-ist, *n.* one who deals with actualities: opposed to *idealist*. *Grote.*

ACTUALIZE, akt'ū-al-īz, *v.t.* to make actual.

ACTUARY, akt'ū-ar-i, *n.* a registrar or clerk: one who makes the calculations connected with an insurance office. [L. *actuarius* (*scriba*), an amanuensis, a clerk.]

ACTUATE, akt'ū-āt, *v.t.* to put into or incite to *action:* to influence. [L. *actus*, action. See ACT.]

ACTURIENCE, ak-tū'ri-ens, *n.* a desire for action. *Grote.* (Rare.) [From *act*, and *urio*, the termination of Latin desiderative verbs.]

ACUMEN, ak-ū'men, *n.*, *sharpness:* quickness of perception: penetration. [L. See ACUTE.]

ACUPRESS, ak'ū-pres, *v.t.* in *surg.* to stop hemorrhage in by means of acupressure.

ACUPRESSURE, ak-ū-presh'ūr, *n.* a mode of arresting hemorrhage from cut arteries, by inserting a *needle* into the flesh so as *to press* upon the mouth of the artery. [L. *acus*, a needle, and PRESSURE.]

ACUPUNCTURE, ak-ū-pungkt'ūr, *n.* an operation for relieving pain by *puncturing* the flesh *with needles*. [L. *acus*, a needle, and PUNCTURE.]

ACUTE, ak-ūt', *adj.*, *sharp*-pointed: keen: opp. of dull: shrewd: shrill.—*adv.* ACUTELY, ak-ūt'li.—*n.* ACUTE'NESS.—ACUTE ANGLE, an angle less than a right angle.—ACUTE DISEASE, one violent and rapid, as opp. to CHRONIC. [L. *acutus*, pa.p. of *acuo*, to sharpen, from root *ak*, sharp.]

AD. or **ADV.**, *n.* abbreviation of advertisement. (Amer.)

ADAGE, ad'āj, *n.* an old *saying:* a proverb. [L. *adagium*, from *ad*, to, and root of *aio*, to say.]

ADAMANT, ad'a-mant, *n.* a very hard stone: the diamond. [L. and Gr. *adamas*, *-antos—a*, neg., and *damaō*, to break, to tame. See TAME.]

ADAMANTINE, ad-a-man'tin, *adj.* made of or like adamant: that cannot be broken or penetrated. Also ADAMANTEAN. (Obs.)

ADAMANTOID, ad-a-mant'oid, *n.* a crystal characterized by being bounded by forty-eight equal triangles. [Gr. *adamos*, the diamond, and *eidos*, resemblance.]

ADAPT, ad-apt', *v.t.*, *to make apt* or fit: to accommodate. [Fr., L. *adaptare—ad*, to, and *apto*, to fit.]

ADAPTABLE, ad-apt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be adapted.—*n.* ADAPTABIL'ITY.

ADAPTATION, ad-apt-ā'shun, *n.* the act of making suitable: fitness.

ADAYS, a-dāz', *adv.* nowadays: at the present time. [Pfx. *a*, on, and DAYS.]

ADD, ad, *v.t.* to put (one thing) to (another): to sum up: with *to*, to increase. [L.—*addo—ad*, to, *do*, to put.]

ADDENDUM, ad-den'dum, *n.*, *a thing to be added:* an appendix.—*pl.* ADDEN'DA. [L. See ADD.]

ADDER, ad'er, *n.* a kind of serpent. [A. S. *nædre;* Ger. *atter* is for *natter*. *An adder* came by mistake into use for *a nadder;* the reverse mistake is *a newt* for *an ewt* or *eft*.]

ADDICT, ad-dikt', *v.t.* to give (one's self) up to (generally in a bad sense). [L. *addico*, *addictum—ad*, to, *dico*, to declare.]

ADDICTED, ad-dikt'ed, *adj.* given up to.—*ns.* ADDICT'EDNESS, ADDIC'TION.

ADDITION, ad-dish'un, *n.* the act of adding: the thing added: the rule in arithmetic for adding numbers together: title, honor.

ADDITIONAL, ad-dish'un-al, *adj.* that is added.

ADDLE, ad'dl, ADDLED, ad'dld, *adj.*, *diseased:* putrid: barren, empty.—ADDLE-HEADED, ADDLE-PATED, having a head or pate with addled brains. [A.S. *adl*, disease, orig. inflammation, from *ad*, a burning; akin to Lat. *æstus*, a glowing heat; Gr. *aithos*, a burning.]

ADDRESS, ad-dres', *v.t.* to direct: to speak or write to: to court: to direct in writing.—*n.* a formal communication in writing: a speech: manners: dexterity: direction of a letter:—*pl.* ADDRESS'ES, attentions of a lover. TO ADDRESS ONE'S SELF TO A TASK, to set about it. [Fr. *adresser* See DRESS, DIRECT.]

ADDUCE, ad-dūs', *v.t.* to bring forward: to cite or quote. [L. *adduco—ad*, to, and *duco*, to bring.]

ADDUCIBLE, ad-dūs'i-bl, *adj.* that may be adduced.

ADDUCTOR, ad-dukt'ur, *n.* a muscle which draws one part towards another. [See ABDUCTOR.]

ADEEM, a-dem', *v.t.* in *law*, to withdraw, revoke, or take away, as a grant, a legacy, or the like. [L. *adimo*, to take away.]

ADEEP, a-dēp', *adv.* deeply. "We shout so *adeep* down creation's profound."—*E. B. Browning.* (Rare.)

ADENOPHOROUS, ad-e-nof'or-us, *adj.* in *zool.* and *bot.* bearing glands. [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, and *pherō*, to bear.]

ADEPT, ad-ept' or ad'ept, *adj.* completely skilled.—*n.* a proficient. [L. *adeptus* (*artem*), having attained (an art), *pa.p.*

of *adipiscor*, to attain—*ad*, to, and *apiscor*, Sans. *ap*, to attain.]

ADEQUATE, ad'e-kwāt, *adj.*, *equal to*: proportionate: sufficient.—*adv.* AD'EQUATELY. [L. *adæquatus*, made equal—*ad*, to, and *æquus*, equal.]

ADEQUATENESS, ad'e-kwāt-nes, ADEQUACY, ad'e-kwa-si, *n.* state of being adequate: sufficiency.

ADHERE, ad-hēr', *v.i.*, *to stick to*: to remain fixed or attached. [L. *ad*, to, *hæreo*, *hæsum*, to stick.]

ADHERENCE, ad-hēr'ens, *n.* state of adhering: steady attachment.

ADHERENT, ad-hēr'ent, *adj.* sticking to.—*n.* one who adheres: a follower: a partisan.

ADHESION, ad-hē'zhun, *n.* the act of adhering or sticking to: steady attachment. [See ADHERE.]

ADHESIVE, ad-hēs'iv, *adj.* sticky: apt to adhere.—*adv.* ADHES'IVELY.—*n.* ADHES'IVENESS.

ADIAPHORIST, ad-i-af'ō-rist, *n.* a follower of Melanchthon in the sixteenth century, who maintained that, in matters indifferent, charity was to be preferred to uniformity, and that obedience was due to the imperial power. The Adiaphorists also accepted the interim of Charles V. [See INTERIM, 2.] [Gr. *adiaphora*, indifferent or non-essential things.]

ADIAPHORISTIC, ad-i-af-ō-ris'tik, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Adiaphorists, or to the controversies between the followers of Luther and Melanchthon.

ADIOS, ä-de-ōse', *int.* good-by: adieu: farewell. [Used principally among Spanish-speaking people, but since the Spanish-American War the term has become widely used in the U. S.—Sp. for L. *ad*, to, and *deus*, god.]

ADIEU, a-dū', *adv.* (I commend you) *to God*: farewell.—*n.* a farewell. [Fr. *à Dieu*, to God.]

ADIPOSE, ad'i-pōz, *adj.* fatty. [L. *adeps*, *adipis*, soft fat.]

ADIPSOUS, a-dip'sus, *adj.* tending to quench thirst, as certain fruits. [Gr. priv. *a*, and *dipsa*, thirst.]

ADIT, ad'it, *n.* an opening or passage, esp. into a mine. [L. *aditus*—*ad*, to, *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

ADJACENT, ad-jās'ent, *adj.*, *lying near to*: contiguous.—*n.* ADJACENCY, ad-jās'en-si.—*adv.* ADJAC'ENTLY. [L. *ad*, to, *jaceo*, to lie.]

ADJECTIVE, ad'jekt-iv, *n.* a word *added to* a noun, to qualify it, or, rather perhaps, that *adds* some property to a noun.—*adv.* AD'JECTIVELY.—*adj.* ADJECTĪV'AL. [L. *adjectivum* (*nomen*), an added (noun)—*adjicio*, *-jectum*, to throw to, to add—*ad*, to, *jacio*, to throw.]

ADJOIN, ad-join', *v.i.* to lie next to. [See JOIN.]

ADJOINING, ad-join'ing, *adj.* joining to: near: adjacent.

ADJOURN, ad-jurn', *v.t.* to put off *to* another *day*: to postpone. [Fr. *ajourner*—*ad*, to, and *jour*, day. See JOURNAL.]

ADJOURNMENT, ad-jurn'ment, *n.* the act of adjourning: the interval it causes.

ADJUDGE, ad-juj', *v.t.* to decide. [See JUDGE.]

ADJUDICATE, ad-jōō'di-kāt, *v.i.* to pronounce judgment.—*ns.* ADJU'DICA'TION, ADJU'DICATOR. [See JUDGE.]

ADJUNCT, ad'junkt, *adj.*, *joined* or added *to*.—*n.* the thing joined or added. [L. See JOIN.]

ADJUNCTIVE, ad-junkt'iv, *adj.* joining.—ADJUNCTIVELY, ad-junkt'iv-li, ADJUNCTLY, ad-junkt'li, *adv.* in connection with.

ADJURATION, ad-jōōr-ā'shun, *n.* the act of adjuring: the charge or oath used in adjuring.

ADJURE, ad-jōōr', *v.t.* to charge *on oath* or solemnly. [L.—*ad*, to, *juro*, *-atum*, to swear.]

ADJUST, ad-just', *v.t.* to arrange properly: to regulate: to settle. [O. Fr. *ajouster*, Low L. *adjuxtare*, to put side by side—L. *juxta*, near: from root *jug*, seen in L. *jungo*, to join, E. YOKE.]

ADJUSTMENT, ad-just'ment, *n.* arrangement.

ADJUTANCY, ad'joot-ans-i, *n.* the office of an adjutant: assistance.

ADJUTANT, ad'joot-ant, *n.* an officer who *assists* the commanding officer of a garrison or regiment: a large species of stork or crane found in India.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL, an officer who performs similar duties for the general of an army. [L. *adjuto=adjuvo—ad*, to, *juvo*, to assist.]

ADJUTATOR, ad'jū-tā-ter, *n.* [L. *adjuto*, to assist. See AGITATOR, 2.]

ADMEASUREMENT, ad-mezh'ūr-ment, *n.* the same as measurement.

ADMINISTER, ad-min'is-ter, *v.t.* to act as server or minister in a performance: to supply: to conduct. [L. *ad*, to, and MINISTER.]

ADMINISTRADOR, ad-mē-nē-stra-thor', *n.* a steward: manager: administrator. [Sp. used principally in South America; brought into use in the U. S. as result of Isthmian Canal negotiations.]

ADMINISTRATION, ad-min-is-trā'shun, *n.* The act of administering: the power or party that administers.

ADMINISTRATIVE, ad-min'is-trā-tiv, *adj.* *that administers.*

ADMINISTRATOR, ad-min-is-trā'tur, *n.* one who manages or directs: he who manages the affairs of one dying without making a will.—*fem.* ADMINISTRA'TRIX.—*n.* ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP.

ADMIRABLE, ad'mir-a-bl, *adj.* worthy of being admired.—*adv.* AD'MIRABLY.—*n.* AD'MIRABLENESS.

ADMIRAL, ad'mir-al, *n.* a naval officer of the highest rank. [Fr. *amiral*, from Ar. *amir*, a lord, a chief.]

ADMIRALTY, ad'mir-al ti, *n.* the board of commissioners for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION, ad-mir-ā'shun, *n.* the act of admiring: (obs.) wonder.

ADMIRE, ad-mīr', *v.t.* to have a high opinion of: to love.—*adv.* ADMĪR'INGLY. [Fr. *admirer*—L. *ad*, at, *miror*, to wonder.]

ADMIRER, ad-mīr'er, *n.* one who admires: a lover.

ADMISSIBLE, ad-mis'i-bl, *adj.* that may be admitted or allowed.—*n.* ADMISSIBIL'ITY.

ADMISSION, ad-mish'un, ADMITTANCE, ad-mit'ans, *n.* the act of admitting: leave to enter.

ADMISSIVE, ad-mis'iv, *adj.* having the nature of an admission: containing an admission or acknowledgment. "More *admissive* than excusatory."—*Lamb.*

ADMIT, ad-mit', *v.t.* to allow to enter: to let in: to concede: to be capable of:—*pr.p.* admitt'ing: *pa.p.* admitt'ed. [L. *admitto, -missum—ad*, to, *mitto*, to allow to go.]

ADMIXTURE, ak-miks'tūr, *n.* what is added to the chief ingredient of a mixture.

ADMONISH, ad-mon'ish, *v.t.* to warn: to reprove mildly. [L. *ad*, to, and *moneo*, to put into the mind, akin to Ger. *mahnen*, to remind; Gr. *menos*, spirit, mind; Sans. *man*, to think.]

ADMONITION, ad-mon-ish'un, *n.* kind reproof: counsel: advice. Obsolete form in old authors, ADMONISHMENT.

ADMONITORIAL, ad-mon-i-to'ri-al, *adj.* reproving: admonishing: having the manner of an admonitor. "Miss Tox . . . . has acquired an *admonitorial* tone, and a habit of improving passing occasions."—*Dickens.*

ADMONITORY, ad-mon'i-tor-i, *adj.* containing admonition.

ADO, a-dōō', *n.* a *to do:* bustle: trouble. [Contr. of *at do*, a form of the inf. borrowed from the Scandinavian.]

ADOBE, a-dōb', *n.* sun-baked brick used for building houses in New Mexico, and other parts of the Mexican border region. (Amer.)

ADOLESCENCE, ad-o-les'ens, *n.* the period of youth.

ADOLESCENT, ad-o-les'ent, *adj.*, *growing to* manhood. [L. *ad*, to, and *olesco*, to grow, allied to *alo*, to nourish.]

ADONIC, a-don'-ik, *a.* Having the beauty of the god Adonis. [Fr. *adonique*—L. *Adonius.*]

ADONIS, a-dō'nis, *n.* a kind of wig formerly worn. "He puts on a fine flowing *adonis* or white periwig."—*Graves.*

ADOPT, ad-opt', *v.t.* to choose: to take as one's own what is another's, as a child, etc. [L. *adopto—ad*, to, and *opto*, to wish, choose.]

ADOPTABILITY, a-dopt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state of being adoptable: the capability of being adopted: also, that which can be adopted or made use of. "The select *adoptabilities.*"—*Carlyle.*

ADOPTABLE, a-dopt'a-bl, *adj.* capable of, fit for, or worthy of being adopted. "The Liturgy or *adoptable* and generally adopted set of prayers."—*Carlyle.*

ADOPTION, ad-op'shun, *n.* the act of adopting: the state of being adopted.

ADOPTIVE, ad-opt'iv, *adj.* that adopts or is adopted.

ADORABLE, ad-ōr'a-bl, *adj.* worthy of being adored.—*adv.* ADOR'ABLY.—*n.* ADOR'ABLENESS.

ADORATION, ad-ōr-ā'shun, *n.* divine worship: homage.

ADORATORY, a-dōr a-to-ri, *n.* a place of worship: a church or chapel. *Southey.*

ADORE, ad-ōr'. *v.t.* to worship, to love intensely.—*adv.* ADOR'INGLY. [L. *ad*, to, *oro*, to speak, to pray. See ORACLE.]

ADORER, ad-ōr er, *n.* one who adores: a lover.

ADORN, ad-orn', *v.t.* to deck or dress. Also obsolete form of *pa.p.* ADORNED. [L. *ad*, to, *orno*, to deck: Sans. *varna*, color.]

ADORNMENT, ad-orn'ment, *n.* ornament: decoration.

ADOWN, a-down', *adv.* and *prep.* down. [A.S. *of-dune—of*, from, *dun*, a hill. See DOWN, a bank.]

ADRIFT, a-drift', *adj.* or *adv.* floating as driven (by the wind): moving at random. [Lit. "on drift," *a* representing A.S. *on*, on. See DRIFT.]

ADROIT, a-droit', *adj.* dexterous, skillful. —*adv.* ADROITLY, ā-droit'li.—*n.* ADROIT'NESS. [Fr. *à*, *droit*, right—L. *directus*, straight. See DIRECT.]

ADSCITITIOUS, ad-sit-ish'us, *adj.*, *added* or assumed: additional. [L. *adscisco, -scitum*, to take or assume—*ad*, to, *scisco*, to inquire—*scio*, to know.]

ADSIGNIFICATION, ad'sig-nif-i-ka-shun, *n.* an additional signification. "And in this opinion (viz. that there is no *adsignification* of manner or time in that which is called the indicative mood, no *adsignification* of time in that which is called the present participle) I am neither new nor singular."—*Horne Tooke.*

ADSTIPULATOR, ad-stip'-ū-lā-ter, *n.* (*Rom. law*) one who acts as an accessory party to a contract or promise. [L.]

ADULATION, ad-ū-lā'shun, *n.* fawning: flattery. [L. *adulor*, *adulatus*, to fawn upon.]

ADULATORY, ad'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* flattering.

ADULT, ad-ult', *adj.*, *grown:* mature.—*n.* a grown-up person. [L. *adultus—adolesco*, to grow. See ADOLESCENT.]

ADULTERATE, ad-ult'er-āt, *v.t.* to corrupt: to make impure (by mixing). [L. *adultero—ad*, to, *alter*, other; as if, to make other than genuine.]

ADULTERATION, ad-ult-er-ā'shun, *n.* the act of adulterating: the state of being adulterated.

ADULTERER, ad-ult'er-er, *n.* a man guilty of adultery.—*fem.* ADULT'ERESS.

ADULTERINE, ad-ult'er-in, *adj.* resulting from adultery: spurious.—*n.* the offspring of adultery.

ADULTEROUS, ad-ult'er-us, *adj.* guilty of adultery.

ADULTERY, ad-ult'er-i, *n.* violation of the marriage-bed. [See ADULTERATE.]

ADUMBRATE, ad-umbr'āt or ad'-, *v.t.* to give a faint *shadow* of: to exhibit imperfectly.—*n.* ADUMBRA'TION. [L. *ad*, to, *umbra*, a shadow.]

ADUSK, a-dusk', *adj.* or *adv.* in the dusk or twilight: dark. "To die and leave the world *adusk*."—*E. B. Browning.* (Rare.)

ADVANCE, ad-vans', *v.t.* to put forward, or to the *van:* to promote to a higher office: to encourage the progress of: to propose: to supply beforehand.—*v.i.* to move or go forward: to make progress: to rise in rank.—*n.* progress: improvement: a giving beforehand.—IN ADVANCE, beforehand. ADVANCED FEMALE, a woman who claims the rights and privileges of men as to voting, etc. Now fallen into disuse. (Amer.) [Fr. *avancer*—Prov. *avant*, *abans*, before—L. *ab ante*, from before.]

ADVANCEMENT, ad-vans'ment, *n.* promotion: improvement: payment of money in advance.

ADVANTAGE, ad-vant'āj, *n.* superiority over another: gain or benefit.—*v.t.* to benefit or profit. [Fr. *avantage*, It. *vantaggio*—Fr. *avant*, before. See ADVANCE.]

ADVANTAGEOUS, ad-vant-ā'jus, *adj.* of advantage: useful.—*adv.* ADVANTA'GEOUSLY.—*n.* ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS.

ADVENT, ad'vent, *n.*, *a coming or arrival:* the first or the second coming of Christ: the four weeks before Christmas. [L. *adventus*—*ad*, to, *venio*, to come.]

ADVENTITIOUS, ad-vent-ish'us, *adj.* accidental: foreign.—*adv.* ADVENTI'TIOUSLY. [See ADVENT.]

ADVENTUAL, ad-vent'ū-al, *adj.* relating to Advent.

ADVENTURE, ad-vent'ūr, *n.* a risk or chance: a remarkable incident: an enterprise.—*v.i.* to attempt or dare.—*v.t.* to risk or hazard. [O. Fr.—L. *adventurus*, about to come or happen, *fut.p.* of *advenio*. See ADVENT.]

ADVENTURER, ad-vent'ūr-er, *n.* one who engages in hazardous enterprises.—*fem.* ADVENT'URESS.

ADVENTUROUS, ad vent'ūr-us, ADVENTURESOME, ad-vent'ūr-sum, *adj.* enterprising.—*adv.* ADVENT'UROUSLY.—*n.* ADVENT'UROUSNESS.

ADVERB, ad'verb, *n.* a word added to a verb, adjective, or other adverb to express some modification of the meaning or an accompanying circumstance. [L. *adverbium*—*ad*, to, *verbum*, a word. It is so called, not because it is added to a *verb*, but because it is a word (*verbum*) joined *to*, or supplemental of, other words.]

ADVERBIAL, ad-verb'i-al, *adj.* pertaining to an adverb.—*adv.* ADVERB'IALLY.

ADVERBIALIZE, ad-verb'i-al-iz, *v.t* to give the form or force of an adverb to: to use as an adverb.

ADVERSARY, ad'vers-ar-i, *n.* an opponent: an enemy.—THE ADVERSARY, Satan. [L. *adversarius*. See ADVERSE.]

ADVERSATIVE, ad-vers'a-tiv, *adj.* denoting opposition, contrariety, or variety. [See ADVERSE.]

ADVERSE, ad'vers, *adj.* acting in a contrary direction: opposed to: unfortunate.—*adv.* AD'VERSELY.—*n.* AD'VERSENESS. [L. *adversus*—*ad*, to, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

ADVERSITY, ad-vers'i-ti, *n.* adverse circumstances: affliction: misfortune.

ADVERT, ad-vert', *v.i.* (used with *to*) *to turn* the mind (to): to regard or observe. [L. *ad*, to, and *verto*, to turn.]

ADVERTENCE, ad-vert'ens, ADVERTENCY, ad-vert'en-si, *n.* attention to: heedfulness: regard.

ADVERTISE, ad-vert-īz' or ad'-, *v.t.*, *to turn* attention *to:* to inform: to give public notice of. [Fr., from L. See ADVERT.]

ADVERTISEMENT, ad-vert'iz-ment or ad-vert-īz'ment, *n.* the act of advertising or making known: a public notice in a newspaper or periodical.

ADVERTISER, ad-vert-īz'er, *n.* one who advertises: a paper in which advertisements are published.

ADVICE, ad-vīs', *n.* counsel: in *pl.* intelligence. [O. Fr. *advis*, Fr. *avis*—L. *ad visum*, according to what is seen or seems best.]

ADVISABLE, ad-vīz'a-bl, *adj.* that may be advised or recommended: prudent: expedient.—*adv.* ADVIS'ABLY.—*ns.* ADVISABIL'ITY, ADVIS'ABLENESS.

ADVISE, ad-vīz', *v.t.* to give advice or counsel to: to inform.—*v.i.* (— WITH) to consult: *pr.p.* advīs'ing: *pa.p.* advised'. [O. Fr. *adviser*, from *advis* or *avis*. See ADVICE.]

ADVISE, ad-vize', *v.i.* to consider: to take advice. (Obs.)

ADVISED, ad-vīzd', *adj.* deliberate: cautious.—*adv.* ADVIS'EDLY.—*n.* ADVISEDNESS, ad-vīz'ed-nes, deliberate consideration: prudent procedure.

ADVISEMENT, ad-vīz'ment, *n.* same as advice (Old English).

ADVISER, ad-vīz'er, *n.* one who advises or gives advice.

ADVOCACY, ad'vo-ka-si, *n.* a pleading for: defence. [See ADVOCATE.]

ADVOCATE, ad'vo-kāt, *n.* one who pleads the cause of another esp. in a court of law.—*v.t.* to plead in favor of.—*n.* ADVOCA'TION. [L. *advocatus*—*advoco*, *-atum*—*ad*, to, *voco*, to call: to call in another to help.

ADVOWER, ad-vou'er, *n.* the owner of an advowson : a patron. [See ADVOWSON.]

ADVOWSON, ad-vow'zun, *n.* the right of patronage or presentation to a church benefice. [O. Fr.—Low L. *advocatio*, right of the patron—L. *advocatus*, a patron.]

ADZ, ADZE, adz, *n.* a carpenter's tool consisting of a thin arched blade with its edge at right angles to the handle. [A.S. *adesa*.]

ÆDILE, ē'dil, *n.* See EDILE.

ÆDŒOLOGY, ē-dē-ol'o-ji), *n.* that part of medical science which treats of the organs of generation : also, a treatise on or account of the organs of generation. [Gr. *aidoia*, the privy parts, and *logos*, a discourse.]

ÆGIS, ē'jis, *n.* (orig.) a shield given by Jupiter to Minerva : anything that protects. [L.—Gr. *aigis*.]

ÆGITHOGNATHÆ, ē-gi-thog'na-thē, *n. pl.* in Huxley's classification of birds, drawn from their osseous structure, a suborder of Carinatæ, having the bones of the palate disposed as in the sparrow and other passerine birds. [Gr. *aigithos*, a sparrow, and *gnathos*, the jaw.]

ÆGITHOGNATHOUS, ē-gi-thog'na-thus, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Ægithognathæ.

ÆNEID, ē'nē-id, *n.* an epic poem written by Virgil, the hero of which is *Æneas*. [L. *Æneis, -idos*.]

ÆOLIAN, ē-ō'li-an, *adj.* pertaining to or acted on by the wind. [*Æolus*, the god of the winds.]

ÆOLOTROPIC, ē-ol-o-trop'ik, *adj.* applied to bodies unequally elastic in different directions : opposed to *isotropic*. *Sir W. Thompson*. [Gr. *aiolos*, changeful, and *tropē*, a turning.]

ÆON, ē'on, *n.* a period of time, an age or one of a series of ages, eternity. [Gr. *aiōn*.]

AERATE, ā'er-āt, *v.t.* to put *air* into : to supply with carbonic acid. [L. *aër*, air.]

AERATION, ā-er-ā'shun, *n.* exposure to the air.

AERIAL, ā-ēr'i-al, *adj.* belonging to the air : inhabiting or existing in the air : elevated, lofty.

AERIAL RAILWAY, ā-ē'-ri-al-, *n.* an overhead cableway : an elevated wire or rope over which a trolley may travel.

AERIE, ā'ri or ē'ri, *n.* See EYRY.

AERIFORM, ā'er-i-form, *adj.* having the *form* or nature of *air* or gas. [L. *aër* and *forma*.]

AERO, ā'er-o, *n.* used in combination with other words with the meaning of air. [Gr. See AEROPLANE.]

AERODROME, ā'er-o-drōm, *n.* an aeroplane, or flying machine made of many aeroplanes. [See AEROPLANE.]

AEROKLINOSCOPE, ā-er-ō-klin'ō-skōp, *n.* an apparatus constructed to show the direction of the wind in connection with the barometric pressure. [Gr. *aēr*, air, *klinō*, to bend or incline, and *skopeō*, I view.]

AEROLITE, ā'er-o-līt, *n.* a meteoric stone. [Gr. *aēr*, air, *lithos*, a stone.]

AEROMETER, ā-er-om'e-ter, *n.* an instrument for *measuring* the density of *air* and gases. [Gr. *aēr*, and METER.]

AERONAUT, ā'er-o-nawt, *n.* one who ascends in a balloon. [Gr. *aēr*, air, *nautēs*, sailor.]

AERONAUTICS, ā-er-o-nawt'iks, *n.* the science or art of *navigating the air* in balloons.

AEROPHONE, ā'er-o-phōne, *n.* a combined speaking and ear-trumpet invented by Edison.

AEROPLANE, ā'er-o-plān, *n.* machine formed of one or several horizontal curved wing surfaces, which flies in the air when driven by a propeller.

ÆROSE, ē'rōs, *adj.* having the nature of or resembling copper or brass : coppery. [L *ærosus*, containing brass or copper.]

AEROSIDERITE, ā-er-ō-sid'er-īt, *n.* an iron meteorite. [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *sidēros*, iron.]

AEROSIDEROLITE, ā-er-ō-sid'er-o-līt, *n.* a meteor containing both stone and iron. [Gr. *aēr*, air, *sidēros*, iron, and *lithos*, a stone.]

AEROSTATICS, ā-er-o-stat'iks, *n.* the science *of the equilibrium of air* or of elastic fluids ; the science of raising and guiding balloons. [Gr. *aēr*, air, *statikos*, relating to equilibrium. See STATICS.]

AEROSTATION, ā-er-ō-stā'shun, *n.* the art of raising and guiding balloons.

ÆSTHEMATOLOGY, ēs-thē-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* the doctrine of the senses, or the apparatus of the senses : that part of physiological anatomy which treats of the senses. *Dunglison*. [Gr. *aisthēma*, a perception, and *logos*, discourse.]

ÆSTHESIOLOGY, ēs-thē-si-ol'o-ji, *n.* the doctrine or branch of knowledge concerned with the sensations. *Dunglison*. [Gr. *aisthēsis*, perception, and *logos*, discourse.]

ÆSTHESODIC, ēs-thē-sod'ik, *adj.* capable of conducting sensation : said of the gray matter of the spinal cord, which can convey sensory impressions to the sensorium though itself insensible. [Gr. *aisthēsis*, sensation, and *hodos*, a path.]

ÆSTHETE, ēs'thēt, *n.* one devoted to the principles or doctrines of æsthetics : specifically applied in a semi-contemptuous way to one who carries the cultivation of the sense of the beautiful to a ridiculous extent.

ÆSTHETIC, ēs-thet'ik, **ÆSTHETICAL**, ēs-thet'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to æsthetics.—*adv.* ÆSTHET'ICALLY.

ÆSTHETICS, ēs-thet'iks, *n.* the feeling of beauty in objects, the science of taste : the philosophy of the fine arts. [Gr. *aisthētikos*, perceptive—*aisthanomai*, to feel or perceive.]

AFAR, a-far′, *adv.*, *at a far* distance. [Pfx. *a*, and FAR.]

AFFABLE, af′fa-bl, *adj.* condescending: easy to speak to.—*adv.* AF′FABLY.—*ns.* AFFABIL′ITY, AF′FABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *affabilis—affari*, to speak to—*ad*, to, and *fari*, to speak.]

AFFAIR, af-fār′, *n.*, *that which is* to be *done:* business: an engagement or battle of minor importance:—*pl.* transactions in general: public concerns. [Fr. *affaire*, O. Fr. *afaire—à* and *faire*—L. *ad*, and *facere*, to do. Cf. E. ADO.]

AFFECT, af-fekt′, *v.t.*, *to act upon:* to produce a change upon: to move the feelings. [L. *afficio, affectum—ad*, to, *facio*, to do.]

AFFECT, af-fekt′, *v.t.* to strive after: to make a show or pretence of: to love: (*B.*) to pay court to.—*v.i.* to be inclined to: to prefer. (Obs.) [L. *affecto*, freq. of *afficio*. See AFFECT above.]

AFFECTATION af-fekt-ā′shun, *n.* a striving after or an attempt to assume what is not natural or real: pretence.

AFFECTED, af-fekt′ed, *adj.* touched with a feeling (either for or against): full of affectation: feigned.—*adv.* AFFECT′EDLY.—*n.* AFFECT′EDNESS.

AFFECTING, af-fekt′ing, *adj.* having power to move the passions: pathetic.—*adv.* AFFECT′INGLY.

AFFECTION, af-fek′shun, *n.* kindness or love: attachment: an attribute or property. [L. See AFFECT.]

AFFECTIONATE, af-fek′shun-āt, *adj.* full of affection: loving.—*adv.* AFFEC′TIONATELY.—*n.* AFFEC′TIONATENESS.

AFFECTIONED, af-fek′shund, *adj.* (*B.*) disposed.

AFFERENT, af′fer-ent, *adj.* (*anat.*) *bringing to*, applied to the nerves that convey sensations to the nerve centres. [L. *afferens—ad*, to, and *fero*, to carry.]

AFFIANCE, af-fī′ans, *n.*, *faith* pledged *to* a marriage contract: trust.—*v.t.* to pledge faith: to betroth. [O. Fr. *affiance*, It. *affidanza*, confidence—L. *ad*, to, *fides*, faith.]

AFFIDAVIT, af-fi-dā′vit, *n.* a written declaration *on oath*. [Low L. *affidavit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. of *affido*, to pledge one's faith.]

AFFILIATE, af-fil′i-āt, *v.t.* to receive into a family as a *son*, or into a society as a member. [L. *ad*, to, *filius*, a son.]

AFFILIATION, af-fil-i-ā′shun, *n.* act of receiving into a family or society as a member: (*law*) the assignment of an illegitimate child to its father.

AFFINE, af-fīn′, *a.* akin: related by marriage.—*n.* a kinsman: a relationship established by marriage.

AFFINITION, af-fi-ni′shon, *n.* the state or quality of being affined: mental affinity or attraction. (Rare.)

AFFINITY, af-fin′i-ti, *n.* nearness of kin, agreement, or resemblance: relationship by marriage, opposed to consanguinity or relationship by blood: (*chem.*) the peculiar attraction between the atoms of two simple substances that makes them combine to form a compound. [L. *affinitas—affinis*, neighboring — *ad*, at, *finis*, boundary.]

AFFIRM, af-ferm′, *v.t.* to assert confidently or positively. [L. *affirmo—ad*, *firmus*, firm. See FIRM.]

AFFIRMABLE, af-ferm′a-bl, *adj.* that may be affirmed.—*n.* AFFIRM′ANT.

AFFIRMATION, af-fer-mā′shun, *n.* act of asserting: that which is affirmed: a solemn declaration.

AFFIRMATIVE, af-ferm′at-iv, *adj.* or *n.* that affirms or asserts.—*adv.* AFFIRM′ATIVELY.

AFFIX, af-fiks′, *v.t.*, *to fix to:* to add: to attach. [L. *affigo*, *-fixum—ad*, to, *figo*, to fix. See FIX.]

AFFIX, af′fiks, *n.* a syllable or letter put to the end of a word, called also POSTFIX, SUFFIX.

AFFLATUS, af-flā′tus, *n.* inspiration. [See INFLATION.]

AFFLICT, af-flikt′, *v.t.* to give continued pain, distress, or grief.—*pa.p.* afflicted, beaten down. (Obs.) [L. *ad*, to, *fligo*, to dash—to the ground.]

AFFLICTION, af-flik′shun, *n.* distress or its cause.

AFFLICTIVE, af-flikt′iv, *adj.* causing distress.

AFFLUENCE, af′flōō-ens, *n.* abundance: wealth.

AFFLUENT, af′flōō-ent, *adj.* abounding: wealthy.—*n.* a stream flowing into a river or lake. [L. *affluo—ad*, to, *fluo*, to flow.]

AFFORD, af-fōrd′, *v.t.* to yield or produce: to be able to sell or to expend. [M. E. *aforthen*, from A.S. *geforthian* or *forthian*, to further or cause to come forth.]

AFFRAY, af-frā′, *n.* a fight causing *alarm*: a brawl. [Fr. *effrayer*, to frighten; O. Fr. *esfreër*, to freeze with terror—Low L. *exfrigidare*, to chill. See FRIGID.]

AFFRIGHT, af-frīt′, *v.t.*, *to frighten.*—*n.* sudden fear. [A.S. *afyrhtan*. See FRIGHT.]

AFFRONT, af-frunt′, *v.t.* to meet *front to front:* to insult openly.—*n.* contemptuous treatment. [Fr. *affronter*—L. *ad*, to, *front-*, the forehead.]

AFFUSION, af-fū′zhun, *n.* the act of *pouring upon* or sprinkling. [L. *ad*, to, *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour.]

AFIELD, a-fēld′, *adv.* to, *in*, or *on the field.*

AFLOAT, a-flōt′, *adv.* or *adj.* floating: at sea: unfixed.

AFLOW, a-flō′, *adj.* or *adv.* in a loose, waving state: flowing. "With gray hair *aflow*."—*Whittier.* (Rare.)

AFOOT, a-foot′, *adv.*, *on foot.*

AFORE, a-fōr′, *prep.* (*obs.*) before.

AFOREHAND, a-fōr′hand, *adv.* before the regular time of accomplishment.

AFORESAID, a-fōr'sed, *adj.*, *said* or named *before*.

AFORETIME, a-fōr'tīm, *adv.*, *in former* or past *times*.

AFRAID, a-frād', *adj.* struck with fear: timid. [From root of AFFRAY.]

AFRESH, a-fresh', *adv.* anew. [*ă*, on, and FRESH.]

AFRICANDER, af'rik-an-der, *n.* a native of Cape Colony or the neighboring regions born of white parents.

AFRICANIZE, af'rik-an-ize, *v.t.* to place under the control of African negroes. (Amer.)

AFT, aft, *adj.* or *adv.* behind: near or towards the stern of a vessel. [A.S. *æft*, which is short for *æfter*.]

AFTER, aft'er, *adj.* behind in place: later in time: more toward the stern of a vessel.—*prep.* behind, in place: later, in time: following, in search of: in imitation of: in proportion to: concerning.—*adv.* subsequently: afterward. [A.S. *æfter*, comp. of *af*, or *of*, the primary meaning being more off, further away; *-ter* as a comparative affix is seen in L. *al-ter*, E. *o-ther*. See OF.]

AFTERACT, aft'er-akt, *n.* an *act after* or subsequent to another.

AFTERBIRTH, aft'er-berth, *n.* the placenta and membranes which are expelled from the womb *after the birth*.

AFTERCLAP, aft'er-klap, *n.* an additional and generally unjust demand, beyond the bargain originally made. (Amer.)

AFTERCROP, aft'er-krop, *n.*, *a crop* coming *after* the first in the same year.

AFTER-DINNER, aft'er-din-er, *adj.* happening or done after dinner; as, an *after-dinner* speech: sometimes used substantively "An *after-dinner's* nap."—*Tennyson.*

> In *after-dinner* talk
> Across the walnuts and the wine.—*Tennyson.*

AFTERMATH, aft'er-math, *n.* a second crop of grass. [See MOW, MEADOW.]

AFTERMOST, aft'er-mōst, *adj.* hindmost. [A.S. *æftemest*; Goth. *af-tuma*, *-tuma*, being equiv. to L. *-tumus* in *op-tumus*, best. Goth. has also *af-tum-ists*=A.S. *æf-tem-est*, which is thus a double superlative. In *aftermost*, *r* is intrusive and *-most* is not the adv. *most*.]

AFTERNIGHT, aft'er-nīt, *adv.* in the evening. (Amer.)

AFTERNOON, aft'er-nōōn, *n.* the time between noon and evening.

AFTERPIECE, aft'er-pēs, *n.* a farce or other minor *piece* performed *after* a play.

AFTER-SHAFT, aft'er-shaft, *n.* in *ornith.* a supplementary or accessory shaft furnished with barbs or fibres, given off at the point of junction of the shaft and quill of most feathers except those of the wings and tail.

AFTERWARD, aft'er-ward, AFTERWARDS, aft'er-wardz, *adv.* in *after-time*: later: subsequently. [A.S. *æfter*, and *weard*, towards, in direction of.]

AGA, ä'ga, *n.* a Turkish *commander* or chief officer. [Turk. *agha*, Pers. *ak*, *aka*, a lord.]

AGAIN, a-gen', *adv.* once more: in return: back. [A.S. *on-gean*, again, opposite; Ger. *ent-gegen*.] Also pronounced a-gān', at least in poetry, as evidenced by following passages.

> When she was eased of her pain.
> Came the good lord Athelstane,
> When her ladyship married *again*.—*Thackeray.*
>
> O that 'twere possible
> After long grief and pain
> To find the arms of my true love
> Round me once *again*!—*Tennyson.*

AGAINST, a-genst', *prep.* opposite to: in opposition to: in provision for. [Formed from *again*, as *whilst* from *while*.]

AGAPE, a-gāp', *adj.* or *adv.* gaping from wonder, expectation, or attention. [Lit. "on gape," from prefix *a* (for A.S. *on*, on), and GAPE.]

AGATE, ag'āt, *n.* a precious stone composed of layers of quartz, of different tints. [Gr. *achatēs*, said to be so called because first found near the river Achates in Sicily.]

AGE, āj, *n.* the ordinary length of human life: the time during which a person or thing has lived or existed: mature years: legal maturity (at 21 years): a period of time: a generation of men: a century.—*v.i.* to grow old:—*pr.p.* āg'ing; *pa.p.* āged. [Fr. *âge*, O. Fr. *edage*—L. *ætas*=old L. *ævitas*—L. *ævum*, age; cog. with E. EVER.]

AGED, āj'ed, *adj.* advanced in age: having a certain age.—*n.pl.* old people.

AGEING, āj'ing, *n.* in *calico-printing*, a process during which the color previously deposited on the outside of the fibre gradually penetrates it and becomes more firmly attached.

AGENCY, āj'ens-i, *n.* the office or business: operation or action of an agent.

AGENDA, aj-end'a, *n.*, *things to be done*: a memorandum-book: a ritual. [L. *agendus*, fut. p. pass. of *ago*, to do.]

AGENT, āj'ent, *n.* a person or thing that acts or exerts power: one intrusted with the business of another. [L. *ago*, to do. See ACT.]

AGGLOMERATE, ag-glom'er-āt, *v.t.* to make into *a ball*: to collect into a mass.—*v.i.* to grow into a mass. [L. *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball. See CLEW, GLOBE.]

AGGLOMERATION, ag-glom-er-ā'shun, *n.* a growing or heaping together: a mass.

AGGLUTINATE, ag-glōōt'in-āt, *v.t.* to cause to adhere by glue or cement. [L. *agglutino*—*ad*, to, *gluten*, glue. See GLUE.]

AGGLUTINATION, ag-glōōt-in-ā'shun, *n.* the act of uniting, as by glue: adhesion of parts.

AGGLUTINATIVE, ag-glōōt'in-āt-iv, *adj.*

tending to or having power to cause adhesion.

AGGRADE, ag-grād′, *v.t.* to secure a more uniform slope or grade of the earth's surface by adding material. Hence, AGGRADED, AGGRADING, AGGRADATION.

AGRAMMATISM, a-gram′-ma-tiz′m, *n.* (*med.*) a disease in which the power to form grammatical sentences is lost.

AGGRANDIZE, ag′grand-īz, *v.t.*, *to make great* or larger: to make greater in power, rank, or honor. [Fr., from L. *ad*, to, and *grandis*, large.]

AGGRANDIZEMENT, ag-grand-īz′ment, *n.* act of aggrandizing: state of being aggrandized.

AGGRAVATE, ag′grav-āt, *v.t.* to make worse: to provoke. [L. *ad*, to, *gravis*, heavy. See GRAVE.]

AGGRAVATION, ag-grav-ā′shun, *n.* a making worse: any quality or circumstance which makes a thing worse.

AGGREGATE, ag′greg-āt, *v.t.* to collect into a mass: to accumulate. [L. *aggrego, -atum*, to bring together, as a flock—*ad*, to, *grex, gregis*, a flock.]

AGGREGATE, ag′greg-āt, *adj.* formed of parts taken together.—*n.* the sum total.—*adv.* AG′GREGATELY.

AGGREGATION, ag-greg-ā′shun, *n.* act of aggregating: state of being collected together: an aggregate.

AGGRESSION, ag-gresh′un, *n.* first act of hostility or injury. [L. *aggredior, -gressus*—*ad*, to, *gradior*, to step.]

AGGRESSIVE, ag-gres′iv, *adj.* making the first attack.—*n.* AGGRESS′IVENESS.

AGGRESSOR, ag-gres′ur, *n.* one who attacks first.

AGGRIEVE, ag-grēv′, *v.t.* to press *heavily upon:* to pain or injure. [O. Fr. *agrever*, Sp. *agraviar*—L. *ad*, to, and *gravis*, heavy. See GRIEF, GRIEVE.]

AGHAST, a-gast′, *adj.* stupefied with horror. [Properly *agast;* M. E. *agasten*, to terrify; A.S. intens. pfx. *a*, and *gæstan*, to terrify. The primary notion of the root *gæs-* (Goth. *gais-*) is to fix, stick; to root to the spot with terror. See GAZE.]

AGILE, aj′il, *adj.*, *active:* nimble. [L. *agilis—ago*, to do or act.]

AGILITY, aj-il′i-ti, *n.* quickness of motion: nimbleness.

AGIO, ā′ji-o, *n.* the difference in value between metallic and paper money: discount. [It. *aggio, agio*, rate of exchange, same as *agio*, ease, convenience.]

AGITATE, aj′i-tāt, *v.t.* to keep moving: to stir violently: to discuss. [L. *agito*, freq. of *ago*, to put in motion. See ACT.]

AGITATION, aj-i-tā′shun, *n.* commotion: perturbation of mind: discussion.

AGITATOR, aj′i-tāt′ur, *n.* 1, one who excites public commotion: 2, a name given to certain officers in the time of Cromwell appointed by the army to manage their concerns. There were two from each regiment. [In this sense the proper spelling is probably *Adjutator*, meaning not one who agitates but one who assists.] "They proceeded from those elective tribunes called *agitators*, who had been established in every regiment to superintend the interests of the army." —*Hallam.*

AGLOW, a-glō′, *adj.* very warm: red-hot. [See GLOW.]

AGMATOLOGY, ag-ma-tol′o-ji, *n.* in *surg.* that department of the science which treats of fractures; also, a treatise on fractures. [Gr. *agma, agmatos*, a fracture, and *logos*, a discourse.]

AGMINATE, ag′min-āt, AGMINATED, ag′min-āt-ed, *adj.* crowded: closely packed: specifically applied in *anat.* to certain glands or follicles in the small intestine. Called also *Peyer's Glands.* [L. *agmen, agminis*, a crowd, a band.]

AGNATE, ag′nāt, *adj.* related on the father's side: allied.—*n.* a relation by the father's side. [L.—*ad*, to, *nascor*, to be born. See COGNATE.]

AGNOSTIC, ag-nos′tik, *n.* one who holds that we *know nothing* of the supernatural.—*n.* AGNOS′TICISM. [*a*, privative, and Gr. *gnōstikos*, good at knowing. See GNOSTIC.]

AGO, a-gō′, AGONE, a-gon′, *adv.*, *gone:* past: since. [Pa.p. of A.S. *agan*, to pass away—inten. pfx. *a*, and *gan*, to go.]

AGOG, a-gog′, *adj.* or *adv.* eager. [Ety. doubtful.]

AGOING, a-gō′ing, *adv.*, *going on:* current.

AGONIZE, ag′o-nīz, *v.t.* to struggle, suffer *agony.*

AGONIZING, ag′ō-nīz-ing, *adj.* causing *agony.*—*adv.* AG′ONIZINGLY.

AGONY, ag′o-ni, *n.* a violent struggle: extreme suffering. [Gr.—*agōn*, contest.]

AGRAFFE, AGRAFF, a-graf′, *n.* a sort of clasp or hook. "An *agraffe* set with brilliants."—*Sir W. Scott.* [Fr. *agrafe*, a hook, a clasp. See AGGRAPPES.]

Braided tresses, and cheeks of bloom,
Diamond *agraff* and foam-white plume.—*Landor.*

AGRAPHIA, a-graf′i-a, *n.* in *pathol.* a form of aphasia, in which the patient is unable to express ideas by written signs. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *graphō*, to describe, to write. See APHASIA.]

AGRARIAN, ag-rā′ri-an, *adj.* relating to *land:* applied especially to Roman laws for the equal distribution of the public lands. [L. *agrarius—ager*, a field. See ACRE.]

AGRARIANISM, ag-rā′ri-an-izm, *n.* an equal division of lands.

AGREE, a-grē′, *v.i.* to be of one mind: to concur: (fol. by *to*) to assent to: (fol. by *with*) to resemble, to suit:—*pa.p.* agreed′. [Fr. *agréer*, to accept kindly—L. *ad*, to, and *gratus*, pleasing.]

AGREEABLE, a-grē′a-bl, *adj.* suitable: pleasant.—*adv.* AGREE′ABLY.

AGREEABLENESS, a-grē′a-bl-nes, *n.* suit-

ableness: conformity: quality of pleasing.

AGREEMENT, a-grē'ment, *n.* concord: conformity: a bargain or contract.

AGRICULTURAL, ag-ri-kult'ūr-al, *adj.* relating to agriculture.

AGRICULTURE, ag'ri-kult-ūr, *n.* the art or practice of *cultivating* the *land*. [L. *agricultura—ager*, a field, *cultura*, cultivation. See CULTURE.]

AGRICULTURIST, ag-ri-kult'ūr-ist, *n.* one skilled in agriculture.

AGRIN, a-grin', *adj.* or *adv.* in the act or state of grinning: on the grin. "His visage all *agrin*."—*Tennyson.*

AGRIOLOGIST, ag-ri-ol'o-jist, *n.* one who makes a comparative study of human customs, especially of the customs of man in a rude or uncivilized state. *Max Müller.* [Gr. *agrios*, pertaining to a wild state, and *logos*, a discourse.]

AGRIOLOGY, ag-ri-ol'o-ji, *n.* the comparative study of the customs of man in his natural state.

AGRONOMIAL, ag-rō-nō'mi-al, *adj.* same as AGRONOMIC. *Lord Lytton.*

AGROPE, a-grōp', *adv.* gropingly. *E. B. Browning.*

AGROUND, a-grownd', *adv.* stranded. [Prefix *a*, on, and GROUND.]

AGRYPNOTIC, ag-rip-not'ik, *n.* in *med.* something which tends to drive away sleep. [Gr. *agrypnos*, sleepless.]

AGUE, ā'gū, *n.* a fever coming in periodical fits, accompanied with shivering: chilliness. [Fr. *aigu*, sharp—L. *acutus*. See ACUTE.]

AGUISH, ā'gū-ish, *adj.* having the qualities of an ague: chilly: shivering.

AH, ä, *int.* an exclamation of surprise, joy, pity, complaint, etc. [Fr.—L.; Ger. *ach*.]

AHA, ä-hä', *int.* an exclamation of exultation, pleasure, surprise, or contempt.

AHEAD, a-hed', *adv.* further on: in advance: headlong. [Prefix *a*, on, and HEAD.]

AHOY, a-hoi', *int.* a nautical term used in hailing. [Form of *int.* HOY.]

AHULL, a-hul', *adv.* (*naut.*) with sails furled, and helm lashed, driving before the wind, stern foremost. [*a*, on (—A.S. *on*, and HULL.]

AID, ād, *v.t.* to help, assist.—*n.* help: assistance: an auxiliary: subsidy.—*adj.* AID'LESS. [Fr. *aider*—L. *adjutare—ad*, and *juvo*, *jutum*, to help.]

AIDE-DE-CAMP, ād'-de-kong, *n.* a military officer who *assists* the general:—*pl.* AIDES-DE-CAMP. [Fr., assistant of the camp.]

AIDER, ād'er, *n.* one who brings aid: a helper.

AIGUIÉRE, ā-gvâr', *n.* a slender, tall pitcher of a decorative character. [Fr. See EWER.]

AIL, āl, *v.t.* to give pain: to trouble.—*v.i.* to feel pain: to be in trouble.—*n.* trouble: indisposition. [A.S. *eglan*, to pain. See AWE.]

AILMENT, āl'ment, *n.* pain: indisposition: disease.

AIM, ām, *v.i.* (with *at*) to point at with a weapon: to direct the intention or endeavor.—*v.t.* to point, as a weapon or firearm.—*n.* the pointing of a weapon: the thing pointed at: design: intention. [O. Fr. *esmer*, to reckon—L. *æstimare*, to estimate. See ESTIMATE.]

AIMLESS, ām'les, *adj.* without aim.

AINO, ī'nō, *n.* one of a tribe found in the interior of Yesso, in the south of Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands, supposed to be the remains of the aboriginal population. They are remarkable for their hirsuteness, in many cases the bodies, and still more frequently the legs and arms, being covered with short, bristly hair. The word is also used adjectively.

AIR, ār, *n.* the fluid we breathe: the atmosphere: a light breeze: a tune: the bearing of a person:—*pl.* affectation.—*v.t.* to expose to the air: to dry: to expose to warm air. [Fr.—L. *aër*—Gr.]

AIR-BED, ār'-bed, *n.* a bed for the sick, inflated with air.—AIR-CELL, ār'-sel, *n.* a cavity containing air.—AIR-CUSHION, ār'-koosh'un, *n.* an air-tight cushion, which can be inflated.—AIR-ENGINE, ār'-en'jin, *n.* an engine put in motion by air expanded by heat.—AIR-GUN, ār'-gun, *n.* a gun which discharges bullets by means of compressed air.—AIRINESS, ār'i-nes, *n.* state of being airy: openness: liveliness.—AIRING, ār'ing, *n.* exposure to the air or fire: a short excursion in the open air.—AIR-JACKET, ār'-jak'et, *n.* a jacket with air-tight cavities, which being inflated renders a person buoyant in water.—AIRLESS, ār'les, *adj.* void of air: not having free communication with the open air.—AIR-PUMP, ār'-pump, *n.* an instrument for pumping the air out of a vessel.—AIR-TIGHT, ār'-tīt, *adj.* so tight as not to admit air.—AIR-VESSEL, ār'-ves'el, *n.* a vessel or tube containing air.

AIRWARDS, ār'werds, *adv.* up in the air: upwards. "Soar *airwards* again."—*Thackeray.*

AIRY, ār'i, *adj.* consisting of or relating to air: open to the air: like air: unsubstantial: light of heart: sprightly.—*adv.* AIR'ILY.

AISLE, īl, *n.* the *wing* or side of a church: the side passages in a church. [Fr. *aile*, O. Fr. *aisle*—L. *axilla*, *ala*, a wing.]

AISLED, īld, *adj.* having aisles.

AJAR, a-jär', *adv.* partly open. [Lit. "on the turn," A.S. *on*, on, *cyrr*, a turn. See CHAR, work.]

AKE, old English spelling of ache.

AKIMBO, a-kim'bo, *adv.* with hand on hip and elbow *bent* outward. [Pfx. *a*, Celt. *cam*, crooked, with superfluous E. BOW.]

AKIN, a-kin', *adj.*, *of kin:* related by blood: having the same properties. [OF and KIN.]

AKKAD, AKKADIAN. See ACCAD, ACCADIAN.

ALABASTER, al'a-bas-ter, *n.* a semi-transparent kind of gypsum or sulphate of lime: the fine limestone deposited as stalagmites and stalactites.—*adj.* made of alabaster. [Gr. *alabastros*, said to be derived from Alabastron, a town in Egypt.]

ALACK, a-lak', *int.* an exclamation denoting sorrow. [Prob. from M. E. *lak*, loss. See LACK.]

ALACK-A-DAY, a-lak'-a-dā, *int.* an exclamation of sadness. [For, "ah! a loss today."]

ALACRITY, a-lak'ri-ti, *n.* briskness: cheerful readiness: promptitude. [L. *alacris*, brisk.]

ALAMODE, a-la-mōd', *adv.*, *according to the mode* or fashion. [Fr. *à la mode.*]

ALARM, a-lärm', *n.* notice of danger: sudden surprise with fear: a mechanical contrivance to arouse from sleep.—*v.t.* to call to arms: to give notice of danger: to fill with dread. [Fr. *alarme*—It. *all' arme*, to arms—L. *ad*, to, *arma*, arms.]

ALARMIST, a-lärm'ist, *n.* one who excites alarm: one given to prophesying danger.—*adj.* ALARM'IST, alarming.—*adv.* ALARM'INGLY.

ALARUM, a-lär'um, *n.* and *v.t.* Same as ALARM.

ALAS, a-las', *int.* expressive of grief. [Fr. *hélas*—L. *lassus*, wearied.]

ALB, alb, *n.* a *white* linen vestment reaching to the feet, worn by priests. [L. *albus*, white.]

ALBANY-BEEF, awlb-ny-bēf', *n.* the sturgeon, a fish which ascends the Hudson river as far as Albany, and a part of whose flesh resembles beef. (Amer.)

ALBATROSS, al'ba-tros, *n.* a large, long-winged, web-footed sea-bird, in the Southern Ocean. [Corr. from Span. *alcatraz*, a white pelican.]

ALBATROSS-CLOTH, al-ba-tros' kloth, *n.* a woollen fabric for women's gowns, very fine and smooth-woven.

ALBEIT, awl-bē'it, *adv.* although: notwithstanding. [Be it all.]

ALBESCENCE, al-bes'ens, *n.* the act or state of growing white or whitish. [L. *albesco*, to grow white, from *albus*, white.]

ALBINO, al-bī'no, *n.* a person or animal whose skin and hair are unnaturally *white*, and pupil of the eye red:—*pl.* ALBI'NOS. [It. *albino*, whitish—L. *albus*, white.]

ALBRIGHT, al'-brīt, *n.* one belonging to the Evangelical Association founded by Jacob *Albright*.

ALBRONZE, al-bronz, *n.* aluminum bronze. [From ALUMINUM and BRONZE.]

ALBUM, al'bum, *n.* among the Romans, a *white* tablet or register: a book for the insertion of portraits, autographs etc. [L. *albus*, white.]

ALBUMEN, al-bū'men, *n.*, *the white* of eggs: a like substance found in animal and vegetable bodies. [L.—*albus*, white.]

ALBUMINIFORM, al-bū-min'i-form, *adj.* formed like or resembling albumen.

ALBUMINIMETER, al-bū-mi-nim'e-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring the quantity of albumen contained in any substance.

ALBUMINOID, al-bū'min-oid, *adj.* like albumen. [ALBUMEN and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

ALBUMINOUS, al-bū'min-us, *adj.* like or containing albumen.

ALBURNUM, al-burn'um, *n.* in trees, the *white* and soft parts of wood between the inner bark and the heart-wood. [L.—*albus*, white.]

ALCALDE, al-kal'dā, *n.*, *a judge.* [Sp.—Ar. *al-kadi—kadaj*, to judge.]

ALCHEMIST, al'kem-ist, *n.* one skilled in alchemy.

ALCHEMY, ALCHYMY, al'ki-mi, *n.* the infant stage of chemistry, as astrology was of astronomy. A chief pursuit of the alchemists was to transmute the other metals into gold, and to discover the elixir of life. Also, in old authors, a mixed metal formerly used for various utensils, hence a trumpet. *Milton.* [Ar. *al*=the; Gr. *cheo*, to pour, to melt, to mix: hence *chymeia* or *chemeia*, a mixing, and *chymic* or *chemic*, applied to the processes of the laboratory. See CHEMISTRY.]

ALCOHOL, al'kō-hol, *n.* pure spirit, a liquid generated by the fermentation of sugar and other saccharine matter, and forming the intoxicating element of fermented liquors. [Ar. *al-kohl—al*, the, *qochl*, fine powder.]

ALCOHOLIC, al-kō-hol'ik, *adj.* of or like alcohol.

ALCOHOLIZE, al'kō-hol-īz, *v.t.* to convert into alcohol: to rectify.

ALCOHOLOMETER, al-kō-hol-om'e-ter, *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the strength of spirits. [ALCOHOL and METER.]

ALCORAN, al'kō-ran, *n.* KORAN with the Arabic article prefixed.

ALCOVE, al'kōv or al-kōv', *n.* a recess in a room: any recess: a shady retreat. [It. *alcova*; Sp. *alcoba*, a place in a room railed off to hold a bed—Ar. *al-gobah*, a tent.]

ALDER, awl'der, *n.* a tree usually growing in moist ground. [A.S. *alor*; Ger. *eller*, L. *alnus.*]

ALDERMAN, awl'der-man, *n.* now a civic dignitary next in rank to the mayor.—*adj.* ALDERMAN'IC. [A. S. *ealdor* (from *eald*, old), senior, chief: *ealdor-man*, ruler, king, chief magistrate.]

ALDERN, awl'dern, *adj.* made of alder.

ALDINE, al'dīn, *adj.* applied to books printed by *Aldus* Manutius of Venice, in 16th c.

ALE, āl, *n.* a strong *drink* made from malt: a festival, so called from the liquor drunk.—ALE-BERRY, a beverage made

from ale.—ALE-HOUSE, a house in which ale is sold. [A.S. *ealu;* Ice. *öl;* Gael. *ol,* drink.]

ALEE, a-lē′, *adv.*, *on the lee*-side. [See LEE.]

ALEMBIC, al-em′bik, *n.* a vessel used by the old chemists in distillation. [Ar. *al,* the, *anbiq*—Gr. *ambiks,* a cup.]

ALERT, al-ert′, *adj.* watchful: brisk.—UPON THE ALERT, upon the watch.—*n.* ALERT′NESS. [It. *all' erta,* on the erect—*erto,* L. *erectus,* erect.]

ALERTA, a-lār-ta, *n.* the watchword of the guard, or the call by which sentinels indicate that they are at their posts. [Sp. of It. origin. See ALERT.]

ALETHOSCOPE, a-lē′thō-skōp, *n.* an optical instrument by means of which pictures are made to present a more natural and life-like appearance. [Gr. *alēthēs,* true, and *skopeō,* to view.]

ALE-WIFE, āl′wīf, *n.* a fish of the same genus as the shad, about a foot in length, common on the east coast of the United States. (Amer.)

ALEXANDRIAN, al-egz-an′dri-an, *adj.*, *relating to Alexandria* in Egypt: *relating to Alexander.*

ALEXANDRINE, al-egz-an′drin, *n.* a rhyming verse of twelve syllables, so called from its use in an old French poem on *Alexander* the Great.

ALEXIPYRETIC, a-lek-si-pī-ret′ik, *adj.* in *med.* same as FEBRIFUGE. [Gr. *alexō,* to ward off, and *pyretos,* a fever.]

ALFALFA, al-fal′fa, *n.* a name given to a valuable pasture and forage plant: the lucerne (*Medicago sativa*). [Sp.]

ALGÆ, al′jē, *n.* (*bot.*) a division of plants, embracing sea-weeds. [L., pl. of *alga,* sea-weed.]

ALGEBRA, al′je-bra, *n.* the science of calculating by symbols, thus forming a kind of universal arithmetic. [Sp. from Ar. *al-jabr,* the resetting of anything broken, hence combination.]

ALGEBRAIC, -AL, al-je-brā′ik, -al, *adj.* pertaining to algebra.—ALGEBRA′IST, *n.* one skilled in algebra.

ALGOID, al′goid, *adj.* resembling the algæ or aquatic plants. [L. *alga,* a sea-weed, and Gr. *eidos,* resemblance.]

ALGONKIN, ALGONQUIN, al-gon′kin, *n.* a family of North American Indians, which contained many tribes, and formly occupied the valley of the Mississippi and all the country eastward: a member of this family.

ALGUM, al′gum. Same as ALMUG.

ALIAS, ā′li-as, *adv.* otherwise.—*n.* an assumed name. [L. *alias,* at another time, otherwise—*alius,* Gr. *allos,* other.]

ALIBI, al′i-bī, *n.* the plea that a person charged with a crime was *in another place* when it was committed. [L.—*alius,* other, *ibi,* there.]

ALIEN, āl′yen, *adj.* foreign: different in nature: adverse to.—*n.* one belonging to another country: one not entitled to the rights of citizenship. [L. *alienus*—*alius,* other.]

ALIENABLE, āl′yen-a-bl, *adj.* capable of being transferred to another.—*n.* ALIENABIL′ITY.

ALIENAGE, āl′yen-āj, *n.* state of being an alien.

ALIENATE, āl′yen-āt, *v.t.* to transfer a right or title to *another:* to withdraw the affections: to misapply.—*adj.* withdrawn: estranged.—*n.* ALIENA′TION. [L. See ALIEN.]

ALIGHT, a-līt′, *v.i.* to come down (as from a horse): to descend: to fall upon. [A.S. *alihtan,* to come down. See LIGHT, *v.i.*]

ALIGHT, a-līt′, *adj.* on fire: lighted up. [*a,* on, and LIGHT. See LIGHT, *n.*]

ALIGN, a-līn′, *v.t.* to regulate by a line: to arrange in line, as troops. [Fr. *aligner*—L. *ad,* and *linea,* a line.]

ALIGNMENT, a-līn′ment, *n.* a laying out by a line: the ground-plan of a railway or road.

ALIKE, a-līk′, *adj.* like one another: having resemblance.—*adv.* in the same manner or form: similarly. [A.S. *onlic.* See LIKE.]

ALIMENT, al′i-ment, *n.*, *nourishment:* food. [L. *alimentum—alo,* to nourish.]

ALIMENTAL, al-i-ment′al, *adj.* supplying food.

ALIMENTARY, al-i-ment′ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to aliment: nutritive.—*n.* ALIMENTATION, al-i-men-tā′shun, the act or state of nourishing or of being nourished.—*n.* (*phren.*) ALIMENTIVENESS, al-i-ment′iv-nes, desire for food or drink.

ALIMONY, al′i-mun-i, *n.* an allowance for support made to a wife when legally separated from her husband.

ALIQUOT, al′i-kwot, *adj.* such a part of a number as will divide it without a remainder. [L. *aliquot,* some, several—*alius,* other, *quot,* how many.]

ALIVE, a-līv′, *adj.* in *life:* susceptible. [A.S. *on life.*]

ALKALI, al′ka-li or -lī, *n.* (*chem.*) a substance which combines with an acid and neutralizes it, forming a salt. Potash, soda, and lime are alkalies; they have an acrid taste (that of soap), and turn vegetable blues to green. See ACID:—*pl.* ALKALIES. [Ar. *al-kali,* ashes.]

ALKALIMETER, al-ka-lim′e-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of alkalies.

ALKALINE, al′ka-līn or -lin, *adj.* having the properties of an alkali.—*n.* ALKALIN′ITY.

ALKALOID, al′ka-loid, *n.* a vegetable principle possessing in some degree alkaline properties.—*adj.* pertaining to or resembling alkali. [ALKALI and Gr. *eidos,* form or resemblance.]

ALKORAN, *n.* same as ALCORAN.

ALL, awl, *adj.* the whole of: every one of.—*adv.* wholly: completely: entirely.—*n.*

the whole: everything.—ALL IN ALL, everything desired.—ALL 'S ONE, it is just the same.—AT ALL, in the least degree or to the least extent. [A.S. *eal*, Ger. *all*, Gael. *uile*, W. *oll*.]

ALLAH, al'la, *n.* the Arabic name of the one God. [Ar. *al-ilâh*, "the worthy to be adored."]

ALLAY, al-lā', *v.t.* to *lighten*, relieve: to make quiet. [O. Fr. *aleger*—L. *alleviare*—*ad*, and *levis*, light, confused with A.S. *a-lecgan*, to lay down.]

ALLEGATION, al-le-gā'shun, *n.* an assertion.

ALLEGE, al-lej', *v.t.* to produce as an argument or plea: to assert. [L. *allego*, to send one person to another to confer with him: to mention or bring forward—*ad*, to, and *lego*, *-atum*, to send.]

ALLEGIANCE, al-lē'ji-ans, *n.* the duty of a subject *to* his *liege* or sovereign. [L. *ad*, to, and LIEGE.]

ALLEGORIC, -AL, al-le-gor'ik, -al, *adj.* in the form of an allegory: figurative.—*adv.* ALLEGOR'ICALLY.

ALLEGORIZE, al'le-gor-īz, *v.t.* to put in form of an allegory.—*v.i.* to use allegory.

ALLEGORIZATION, al'le-gor-i-zā'shon, *n.* the act of turning into allegory: allegorical treatment.

ALLEGORY, al'le-gor-i, *n.* a description of one thing under the image of another. [Gr. *allos*, other, and *agoreuō*, to speak.]

ALLEGRO, al-lā'grō, *adv.* and *n.* (*mus.*) a word denoting a *brisk* movement. [It.—L. *alacer*, brisk.]

ALLELUIA, ALLELUIAH, al-le-lōō'ya. Same as HALLELUIAH.

ALLEVIATE, al-lēv'i-āt, *v.t.* to *make light*: to mitigate.—*n.* ALLEVIA'TION. [L. *ad*, *levis*, light.]

ALLEY, al'li, *n.* a walk in a garden: a passage in a city narrower than a street: —*pl.* ALL'EYS. [Fr. *allée*, a passage, from *aller*, to go, O. Fr. *aner*, from L. *adnare*, to go to by water. Cf. ARRIVE.]

ALL-FOOLS'-DAY, awl-fōōlz'-dā, *n.* April first. [From the sportive deceptions practiced on that day.]

ALL-FOURS, awl-fōrz', *n.pl.* (preceded by *on*) on four legs, or on two hands and two feet.

ALL-HAIL, awl-hāl', *int.*, *all health*, a phrase of salutation. [See HAIL, *int.*]

ALL-HALLOW, awl-hal'lō, ALL-HALLOWS, awl-hal'lōz, *n.* the day of *all* the *Holy Ones*. See ALL-SAINTS. [ALL and HALLOW.]

ALLIANCE, al-lī'ans, *n.* state of being allied: union by marriage or treaty. [See ALLY.]

ALLIGATION, al-li-gā'shun, *n.* (*arith.*) a rule for finding the price of a compound of ingredients of different values. [L. *alligatio*, a binding together—*ad*, to, and *ligo*, to bind.]

ALLIGATOR, al'li-gā-tur, *n.* an animal of the crocodile family found in America. [Sp. *el lagarto*—L. *lacerta*, a lizard.]

ALLITERAL, al-lit'er-al, *adj.* same as ALLITERATIVE. [See ALLITERATION.]

ALLITERATION, al-lit-er-ā'shun, *n.* the recurrence of the same *letter* at the beginning of two or more words following close to each other, as in "*apt alliteration's artful aid*." [Fr.—L. *ad*, to, and *litera*, a letter.]

ALLITERATIVE, al-lit'er-ā-tiv, *adj.* pertaining to alliteration.

ALLOCATE, al'lo-kāt, *v.t.*, *to place*: to assign to each his share. [L. *ad*, to, and *locus*, a place.]

ALLOCATION, al-lo-kā'shun, *n.* act of allocating: allotment: an allowance made upon an account.

ALLOCHROUS, al-lok'rus, *adj.* of various colors: generally applied to minerals. [Gr. *allochroos*, *allochrous*—*allos*, other, and *chroa*, color.]

ALLOCUTION, al-lo-kū'shun, *n.* a formal address, esp. of the Pope to his clergy. [L. *ad*, to, and *loquor*, *locutus*, to speak.]

ALLODIAL, al-lō'di-al, *adj.* held independent of a superior: freehold:—opposed to FEUDAL.

ALLODIUM, al-lō'di-um, *n.* freehold estate: land held in the possession of the owner without being subject to a feudal superior. [Low L. *allodium*, most prob. from Ice. *aldr*, old age, and *othal*, a homestead; *alda-othal*, a property of ages.]

ALLOMORPHIC, al-lō-mor'fik, *adj.* pertaining to or possessing the qualities of allomorphism

ALLOMORPHISM, al-lō-mor'fizm, *n.* that property of certain substances of assuming a different form, the substance remaining otherwise unchanged. [Gr. *allos*, other, and *morphē*, form.]

ALLOMORPHITE, al-lō-mor'fīt, *n.* a variety of baryta having the form and cleavage of anhydrite.

ALLOPATHY, al-lop'a-thi, *n.* a name given by homeopathists to the current or orthodox medical practice.—*adj.* ALLOPATHIC.—*n.* ALLOP'ATHIST. [See HOMEOPATHY.]

ALLOT, al-lot', *v.t.* to divide as *by lot*: to distribute in portions: to parcel out:—*pr.p.* allott'ing: *pa.p.* allott'ed. [L. *ad*, to, and LOT.]

ALLOTMENT, al-lot'ment, *n.* the act of allotting: part or share allotted.

ALLOTRIOPHAGY, al-lot'ri-of'a-gi, *n.* in *med.* a depraved appetite for some particular article of food or for noxious or not eatable substances. [Gr. *allotrios*, belonging to another, and *phagō*, to eat.]

ALLOTROPY, al-lot'ro-pi, *n.* the property in some elements, as carbon, of existing in more than one form. [Gr. *allos*, another, and *tropos*, form.]

ALLOW, al-low', *v.t.* to grant: to permit: to acknowledge: to abate. [Fr. *allouer*, to grant—L. *ad*, to, and *loco*, to place.—ALLOW, in the sense of *approve* or *sanction*, as used in *B.* and by old writers, has its root in L. *laudo*, to praise.]

ALLOWABLE, al-low'a-bl, *adj.* that may be allowed: not forbidden: lawful.—*adv.* ALLOW'ABLY.—*n.* ALLOW'ABLENESS.

ALLOWANCE, al-low'ans, *n.* that which is allowed: a stated quantity: abatement.

ALLOY, al-loi', *v.t.* to mix one metal with another: to reduce the purity of a metal by mixing a baser one with it.—*n.* a mixture of two or more metals (when mercury is one of the ingredients, it is an AMALGAM): a baser metal mixed with a finer: anything that deteriorates. [Fr. *aloi*, standard of metals, *aloyer*, It. *allegare*, to alloy—L. *ad legem*, according to law.]

ALL-SAINTS'-DAY, awl-sānts'-dā, *n.* November 1, a feast of the Roman Catholic Church in honor of *all the saints*. [See ALL-HALLOWS.]

ALL-SOULS'-DAY, awl-sōlz'-dā, *n.* the second day of November, a feast of the Roman Catholic Church held to pray for all *souls* in purgatory.

ALLUDE, al-lūd', *v.i.* to mention slightly in passing: to refer to. [L. *ad*, at, *ludo*, *lusum*, to play.]

ALLURE, al-lūr', *v.t.* to draw on as by a *lure* or bait: to entice. [L. *ad*, to, and LURE.]

ALLURE, al-lūr', *n.* same as ALLUREMENT. *Longfellow.* (Rare.)

ALLURING, al-lūr'ing, *adj.* enticing.—*adv.* ALLUR'INGLY.—*n.* ALLURE'MENT.

ALLUSION, al-lū'zhun, *n.* an indirect reference.

ALLUSIVE, al-lūs'iv, *adj.* alluding to: hinting at: referring to indirectly.—*adv.* ALLUS'IVELY.

ALLUVIUM, al-lū'vi-um, *n.* the mass of water-borne matter deposited by rivers on lower lands:—*pl.* ALLU'VIA.—*adj.* ALLU'VIAL. [L.—*alluo*, to wash to or on—*ad*, and *luo*=*lavo*, to wash.]

ALLY, al-lī', *v.t.* to form a relation by marriage, friendship, treaty, or resemblance:—*pa.p.* allīed'. [Fr.—L. *alligo*, *-are*—*ad*, *ligo*, to bind.]

ALLY, al-lī', *n.* a confederate: a prince or state united by treaty or league:—*pl.* ALLIES'.

ALMANAC, al'ma-nak, *n.* a register of the days, weeks, and months of the year, etc. [Fr.—Gr. *almenichiaka* (in Eusebius), an Egyptian word, prob. sig. "daily observation of things."

ALMIGHTY, awl-mīt'i, *adj.* possessing all might or power: omnipotent.—THE ALMIGHTY, God.

ALMIGHTYSHIP, awl-mīt-i-ship, *n.* the state or quality of being almighty: omnipotent. *Cowley.*

ALMOND, ä'mund, *n.* the fruit of the almond-tree. [Fr. *amande*—L. *amygdalum*—Gr. *amygdalē*.]

ALMONDS, ä'mundz, *n.pl.* the tonsils or glands of the throat, so called from their resemblance to the fruit of the *almond*-tree.

ALMONER, al'mun-er, *n.* a distributer of *alms*.

ALMONRY, al'mun-ri, *n.* the place where *alms* are distributed.

ALMOST, awl'mōst, *adv.* nearly. [Prefix *al*, quite, and MOST.]

ALMS, ämz, *n.* relief given out of pity to the poor. [A.S. *ælmæsse*, through late L., from Gr. *eleēmosynē*—*eleos*, compassion.]

ALMS-DEED, ämz'-dēd, *n.* a charitable deed.

ALMS-HOUSE, ämz'-hows, *n.* a house endowed for the support and lodging of the poor.

ALMUG, al'mug, *n.* a tree or wood mentioned in the Bible, kind uncertain. [Heb.]

ALNASCHARISM, al-nas'ker-izm, *n.* an action or conduct like that of *Alnaschar*, the hero of a well-known story in the "Arabian Nights"; anything done during a day-dream or reverie. "With maternal *alnascharism* she had, in her reveries, thrown back her head with disdain, as she repulsed the family advances of some wealthy but low-born heiress."—*Miss Edgeworth.*

ALOE, al'ō, *n.* a genus of plants with juicy leaves yielding the gum called aloes. [Gr. *aloē*.]

ALOES, al'ōz, *n.* a purgative drug, the juice of several species of aloe.

ALOFT, a-loft', *adv.* on high: overhead: (*naut.*) above the deck, at the mast-head. [Prefix *a* (—A.S. *on*), on, and LOFT.]

ALONE, al-ōn', *adj.* single: solitary.—*adv.* singly, by one's self. [AL (for ALL), quite, and ONE.]

ALONG, a-long', *adv.* by or through the length of: lengthwise: throughout: onward: (fol. by *with*) in company of.—*prep.* by the side of: near. [A.S. *and-lang*—prefix *and-*, against, and LONG.]

ALOOF, a-lōōf', *adv.* at a distance: apart. Used as a prep. in old authors. [Prefix *a* (—A.S. *on*), on, and LOOF. See LOOF, LUFF.]

ALOUD, a-lowd', *adv.* with a loud voice: loudly. [From A.S. *on*, on, and *hlyd*, noise, Ger. *laut*. See LOUD.]

ALOW, a-lō', *adv.* in a low place:—opp. to ALOFT.

ALP, alp, *n.* a high mountain:—*pl.* ALPS, specially applied to the lofty mountain-ranges of Switzerland. [L.—Gael. *alp*, a mountain: allied to L. *albus*, white—white with snow.]

ALPACA, al-pak'a, *n.* the Peruvian sheep, akin to the llama, having long silken wool: cloth made of its wool.

ALPEN-STOCK, alp'n-stok, *n.* a long *stick* or staff used by travellers in climbing the *Alps*. [Ger.]

ALPHA, al'fa, *n.* the first letter of the Greek alphabet: the first or beginning. [Gr. *alpha*—Heb. *aleph*, an ox, the name of the first letter, which in its original

figure resembled an ox's head.]

ALPHABET, al'fa-bet, *n.* the letters of a language arranged in the usual order. [Gr. *alpha, beta,* the first two Greek letters.]

ALPHABETIC, -AL, al-fa-bet'ik, -al, *adj.* relating to or in the order of an alphabet. —*adv.* ALPHABET'ICALLY.

ALPINE, alp'in or alp'īn, *adj.* pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountains: very high.

ALREADY, awl-red'i, *adv.* previously, or before the time specified.

ALREADY, awl-red'i, *adj.* existing now: being at the present time or for some time past: present. "Lord Hobart and Lord Fitzwilliam are both to be earls to-morrow; the former, of Buckingham, the latter by his *already* title."—*H. Walpole.*

ALSO, awl'so, *adv.* in like manner: further. [*All,* quite, just; *so,* in that or the same manner.]

ALTAR, awlt'ar, *n.*, *a high place* on which sacrifices were anciently offered: in Christian churches, the communion table: (*fig.*) a place of worship. [L. *altare—altus,* high.]

ALTARPIECE, awlt'ar-pēs, *n.* a painting or decorations placed over an altar.

ALTER, awl'ter, *v.t.* to make *other* or different: to change: to geld, as animals (Amer.).—*v.i.* to become different: to vary. [L. *alter,* other, another—*al* (root of *alius,* other), and the old comparative suffix *-ter*=E. *-ther.*]

ALTERABLE, awl'ter-a-bl, *adj.* that may be altered.—*adv.* AL'TERABLY.

ALTERATION, awl-ter-ā'shun, *n.* change.

ALTERATIVE, awl'ter-at-iv, *adj.* having power to alter.—*n.* a medicine that makes a change in the vital functions.

ALTERCATE, al'ter-kāt, *v.i.* to dispute or wrangle. [L. *altercor, -catus,* to bandy words from one to the *other* (*alter*).]

ALTERCATION, al-ter-kā'shun, *n.* contention: controversy.

ALTERNANTHERA, awl-ter-nan'ther-a, *n.* a genus of plants belonging to Amaranthaceæ, so called from the stamens being alternately fertile and barren. They have opposite leaves, and small tribracteate flowers, arranged in heads. Several species are grown in gardens for the sake of their richly-colored foliage.

ALTERNATE, al'ter-nāt or al-ter'nāt, *v.t.* to cause to follow by turns or *one after the other.*—*v.i.* to happen by turns: to follow every other or second time. [L. *alter,* other.]

ALTERNATE, al-ter'nāt, *adj.*, *one after the other:* by turns.—*adv.* ALTER'NATELY. Old spelling, ALTERN for both *adj.* and *adv. Milton.*

ALTERNATION, al-ter-nā'shun, *n.* the act of alternating: interchange.

ALTERNATIVE, al-ter'nat-iv, *adj.* offering a choice of two things.—*n.* a choice between two things.—*adv.* ALTER'NATIVELY.

ALTERNIZE, al-ter-nīz', *v.t.* to cause to follow alternately: to alternate. "A tête-à-tête *alternized* with a trio by my son." *Miss Burney.* (Rare.)

ALTHING, äl'-ting, *n.* the Parliament of Iceland.

ALTISONANT, al-tis'-o-nant, *a.* sounding high: the noise of pompousness. [L. *altus,* high, *sonare,* to sound.] Also ALTISONOUS.

ALTISSIMO, äl-tis'-sē-mō, *n.* (*mus.*) all the notes, or the part, above F in alt. [It. superl. of *alto.*]

ALT-HORN, alt'horn, *n.* a musical instrument of the sax-horn family, often replacing the French horn in military bands.

ALTHOUGH, awl-*thō'*, *conj.* admitting all that: notwithstanding that. [See THOUGH.]

ALTIFY, al'ti-fī, *v.t.* to heighten: to exaggerate. (Rare.) "Every county is given to magnify—not to say *altify*—their own things therein."—*Fuller.*

ALTITUDE, alt'i-tūd, *n.*, *height.* [L. *altitudo—altus,* high.]

ALTO, alt'o, *n.* (*orig.*) the *highest* part sung by males: the lowest voice in women. [It.—L. *altus,* high.]

ALTOGETHER, awl-too-geth'er, *adv.*, *all together:* wholly: completely: without exception.

ALTO-RELIEVO, ALTO-RILIEVO, alt'o-re-lē'vo, *n.*, *high relief:* figures projected by at least half their thickness from the ground on which they are sculptured. [It. *alto,* high. See RELIEF.]

ALTRUISM, al'troo-ism, *n.* the principle of living and acting for the interest of others. [L. *alter,* another.]

ALUM, al'um, *n.* a mineral salt, the double sulphate of alumina and potash. [L. *alumen.*]

ALUMINA, al-ū'min-a, ALUMINE, al'ū-min, *n.* one of the earths: the characteristic ingredient of common clay. Alumina is a compound of aluminium and oxygen. [L. *alumen,* alum.]

ALUMINOUS, al-ū'min-us, *adj.* containing alum, or alumina.

ALUMINUM, al-ū'min-um, ALUMINIUM, al-ū-min'i-um, *n.* the metallic base of alumina, a metal resembling silver, and remarkable for its lightness.

ALUMNUS, al-um'nus, *n.* one educated at a college is called an alumnus of that college:—*pl.* ALUM'NI. [L. from *alo,* to nourish.]

ALWAYS, awl'wāz, ALWAY, awl'wā, *adv.* through *all ways:* continually: forever.

AM, am, the first person of the verb *To be.* [A.S. *eom;* Gr. *eimi;* Lat. *sum* for *esum;* Sans. *asmi—as.* to be.]

AMAGANSETTS, am-er-gan'-sets, *n.pl.* a tribe of North American Indians, natives of east end of Long Island, New York:—*sing.* AMAGANSETT.

AMAIN, a-mān', *adv.*, *with main* or strength: with sudden force. [Pfx. *a* and MAIN.]

AMALGAM, a-mal'gam, *n.* a compound of mercury with another metal: any soft mixture. [L. and Gr. *malagma*, an emollient—Gr. *malasso*, to soften.]

AMALGAMATE, a-mal'gam-āt, *v.t.* to mix mercury with another metal: to compound.—*v.i.* to unite in an amalgam: to blend: to intermarry, as the black and white races. (Amer.)

AMALGAMATION, a-mal-gam-ā'shun, *n.* the blending of different things.

AMANOUS, am'a-nus, *a.* without hands; as, amanous bipeds. [Pfx. *a*, not, and L. *manus*, hand.]

AMANUENSIS, a-man-ū-en'sis, *n.* one who writes to dictation: a copyist: a secretary. [L.—*ab*, from, and *manus*, the hand.]

AMARANTH, -US, a'mar-anth, -us, *n.* a genus of plants with richly colored flowers, that last long without withering, as *Love-lies-bleeding*. [Gr. *amarantos*, unfading—*a*, neg., and root *mar*, to waste away; allied to Lat. *mori*, to die.] Old form, AMARANT. *Milton.*

AMARANTHINE, a-mar-anth'in, *adj.* pertaining to amaranth: unfading.

AMASS, a-mas', *v.t.* to gather in large quantity: to accumulate. [Fr. *amasser*—L. *ad*, to, and *massa*, a mass.]

AMATEUR, am-at-ār', *n.* one who cultivates a particular study or art for the *love* of it, and not professionally. [Fr.—L. *amator*, a lover—*amo*, to love.]

AMATIVE, am'at-iv, *adj.*, *relating to love:* amorous. [From L. *amo*, *-atum*, to love.]

AMATIVENESS, am'at-iv-nes, *n.* propensity to love.

AMATORY, am'at-or-i, *adj.*, *relating to*, or causing *love:* affectionate.

AMAZE, a-māz', *v.t.* to put the mind *in a maze:* to confound with surprise or wonder.—*n.* astonishment: perplexity. [Prefix *a*, and MAZE.]

AMAZE, a māz', *v.i.* to wonder: to be amazed.

> Madam, *amaze* not; see his majesty
> Return'd with glory from the Holy Land.—*Peele.*

AMAZEDNESS, a-māz'ed-nes, **AMAZEMENT**, a-māz'ment, *n.* a feeling of surprise mixed with wonder.

AMAZING, a-māz'ing, *p.adj.* causing amazement: astonishing.—*adv.* AMAZ'INGLY.

AMAZON, am'az-on, *n.* one of a fabled nation of female warriors: a masculine woman: a virago. [Ety. dub., perhaps from Gr. *a*, priv., *mazos*, a breast; they were said to cut off the right breast that they might use their weapons more freely.]

AMAZONIAN, am-az-ōn'ian, *adj.* of or like an Amazon: of masculine manners: warlike.

AMBASSADOR, am-bas'a-dur, *n.* a diplomatic minister of the highest order sent by one sovereign power to another.—*fem.* AMBASS'ADRESS.—*adj.* AMBASSADOR'IAL. [It. *ambasciadore*, L. *ambactus*, derived by Grimm from Goth. *andbahts*, a servant, whence Ger. *amt*, office.]

AMBER, am'ber, *n.* a yellowish fossil resin, used in making ornaments. [Fr.—Ar. *anbar.*]

AMBERGRIS, am'ber-grēs, *n.* a fragrant substance, of a *gray* color, found on the sea-coast of warm countries, and in the intestines of the spermaceti whale. [AMBER and Fr. *gris*, gray.]

AMBIDEXTER, amb'i-deks'ter, *n.* one who uses *both* hands with equal facility: a double-dealer.—*adj.* AMBIDEX'TROUS. [L. *ambo*, both, *dexter*, right hand.]

AMBIENT, amb'i-ent, *adj.*, *going round:* surrounding: investing. [L. *ambi*, about, *iens*, *ientis*, pr.p. of *eo*, to go.]

AMBIGUITY, amb-ig-ū'i-ti, **AMBIGUOUSNESS**, amb-ig'ū-us-nes, *n.* uncertainty or doubleness of meaning.

AMBIGUOUS, amb-ig'ū-us, *adj.* of doubtful signification: equivocal.—*adv.* AMBIG'UOUSLY. [L. *ambiguus—ambigo*, to go about—*ambi*, about, *ago*, to drive.]

AMBITION, amb-ish'un, *n.* the desire of power, honor, fame, excellence; also, grudge, spite (Amer.). [L. *ambitio*, the going about, *i.e.*, the canvassing for votes practiced by candidates for office in Rome—*ambi*, about, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

AMBITIONIST, am-bi'shon-ist, *n.* an ambitious person: one devoted to self-aggrandizement. "A selfish *ambitionist* and quack."—*Carlyle.*

AMBITIOUS, amb-ish'us, *adj.* full of ambition: desirous of power: aspiring: indicating ambition.—*adv.* AMBI'TIOUSLY.—*n.* AMBI'TIOUSNESS.

AMBLE, am'bl, *v.i.* to move as a horse by lifting both legs on each side alternately: to move affectedly.—*n.* a pace of a horse between a trot and a walk. [Fr. *ambler*—L. *ambulo*, to walk about.]

AMBLER, am'bler, *n.* a horse that ambles.

AMBROSIA, am-brō'zhi-a, *n.* the fabled food of the gods, which conferred *immortality* on those who partook of it. [L.—Gr. *ambrosios=ambrotos*, immortal—*a*, neg., and *brotos*, mortal, for *mrotos*, Sans. *mrita*, dead—*mri* (L. *mori*), to die.]

AMBROSIAL, am-brō'zhi-al, *adj.* fragrant: delicious.—*adv.* AMBRO'SIALLY.

AMBROSIAN, am-brō'zhi-an, *adj.* relating to *ambrosia:* relating to *St. Ambrose*, bishop of Milan in the 4th century.

AMBRY, am'bri, *n.* a niche in churches in which the sacred utensils were kept: a cupboard for victuals. [O. Fr. *armarie*, a repository for arms; Fr. *armoire*, a cupboard—L. *armarium*, a chest for arms—*arma*, arms.]

AMBULANCE, am'būl-ans, *n.* a carriage which serves as a *movable* hospital for the wounded in battle. [Fr.—L. *ambulans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *ambulo*, to walk about.]

AMBULATORY, am'bū-lat-or-i, *adj.* having the power or faculty of walking: moving from place to place, not stationary.—*n.* any part of a building intended for walking in, as the aisles of a church.

AMBUSCADE, am'busk-ād, *n.* a hiding to attack by surprise: a body of troops in concealment. [Fr. *embuscade*—It. *imboscare*, to lie in ambush—*im-* in, and *bosco*, a wood, from root of BUSH.]

AMBUSH, am'boosh, *n.* and *v.* same meanings as AMBUSCADE. [O. Fr. *embusche*. See AMBUSCADE.]

AMEER, a-mēr', *n.* a title of honor, also of an independent ruler in Mohammedan countries. [Ar. *amir*. See ADMIRAL.]

AMELIORATE, a-mēl'yor-āt, *v.t.*, *to make better:* to improve.—*v.i.* to grow better.—*adj.* AMEL'IORATIVE.—*n.* AMELIORA'TION. [L. *ad*, to, and *melior*, better.]

AMEN, ā'men', ā'men', *int.* so let it be! [Gr.—Heb. *amen*, firm, true.]

AMEN, ā'men, *v.t.* 1, to say amen to: to approve: to homologate. (Rare.) "Is there a bishop on the bench that has not *amen'd* the humbug in his lawn sleeves, and called a blessing over the kneeling pair of perjurers?"—*Thackeray.* 2, to end: to finish. "This very evening have I *amen'd* the volume."—*Southey.*

AMENABLE, a-mēn'a-bl, *adj.* easy to be led or governed: liable or subject to.—*adv.* AMEN'ABLY.—*ns.* AMENABIL'ITY, AMEN'ABLENESS. [Fr. *amener*, to lead—*a*—L. *ad*, and *mener*, to lead—Low L. *minare*, to lead, to drive (as cattle)—L. *minari*, to threaten.]

AMEND, a-mend', *v.t.* to correct: to improve.—*v.i.* to grow or become better.—*adj.* AMEND'ABLE. [Fr. *amender* for *emender*—L. *emendo*, *-are*, to remove a fault—*e*, *ex*, out of, and *menda*, a fault.]

AMENDMENT, a-mend'ment, *n.* correction: improvement.

AMENDS, a-mendz', *n.pl.* supply of a loss: compensation.

AMENITY, am-en'i-ti, *n.*, *pleasantness*, as regards situation, climate, manners, or disposition. [Fr. *aménité*—L. *amœnitas*—*amœnus*, pleasant, from root of *amo*, to love.]

AMENTIA, a-men'shi-a, *n.* out of one's mind: an insane condition: idiocy or dotage: imbecility of mind. Formerly called also amenty. [L. *a* for *ab*, from, and *mens*, mind.]

AMERCE, a-mers', *v.t.* to punish by a fine. [O. Fr. *amercier*, to impose a fine—L. *merces*, wages, fine.]

AMERCEMENT, a-mers'ment, *n.* a penalty inflicted.

AMERICAN, a-mer'ik-an, *adj.*, *pertaining to America*, especially to the United States.—*n.* a native of America. [From *America*, so called accidently from Amerigo Vespucci, a navigator who explored part of the continent after its discovery by Columbus.]

AMERICANIZE, a-mer'ik-an-īz, *v.t.* to render American.

AMERICANISM, a-mer'ik-an-izm, *n.* a word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Americans.

AMETHYST, a'meth-ist, *n.* a bluish-violet variety of quartz of which drinking-cups used to be made, which the ancients supposed *prevented drunkenness.*—*adj.* AMETHYST'INE. [Gr. *amethystos*—*a*, neg., *methyō*, to be drunken—*methū*, wine, Eng. *mead*. Sans, *madhu*, sweet.]

AMIABILITY, ām-i-a-bil'i-ti, **AMIABLENESS**, ām'i-a-bl-nes, *n.* quality of being amiable, or of exciting love.

AMIABLE, ām'i-a-bl, *adj.*, *lovable:* worthy of love.—*adv.* A'MIABLY. [Fr. *amiable*, friendly—L. *amicabilis*, from *amicus*, a friend; there is a confusion in meaning with Fr. *aimable*, lovable—L. *amabilis*—*amo*, to love.]

AMIANTHUS, a-mi-anth'us, *n.* the finest fibrous variety of *asbestus;* it can be made into cloth which when stained is readily cleansed by fire. [Gr. *amiantos*, unpollutable—*a*, neg., and *miainō*, to soil.]

AMICABLE, am'ik-a-bl, *adj.*, *friendly.*—*adv.* AM'ICABLY.—*ns.* AMICABIL'ITY, AM'ICABLENESS. [L. *amicabilis*—*amo*, to love.]

AMICE, am'is, *n.* a flowing cloak formerly worn by priests and pilgrims: a linen garment worn by priests about the shoulders while celebrating mass. [O. Fr. *amis*, *amict*—L. *amictus*—*amicio*, to wrap about—*amb*, about, and *jacio*, to throw.]

AMID, a-mid', **AMIDST**, a-midst', *prep.*, *in the middle* or *midst:* among.—*adv.* AMID'SHIPS, half-way between the stem and stern of a ship. [Prefix *a*, on, in, and A.S. *mid*, middle.]

AMIGO, a-mē'-go, *n.* the name given by the Spaniards to friendly natives in the Philippines: hence, a friend:—*pl.* AMIGOS, a-mē'gos. [Sp.—L. *amicus*.]

AMIR, a-mēr'. Same as AMEER.

AMISH, **OMISH**, *n.pl.* the Amish Mennonites.—*a.* of or pertaining to a very strict sect of Mennonites, of which there are several branches in the United States.

AMISS, a-mis', *adj.* in error: wrong.—*adv.* in a faulty manner. [*a*, on, and Ice. *missa*, a loss. See MISS.]

AMITY, am'i-ti, *n.*, *friendship:* good-will. [Fr. *amitié*—*ami*—L. *amicus*, a friend. See AMICABLE.]

AMMIRAL, am'mi-ral, *n.* admiral; also a ship. (Obs.)

AMMONIA, am-mōn'-i-a, *n.* a pungent gas yielded by smelling-salts, and by burning feathers, etc. [From *sal-ammoniac*, or smelling-salts, first obtained near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*.]

AMMONIAC, **-AL**, am-mōn'i-ak, **-i'ak-al**, *adj.* pertaining to or having the properties of ammonia.

AMMONITE, am'mon-īt, *n.* the fossil shell

of an extinct genus of mollusks, so called because they resembled the horns on the statue of Jupiter *Ammon*, worshipped as a ram.

AMMUNITION, am-mūn-ish'un, *n.* anything used *for munition* or *defence:* military stores, esp. powder, balls, bombs, etc. [L. *ad*, for, *munitio*, defence—*munio*, to defend.]

AMNESTY, am'nest-i, *n.* a general pardon of political offenders. [Gr. *a-mnestos*, not remembered.]

AMŒBA, a-mēb'a, *n.* a microscopic animal capable of undergoing many *changes* of form at will:—*pl.* AMŒB'Æ. [Gr. *ameibō*, to change.]

AMŒNOMANIA, a-mē'nō-ma'ni-a, *n.* a form of mania in which the hallucinations are of an agreeable nature. [L. *amœnus*, pleasant, and Gr. *mania*, madness.]

AMONG, a-mung', AMONGST, a-mungst', *prep.* of the number of: amidst. [A.S. *on-gemang—mængan*, to mingle.]

AMOROUS, am'or-us, *adj.* easily inspired with love: fondly in love: relating to love.—*adv.* AM'OROUSLY.—*n.* AM'OROUSNESS. [L. *amor*, love.]

AMOURETTE, am-oor-et', *n.* a love affair which is short and not serious. [Fr.]

AMPERAGE, am-pār'-aj, *n.* the strength, measured in *amperes*, of an electrical current generated by a machine or carried by a conductor.

AMPERE, am-pār', *n.* the unit of electric current; established by the International Electrical Congress in 1893 and by the laws of the United States, as one-tenth of the unit of current of the C. G. S. system of electro-magnetic units. [From the name of a French electrician.]

AMPEREMETER, am-pār-mē'-ter, AMPEROMETER, am-pār-om'-e-ter, *n.* a meter or instrument which measures the strength of an electrical current in amperes.

AMPERSAND, am'-per-sand. *n.* a word used to describe the character &.—*Halliwell.*

AMORPHOUS, a-morf'us, *adj.* without regular shape, shapeless. [Gr. *a*, neg., and *morphē*, form.]

AMOUNT, a-mownt', *v.i.* to mount or rise to: to result in.—*n.* the whole sum: the effect or result. [O. Fr. *amonter*, to ascend—L. *ad*, to, *mons*, a mountain.]

AMOUR, am-ōōr', *n.* a *love* intrigue. [Fr.—L. *amor*, love.]

AMPHIBIA, am-fi'bi-a, AMPHIBIALS or AMPHIBIANS, *n.pl.* animals capable of *living both* under water and on land.—*adj.* AMPHI'BIOUS. [Gr. *amphi*, both, *bios*, life.]

AMPHIBLASTIC, am-fi-blas'tik, *adj.* in *physiol.* a term applied to the series of ova intermediate between the holoblastic or mammalian ova, and the meroblastic, or ova of birds or reptiles.

AMPHICTYONIC, am-fik-ti-on'ik, *adj.* The Amphictyonic Council was an old Greek assembly composed of deputies from twelve of the leading states. [Gr. *amphiktyones*, orig. dub.]

AMPHIGORIC, am-fi-gor'ik, *adj.* of, relating to, or consisting of amphigory: absurd: nonsensical.

AMPHIGORY, am'fi-gor-i, *n.* a meaningless rigmarole: nonsense verses or the like: a nonsensical parody. [Fr. *amphigouri.*]

AMPHISBÆNA, am-fis-bē'na, *n.* a serpent that can go both ways, forward or backward. [Gr. *amphis*, *amphi*, on both sides, *baino*, to go or walk.]

AMPHITHEATRE, am-fi-thē'a-ter, *n.* an oval or circular edifice having rows of seats one above another, around an open space, called the arena, in which public spectacles were exhibited: anything like an amphitheatre in form. [Gr. *amphi*, round about, *theatron*, a place for seeing—*theaomai*, to see.]

AMPLE, am'pl, *adj.* spacious: large enough: liberal.—*adv.* AM'PLY.—*n.* AM'PLENESS. [L. *amplus*, large.]

AMPLIFICATION, am'pli-fi-kā'shun, *n.* enlargement.

AMPLIFY, am'pli-fī, *v.t.* to make more copious in expression: to add to. [L. *amplus*, large, and *facio*, to make.]

AMPLITUDE, am'pli-tūd, *n.* largeness: the distance from the east point of a horizon at which a heavenly body rises, or from the west point at which it sets.

AMPUTATE, am'pūt-āt, *v.t.* to cut off, as a limb of an animal.—*n.* AMPUTA'TION. [L. *amb*, round about, *puto*, to cut.]

AMRITA, am'rē-tā, *n.* in *Hindu myth.* the ambrosia of the gods: the beverage of immortality, that resulted from the churning of the ocean by the gods and demons. [Sans. *amritam*, from *a*, priv., and *mri*, to die; akin to L. *mors*, death. See MORTAL.]

AMUCK, a-muk', *adv.* wildly: madly. [Malay, *amok*, intoxicated or excited to madness.]

AMULET, am'ū-let, *n.* a gem, scroll, or other object carried about the person, as a charm against evil. [L. *amulētum*, a word of unknown origin; curiously like the mod. Ar. *himālah*, *-at*, lit. "a carrier," often applied to a shoulder-belt, by which a small Koran is hung on the breast.]

AMUSE, a-mūz', *v.t.* to occupy pleasantly: to beguile with expectation. [Fr. *amuser.*]

AMUSEMENT, a-mūz'ment, *n.* that which amuses: pastime: entertainment: diversion: merriment from external causes.

AMUSIA, a-mū'si-a, *n.* (*med.*) a disease in which is lost the ability to recognize or to produce musical sounds.

AMUSING, a-mūz'ing, *adj.* affording amusement: entertaining.—*adv.* AMUS'INGLY.

AMYLOID, am'il-oid, *n.* a half-gelatinous substance like starch, found in some seeds. [Gr. *amylon*, the finest flour, starch; lit. "unground"—*a*, neg., *mylē*, a mill, and *eidos*, form.]

AN, an, *adj.*, *one:* the indefinite article, used before words beginning with the sound of a vowel. [A.S. *an.* See ONE.]

AN, an, *conj.* if. [A form of AND.]

ANA, ā'na, a suffix to names of persons or places, denoting a collection of memorable sayings, as *Johnsoniana*, sayings of Dr. Johnson. [The neuter plural termination of L. adjectives in *-anus*=pertaining to.]

ANABAPTIST, an-a-bapt'ist, *n.* one who holds that baptism ought to be administered only to adults (by immersion), and therefore that those baptized in infancy *ought to be baptized again.*—*n.* ANABAPT'ISM. [Gr. *ana*, again, *baptizō*, to dip in water, to baptize.]

ANACHORISM, a-nak'ō-rizm, *n.* something not suited to or inconsistent with the country to which it is referred. *J. R. Lowell.* [Modelled on *anachronism*, from Gr. *ana*, here implying error or divergence, and *chōra*, a country.]

ANACHRONISM, an-a'kron-izm, *n.* an error in regard to *time*, whereby a thing is assigned to an earlier or to a later age than what it belongs to.—*adj.* ANACHRONIST'IC. [Gr. *ana*, backwards, *chronos*, time.]

ANACONDA, an-a-kon'da, *n.* a large snake, a species of boa, found in South America.

ANACREONTIC, an-a-kre-ont'ik, *adj.* after the manner of the Greek poet *Anacreon:* free.

ANÆMIA, an-ēm'i-a, *n.* a morbid *want of blood:* the condition of the body after great loss of blood. [Gr. *a*, *an*, neg., *haima*, blood.]

ANÆSTHETIC, an-ēs-thet'ik, *adj.* producing insensibility.—*n.* a substance, as chloroform, that produces insensibility. [Gr. *a*, *an*, neg., *aisthēsis*, sensation—*aisthanomai*, to feel.]

ANAGLYPH, an'a-glif, *n.* an ornament *carved in relief.*—*adj.* ANAGLYPT'IC. [Gr. *ana*, up, *glyphō*, to carve.]

ANAGRAM, an'a-gram, *n.* a word or sentence formed by *rewriting* (in a different order) the letters of another word or sentence: as "live"—"evil."—*adj.* ANAGRAMMAT'IC, -AL. [Gr. *ana*, again, *grapho*, to write.]

ANAL, ān'al, *adj.* pertaining to or near the anus.

ANALGESIA, an-al-jē'si-a, *n.* in *pathol.* absence of pain whether in health or disease. *Dunglison.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *algos*, pain.]

ANALOGICAL, an-a-loj'ik-al, *adj.* having, or according to, analogy.

ANALOGOUS, an-a'log-us, *adj.* having analogy: bearing some resemblance to: similar.

ANALOGUE, an'a-lŏg, *n.* a word or body bearing analogy to, or resembling another: (*anat.*) an organ which performs the same function as another, though differing from it in structure. [See HOMOLOGUE.]

ANALOGY, an-a'lŏ-ji, *n.* an agreement or correspondence in certain respects between things otherwise different: relation in general: likeness. [Gr. *ana*, according to, and *logos*, ratio.]

ANALPHABET, an-al'-fā-bet, *n.* an illiterate person, ignorant even of the alphabet.

ANALYZE, an'a-līz, *v.t.* to resolve a whole into its elements: to separate into component parts.—*adj.* ANALYZ'ABLE. [Gr. *ana*, up, *lyō*, to loosen.]

ANALYSIS, an-a'lis-is, *n.* a resolving or separating a thing into its elements or component parts:—*pl.* ANA'LYSES. [See ANALYZE.]

ANALYST, an'al-ist, *n.* one skilled in analysis.

ANALYTIC, -AL, an-a-lit'ik, -al, *adj.* pertaining to analysis: resolving into first principles.—*adv.* ANALYT'ICALLY.

ANAPEST, an'a-pest, *n.* (in verse) a foot consisting of three syllables, two short and the third long, or (in Eng.) two unaccented and the third accented, as appre-hend'. [Gr. *anapaistos*, reversed, because it is the dactyl reversed.]

ANAPESTIC, -AL, an-a-pest'ik, -al, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of anapests.

ANAPHRODISIA, an-af'ro-diz'i-a, *n.* the absence of venereal power or desire: impotence. [Gr. *an*, priv., and *aphrodisios*, venereal, from *Aphroditē*, the Greek goddess of love.]

ANAPODEICTIC, an-ap'o-dīk'tik, *adj.* incapable of being demonstrated. [Gr. *an*, priv., and *apodeiktikos*, demonstrable.]

ANAPTOTIC, an-ap-tot'ik, *adj.* in *philol.* applied to languages which have a tendency to lose the use of inflections. [Gr. *ana*, back, and *ptōsis*, inflection.]

ANAQUA, a-nä'-kwa, *n.* (*bot.*) a tree bearing an edible fruit, native of Texas and Mexico. This tree is of the Borage family: is called also KNOCKAWAY.

ANARCHIST, an'ark-ist, *n.* one who promotes anarchy. Old form ANARCH.

ANARCHIZE, an'ar-kīz, *v.t.* to put into a state of anarchy or confusion.

ANARCHY, an'ark-i, *n.* the *want of government* in a state: political confusion.—*adjs.* ANARCH'IC, ANARCH'ICAL. [Gr. *a*, *an*, neg., *archē*, government.]

ANASEISMIC, an-a-sīs'-mik, *a.* a violent up and down movement: a shaking as of an earthquake. [See SEISMIC.]

ANATHEMA, an-a'them-a, *n.* (*orig.*) an offering made and *set up* in a temple: an ecclesiastical curse: any person or thing anathematized. [Gr. *ana*, up, *tithēmi*, to set.]

ANATHEMATIZE, an-a'them-at-īz, *v.t.* to pronounce accursed.

ANATOMIC, -AL, an-a-tom'ik, -al, *adj.* relating to anatomy.

ANATOMIZE, an-a'tom-īz, *v.t.* to dissect a body: (*fig.*) to lay open minutely. [From ANATOMY.]

ANATOMIST, an-a'tom-ist, *n.* one skilled in anatomy.

ANATOMY, an-a'tom-i, *n.* the art of dissecting any organized body: science of the structure of the body learned by dissection. [Gr. *ana*, up, asunder, *temnō*, to cut.]

ANBURY, an'ber-i, *n.* a disease in turnips, in which the root becomes divided into a number of parts—hence the popular name FINGERS AND TOES. [From A.S. *ampre*, a crooked swelling vein.]

ANCESTOR, an'ses-tur, *n.* one from whom a person has descended: a forefather.—*fem.* AN'CESTRESS.—*adj.* ANCES'TRAL. [O. Fr. *ancestre*—L. *antecessor*—*ante*, before, *cedo*, *cessum*, to go.]

ANCESTRY, an'ses-tri, *n.* a line of ancestors: lineage.

ANCHOR, angk'ur, *n.* a hooked iron instrument that holds a ship by sticking into the ground: (*fig.*) anything that gives stability or security.—*v.t.* to fix by an anchor: to fasten.—*v.i.* to cast anchor: to stop, or rest on. [Fr. *ancre*—L. *ancora*—Gr. *angkyra*, from *angkos*, a bend—root *angk*, bent. Conn. with ANGLE.]

ANCHORAGE, angk'ur-āj, *n.* ground for anchoring: duty imposed on ships for anchoring.

ANCHORET, ang'kor-et, **ANCHORITE**, ang'kor-īt, *n.* one who has withdrawn from the world: a hermit. [Gr. *anachōrētēs*—*ana*, apart, *chōreō*, to go.]

ANCHORITISH, ang-kō-rīt'ish, *adj.* of or pertaining to an anchorite, or his mode of life: anchoretic. "Sixty years of religious reverie and *anchoritish* self-denial."—*De Quincey.*

ANCHORITISM, ang'kō-rīt-izm, *n.* the state of being secluded from the world: the condition of an anchorite.

ANCHORLESS, ang'ker-les, *adj.* being without an anchor: hence, drifting: unstable. "My homeless, *anchorless*, unsupported mind."—*Charlotte Bronte.*

ANCHOVY, an-chō'vi, *n.* a small fish of the herring kind from which a sauce is made. [Sp. and Port. *anchova*; Fr. *anchois*. Of doubtful ety.]

ANCIENT, ān'shent, *adj.* old: belonging to former times.—*n.pl.* AN'CIENTS, those who lived in remote times: in *B.*, elders.—*adv.* AN'CIENTLY.—*n.* AN'CIENTNESS. [Fr. *ancien*—Low L. *antianus*, old—L. *ante*, before, prob. conn. with AND. See ANTIQUE.]

ANCIENT, ān'shent, *n.* (*obs.*) a *flag* or its bearer: an ensign. [Corr. of Fr. *enseigne*. See ENSIGN.]

ANCILLARY, an'sil-ar-i, *adj.* subservient. [L. *ancilla*, a maid-servant.]

ANCORIST, ang'kō-rist, *n.* one withdrawn from the world: a hermit: an anchoret, or anchoress. "A woman lately turned an *ancorist*."—*Fuller.*

AND, and, *conj.* signifies addition, and is used to connect words and sentences: in M.E. it was used for *if*. [A.S., and in the other Teut. lang.: prob. allied to L. *ante*, Gr. *anti*, over against.]

ANDANTE, an-dan'te, *adj.*, *going* easily: moderately slow: expressive. [It.—*andare*, to go.]

ANDIRON, and'ī-urn, *n.* the iron bars which support the ends of the logs in a wood-fire, or in which a spit turns. [Ety. dub.]

ANDRADITE, an'-dra-dīt, *n.* the common variety of garnet containing iron and lime. [Named after the Portuguese mineralogist who first examined this stone.]

ANDROCEPHALOUS, an-drō-sef'-a-lus, *a.* having the body of an animal and the head of a human being, as the Egyptian Sphinx.

ANDROLEPSY, an'-drō-lep-sē, **ANDROLEPSIA**, an-drō-lep'-sē-a, *n.* holding in captivity the citizens of one country by those of another in order to enforce a claim or secure justice.

ANDROPHOBIA, an-drō-fō'-bi-a, *n.* the opposite of gynephobia: a morbid dread of the sight or presence of men: distinct repugnance to the male sex. [See GYNEPHOBIA.]

ANECDOTAL, an'ek-dōt-al, **ANECDOTICAL**, an-ek-dot'i-kal, *adj.*, *in the form of an anecdote.*

ANECDOTARIAN, an'ek-dō-tā'ri-an, *n.* one who deals in or retails anecdotes: an anecdotist. "Our ordinary *anecdotarians* make use of libels."—*Roger North.*

ANECDOTE, an'ek-dōt, *n.* an incident of private life: a short story. [Gr., not published—*a*, *an*, neg., and *ekdotos*, published—*ek*, out, and *didōmi*, to give.]

ANELE, an-ēl', *v.t.* to anoint with *oil*: to administer extreme unction. [A.S. *onelan*—*on*, on, and *ele*, oil.]

ANEMOMETER, a-nem-om'et-er, *n.* an instrument for *measuring* the force of the *wind*. [Gr. *anemos*, wind, and METER.]

ANEMONE, a-nem'o-ne, *n.* a plant of the crowfoot family. [Said to be from Gr. *anemos*, wind, because some of the species love exposed situations.]

ANENT, a-nent', *prep.* near, or in the neighborhood: in proximity to: concerning: in respect to: about, or over against: on equality with. [See EVEN.]

ANEROID, an'e-roid, *adj.* noting a barometer by which the pressure of the air is measured *without* the use of *liquid* or quicksilver. [Gr. *a*, neg., *nēros*, wet.]

ANETIC, a-net'ik, *adj.* in *med.* relieving or assuaging pain: anodyne. [Gr. *anetikos*, relaxing.]

ANEURISM, an'ūr-izm, *n.* a soft tumor, arising from the *widening up* or dilatation of an artery. [Gr. *aneurisma*—*ana*, up, *eurys*, wide.]

ANEW, a-nū', *adv.* afresh: again. [M. E. *of-new*—A.S. *of*, OF, and NEW.]

ANGEL, ān'jel, *n.* a divine messenger: a

ministering spirit: an old E. coin=10s., bearing the figure of an *angel*.—*adjs.* ANGELIC, an-jel'ik, ANGEL'ICAL.—*adv.* ANGEL'ICALLY. [Gr. *angelos*, a messenger.]

ANGELHOOD, ān'jel-hōd, *n.* the state or condition of an angel: the angelic nature or character. *E. B. Browning.*

ANGELOLATRY, ān-jel-ol'a-tri, *n.* the worship of angels. [E. *angel*, and Gr. *latreia*, worship.]

ANGER, ang'ger, *n.* a strong passion excited by injury.—*v.t.* to make angry. [Ice. *angr*; allied to ANGUISH.]

ANGEVIN, an'jē-vin, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Anjou*, a former province in the northwest of France.

ANGINA, anj-i'na, *n.* applied to diseases in which a sense of *tightening* or suffocation is a prominent symptom. [L. See ANGUISH.]

ANGLE, ang'gl, *n.* a corner: the point where two lines meet: (*geom.*) the inclination of two straight lines which meet, but are not in the same straight line. [Fr.—L. *angulus*: cog. with Gr. *angkylos*: both from root *angk*, *ak*, to bend, seen also in ANCHOR, ANKLE.]

ANGLE, ang'gl, *n.*, *a hook* or *bend*: a fishing-rod with line and hook.—*v.i.* to fish with an angle.—*v.t.* to entice: to try to gain by some artifice. [A.S. *angel*, a hook, allied to ANCHOR.]

ANGLER, ang'gler, *n.* one who fishes with an angle.—ANGLING, ang'gling, *n.* the art or practice of fishing with an angle.

ANGLICAN, ang'glik-an, *adj.*, *English*. [See ENGLISH.]

ANGLICANISM, ang'glik-an-izm, *n.* attachment to *English* institutions, esp. the English Church: the principles of the English Church.

ANGLICISM, ang'glis-izm, *n.* an *English* idiom or peculiarity of language.

ANGLICIZE, ang'glis-īz, *v.t.* to express in English idiom.

ANGLO–, ang'glo, *pfx.*, *English*—used in composition: as *Anglo-Saxon*, etc.

ANGLO-CATHOLICISM, an-glō-ka-thol'-i-sizm, *n.* the belief of certain members of the Church of England who accept a number of the practices and doctrines of the primitive Catholic Church, of which the Church of England is deemed to be a direct descendant.

ANGLOMANIA, ang'glo-mān'i-a, *n.*, *a mania for what is English*: an indiscriminate admiration of English institutions.

ANGLO-SAXON, ang'glo-saks'un, *adj.* applied to the earliest form of the English language: the term Old English is now preferred by some.

ANGRY, ang'gri, *adj.* excited with anger: inflamed.—ANGRILY, ang'gri-li, *adv.*

ANGUISH, ang'gwish, *n.* excessive pain of body or mind: agony. [Fr. *angoisse*—L. *angustia*, a strait, straitness—*ango*, to press tightly: to strangle. See ANGER.]

ANGULAR, ang'gul-ar, *adj.* having an angle or corner: (*fig.*) stiff in manner: the opposite of easy or graceful.—*n.* ANGULAR'ITY.

ANIGHTS, a-nīts', *adv.*, *of nights*, at night.

ANILE, an'īl, *adj.* old-womanish: imbecile.—ANILITY, an-il'i-ti, *n.* [L. *anus*, an old woman.]

ANILINE, an'il-in, *n.* a product of coal-tar, extensively used in dyeing. [*Anil*, an indigo plant, from which also it is made.]

ANIMADVERSION, an-im-ad-ver'shun, *n.* criticism, censure, or reproof.

ANIMADVERT, an-im-ad-vert', *v.i.* to criticise or censure. [L., to turn the mind to—*animus*, the mind, *ad*, to, and *verto*, to turn.]

ANIMAL, an'im-al, *n.* an organized being, having life, sensation, and voluntary motion: it is distinguished from a plant, which is organized and has life, but not sensation or voluntary motion; the name sometimes implies the absence of the higher faculties peculiar to man.—*adj.* of or belonging to animals: sensual. [L.—*anima*, air, life, Gr. *anemos*, wind—*aō*, *aēmi*, Sans. *an*, to breathe, to blow.]

ANIMALCULE, an-im-al'kūl, *n.*, *a small animal*, esp. one that cannot be seen by the naked eye:—*pl.* ANIMAL'CULES, or ANIMAL'CULA. [L. *animalculum*, dim. of *animal*.]

ANIMALISM, an'im-al-izm, *n.* the state of being actuated by animal appetites only: sensuality.

ANIMALIVOROUS, an-i-mal-iv'-o-rus, *a.* eating animal food.

ANIMATE, an'im-āt, *v.t.* to give life to: to enliven or inspirit.—*adj.* living: possessing animal life. [See ANIMAL.]

ANIMATE, an'i-māt, *v.i.* to become enlivened or exhilarated: to rouse. "Mr. Arnott, *animating* at this speech, glided behind her chair."—*Miss Burney.*

ANIMATED, an'im-āt-ed, *adj.* lively: full of spirit.

ANIMATION, an-im-ā'shun, *n.* liveliness: vigor.

ANIMISM, an'im-izm, *n.* theory which regards the belief in *spirits*, that appear in dreams, etc., as the germ of religious ideas. [L. *anima*, the soul.]

ANIMOSITY, an-im-os'i-ti, *n.* bitter hatred: enmity. [L. *animositas*, fullness of spirit. See ANIMAL.]

ANIMUS, an'im-us, *n.* intention: spirit: prejudice against. [L. *animus*, spirit, soul, as dist. from *anima*, the mere life. See ANIMAL.]

ANISE, an'is, *n.* aromatic plant, the seeds of which are used in making cordials. [Gr. *anison*.]

ANISOMETRIC, a-nī'sō-met'rik, *adj.* a term applied to crystals which are developed dissimilarly in the three axial directions. [Gr. *anisos*, unequal, and *metron*, a measure.]

ANISOTROPE, an'i-sō-trōp, ANISOTROPIC, an'i-sō-trop'ik, *adj.* having different properties in different directions: not isotropic: æolotropic.

ANKER, angk'er, *n.* a liquid measure used on the continent, formerly in England, varying from about seven to nine gallons. [Dut.]

ANKLE, angk'l, *n.* the joint between the foot and leg, forming an *angle* or *bend*. [A.S. *ancleow*, cog. with Ger. *enkel*, and conn. with ANGLE.]

ANKLET, angk'let, *n.* an ornament for the *ankle*.

ANKUS, an'-kus, *n.* an elephant goad with a sharp spike and hook, resembling a short-handled boathook.—*Kipling.* [Hind. —Sans. *ankuca*.]

ANNA, an'a, *n.* an Indian coin worth 3 cts.

ANNALIST, an'al-ist, *n.* a writer of annals.

ANNALS, an'alz, *n.pl.* records of events under the *years* in which they happened: year-books. [L. *annales—annus*, a year.]

ANNEAL, an-ēl', *v.t.* to temper glass or metals by subjecting them to great heat and gradually cooling: to heat in order to fix colors on, as glass.—*n.* ANNEAL'ING. [A.S. *ancelan*, to set on fire—*ælan*, to burn.]

ANNELIDA, an-el'i-da, *n.* a class of animals having a long body composed of numerous *rings*, as worms, leeches, &c. [L. *annellus*, dim. of *annulus*, a ring.]

ANNEX, an-neks', *v.t.* to add to the end: to affix.—*n.* something added. [L.—*ad*, to, *necto*, to tie.]

ANNEXATION, an-neks-ā'shun, *n.* act of annexing.

ANNIHILATE, an-nī'hil-āt, *v.t.* to reduce to *nothing*: to put out of existence. [L. *ad*, to, *nihil*, nothing.]

ANNIHILATION, an-nī-hil-ā'shun, *n.* state of being reduced to nothing: act of destroying.

ANNIVERSARY, an-ni-vers'ar-i, *adj.*, *returning* or happening every *year*: annual. —*n.* the day of the year on which an event happened or is celebrated. [L. *annus*, a year, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

ANNOMINATE, an-nom'in-āt, *v.t.* to name: especially, to give a punning or alliterative name to. (Rare.) "How then shall these chapters be *annominated?*"—*Southey.*

ANNOTATE, an'not-āt, *v.t.*, *to make notes* upon. [L. *annoto—ad*, to, *noto*, *-atum*, to mark.]

ANNOTATION, an-not-ā'shun, *n.* a note of explanation: comment.

ANNOTATOR, an-not-āt'ur, *n.* a writer of notes: a commentator.

ANNOUNCE, an-nowns', *v.t.* to declare: to give public notice of.—*n.* ANNOUNCE'MENT. [Fr. *annoncer*, L. *annunciare—ad*, to, *nuncio*, *-are*, to deliver news.]

ANNOY, an-noi', *v.t.* to trouble: to vex: to tease:—*pr.p.* ANNOY'ING; *pa.p.* ANNOYED'. [Fr. *ennuyer*, It. *annoiare*—L. *in odio esse*, to be hateful to.]

ANNOYANCE, an-noi'ans, *n.* that which annoys.

ANNUAL, an'nū-al, *adj.*, *yearly*: coming every year: requiring to be renewed every year.—*n.* a plant that lives but one year: a book published yearly.—*adv.* AN'NUALLY. [L. *annualis—annus*, a year.]

ANNUITANT, an-nū'it-ant, *n.* one who receives an annuity.

ANNUITY, an-nū'i-ti, *n.* a sum of money payable *yearly*. [L. *annus*, a year.]

ANNUL, an-nul', *v.t.* to make *null*, to reduce *to nothing*: to abolish:—*pr.p.* ANNULL'ING: *pa.p.* ANNULLED'. [Fr. *annuler* —L. *ad*, to, *nullus*, none.]

ANNULAR, an'nūl-ar, *adj.* ring-shaped. [L. *annulus* or *anulus*, a ring—dim. of *anus*, a rounding or ring.]

ANNULATED, an'nūl-āt-ed, *adj.* formed or divided into rings. [L. See ANNULAR.]

ANNUNCIATION, an-nun-si-ā'shun, *n.* the act of announcing.—ANNUNCIATION-DAY, the anniversary of the Angel's salutation to the Virgin Mary, the 25th of March. [L. See ANNOUNCE.]

ANODYNE, an'o-dīn, *n.* a medicine that allays pain. [Gr. *a*, *an*, neg., and *odynē*, pain.]

ANOINT, an-oint', *v.t.*, *to smear* with ointment or oil: to consecrate with oil. [O. Fr. *enoindre*—L. *inungo*, *inunctum—in*, and *ungo*, to smear.]

ANOINTED (the), an-oint'ed, *n.* the Messiah.

ANOMALOUS, an-om'al-us, *adj.* irregular: deviating from rule. [Gr. *anōmalos—a*, *an*, neg., and *homalos*, even—*homos*, same.]

ANOMALY, an-om'al-i, *n.* irregularity: deviation from rule. [See ANOMALOUS.]

ANON, an-on', *adv.*, *in one* (instant): immediately.

ANONYME, an'on-īm, *n.* an assumed or false name. [See ANONYMOUS.]

ANONYMITY, an-on-im'i-ti, *n.* the quality or state of being anonymous.

ANONYMOUS, an-on'im-us, *adj.*, *wanting a name*: not having the real name of the author.—*adv.* ANON'YMOUSLY. [Gr. *anōnymos—a*, *an*, neg., and *onoma*, name.]

ANOTHER, an-u*th*'er, *adj.* not the same: one more: any other. [A.S. *an*, one, and OTHER.]

ANSERINE, an'ser-īn or -in, *adj.*, *relating to the goose* or goose-tribe. [L. *anser*; cog. with E. GOOSE (which see), Sans. *hamsa*.]

ANSEROUS, an'ser-us, *adj.* of or pertaining to a goose or geese: like a goose: hence, foolish: silly: simple. *Sydney Smith.*

ANSWER, an'ser, *v.t.* to reply to: to satisfy or solve: to suit.—*v.i.* to reply: to be accountable for: to correspond.—*n.* a reply: a solution. [Lit. "to swear against," as in a trial by law, from A.S. *and-*, against, *swerian*, to swear.]

ANSWERABLE, an'ser-a-bl, *adj.* able to

be answered: accountable: suitable: equivalent.—*adv.* AN'SWERABLY.

ANT, ant, *n.* a small insect: the emmet.—*n.* ANT'HILL, *the hillock* raised *by ants* to form their nest. [A contr. of EMMET—A.S. *æmete.*]

ANTACID, ant-as'id, *n.* a medicine which counteracts acidity. [Gr. *anti,* against, and ACID.]

ANTAGONISM, ant-ag'on-izm, *n., a contending* or struggling *against:* opposition. [Gr. *anti,* against—*agōn,* contest. See AGONY.]

ANTAGONIST, ant-ag'on-ist, *n., one who contends* or struggles *with another:* an opponent. [Gr. *antagōnistēs.* See ANTAGONISM.]

ANTAGONIST, an-tag'on-ist, ANTAGONISTIC, ant-ag-on-ist'ik, *adj.* contending against, opposed to.

ANTAGONIZE, ant-ag'ō-nīz, *v.t.* to act in opposition to: to counteract: to hinder. (Rare.) "The active principle of valerian root is . . . found to greatly deaden the reflex excitability of the spinal cord, thus *antagonizing* the operation of strychnine."—*Amer. Ency.*

ANTARCTIC, ant-ärkt'ik, *adj., opposite the Arctic:* relating to the south pole or to south polar regions. [Gr. *anti,* opposite, and ARCTIC.]

ANTE, an'te, *n.* a bet placed in opposition to the dealer's bet in playing the game of poker—hence to ante, to bet.

ANTECEDENT, an-te-sēd'ent, *adj., going before* in time: prior.—*n.* that which precedes in time: (*gram.*) the noun or pronoun to which a relative pronoun refers: —*pl.* previous principles, conduct, history, etc.—*adv.* ANTECED'ENTLY.—*n.* ANTECED'ENCE. [L. *ante,* before, *cedens, -entis;* pr.p. of *cedo, cessum,* to go.]

ANTECHAMBER, an'te-chām-ber, *n.* See ANTEROOM.

ANTE-CHOIR, an'tē-kwīr, *n.* in *arch.* that part between the doors of the choir and the outer entrance of the screen, under the rood-loft, forming a sort of lobby or vestibule. *Ency. Brit.* Called also FORE-CHOIR.

ANTEDATE, an'te-dāt, *v.t., to date before* the true time: to anticipate. [L. *ante,* before, and DATE.]

ANTEDILUVIAN, an-te-di-lū'vi-an, *adj.* existing or happening *before the Deluge* or the Flood.—*n.* one who lived before the Flood. [See DELUGE.]

ANTELIOS, an-tē'li-os, *n.* the position of a heavenly body when opposite or over against the sun: used also adjectively. [Gr. *antēlios,* opposite the sun—*anti,* against, and *helios,* the sun.]

ANTELOPE, an'te-lōp, *n.* a quadruped intermediate between the deer and goat. [Ety. dub.]

ANTEMERIDIAN, an-te-me-rī'di-an, *adj., before midday* or noon. [See MERIDIAN.]

ANTE-MORTEM, an-tē-mōr'-tem, before death: used as an adjective, as *ante-mortem* examination, *ante-mortem* statement. [L.]

ANTE-NAVE, an'te-nav, *n.* in *arch.* same as GALILEE (which see).

ANTENNÆ, an-ten'ē, *n.pl.* the feelers or horns of insects. [L. *antenna,* the yard or beam of a sail.]

ANTENUPTIAL, an-te-nupsh'al, *adj., before nuptials* or marriage. [L. *ante,* before, and NUPTIAL.]

ANTEPENULT, an-te-pen-ult', *n.* the syllable *before the penult* or next ultimate syllable of a word; the last syllable of a word but two.—*adj.* ANTEPENULT'IMATE. [L. *ante,* before, and PENULT.]

ANTERIOR, an-tē'ri-or, *adj., before,* in time, or place: in front. [L., comp. of *ante,* before.]

ANTEROOM, an'te-rōōm, *n., a room before* another: a room leading into a principal apartment. [L. *ante,* before, and ROOM.]

ANTHELIOS, an-thē'li-os, *n.* same as ANTELIOS.

ANTHELMINTIC, an-thel-mint'ik, *adj., destroying* or expelling *worms.* [Gr. *anti,* against, and *helmins, helmintos.* a worm.]

ANTHEM, an'them, *n.* a piece of sacred music sung in alternate parts: a piece of sacred music set to a passage from Scripture. [A.S. *antefen*—Gr. *antiphōna*—*anti,* in return, *phōnē,* the voice.]

ANTHEM, an'them, *v.t.* to celebrate or salute with an anthem or song. *Keats.*

ANTHER, an'ther, *n.* the top of the stamen in a flower, which contains the pollen or fertilizing dust. [Gr. *anthēros,* flowery, blooming.]

ANT-HILL. See under ANT.

ANTHOGRAPHY, an-thog'ra-fi, *n.* that branch of botany which treats of flowers: a description of flowers. [Gr. *anthos,* a flower, and *graphē,* description.]

ANTHOID, an'thoid, *adj.* having the form of a flower: resembling a flower. [Gr. *anthos,* a flower, and *eidos,* form.]

ANTHOLOGY, an-thol'oj-i, *n.* (*lit.*) *a gathering* or collection of *flowers:* a collection of poems or choice literary extracts.—*adj.* ANTHOLOG'ICAL. [Gr. *anthos,* a flower, *legō,* to gather.]

ANTHRACITE, an'thras-īt, *n.* a kind of coal that burns without flame, etc. [Gr. *anthrax,* coal.]

ANTHRAX, an'thraks, *n.* a malignant boil: a splenic fever of sheep and cattle. [L.—Gr. *anthrax,* coal.]

ANTHROPOCENTRIC, an-thrō'pō-sen'trik, *adj.* appellative of or pertaining to any theory of the universe or solar system in which man is held to be the ultimate end, and in which he is assumed to be the chief or central part of creation. [Gr. *anthrōpos,* a man, and *kentron,* a centre.]

ANTHROPOGENIC, an-thrō'pō-je'nik, *adj.* of or pertaining to anthropogeny.

ANTHROPOGENY, an-thrō'pōj'en-i, *n.* the science of the origin and develop-

ment of man. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, and *gennaō*, to beget.]

ANTHROPOID, an'throp-oid, *adj.*, *in the form of* or resembling *man*. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *eidos*, form.]

ANTHROPOLOGY, an-throp-ol'oj-i, *n.* the natural history of man in its widest sense, treating of his relation to the brutes, the different races, etc.—*adj.* ANTHROPOLOG'ICAL. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, and *logos*, discourse—*legō*, to say.]

ANTHROPOMORPHISM, an-throp-o-morf'izm, *n.* the representation of the Deity in the *form of man* or with bodily parts: the ascription to the Deity of human affections and passions.—*adj.* ANTHROPOMORPH'IC. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *morphē*, form.]

ANTHROPOPHAGI, an-throp-of'aj-i, *n.pl.*, *man-eaters*, cannibals.—ANTHROPOPHAGOUS, an-throp-of'ag-us, *adj.* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *phagō*, to eat.]

ANTHROPOPHAGY, an-throp-of'aj-i, *n.* cannibalism.

ANTHROPOPHOBIA, an-thrō-pō-fō'-bi-a, *n.* (*med.*) a disease characterized by a morbid dread of human beings: repugnance to society. [Gr. *anthropos*, man, and *phobos*, fear.]

ANTHROPOPHYSITE, an-thrō-pof'-i-sīt, *n.* one who believes God to be like man.

ANTIANARCHIC, an'ti-an-är'kik, *adj.* opposed to anarchy or confusion. "Your *antianarchic* Girondins."—*Carlyle.*

ANTIBACTERIAL, an-ti-bak-tē'-ri-al, *a.* for safeguarding against bacteria and the growth thereof.

ANTIC, ant'ik, *adj.* odd: ridiculous.—*n.* a fantastic figure: a buffoon: a trick. [Fr. *antique*—L. *antiquus*, ancient—*ante*, before. Doublet of ANTIQUE.]

ANTICHRIST, an'ti-krīst, *n.* the great *opposer of Christ* and Christianity. [Gr. *anti*, against, and CHRIST.]

ANTICHRISTIAN, an-ti-krist'yan, *adj.* relating to Antichrist: opposed to Christianity.

ANTICIPATE, an-tis'ip-āt, *v.t.* to be beforehand with (another person or thing), to forestall or preoccupy: to foresee. [L. *anticipo*, *-atum*—*ante*, before, *capio*, to take.]

ANTICIPATION, an-tis-ip-ā'shun, *n.* act of anticipating: foretaste: previous notion: expectation.—*adj.* ANTI'CIPATORY.

ANTICLIMAX, an-ti-klīm'aks, *n.*, *the opposite of climax:* a sentence in which the ideas become less important towards the close. [Gr. *anti*, against, and CLIMAX.]

ANTICLINAL, an-ti-klīn'al, *adj.*, *sloping in opposite directions.*—*n.* (*geol.*) the line from which the strata descend in opposite directions. [Gr. *anti*, against, *klinō*, to lean.]

ANTICYCLONE, an'ti-sī-klōn, *n.* a meteorological phenomenon presenting some features opposite to those of a cyclone. It consists of a region of high barometric pressure, the pressure being greatest in the centre, with light winds flowing outwards from the centre, and not inwards as in the cyclone, accompanied with great cold in winter and with great heat in summer.

ANTIDOTE, an'ti-dōt, *n.* that which is *given against* anything that would produce bad effects: a counter-poison: (*fig.*) anything that prevents evil.—*adj.* AN'TIDOTAL. [Gr. *antidotos*—*anti*, against, *didōmi*, to give.]

ANTILOGOUS, an-til'o-gus, *adj.* in *elect.* applied to that pole of a crystal which is negative when being electrified by heat, and afterwards, when cooling, positive.

ANTIMONY, an'ti-mun-i, *n.* a brittle white-colored metal much used in the arts and in medicine.—*adj.* ANTIMŌN'IAL. [Ety. dub.]

ANTINOMIAN, an-ti-nōm'i-an, *n.* one who holds that the law is not a rule of life under the Gospel.—*adj.* against the law: pertaining to the Antinomians.—*n.* ANTINOM'IANISM. [Gr. *anti*, against, *nomos*, a law.]

ANTIPARASITIC, an-ti-par-a-sit'-ik, *a.* (*med.*) for destroying, or hindering the growth of, parasites.

ANTIPATHY, an-tip'ath-i, *n.* dislike: repugnance: opposition.—*adj.* ANTIPATHET'IC. [Gr. *anti*, against, *pathos* feeling.]

ANTIPHLOGISTIC, an-ti-floj-ist'ik, *adj.*, *acting against heat*, or inflammation. [Gr. *anti*, against, *phlogiston*, burnt—*phlegō*, to burn.]

ANTIPHON, an'tif-ōn, ANTIPHONY, an-tif'ōn-i, *n.*, *alternate* chanting or singing. [Gr. *anti*, in return, and *phonē*, voice. A doublet of ANTHEM.]

ANTIPHONAL, an-tif'ōn-al, *adj.* pertaining to antiphony.—*n.* a book of antiphons or anthems.

ANTIPODES, an-tip'od-ēz, *n.pl.* those living on the other side of the globe, and whose *feet* are thus *opposite to* ours.—*adj.* ANTIP'ODAL. [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]

ANTIPOPE, an'ti-pōp, *n.* an opposition pope: a pretender to the papacy. [Gr. *anti*, against, and POPE.]

ANTIQUARY, an'ti-kwar-i, *n.* one who studies or collects *ancient* things: one skilled in antiquities.—*adj.* ANTIQUARIAN, an-ti-kwar'i-an.—*n.* ANTIQUAR'IANISM. [From ANTIQUE.]

ANTIQUATED, an'ti-kwāt-ed, *adj.*, *grown old*, or out of fashion: obsolete.

ANTIQUE, an-tēk', *adj.* ancient: old-fashioned.—*n.* anything very old: ancient relics.—*n.* ANTIQUE'NESS. [Fr.—L. *antiquus*, old, ancient—*ante*, before.]

ANTIQUITY, an-tik'wi-ti, *n.*, *ancient times:* great age: a relic of the past.

ANTISABBATARIAN, an-ti-sab-at-ā'ri-an, *n.* one who *opposes* the observance of the Lord's day with the strictness of the Jewish *Sabbath*. [Gr. *anti*, against, and SABBATARIAN.]

ANTISCORBUTIC, an-ti-skor-būt'ik, *adj.* acting *against scurvy.*—*n.* a remedy for scurvy. [Gr. *anti*, against, and SCORBUTIC.]

ANTI-SEMITISM, -sem'-i-tiz'm, *n.* hatred of, or opposition to, Semites, particularly Jews.—*n.* ANTI-SEMITE, -sem'-īt.—*a.* ANTI-SEMITIC, sem-it'ik.

ANTISEPTIC, an-ti-sept'ik, *adj.* and *n.*, *counteracting putrefaction.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *sēpō*, to make putrid.]

ANTISTROPHE, an-tis'trof-e, *n.* (*poet.*) the stanza of a song alternating with the strophe. [Gr. *anti*, against, and STROPHE.]

ANTITHESIS, an-tith'e-sis, *n.* a figure in which thoughts or words are set in contrast: opposition:—*pl.* ANTITH'ESES, -sēz.—*adj.* ANTITHET'IC, -AL.—*adv.* ANTITETH'ICALLY. [Gr. *anti*, against, *tithēmi*, to place.]

ANTITOXIN, an-ti-tox'-in, *n.* a substance by which immunity may be secured from certain diseases: also used to counteract the effects of poison. [From pfx. *anti*, and *toxin.* See TOXIN.]

ANTI-TRADE, an'ti-trād, *n.* a name given to any of the upper tropical winds which move northward or southward in the same manner as the trade-winds, which blow beneath them in the opposite direction. These great aerial currents descend to the surface, after they have passed the limits of the trade-winds and form the south-west, or west-south-west winds of the north temperate, and the north-west, or west-north-west winds of the south temperate zones.

ANTI-TRUST, an-ti-trust', *a.* opposed to industrial combinations, or trusts that may tend to centralize or control trade, manufacture, or any branch of industry.

ANTITYPE, an'ti-tīp, *n.* that which *corresponds to the type:* that which is prefigured by the type. [Gr. *anti*, corresponding to, and TYPE.]

ANTLER, ant'ler, *n.* the branch of a stag's horn.—*adj.* ANT'LERED. [Ety. dub.]

ANTONYM, an'to-nim, *n.* the opposite to synonym. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *onoma*, a name.

ANTONY-OVER, an'to-ni-ōver, *n.* a game at ball played by two parties of boys on opposite sides of a schoolhouse, over which the ball is thrown. (Amer.)

ANTOZONE, ant'ō-zōn, *n.* a compound formerly supposed to be a modification of oxygen, and to exhibit qualities directly opposed to those of ozone, but now known to be the peroxide of hydrogen.

ANUS, ān'us, *n.* the lower orifice of the bowels. [L., for *as-nus*, "sitting-part," from root *as*, to sit.]

ANVIL, an'vil, *n.* an iron block on which smiths hammer metal into shape. [A.S. *anfilt*, *on filt*—*on fillan*, to strike down or fell. See FELL, *v.t.*]

ANXIETY, ang-zī'e-ti, *n.* state of being anxious.

ANXIOUS, angk'shus, *adj.* uneasy regarding something doubtful: solicitous.—*n.* AN'XIOUSNESS.—*adv.* AN'XIOUSLY. [L. *anxius*—*ango*, to press tightly. See ANGER, ANGUISH.]

ANY, en'ni, *adj.*, *one* indefinitely: some: whoever.—*adv.* AN'YTHING (*B.*), at all.—AN'YWISE, in any way. [A.S. *ænig*—*an*, one.]

ANYBODY, en'ni-bo-di, *n.* 1, any one person: as, *anybody* can do that.—2, a well-known person: a person of importance or celebrity: as, is he *anybody?* [Colloq.]

ANYONE, en'ni-wun, *n.* any person: anybody.

ANYRATE, en'ni-rāt, *n.* used only in the phrase *at anyrate:* that is, whatever considerations are to be taken account of: under any circumstances: whatever else: as, you *at anyrate* need not reproach me: he was going there *at anyrate.*

ANYWHEN, en'ni-when, *adv.* at any time. "Anywhere or *anywhen.*"—*De Quincey.* (Rare.)

ANYWHERE, en'ni-hwār, *adv.* in any place.

ANYWHITHER, en'ni-hwi*th*-er, *adv.* to any place.

AONIAN, ā-ō'ni-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Aonia* in Greece, or to the Muses supposed to dwell there.

AORIST, ā'or-ist, *n.* the name of certain tenses in the Greek verb expressing *indefinite* time.—*adj.* indefinite: undefined. [Gr. *aoristos*, indefinite—*a*, priv., and *horos*, a limit.]

AORTA, ā-or'ta, *n.* the great artery that *rises up* from the left ventricle of the heart.—*adjs.* AOR'TAL, AOR'TIC. [Gr. *aortē*—*aeirō*, to raise up.]

APACE, a-pās', *adv.* at a quick *pace:* swiftly: fast. [Prefix *a*, and PACE.]

APACHES, a-pă'-chez, *n.pl.* a group of North American Indian tribes, natives of Arizona and New Mexico:—*sing.* APACHE, a-pă'-chā.

APART, a-pärt', *adv.* separately: aside. [Fr. *aparte*—L. *a parte*, from the part or side.]

APARTMENT, a-pärt'ment, *n.* a separate room in a house. [Fr. *appartement*, a suite of rooms forming a complete dwelling, through Low L., from L. *ad*, and *partire*, to divide—*pars*, a part.]

APATHY, ap'ath-i, *n.*, *want of feeling:* absence of passion: indifference.—*adj.* APATHET'IC. [Gr. *a*, priv., *pathos*, feeling.]

APE, āp, *n.* a tailless monkey: a silly imitator.—*v.t.* to imitate, as an ape. [A.S. *apa*, Ger. *affe.*]

APEAK, a-pēk', *adv.* (*naut.*) the anchor is apeak when the cable is drawn so as to bring the ship's bow directly over it. [*a*, on, and PEAK.]

APEDOM, āp'dum, APEHOOD, āp'hud, *n.* the state of being an ape, or of being apish. "This early condition of *apedom.*"—*De Quincey.*

There's a dog-faced dwarf
That gets to godship somehow, yet retains
His *apehood.* —*Browning.*

APERIENT, a-pē'ri-ent, *adj.*, *opening:* mildly purgative.—*n.* any laxative medicine. [L. *aperio*, to open.]

APERITIVE, a-per'it-iv, *n.* an aperient. "Gentle *aperitives.*"—*Richardson.*

APERTURE, a'pert-ūr, *n.*, *an opening:* a hole. [L. *apertura—aperio*, to open.]

APEX, ā'peks, *n.*, *the summit* or point:—*pl.* APEXES, ā'peks-ez, APICES, ap'i-sēz. [L.]

APHANAPTERIX, af-an-ap'ter-iks, *n.* a genus of large Ralline birds, incapable of flight, the remains of which are found in the post-tertiary deposits of Mauritius. They survived into the human period, and were exterminated at a comparatively late date. [Gr. *aphanēs*, obscure, and *pteryz*, a wing.]

APHASIA, a-fā'zi-a, *n.* in *pathol.* a symptom of certain morbid conditions of the nervous system, in which the patient loses the power of expressing ideas by means of words, or loses the appropriate use of words, the vocal organs the while remaining intact and the intelligence sound. There is sometimes an entire loss of words as connected with ideas, and sometimes only the loss of a few. In one form of the disease, called APHEMIA, the patient can think and write, but cannot speak; in another, called AGRAPHIA, he can think and speak, but cannot express his ideas in writing. In a great majority of cases where post-mortem examinations have been made, morbid changes have been found in the left frontal convolution of the brain. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phasis*, speech.]

APHASIC, a-fā'zik, *adj.* of or pertaining to aphasia.

APHASIC, a-fā'zik, *n.* a person affected with aphasia.

APHELION, af-ēl'yun, *n.* the point of a planet's orbit farthest *away from the sun.* [Gr. *apo*, from, *hēlios*, the sun.]

APHELIOTROPISM, af-ē'li-ot'rō-pizm, *n.* in *bot.* a tendency to turn away from the sun or the light, as opposed to HELIOTROPISM (which see). *Darwin.* [Gr. *apo*, away from, *hēlios*, the sun, and *tropē*, a turning.]

APHEMIA, a-fē'mi-a, *n.* in *pathol.* a form of aphasia in which the patient can think and write, but cannot speak. See APHASIA. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phēmi*, I speak.]

APHERESIS, af-ē're-sis, *n.* the *taking* of a letter or syllable *from* the beginning of a word. [Gr. *apo*, from, *haireō*, to take.]

APHORISM, af'or-izm, *n.* a brief pithy saying: an adage. [Gr. *aphorizō*, to mark off by boundaries—*apo*, from, and *horos*, a limit.]

APHORIZMING, af-or-iz'ming, *adj.* much given to the use of aphorisms. "There is no art that hath been more cankered in her principles, more soiled and slabbered with *aphorizming* pedantry, than the art of policy."—*Milton.*

APHORISTIC, -AL, af-or-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* in the form of an aphorism.—*adv.* APHORIST'ICALLY.

APHRODISIAN, af-ro-diz'i-an, *adj.* of, or pertaining to, or given up to unlawful sexual pleasures. [Gr. *aphrodisios*, pertaining to sexual pleasures, from *Aphroditē*, the goddess of love.] "They showed me the state nursery for the children of those *aphrodisian* dames, their favorites."—*C. Reade.*

APIARY, āp'i-ar-i, *n.* a place where *bees* are kept. [L. *apiarium—apis*, a bee.]

APIECE, a-pēs', *adv.*, *in piece:* to each.

APIOLOGY, ā-pi-ol'-ō-ji, *n.* the study of honey-bees. [L. *apis*, bee, and *ology*—Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]

APISH, āp'ish, *adj.* like an ape: imitative: foppish.—*adv.* AP'ISHLY.—*n.* AP'ISHNESS.

APOCALYPSE, a-pok'al-ips, *n.* the name of the last book of the New Testament.—*adj.* APOCALYPT'IC, -AL. [Gr., a revelation, an uncovering—*apo*, from, *kalyptō*, *kalypsō*, to cover.]

APOCOPE, a-pok'op-ē, *n.*, *the cutting off* of the last letter or syllable of a word. [Gr. *apo*, off, *koptō*, to cut.]

APNŒA, ap-nē'a, *n.* in *med.* absence of respiration: insensible respiration: asphyxia. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *pnoiē*, a breathing, from *pneō*, to breathe.]

APOCRYPHA, a-pok'rif-a, *n.* certain books whose inspiration is not admitted.—*adj.* APOC'RYPHAL. [Gr., "things hidden"—*apo*, from, *kryptō*, to hide.]

APOGEE, ap'o-jē, *n.* the point in the moon's orbit furthest *away from* the *earth.* [Gr. *apo*, from, *gē*, the earth.]

APOGEOTROPISM, ap'o-gē-ot'rō-pizm, *n.* a tendency to turn or bend in opposition to gravity, or away from the centre of the earth, as opposed to GEOTROPISM (which see). *Darwin.* [Gr. *apo*, away from, *gē*, the earth, and *tropē*, a turning.]

APOLOGETIC, -AL, a-pol-oj-et'ik, -al, *adj.* excusing: said or written in defence.—*adv.* APOLOGET'ICALLY.

APOLOGETIC, a-pol-oj-et'ik, *n.* an apology. "Full of deprecatories and *apologetics.*"—*Roger North.*

APOLOGETICS, a-pol-oj-et'iks, *n.* branch of theology concerned with the defence of Christianity.

APOLOGIZE, a-pol'oj-īz, *v.i.* to make excuse.

APOLOGIST, a-pol'oj-ist, *n.* one who makes an apology: a defender.

APOLOGUE, a'pol-og, *n.* a moral *tale:* a fable. [Fr.—Gr. *apologos*, a fable—*apo*, from, *logos*, speech.]

APOLOGY, a-pol'oj-i, *n.* something *spoken* to ward *off* an attack: a defence or justification: an excuse. [Gr.—*apo*, from, *logos*, speech.]

APOPHTHEGM, a'po-them, *n.* a form of APOTHEGM.

APOPLECTIC, -AL, a-po-plekt'ik, -al, *adj.* of or predisposed to apoplexy.

APOPLEXY, a'po-pleks-i, *n.* loss of sensation and of motion by a sudden *stroke.* [Gr. *apoplēxia—apo,* from, away, and *plessō,* to strike.]

APOSIOPESTIC, ap'o-sī-ō-pes'tik, *adj.* of or pertaining to an aposiopesis. "That interjection of surprise . . . with the *aposiopestic* break after it, marked thus, Z—ds."—*Sterne.*

APOSTASY, APOSTACY, a-post'a-si, *n.* abandonment of one's religion, principles, or party. [Gr. "a standing away"—*apo,* from, *stasis,* a standing.]

APOSTATE, a-post'āt, *n.* one guilty of apostasy: a renegade.—*adj.* false: traitorous: fallen.—APOSTATIZE, a-post'at-īz, *v.i.* to commit apostasy.

APOSTLE, a-pos'l, *n.* one sent to preach the Gospel: specially, one of the twelve disciples of Christ.—APOSTLESHIP, a-pos'l-ship, *n.* the office or dignity of an apostle.—APOSTOLIC, -AL, a-pos-tol'ik, -al, *adj.* [Gr., one sent away, *apo,* away, *stellō,* to send.]

APOSTROPHE, a-post'rof-e, *n.* (*rhet.*) a sudden turning away from the subject to address some person or object present or absent: a mark (’), showing the omission of a letter. [Gr. *apo,* from, and STROPHE, a turning.]

APOSTROPHIZE, a-post'rof-īz, *v.t.* to address by apostrophe.

APOTHECARY, a-poth'ek-ar-i, *n.* one who dispenses medicine. [Gr. *apothēkē,* a storehouse—*apo,* away, and *tithēmi,* to place.]

APOTHEGM, a'po-them, *n.* a terse pointed remark: an aphorism. [Gr. *apo,* from, out, *phthengomai,* to speak plainly.]

APOTHEOSIS, a-po-thē'o-sis, *n.* deification. [Gr., a setting aside as a god—*apo,* away from what he was, *theos,* a god.]

APPAL, ap-pawl', *v.t.* to terrify: to dismay.—*pr.p.* appall'ing: *pa.p.* appalled'. [Acc. to Skeat, from Celtic *pall,* to weaken, and not from O. Fr. *apalir,* to grow pale.]

APPANAGE, ap'pan-āj, *n.* a provision for younger sons: aliment. [Fr. *apanage*—L. *ad,* and *panis,* bread.]

APPARATUS, ap-par-āt'us, *n.* things *prepared* or provided: set of instruments or tools. [L. *ad,* to, *paratus,* prepared.]

APPAREL ap-par'el, *n.* covering for the body: dress.—*v.t.* to dress, adorn:—*pr.p.* appar'elling or appar'eling; *pa.p.* appar'elled or appar'eled. [Fr. *appareil*—*pareiller,* to put like to like, to assort or suit—*pareil,* like—L. *par,* equal, like.]

APPARENT, ap-pār'ent, *adj.* that may be seen: evident: seeming.—*adv.* APPARENTLY.—*n.* APPAR'ENTNESS. [L. *ap parens.* See APPEAR.]

APPARITION, ap-par-ish'un, *n.*, *an appearance:* something only apparent, not real: a ghost.—*adj.* APPARI'TIONAL. [See APPEAR.]

APPARITOR, ap-par'it-or, *n.* an officer who attends on a court or on a magistrate to execute orders. [L.—root of APPEAR.]

APPEAL, ap-pēl', *v.i.* to call upon, have recourse to: to refer (to a witness or superior authority).—*v.t.* to remove a cause (to another court).—*n.* act of appealing.—*adj.* APPEAL'ABLE. [L. *appello, -atum,* to address, call by name.]

APPEALINGNESS, ap-pēl'ing-nes, *n.* the quality of appealing or beseeching, as for mercy, aid, sympathy, or the like. "Ready sympathy . . . made him alive to a certain *appealingness* in her behavior towards him."—*George Eliot.*

APPEAR, ap-pēr', *v.i.* to become visible: to be present: to seem, though not real. [L. *appareo—ad,* to, *pareo, paritum,* to come forth.]

APPEARANCE, ap-pēr'ans, *n.* the act of appearing: the thing seen: apparent likeness: arrival: show.

APPEASE, ap-pēz', *v.t.* to pacify: to quiet: to allay.—*adj.* APPEAS'ABLE. [Fr. *apaiser*—L. *ad,* to, *pax, pacis,* peace.]

APPELLABILITY, ap-pel'a-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being appealable.

APPELLABLE, ap-pel'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being appealed: appealable.

APPELLANT, ap-pel'ant, *n.* one who appeals.

APPELLATE, ap-pel'āt, *adj.* relating to appeals.

APPELLATION, ap-pel-ā'shun, *n.* that by which anything is *called:* a name. [See APPEAL.]

APPELLATIVE, ap-pel'at-iv, *n.* a name common to all of the same kind, as distinguished from a proper name.—*adj.* common to many: general.

APPEND, ap-pend', *v.t.*, *to hang* one thing *to* another: to add. [L. *ad,* to, *pendo,* to hang.]

APPENDAGE, ap-pend'āj, *n.* something appended.

APPENDIX, ap-pend'iks, *n.* something appended or added: a supplement:—*pl.* APPEND'IXES, -iks-ez, APPEND'ICES, -is-ez.

APPERCEIVE, ap-per-cēv', *v.t.* to comprehend: to perceive: applied chiefly to one's own self.—*n.* APPERCEPTION, ap-per-cep'-shun, one's perception of the workings of one's own mind.

APPERTAIN, ap-per-tān', *v.i.*, *to belong to.* [Fr. from L. *ad,* to, *pertineo,* to belong. See PERTAIN.]

APPETENCE, ap'pet-ens, APPETENCY, ap'pet-ens-i, *n.*, *a seeking after:* desire, especially sensual desire. [L. *ad,* to, *peto,* to seek.]

APPETIZE, ap'pet-īz, *v.t.* to create or whet appetite.

APPETIZER, ap'pet-īz-er, *n.* something which whets the appetite.

APPETITE, ap'pet-īt, *n.* natural *desire:* desire for food: hunger. [Fr., from L. *appetitus—appeto.* See APPETENCE.]

APPLAUD, ap-plawd', *v.t.* to praise by

clapping the hands: to praise loudly: to extol. [L. *applaudo—ad*, to, *plaudo*, *plausum*, to clap. See EXPLODE.]

APPLAUSE, ap-plawz', *n.* praise loudly expressed: acclamation.

APPLE, ap'l, *n.* the fruit of the apple-tree.—THE APPLE OF THE EYE, the eye-ball. APPLE BRANDY, a kind of brandy distilled from cider. APPLE BUTTER, a sauce made of apples stewed down in cider, which is put away like butter in tubs for use during the winter. APPLE JACK, same as apple brandy. APPLE SLUMP, a New England dish consisting of apples and molasses baked within a bread pie in an iron pot. (Amer.) [A.S. *æpl*: the word is found in all the Teutonic tongues, in the Celtic and the Slavonic.]

APPLIANCE, ap-plī'ans, *n.* anything applied: means used.

APPLICABLE, ap'plik-a-bl, *adj.* that may be applied: suitable.—*adv.* AP'PLICABLY.—*ns.* APPLICABIL'ITY, AP'PLICABLENESS.

APPLICANT, ap'plik-ant, *n.* one who applies: a petitioner.

APPLICATION, ap-plik-ā'shun, *n.* the act of applying: the thing applied: close thought or attention: request: solicitation.

APPLY, ap-plī', *v.t.* to lay or put to: to employ: to fix the mind on.—*v.i.* to suit or agree: to have recourse to: to make request:—*pr.p.* apply'ing; *pa.p.* applied'. [O. Fr. *aplier*, L. *applico*, *-are—ad*, to, *plico*, *-atum*, to fold.]

APPOINT, ap-point', *v.t.* to fix: to settle: to name to an office: to equip. [O. Fr. *apointer*, Prov. *apuntar*, Low L. *appunctare*—L. *ad*, to, *punctum*, a point.]

APPOINTMENT, ap-point'ment, *n.* settlement: situation: arrangement:—*pl.* equipments.

APPORTION, ap-pōr'shun, *v.t.*, *to portion out:* to divide in just shares.—*n.* APPOR'TIONMENT. [L. *ad*, to, and PORTION.]

APPOSITE, ap'poz-it, *adj.* adapted: suitable.—*adv.* AP'POSITELY.—*n.* AP'POSITENESS. [L. *appositus*, pa.p. of *appono*, to put to—*ad*, to, *pono*, to put.]

APPOSITION, ap-poz-ish'un, *n.* the act of adding: state of being placed together or against: (*gram.*) the annexing of one noun to another, in the same case or relation, in order to explain or limit the first. [See APPOSITE.]

APPRAISE, ap-prāz', *v.t.*, *to set a price on:* to value with a view to sale. [Fr. *apprécier*, O. Fr. *apreiser*, L. *appretio*, *-are—ad*, to, *pretium*, price.]

APPRAISEMENT, ap-prāz'ment, *n.* a valuation.

APPRAISER, ap-prāz'er, *n.* one who values property.

APPRECIATE, ap-prē'shi-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) *to set a price on:* to estimate justly—used figuratively: also to raise the value of. (Amer.)—*adj.* APPRE'CIABLE.—*adv.* APPRE'CIABLY. [L. *appretiatus*, pa.p. of *appretio*. See APPRAISE.]

APPRECIATION, ap-prē-shi-ā'shun, *n.* the act of setting a value on: just estimation.

APPRECIATIVE, ap-prē'shi-at-iv, APPRECIATORY, ap-prē'shi-at-or-i, *adj.* implying appreciation.

APPREHEND, ap-pre-hend', *v.t.*, *to lay hold of:* to seize by authority: to catch the meaning of: to understand: to fear.—*adj.* APPREHENS'IBLE. [L. *apprehendo—ad*, to, *prehendo*, *-hensum*, to lay hold of, from *præ* and root *hend*, which is for *hed*, the *n* being intrusive, and this akin to English *get*. Compare Gr. *chandanō*—root *chad*, to hold.]

APPREHENSION, ap-pre-hen'shun, *n.* act of apprehending or seizing: arrest: conception: fear.

APPREHENSIVE, ap-pre-hens'iv, *adj.* fearful: suspicious.—*n.* APPREHENS'IVENESS.

APPRENTICE, ap-prent'is, *n.* (*lit.*) *a learner:* one bound to another to learn a trade or art.—*v.t.* to bind as an apprentice. [Fr. *apprenti*, O. Fr. *apprentis—apprendre*—L. *apprehendere*, to learn. See APPREHEND.]

APPRENTICESHIP, ap-prent'is-ship, *n.* the state of an apprentice.

APPRISE, ap-prīz' *v.t.* to give notice: to inform. [Fr. *apprendre*, pa.p. *appris*, to instruct, from root of APPREHEND.]

APPROACH, ap-prōch', *v.i. to draw near:* to approximate.—*v.t.* to come near to: to resemble.—*n.* a drawing near to: access: a path or avenue.—*adj.* APPROACH'ABLE. [Fr. *approcher*, Low L. *appropiare*—L. *ad*, to, *prope*, near.]

APPROBATE, ap'prō-bāt, *v.t.* to express approbation of. (Amer.)

APPROBATION, ap-prob-ā'shun, *n.* approval. [See APPROVE.]

APPROPINQUITY, ap-prō-ping'kwi-ti, *n.* the state of being near: nearness. *Lamb.*

APPROPRIATE, ap-prō'pri-āt, *v.t.* to take to one's self *as one's own:* to set apart for a purpose.—*adj.* set apart for a particular purpose: peculiar: suitable.—*adv.* APPRO'PRIATELY.—*n.* APPRO'PRIATENESS. [L. *appropriо*, *-atum—ad*, to, *proprius*, one's own. See PROPER.]

APPROPRIATION, ap-prō-pri-ā'shun, *n.* the act of appropriating: application to a particular purpose.

APPROVAL, ap-prōōv'al, *n.* the act of approving: approbation.

APPROVE, ap-prōōv', *v.t.* (*lit.*) to esteem *good:* to be pleased with: to commend: to sanction.—*adv.* APPROV'INGLY. [Fr. *approuver*, Prov. *aprobar*, L. *approbo*, *-atum—ad*, to, and *probo*, to test or try—*probus*, good.] [PROVE.

APPROVEN, ap-prōōv'n, old *pa.p.* of AP-

APPROVER, ap-prōōv'er, *n.* one who approves: (*law*) an accomplice in crime admitted to give evidence against a prisoner.

APPROXIMATE, ap-proks'im-āt, *adj.*, *nearest* or next: approaching correctness.—*v.t.* to come near, to approach.—*adv.*

APPROX'IMATELY. [L. *approximo, -atum*—*ad*, to, *proximus*, nearest, superlative of *prope*, near. See APPROACH.]

APPROXIMATION, ap-proks-im-ā'shun, *n.* an approach.

APPURTENANCE, ap-pur'ten-ans, *n.*, *that which appertains* to: an appendage.—*adj.* APPUR'TENANT. [Fr. *appartenance*, O. Fr. *apurtenaunse*, from root of APPERTAIN.]

APRAXIA, a-praks'-i-a, *n.* a form of aphasia characterized by loss of the power to recognize an object or its uses.

APRICOCK, ā'pri-kok, *n.* old form of APRICOT.

APRICOT, ā'pri-kot, *n.* a fruit of the plum kind. [O.E. *apricock*. Fr. *abricot*. The Fr. *abricot* was from Port. *albricoque*= Ar. *al-barquq*. But *barquq* is a corruption of Low Gr. *praikokion*, which is simply the L. *præcoquum* or *præcox*, early ripe. See PRECOCIOUS.]

APRIL, ā'pril, *n.* the fourth month of the year, when the earth *opens* to bring forth fruits, etc. [L. *Aprilis*=*aperilis*—*aperio*, to open.]

APRON, ā'prun, *n.* a cloth or piece of leather worn before one to protect the dress. — *adj.* A'PRONED. [O.E. and Fr. *naperon*—Fr. *nappe*, cloth, table-cloth. Low L. *mappa*, a napkin.]

APRONEER, ā-prun-ēr', *n.* one who wears an apron; a tradesman or shopman. "Some surly *aproneer*."—*Bp. Gauden.*

APROPOS, a-pro-pō', *adv.*, *to the purpose*: appropriately: in reference to. [Fr. *à propos*. See PROPOSE.]

APSE, aps, *n.* an *arched* recess at the end of the choir of a church. [See APSIS.]

APSIDAL, ap'sid-al, *adj.* pertaining to the apsides, or to the apse of a church.

APSIS, ap'sis, *n.* one of the two extreme points in the orbit of a planet, one at the greatest, the other at the least distance from the sun:—*pl.* AP'SIDES. [L. *apsis*—Gr. *hapsis*, a connection, an arch—*haptō*, to connect. See APT.]

APT, apt, *adj.* liable: ready: quick. [L. *aptus*, fit—*apo*, to join; cog. with Gr. *haptō*.]

APTERYX, ap'ter-iks, *n.* a bird found in New Zealand, wingless and tailless. [Gr. *a*, priv., *pteryx*, wing.]

APTINUS, ap-tī'nus, *n.* a genus of coleopterous insects belonging to the Carabidæ. [See BOMBARDIER-BEETLE.]

APTITUDE, apt'i-tūd, *n.* fitness: tendency: readiness.—*adv.* APT'LY.—*n.* APT'NESS. [Low L. *aptitudo*—root of APT.]

AQUA-FORTIS, ā'kwa-for'tis, *n.* (*lit.*) *strong water*: nitric acid. [L. *aqua*, water, *fortis*, strong.]

AQUAMANILE, ak'wa-ma-nī'lē, *n.* the basin in which, according to the ancient church ceremony, the priest washes his hands in celebrating the mass. Also applied to vessels of the ewer kind formerly used in private houses, and frequently made into grotesque forms representing a real or fabulous animal or the like. [From L. *aqua*, water, and *manare*, to flow.]

AQUARIUM, a-kwā'ri-um, *n.* a tank or vessel for *water* plants and animals: a public collection of such tanks:—*pl.* AQUA'RIUMS or AQUA'RIA. [L.—*aqua*, water.]

AQUARIUS, a-kwā'ri-us, *n.*, *the water-bearer*, a sign of the zodiac. [L. *aqua*, water.]

AQUATIC, a-kwat'ik, *adj.*, *relating to water*: living or growing in water.—AQUATICS, a-kwat'iks, *n.* amusements on the water, as boating, etc.

AQUA-VITÆ, ā'kwa-vī'tē, *n.* (*lit.*) *water of life*, a name given to ardent spirits. [L. *aqua*, water, *vitæ*, of life, *vita*.]

AQUEDUCT, ak'we-dukt, *n.* an artificial channel for *conveying water*. [L. *aqua*, water—*duco*, *ductum*, to lead.]

AQUEOUS, ā'kwe-us, *adj.* watery: deposited by water.

AQUILINE, ak'wil-in or -īn, *adj.* relating *to the eagle*: hooked, like an eagle's beak.

ARAB, ar'ab, *n.* a native of *Arabia*: a neglected or homeless boy or girl, usually STREET ARAB.

ARABESQUE, ar'ab-esk, *adj.* after the manner of *Arabian* designs.—*n.* a fantastic painted or sculptured ornament among the Spanish Moors, consisting of foliage and other parts of plants curiously intertwined. [Fr.—It. *arabesco*; *-esco* corresponding to Eng. *-ish*.]

ARABIAN, ar-āb'i-an, *adj.* relating to Arabia.—*n.* a native of Arabia.

ARABIC, ar'ab-ik, *adj.* relating to Arabia, or to its language.—*n.* the language of Arabia. [L. *Arabicus*.]

ARABLE, ar'a-bl, *adj.* fit *for ploughing* or tillage. [L. *arabilis*—*aro*; cog. with Gr. *aroō*, to plough, A.S. *erian*, E. EAR, *v.t.*, Ir. *araim*.]

ARAMAIC, ar-a-mā'ik, ARAMEAN, ar-a-mē'an, *adj.* relating to *Aramæa*, the whole of the country to the N.E. of Palestine, or to its language, a branch of the Semitic.

ARAPAHOES, a-rap'-a-hōz, *n.pl.* a tribe of North American Indians now settled in Indian Territory; formerly a warlike, nomadic tribe roving over the Rocky Mountain plains:—*sing.* ARAPAHOE, a-rap'-a-hō.

ARBITER, ār'bit-er, *n.* one chosen by parties in controversy to decide between them: a judge having absolute power of decision: an umpire:—*fem.* AR'BITRESS. [L.—*ar*=*ad*, to, and *bito* (cog. with Gr. *bai-nō*), to go or come; sig. one who comes to look on, a witness, a judge.]

ARBITRAMENT, ār-bit'ra-ment, *n.* the decision of an arbiter: determination: choice.

ARBITRARY, ār'bitr-ar-i, *adj.* depending on the will (*as of an arbiter*): not bound by rules: despotic: absolute.—*adv.* AR'BITRARILY.—*n.* AR'BITRARINESS.

ARBITRATE, är'bitr-āt, *v.i.* to act *as an arbiter*; to determine.—*n.* ARBITRA'TION.

ARBITRATOR, är'bi-trā-tur, *n.* same as ARBITER.—*fem.* AR'BITRATRIX.

ARBOR, är'bur, *n.* an inclosed seat in a garden, covered with branches of trees, plants, etc.: a bower. [A corr. of *harbor*, a shelter.]

ARBOREOUS, är-bōr'e-us, *adj.*, *of* or belonging to *trees*. [L. *arboreus—arbor*, a tree.]

ARBORESCENT, är-bor-es'ent, *adj.* growing or formed like a *tree*.—*n.* ARBORES'CENCE. [L. *arboresco*, to become a tree—*arbor*, a tree.]

ARBORETUM, är-bor-ēt'um, *n.* a place in which specimens of trees and shrubs are cultivated :—*pl.* ARBORĒT'A. [L.—*arbor*, a tree.]

ARBORICULTURE, är'bor-i-kult-ūr, *n.*, *the culture of trees*, esp. timber-trees.—*adj.* ARBORICUL'TURAL. —*n.* ARBORICUL'TURIST. [L. *arbor*, and CULTURE.]

ARBUTE, är'būt, **ARBUTUS**, är'būt-us, *n.* the strawberry tree: an evergreen shrub, which bears fruit resembling the strawberry. [L. *arbutus*, akin to *arbor*, tree.]

ARC, ärk, *n.* a segment of a circle or other curve.—ELECTRIC ARC, in *electric lighting*, the light emitted by an electric current in crossing over the small interval of space between the carbon points. Called also VOLTAIC ARC. [Fr.—L. *arcus*, a bow.]

ARCADE, ärk-ād', *n.* a walk arched over: a long arched gallery, lined with shops on both sides. [Fr.—L. *arcata*, arched.

ARCADIAN, ark-ād'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Arcadia*, a district in Greece: pastoral: rural.

ARCANUM, ärk-ān'um, *n.* a secret: a mystery :—*pl.* ARCAN'A. [L.—*arcanus*, secret, closed—*arca*, a chest.]

ARCH, ärch, *n.* a construction of stones or other materials, arranged in the line of a curve, so as by mutual pressure to support each other.—*v.t.* to cover with an arch: to bend into the form of an arch. [From Fr. *arc*, as ditch is from dyke—L. *arcus*, a bow.]

ARCH, ärch, *adj.* cunning: sly: waggish: mirthful: shrewd.—*adv.* ARCH'LY.—*n.* ARCH'NESS. [A.S. *earg*, timid, slothful; cog. with Ger. *arg*, mischievous, bad.]

ARCH, ärch (ärk, before a vowel), *adj.* used as a prefix: *the first* or *chief*. [A.S. *arce*, from Lat. and Gr. *archi-*,—Gr. *archē*, beginning.]

ARCHÆOLOGY, ärk-e-ol'oj-i, *n.* knowledge of ancient art, customs, etc.: the science of antiquities.—*adj.* ARCHÆOLOG'ICAL. — *adv.* ARCHÆOLOG'ICALLY. — *n.* ARCHÆOL'OGIST. [Gr. *archaios*, ancient —*archē*, beginning, and *logos*, discourse.]

ARCHAIC, -AL, ärk-ā'ik, -al, *adj.*, *ancient*: obsolete. [Gr. *archaikos—archaios*, ancient—*archē*, beginning.]

ARCHAISM, ärk'ā-izm, *n.* an archaic or obsolete word or phrase.

ARCHAIST, är-kā'ist, *n.* an antiquarian: an archæologist. *E. B. Browning.*

ARCHANGEL, ärk-ān'jel, *n.* an angel of the highest order.—*adj.* ARCHANGEL'IC. [ARCH, chief, and ANGEL.]

ARCHBISHOP, ärch-bish'up, *n.*, *a chief bishop*: the bishop of a province as well as of his own diocese.—*n.* ARCHBISH'OPRIC. [ARCH, chief, and BISHOP.]

ARCHBISHOPESS, ärch-bish'up-es, *n.* the wife of an archbishop. *Miss Burney.*

ARCHDEACON, ärch-dē'kn, *n.*, *a chief deacon*: the officer having the chief supervision of a diocese or part of it, next under the bishop.—*n.* ARCHDEA'CONRY, *the office*, jurisdiction, or residence *of an archdeacon*.—*n.* ARCHDEA'CONSHIP, *the office of an archdeacon*. [ARCH, chief, and DEACON.]

ARCHDIOCESE, ärch-dī'o-sēz, *n.* the diocese of an archbishop.

ARCHDUKE, ärch-dūk', *n.*, *a chief duke*: a prince of Austria.—*fem.* ARCHDUCH'ESS. —*adj.* ARCHDU'CAL. — *ns.* ARCHDUCH'Y, ARCHDUKE'DOM, *the territory of an archduke* or archduchess. [ARCH, chief, and DUKE.]

ARCHER, ärch'er, *n.* one who shoots *with a bow* and arrows:—*fem.* ARCH'ERESS. [Fr.—*arc*, L. *arcus*, a bow.]

ARCHERY, ärch'er-i, *n.* the art of shooting with the bow.

ARCHETYPE, ärk-e-tīp, *n.* the original pattern or model. — *adj.* ARCHETYP'AL. [Gr. *archē=archi-*, original, and *typos*, a model.]

ARCHIDIACONAL, ärk-i-di-ak'on-al, *adj.* pertaining to an archdeacon. [Gr. *archi-* is here taken directly from Greek. See ARCHDEACON.]

ARCHIEPISCOPAL, ärk-i-ep-i'skop-al, *adj.* belonging to an archbishop.—ARCHIEPIS'COPACY, *n.* dignity or province of an archbishop. [See EPISCOPAL.]

ARCHIPELAGO, *n. the chief sea* of the Greeks, or the *Ægean sea*: a sea abounding in small islands. [Gr. *archi-*, chief, *pelagos*, *sea*.]

ARCHITECT, ärk'i-tekt, *n.* one who designs buildings and superintends their erection: a maker. [Gr. *architektōn—archi-*, chief, and *tektōn*, a builder.]

ARCHITECTURE, ärk'i-tekt'ūr, *n.*, *the art* or science of *building*: structure.—*adj.* ARCHITECT'URAL.

ARCHITECTURE, ärk'i-tekt'ūr, *v.t.* to construct: to build.

> This was *architectur'd* thus
> By the great Oceanus.—*Keats.*

ARCHITRAVE, ärk'i-trāv, *n.*, *the chief beam*: (*arch.*) the lowest division of the entablature resting immediately on the abacus of the column. [It. from Gr. *archi-*, chief, and L. *trabs*, a beam—the chief beam.]

ARCHIVES, ärk'īvz, *n.* the place in which government records are kept: public records. [Fr.—Gr. *archeion—archē*, government.]

ARCHIVIST, ärk'iv-ist, *n.* a keeper of archives or records.

ARCHON, ärk'on, *n.* one of nine chief magistrates who at one time governed ancient Athens. [Gr. *archō*, to be first, to rule.]

ARCHWAY, ärch'wā, *n.* a way or passage under an arch.

ARCOSOLIUM, är-ko-sō'li-um, *n.* a term applied to those receptacles for dead bodies of martyrs in the Catacombs which consist of a deep niche cut in the rocky wall, arched above, and under the arch a sarcophagus excavated in the solid rock. The flat cover of the sarcophagus might be used as an altar: and such tombs were often richly ornamented. [L.L., from L. *arcus*, an arch, and *solium*, a sarcophagus, a throne.]

ARCTIC, ärkt'ik, *adj.* relating to the constellation the Great *Bear*, or the north. [Gr. *arktos*, a bear.]

ARCTOGEAL, ärk-tō-jē'al, *adj.* of or pertaining to the colder parts of the northern hemisphere. "The great *arctogeal* province."—*Huxley.* [Gr. *arctos*, the north, and *gea*, the earth.]

ARDENCY, ärd'en-si, ARDOR, ärd'or, *n.* warmth of passion or feeling: eagerness.

ARDENT, ärd'ent, *adj.*, *burning:* fiery: passionate.—*adv.* ARD'ENTLY. [L. *ardens*—*ardeo*, to burn.]

ARDILLA, är-dēl-ya, *n.* a squirrel. [Sp.]

ARDOIS SYSTEM, är-dwä'-, (*naut.*) a system of electric signals on a ship, operated by pressing keys on a keyboard on deck. The signals include a series of red and white electric lamps carried on a stay from a masthead.

ARDUOUS, ärd'ū-us, *adj.* difficult to accomplish: laborious.—*adv.* ARD'UOUSLY. —*n.* ARD'UOUSNESS. [L. *arduus*, high, akin to Celt. *ard*, high, height.]

ARE, är, the plural of the present indicative of the verb *to be*. [M.E. *ar-en* was the northern form which took the place of A.S. *sindon*. Dan. *er-es*, *ar-en=as-en*; *er-e=es-e*; the root is *as-*, to be seen in L. *es-se*, *s-um* for *es-um*. See WAS.]

AREA, ā're-a, *n.* any plane surface or in closed space: the sunken space around the basement of a building: (*geom.*) the superficial contents of any figure. [L.]

ARENA, a-re'na, *n.* an open space strewed with *sand* for combatants: any place of public contest.—*adj.* ARENA'CEOUS, sandy. [L. *arena*, sand.]

ARENATED, ar'e-nā-ted, *adj.* reduced or ground into sand. [L. *arena*, sand.]

AREOPAGITE, ar-e-op'aj-īt, *n.* a member of the Areopagus.

AREOPAGUS ar-e-op'ag-us, *n.*, *Mars' Hill*, on which the supreme court of ancient Athens was held: the court itself. [L.—Gr. *Areios pagos*, hill of Ares—or Mars.]

ARETAICS, ar-ē-tā'iks, *n.* in *ethics*, same as ARETOLOGY. *Grote.* [Gr. *aretē*, virtue.]

ARETOLOGY, ar-e-tol'o-ji, *n.* that part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of attaining to it. [Gr. *aretē*, virtue, and *logos*, discourse.]

ARGENT, ärj'ent, *adj.* made of, or like silver. [Fr.—L. *argentum*, silver—Gr. *argos*, white.]

ARGILLACEOUS, ärj-ill-ā'shus, *adj.* of the nature of clay. [L. *argilla*—Gr. *argilos*, white clay—*argos*, white.]

ARGONAUT, är'go-nawt, *n.* one of those who *sailed* in the ship *Argo* in search of the golden fleece. [Gr. *Argo*, and *nautēs*, a sailor.]

ARGOSY, är'go-si, *n.* a large merchant-vessel richly laden. [Prob. from the ship *Argo*. See ARGONAUT.]

ARGUE, ärg'ū, *v.t.* to prove by argument: to discuss.—*v.i.* to offer reasons: to dispute:—*pr.p.* ar'gūing; *pa.p.* ar'gūed. [L. *arguo*, to prove—from root of Gr. *argos*, clear, and so=to make clear.]

ARGUMENT, ärg'ū-ment, *n.* a reason offered as proof: a series of reasons: a discussion: subject of a discourse. [L. *argumentum*. See ARGUE.]

ARGUMENTATION, ärg-ū-ment-ā'shun, *n.* an arguing or reasoning.—*adj.* ARGUMENT'ATIVE. —*adv.* ARGUMENT'ATIVELY. —*n.* ARGUMENT'ATIVENESS.

ARGUS, ärg'us, *n.* a mythological being, said to have had a hundred eyes, some of which were always awake: any very watchful person. [Gr.—*argos*, bright.]

ARIAN, ā'ri-an, *adj.*, *pertaining to Arius* of Alexandria (4th c.), who denied the divinity of Christ.—*n.* one who adheres to the doctrines of Arius: a Unitarian. —ARIANISM, ā'ri-an-izm, *n.* the doctrines of the Arians.

ARID, ar'id, *adj.*, *dry:* parched.—*ns.* ARID'ITY, AR'IDNESS. [L. *aridus*.]

ARIES, ā'ri-ēz, *n.*, *the Ram*, the first of the signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters on March 21. [L.]

ARIGHT, a-rīt', *adv.* in a *right* way: rightly.

ARISE, a-rīz', *v.i.*, *to rise up:* to come into view: to spring:—*pa.t.* arose, a-rōz'; *pa.p.* aris'en. [Prefix *a* (as in ABIDE), and RISE.]

ARISTOCRACY, ar-is-tok'ras-i, *n.*, *government* by the *best* men or nobles: the nobility or chief persons of a state. [Gr. *aristos*, best, and *kratos*, power.]

ARISTOCRAT, ar'is-to-krat or ar-is'-, *n.* one who belongs to or favors an aristocracy: a haughty person.—ARISTOCRATIC, -AL, ar-is-to-krat'ik, -al, *adj.* belonging to aristocracy.—*adv.* ARISTOCRAT'ICALLY.

ARISTO PAPER, a-ris'-tō, *n.* a printing-out paper used in photography.

ARISTOTELIAN, ar-is-to-tē'li-an, *adj.* relating to *Aristotle* or to his philosophy.

ARISTOTYPE, a-ris'-tō-tīp, *n.* a photograph printed on aristo paper, on which the silver salts are spread with gelatin or

collodion. [Name given by Liesegang, who devised a printing art process.]

ARITHMETIC, ar-ith'met-ik, *n.* the science of *numbers:* the art of reckoning by figures.—*adj.* ARITHMET'ICAL.—*adv.* ARITHMET'ICALLY. [Gr. *arithmētikē (technē* art), relating to numbers—*arithmos,* number.]

ARITHMETICIAN, ar-ith-me-tish'yan, *n.* one skilled in arithmetic.

ARITHMOCRACY, ar-ith-mok'ra-si, *n.* rule or government by a majority. "A democracy of mere numbers is no democracy, but a mere brute *arithmocracy.*"—*Kingsley.*

ARITHMOCRATIC, a-rith'mō-krat'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to an arithmocracy or rule of numbers. "American democracy, being merely *arithmocratic,* provides no representation whatsoever for the more educated and more experienced minority."—*Kingsley.*

ARK, ärk, *n.* a *chest* or coffer: a large floating vessel: a large, flat boat used on some of the western rivers of the United States, to transport merchandise. [A.S. *arc*—L. *arca,* a chest—*arceo,* to guard.]

ARM, ärm, *n.* the limb extending from the shoulder to the hand: anything projecting from the main body, as an inlet of the sea: (*fig.*) power.—*n.* ARM'FUL.—*adj.* ARM'LESS.—*n.* ARM'LET, a bracelet. [A.S.; cog. with L. *armus,* the shoulder-joint, Gr. *harmos,* a joint. From root *ar-.* See ARMS.]

ARM, ärm, *n.* a weapon: a branch of the military service. [Sing. of ARMS.]

ARM, ärm, *v.t.* to furnish with *arms* or weapons: to fortify.—*v.i.* to take arms. [L. *armo,* to arm—*arma,* weapons. See ARMS.]

ARMADA, ärm-ā'da, *n.* a fleet of *armed* ships. [Sp.—L. *armatus,* armed—*armo,* to arm.]

ARMADILLO, ärm-a-dill'o, *n.* a small quadruped, having its body *armed* with a bony shell:—*pl.* ARMADILL'OS. [Sp. dim. of *armado,* armed.]

ARMAMENT, ärm'a-ment, *n.* forces *armed* or equipped for war: the guns, etc., with which a ship is armed. [L. *armamenta*—*arma.*]

ARMATURE, är'-ma-tūr, *n.* armor: anything used or worn for bodily protection, esp. the protective equipment of certain plants and animals: in magnetism, a piece of soft iron used to complete the circuit between the two poles of a magnet or electro-magnet, or to prevent the dissipation of the magnetic force: (*arch.*) iron bars used for strengthening a building: in electricity, a series of coils or groups of insulated conductors forming part of a dynamo or electric generator. [L. *armatura*—*armare,* to arm.]

ARMENIAN, ar-mē'ni-an, *adj.* belonging to *Armenia,* a country of Western Asia.—*n.* a native of Armenia.

ARMINIAN, ar-min'yan, *adj.* holding the doctrines of *Arminius.*—*n.* a follower of Arminius, a Dutch divine, who denied the Calvinistic doctrine of election.—*n.* ARMIN'IANISM.

ARMIPOTENT, ärm-i'pot-ent, *adj., powerful* in *arms.* [L. *arma,* arms, *potens, -entis,* powerful.]

ARMISTICE, ärm'ist-is, *n.* a short suspension of hostilities: a truce. [Fr.—L. *arma,* arms, *sisto,* to stop.]

ARMORED CRUISER, är'-mōrd crūz'-er, a protected cruiser: a man-of-war protected by iron or steel armor and large quantities of coal.

ARMORIAL, ärm-ōr'i-al, *adj.* belonging to *armor,* or to the arms of a family.

ARMORIC, ar-mor'ik, *n.* the language of the inhabitants of *Armorica,* the ancient name for Brittany. [L. *Armoricus*—Celt. *ar,* on, *mor,* the sea.]

ARMOR, ärm'ur, *n.* defensive arms or dress: plating of ships of war.—*n.* ARM'OR-BEARER.—*adj.* ARM'OR-PLATED.

ARMORER, ärm'ur-er, *n.* a maker or repairer of, or one who has the charge of armor.

ARMORY, ärm'ur-i, *n.* the place in which arms are made or kept: a collection of ancient armor.

ARMPIT, ärm'pit, *n.* the pit or hollow under the shoulder.

ARMS, ärmz, *n.pl.* weapons of offence and defence: war: hostility: armorial ensigns. [L. *arma,* (lit.) "fittings;" Gr. *harmona,* the tackling of a ship—root *ar-,* to fit; conn. with ARM, the limb.]

ARMSWEEP, ärm'swēp, *n.* the length of reach or swing of an arm. *Browning.*

ARMY, ärm'i, *n.* a large body of men *armed* for war and under military command: a host. [Fr. *armée*—L. *armata.*]

AROMA, a-rō'ma, *n.* sweet smell: the odorous principle of plants: (*fig.*) flavor of any kind. [Gr.]

AROMATIC, ar-o-mat'ik, *adj.* fragrant: spicy.

AROSE, a-rōz', past tense of ARISE.

AROUND, a-rownd', *prep.* on all sides of.—*adv.* on every side: in a circle. [*A,* on, and ROUND.]

AROUSE, a-rowz', *v.t.* Same as ROUSE.

ARPENT, ar'pang, *n.* an acre. [Fr.]

ARQUEBUSE, ARQUEBUSS, är'kwi-bus, *n.* an old-fashioned hand-gun. [Fr. *arquebuse,* from Dut. *haakbus—haak,* hook, and *bus,* box, barrel of a gun; Ger. *hakenbüchse.*]

ARRACK, ar'ak, *n.* an ardent spirit used in the East. [Ar. *araq,* juice or sweet.]

ARRAIGN, ar-rān', *v.t.* to call one *to account:* to put a prisoner upon trial: to accuse publicly.—*n.* ARRAIGN'MENT. [O. Fr. *aragnier,* Fr. *arraisonner*—Low L. *arrationare*—L. *ad,* to, *ratio,* reason.]

ARRANGE, ar-rānj', *v.t.* to set in a *rank* or row: to put in order: to settle. [Fr. *arranger*—*à* (—L. *ad,* to), and *ranger.* See RANGE.]

ARRANGEMENT, ar-rānj'ment, *n.* act of arranging: classification: settlement.

ARRANT, ar'rant, *adj.* downright, notorious (used in a bad sense). [Corr. of *arghand*, pr.p. of *argh*, the northern form of A.S. *eargian*, to be a coward, Ger. *arg*, bad.]

ARRAS, ar'ras, *n.* tapestry. [From *Arras* in Northern France, where first manufactured.]

ARRAY, ar-rā', *n.* order: dress: equipage. —*v.t.* to put in order: to arrange: to dress, adorn, or equip. [O. Fr. *arroi*, array, equipage—L. *ad*, and a Teut. root, found either in O. Ger. *rat* (Ger. *rath*), counsel, E. READ, or in E. READY, Ger. *be-reit*.]

ARREAR, a'rēr, *v.t.* to cause to rise: to raise up: to rear. "A desperate presumption *arreared*."—*Fuller*.

ARREAR, ar-rēr', *n.* that which is *in the rear* or *behind*: that which remains unpaid or undone (used mostly in *pl.*); also, the rear. "The *arrear* consisting of between three and four thousand foot."—*Heylin*. [Fr. *arrière*, behind—L. *ad*, to, *retro*, back, behind.]

ARREST, ar-rest', *v.t.* to stop: to seize: to apprehend by legal authority.—*n.* stoppage: seizure by warrant. [Fr. *arrêter* for *arrester*—L. *ad*, to, *resto*, to stand still.]

ARRIERO, ar-ri-ā-rō', *n.* a muleteer. [Sp.]

ARRIVAL, ar-rīv'al, *n.* the act of arriving: persons or things that arrive.

ARRIVE, ar-rīv', *v.i.* (fol. by *at*) to reach any place: to attain to any object. [Fr. *arriver*—Low L. *adripare*—L. *ad*, to, *ripa*, a bank; as if, to reach the bank.]

ARROGANCE, ar'rog-ans, ARROGANCY, ar'rog-ans-i, *n.* undue assumption of importance.

ARROGANT, ar'rog-ant, *adj.* claiming too much: overbearing.—*adv.* AR'ROGANTLY.

ARROGATE, ar'rog-āt, *v.t.* to *claim* as one's own: to claim proudly or unduly. [L. *arrogo*—*ad*, to, *rogo*, *rogatum*, to ask, to claim.]

ARRONDISSEMENT, ar-ron'dēs-mäng, *n.* a subdivision of a French department. [Fr.—*arrondir*, to make round—L. *ad*, and Fr. *rond*. See ROUND.]

ARROW, ar'rō, *n.* a straight, pointed weapon, made to be shot from a bow.—*n.* ARROW-HEAD, ar'rō-hed. — ARROW-HEADED, ar'rō-hed'ed, *adj.* shaped like the head of an arrow. [A.S. *arewe*; Ice. *ör*, akin perhaps to Ice. *örr*, the swift.]

ARROWLET, a'rō-let, *n.* a little arrow *Tennyson*.

ARROWROOT, ar'rō-rōōt, *n.* a starch obtained from the roots of certain plants growing chiefly in W. Indies, and much used as food for invalids and children. [Said to be so named because used by the Indians of S. America as an antidote against wounds caused by poisoned arrows.]

ARROWY, ar'rō-i, *adj.* of or like arrows.

ARROYO, ar-rō'yo, *n.* a ravine. [Sp.]

ARSENAL, är'se-nal, *n.* a public magazine or manufactory of naval and military stores. [Fr. and Sp.; from Ar. *dâr*, a house, and *cina'at*, trade.]

ARSENIC, är'sen-ik, *n.* a mineral poison: a soft, gray-colored metal. [Gr. *arsēn*, male; the alchemists fancied some metals male, others female.]

ARSENIC, -AL, är-sen'ik, -al, *adj.* composed of or containing arsenic.

ARSON, ärs'on, *n.* the crime of willfully *burning* houses or other buildings. [O. Fr. *arson*—L. *ardeo*, *arsum*, to burn.]

ART, ärt, 2d pers. sing. of the present tense of the verb *to be*. [A.S. *eart*.]

ART, ärt, *n.* practical skill guided by rules: the rules and methods of doing certain actions: a profession or trade: contrivance: skill: cunning: artifice. [L. *ars*, *artis*, from root *ar-*, to fit. See ARM.]

ARTERIALIZE, är-tē'ri-al-īz, *v.t.* to make arterial.

ARTERY, är'ter-i, *n.* a tube or vessel which conveys blood from the heart.—*adj.* ARTE'RIAL. [L.—Gr. *artēria*, orig. the windpipe, the bronchiæ, then applied to the arteries: perh. conn. with *artaō*, I fasten to, hang from.]

ARTESIAN, är-tē'zhan, *adj.* applied to wells made by boring until water is reached. [From *Artois* (anc. *Artesium*), in the north of France, where these wells are said to have been first made.]

ARTFUL, ärt'fool, *adj.* full of art: cunning.—*adv.* ART'FULLY.—*n.* ART'FULNESS.

ARTHROGRAPHY, ar-throg'ra-fi, *n.* in *anat.* a description of the joints. [Gr. *arthron*, a joint, and *graphē*, description.]

ARTHURIAN, är-thū'ri-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to King *Arthur*, or to the legends connected with him and his knights of the Round Table. "Among the writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the historical existence of Arthur was, with a few rare exceptions, denied, and the *Arthurian* legend regarded purely as an invention of the worthy chronicler, Geoffrey of Monmouth."—*Ency. Brit.*

ARTIAD, är'ti-ad, *n.* in *chem.* a name given to an element of even equivalency, as a dyad, tetrad, etc.: opposed to a perissad, an element of uneven equivalency, such as a monad, triad, etc.

ARTICHOKE, är'ti-chōk, *n.* an eatable plant with large scaly heads, like the cone of the pine. [Fr. *artichaut*, It. *articiocco*, Sp. *alcachofa*, Ar. *alharshaf*.]

ARTICLE, ärt'i-kl, *n.* a separate element, member, or part of anything: a particular substance: a single clause, or term: (*gram.*) one of the particles, *an* or *a* and *the*.—*v.t.* to draw up or bind by articles. [L. *articulus*, a little joint—*artus*, a joint —root *ar-*, to join.

ARTICULAR, är-tik'ūl-ar, *adj.*, *belonging to the joints*. [See ARTICLE.]

ARTICULATE, är-tik'ūl-āt, *adj.* distinct; clear.—*v.t.* to joint: to form into distinct sounds, syllables, or words.—*v.i.* to speak distinctly.—*adv.* ARTIC'ULATELY.—*n.* ARTIC'ULATENESS. [L. *articulo, -atum*, to furnish with joints, to utter distinctly. See ARTICLE.]

ARTICULATION, är-tik-ūl-ā'shun, *n.*, *a joining*, as of the bones: distinct utterance: a consonant.

ARTIFICE, ärt'i-fis, *n.* a contrivance: a trick or fraud. [L. *artificium—artifex, -ficis*, an artificer—*ars, artis*, and *facio*, to make.]

ARTIFICER, är-tif'is-er, *n.* a workman: an inventor.

ARTIFICIAL, ärt-i-fish'yal, *adj.*, *made by art:* not natural: cultivated: not indigenous: feigned.—*adv.* ARTIFIC'IALLY. [See ARTIFICE.]

ARTILLERIST, är-til'er-ist, *n.* one skilled in artillery or gunnery.

ARTILLERY, är-til'er-i, *n.* offensive weapons of war, esp. cannon, mortars, etc.: the men who manage them: a branch of the military service: gunnery. [Fr. *artillerie*—O. Fr. *artiller*, to arm: from a supposed Low L. *artillare*—L. *ars, artis*, art.]

ARTILLERY-MAN, är-til'er-i-man, *n.* a soldier of the artillery.

ARTISAN, ärt'i-zan, *n.* one skilled in any *art* or trade: a mechanic. [Fr. *artisan*, It. *artigiano* = L. as if *artitianus—artitus*, skilled in the arts—*ars, artis*, art.]

ARTIST, ärt'ist, *n.*, *one who practices an art*, esp. one of the fine arts, as painting, sculpture, or architecture. [Fr. *artiste*, Ital. *artista*—L. *ars, artis*, art.]

ARTISTIC, -AL, ärt-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* according to art.

ARTLESS, ärt'les, *adj.* guileless: simple.—*n.* ART'LESSNESS.

ARUSPICY, a-rus'pi-si, *n.* divination by inspection of the entrails of beasts. [L. *aruspicium*, orig. dub.]

ARYAN, ā'ri-an, *adj.* relating to the family of nations otherwise called Indo-European (comprehending the inhabitants of Europe—except the Turks, Magyars and Finns—and those of Armenia, Persia, and N. Hindustan), or to their languages. [Sans. *arya*, excellent, prob. allied to Gr. *aristos*, the best.]

AS, az, *adv.* and *conj.* similarly: for example: while: in like manner. [*As* is a corr. of *also*—A.S. *eal-swa, al so, alse, als;* Ger. *als*. The primary meaning is, just so, quite in that way.]

AS, *rel. pro.* from the Scand. [O. Ic., *es*, Mod. Ic. *er*. This use of *as* is provincial.]

ASAFETIDA, as-a-fet'i-da, *n.*, *fetid asa*, a medicinal gum, having an offensive smell, made from a Persian plant called *aza*.

ASBESTOS, a-sbest'os, *n.* an *incombustible* mineral, a variety of hornblende, of a fine fibrous texture, resembling flax. [Gr. (*lit.*) unquenchable—*a*, neg., *sbestos*, extinguished.]

ASCEND, as-send', *v.i.*, *to climb* or mount *up:* to rise: to go backwards in the order of time.—*v.t.* to climb or go up on. [L. *ascendo, ascensum—ad*, and *scando*, to climb, Sans. *skand*, to leap upwards.]

ASCENDANT, as-send'ant, *adj.* superior: above the horizon.—*n.* superiority: (*astrol.*) the part of the ecliptic rising above the horizon at the time of one's birth: it was supposed to have commanding influence over the person's life, hence the phrase, *in the ascendant*.

ASCENDENCY, as-send'en-si, *n.* controlling influence.

ASCENSION, as-sen'shun, *n.* a rising or going up. [L. *ascensio—ascendo*.]

ASCENSION-DAY, as-sen'shun-dā, *n.* the festival held on Holy Thursday, ten days before Whit-sunday, to commemorate Christ's *ascension* to heaven.

ASCENT, as-sent', *n.* act of ascending: way of ascending: degree of elevation.

ASCERTAIN, as-ser-tān', *v.t.* to determine: to obtain certain knowledge of.—*adj.* ASCERTAIN'ABLE. [O. Fr. *acertainer*.

ASCETIC, as-set'ik, *n.*, *one* rigidly self-denying in religious observances: a strict hermit.—*adj.* excessively rigid: austere: recluse.—*n.* ASCETICISM, as-set'i-sizm. [Gr. *askētēs*, one that uses exercises to train himself.]

ASCHAM, as'kam, *n.* in *archery*, a large case fitted up with the necessary drawers and compartments for the reception of the bow, arrows, string, and other necessary accoutrements. [After Roger *Ascham*, who in 1544 published "Toxophilus," a celebrated treatise on archery.]

ASCITITIOUS, as-sit-ish'us, *adj.* See ADSCITITIOUS.

ASCRIBE, a-skrīb', *v.t.* to attribute, impute, or assign.—*adj.* ASCRIB'ABLE. [L. *ascribo, -scriptum—ad*, to, *scribo*, to write.]

ASCRIPTION, a-skrip'shun, *n.* act of ascribing or imputing.

ASEITY, a-sē'i-ti, *n.* the state or condition of having an independent existence. "The absolute being and *aseity* of God." —*Prof. W. R. Smith.* "By what mysterious light have you discovered that *aseity* is entail'd on matter?"—*Gentleman Instructed*, 1704. [L. *a*, from, and *se*, one's self: lit. the state of being from or by one's self.]

ASEMIA, a-sē'-mi-a, *n.* (*med.*) a mental disorder wherein the power to express feelings or ideas by signs is lost, together with loss of comprehension of such modes of expression.

ASH, ash, *n.* a well-known timber tree.—*adj.* ASH'EN. [A.S. *æsc*, Ger. *esche*, Ice. *askr*.]

ASHAMED, a-shāmd', *adj.*, *affected with shame.* [Pa.p. of old verb *ashame*—pfx. *a*, inten., and SHAME.]

ASHES, ash'ez, *n.pl.* the dust or remains of anything burnt: the remains of the human body when burnt (*fig.*) a dead body. [A.S. *æsce*, Ice. *aska.*]

ASHLAR, ash'lar, ASHLER, ash'ler, *n.* (*lit.*) *stones laid in rows:* hewn or squared stone used in facing a wall, as distinguished from rough, as it comes from the quarry. [Fr. *aisselle*, dim. of *ais*, a plank; L. *assis*, a plank—*assula*, a little plank, a shingle. Such little wooden boards were used to face walls before stones, and squared stones took the name.]

ASHORE, a-shōr', *adv.*, *on shore.* [Pfx. *a*, and SHORE.]

ASH-WEDNESDAY, ash-wenz'dā, *n.* the first day of Lent, so called from the Roman Catholic custom of sprinkling *ashes* on the head.

ASHY, ash'i, *adj.* of or like ashes: ash-colored: pale.

ASIDE, a-sīd', *adv.*, *on* or to one *side:* privately.

ASIDERITE, a-sid'er-īt, *n.* (*min.*) a meteorite free from metallic iron. [Pfx. *a*, not, and *siderite*—Gr. *sideros*, iron.]

ASININE, as'in-īn, *adj.* of or like an ass. [See Ass.]

ASININITY, as-i-nin'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being asinine: obstinate stupidity.

ASIPHONATE, a-sī'fon-āt, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Asiphonata: not possessing a respiratory tube or siphon. *H. A. Nicholson.*

ASK, ask, *v.t.*, *to seek:* to request, inquire, beg, or question.—*v.i.* to request: to make inquiry. [A.S. *acsian*, *ascian*, Ger. *heischen*, Ice. *æskja*, Sans. *ish*, to desire.]

ASKANCE, a-skans', *v.t.* to turn aside, as the eyes: to make look with indifference.

> O, how are they wrapp'd in with infamies
> That from their own misdeeds *askance* their eyes.
> —*Shak.*

ASKANCE, a-skans', ASKANT, a-skant', *adv.* sideways: awry: obliquely. [O. Fr. *a scanche*; It. *schiancio*, a slope, from the root of SLANT.]

ASKEW, a-skū', *adv.* on the SKEW: awry.

ASKINGLY, ask'ing-li, *adv.* in an entreating manner: with expression of request or desire.

> How *askingly* its footsteps hither bend!
> It seems to say, "And have I found a friend?"
> —*Coleridge.*

ASLANT, a-slant', *adj.* or *adv.* on the SLANT: obliquely.

ASLEEP, a-slēp', *adj.* or *adv.* in *sleep:* 1, sleeping. 2, having a peculiar numb, or prickly feeling, as in the hands or feet. "His legge . . . was all *aslepe*, and in a manner sterke stiff."—*Udall.* 3, stunned: senseless. "So saying, she . . . gave Susy such a douse on the side of the head as left her fast *asleep* for an hour and upward."—*H. Brooke.*

ASLOPE, a-slōp', *adj.* or *adv.* on the SLOPE.

ASMEAR, a-smēr', *adj.* smeared over: bedaubed. "I came into Smithfield, and the shameful place, being all *asmear* with filth, and fat, and blood, and foam, seemed to stick to me."—*Dickens.*

ASP, asp, ASPIC, asp'ik, *n.* a very venomous serpent. [Fr.—L. and Gr. *aspis.*]

ASPARAGUS, as-par'a-gus, *n.* garden vegetable. [L.—Gr. *asparagos.*]

ASPECT, as'pekt, *n.* look: view: appearance: position in relation to the points of the compass: the situation of one planet with respect to another, as seen from the earth. [L. *aspectus—ad*, at, *specio*, to look.]

ASPEN, asp'en, *n.* the trembling poplar.—*adj.* made of, or like the aspen. [A.S. *æsp*, Ger. *äspe.*]

ASPERITY, as-per'i-ti, *n.*, *roughness:* harshness. [Fr.—L. *asperitas—asper*, rough.]

ASPERSE, as-pers', *v.t.* to slander or calumniate. [L. *aspergo*, *-spersum—ad*, to, on, *spargo*, to scatter.]

ASPERSION, as-per'shun, *n.* calumny: slander.

ASPHALT, as-falt', ASPHALTUM, as-falt'um, *n.* a hard, bituminous substance, anciently used as a cement, and now for paving, etc.—*adj.* ASPHALT'IC. [Gr. *asphaltos*, an Eastern word.]

ASPHODEL, as'fo-del, *n.* a kind of lily. [See DAFFODIL.]

ASPHYXIA, a-sfiks'i-a, *n.* (*lit.*) suspended animation, suffocation.—*adj.* ASPHYX'IATED. [Gr., a stopping of the pulse—*a*, neg., *sphyzō*, to throb.]

ASPHYXIANT, as-fiks'i-ant, *a.* (*med.*) causing suffocation: producing asphyxia: asphyxiating—*n.* an agent by which asphyxiation is produced.

ASPIRANT, as-pīr'ant, *n.* one who aspires: a candidate.

ASPIRATE, as'pir-āt, *v.t.* to pronounce with a full breathing, as the letter *h* in *house.*—*n.* a mark of aspiration ('): an aspirated letter.—*n.* ASPIRATION, as-pir-ā'shun, *n.* pronunciation of a letter with a full breathing. [L. *ad*, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

ASPIRE, as-pīr', *v.i.* to desire eagerly: to aim at high things.—*adj.* ASPIR'ING.—*adv.* ASPIR'INGLY.—ASPIRA'TION, *n.* eager desire. [L. *aspiro*, *-atum—ad*, to, *spiro*, to breathe.]

ASQUAT, a-skwot', *adv.* in a squat or huddled up manner: coweringly. "Sitting *asquat* between my mother and sister."—*Richardson.*

ASQUINT, a-skwint', *adv.* towards the corner of the eye: obliquely. [Pfx. *a*, on, and SQUINT.]

ASS, as, *n.* a well-known quadruped of the horse family: (*fig.*) a dull, stupid fellow. [A.S. *assa.* The word, orig. perhaps Semitic, has spread into all the Eur. lang.; it is a dim. in all but Eng.—L. *as-inus*, Ger. *es-el.*]

ASSAFETIDA, same as ASAFETIDA.

ASSAIL, as-sāl′, *v.t.* to assault: to attack. —*adj.* ASSAIL′ABLE. [Fr. *assaillir*, L. *assilire*—*ad*, upon, and *salio*, to leap.]

ASSAILANT, as-sāl′ant, *n.* one who assails or attacks.

ASSASSIN, as-sas′sin, *n.* one who kills by surprise or secretly. [Fr.—Ar. *hashishin*, the followers of an Eastern robber-chief, who fortified themselves for their adventures by *hashish*, an intoxicating drink made from hemp.]

ASSASSINATE, as-sas′sin-āt, *v.t.* to murder by surprise or secret assault.

ASSASSINATION, as-sas-sin-ā′shun, *n.* secret murder.

ASSAULT, as-sawlt′, *n.* a sudden attack: a storming, as of a town.—*v.t.* to make an assault or attack upon. [Fr. *assaut*, O. Fr. *asalt*—L. *ad*, upon, *saltus*, a leap. See ASSAIL.]

ASSAY, as-sā′, *v.t.*, *to examine* or *weigh* accurately: to determine the amount of metal in an ore or alloy.—*v.i.* to attempt: to essay.—*n.* the determination of the quantity of metal in an ore or alloy: the thing tested. [See ESSAY.]

ASSEGAI, as′se-gā, *n.* a spear or javelin used by the Kaffirs of S. Africa. [Sp. *azagaya*—Ar. *al-khaziq*.]

ASSEMBLAGE, as-sem′blāj, *n.* a collection of persons or things.

ASSEMBLE, as-sem′bl, *v.t.* to call or bring *to* the *same* place, or together: to collect. —*v.i.* to meet together. [Fr. *assembler*, Low Lat. *assimulare*—L. *ad*, to, *simul*, together, at the same time; Gr. *homos*, A.S. *sam*, same; Sans. *sam*, together.]

ASSEMBLY, as-sem′bli, *n.* a collection of individuals assembled in the same place for any purpose.

ASSENT, as-sent′, *v.i.*, *to think with*: agree. —*n.* an agreeing or acquiescence: compliance.—*adv.* ASSENT′INGLY. [L.—*ad*, to, *sentio*, to think.]

ASSENTOR, as-sent′-er, *n.* one who agrees or assents: in English law, one who indorses the nomination of a candidate for Parliament.

ASSERT, as-sert′, *v.t.* to declare strongly: to affirm. [L. *assero*, *assertum*, to lay hold of, declare—*ad*, to, *sero*, to join, knit.]

ASSERTION, as-ser′shun, *n.* affirmation.

ASSESS, as-ses′, *v.t.* to fix the amount of, as a tax: to tax: to fix the value or profits of, for taxation: to estimate.—*adj.* ASSESS′ABLE. [Fr. *asseoir*—L. *assidere*, *assessum*, to sit by, esp. of judges in a court (in Low L. to set, fix a tax), from *ad*, to, *sedeo*, to sit.]

ASSESSMENT, as-ses′ment, *n.* act of assessing: a valuation for the purpose of taxation: a tax.

ASSESSOR, as-ses′or, *n.* a legal adviser who sits beside a magistrate.—*adj.* ASSESSORIAL, as-ses-ō′ri-al. [See ASSESS.]

ASSETS, as′sets, *n.pl.* the property of a deceased or insolvent person, considered as chargeable for all debts, etc.: the entire property of all sorts belonging to a merchant or to a trading association. [M.E. *aseth*, Fr. *assez*, enough—L. *ad*, to, *satis*, enough.]

ASSEVERATE, as-sev′er-āt, *v.t.* to declare *seriously* or solemnly.—*n.* ASSEVERA′TION. [L. *assevero*, *-atum*—*ad*, to, *severus*, serious. See SEVERE.]

ASSEVERATORY, as-sev′er-a-to-ri, *adj.* of the nature of an asseveration: solemnly or positively affirming or averring. "After divers warm and *asseveratory* answers made by Mr. Atkins, the captain stopped short in his walk."—*Roger North.*

ASSIBILATION, a-sib′i-lā′shon, *n.* the act of making sibilant: specifically, in *philol.* the assimilation of a dental or guttural consonant with a following *i*-sound, as in the word *nation*, in which in pronunciation the *ti* is assibilated.

ASSIDERATION, as-sid-er-ā′-shun, *n.* a form of homicide, esp. infanticide, in which it is sought to prevent knowledge of the cause of death by submerging the victim for a long time in ice-cold water. [It. *assiderato*, benumbed with cold.]

ASSIDUITY, as-sid-ū′i-ti, *n.* constant application or diligence. [L. *assiduitas*—*assiduus*. See ASSIDUOUS.]

ASSIDUOUS, as-sid′ū-us, *adj.* constant or unwearied in application: diligent.—*adv.* ASSID′UOUSLY.—*n.* ASSID′UOUSNESS. [L. *assiduus*, sitting close at—*ad*, to, at, *sedeo*, to sit.]

ASSIGN, as-sīn′, *v.t.*, *to sign* or *mark out to* one: to allot: to appoint: to allege: to transfer.—*n.* one to whom any property or right is made over.—ASSIGNABLE, as-sīn′a-bl, *adj.* that may be assigned. [Fr. *assigner*—L. *assignare*, to mark out—*ad*, to, *signum*, a mark or sign.]

ASSIGNATION, as-sig-nā′shun, *n.* an appointment to meet, used chiefly of love-appointments: the making over of anything to another.

ASSIGNEE, as-sin-ē′, *n.* one to whom any right or property is assigned:—*pl.* the trustees of a sequestrated estate.

ASSIGNMENT, as-sīn′ment, *n.* act of assigning: anything assigned: the writing by which a transfer is made.

ASSIMILATE, as-sim′il-āt, *v.t.*, *to make similar* or like *to*: to convert into a like substance, as food in our bodies.—*n.* ASSIMILATION. [L. *assimilo*, *-atum*—*ad*, to, *similis*, like.]

ASSIMILATIVE, as-sim′il-āt-iv, *adj.* having the power or tendency to assimilate.

ASSIST, as-sist′, *v.t.* to help. [L. *assisto*, to stand by—*ad*, to, *sisto*, Gr. *histēmi*, to make to stand.]

ASSISTANCE, as-sist′ans, *n.* help: relief.

ASSISTANT, as-sist′ant, *adj.* helping or lending aid.—*n.* one who assists: a helper.

ASSIZE, as-sīz′, *v.t.*, *to assess*: to set or fix the quantity or price.—*n.* a statute settling the weight, measure, or price of

anything:—*pl.* the sessions or sittings of a court held in English and Canadian counties twice a year, at which causes are tried by a judge and jury. [O. Fr. *assise*, an assembly of judges, a set rate —*asseoir*—L. *assideo.*]

ASSIZER, as-sīz'er, *n.* an officer who inspects weights and measures.

ASSOCIATE, as-sō'shi-āt, *v.t.* to join with, as a friend, or partner: to unite in the same body.—*v.i.* to keep company with: to combine or unite. [L. *associo—ad*, to, *socius*, a companion.]

ASSOCIATE, as-sō'shi-āt, *adj.* joined or connected with.—*n.* one joined or connected with another: a companion, friend, partner, or ally.

ASSOCIATION, as-sō-shi-ā'shun, *n.*, *act of associating:* union or combination: a society of persons joined together to promote some object.

ASSOILZIE, as-soil'yē, *v.* to free one accused from a charge: a Scotch law term, the same as the archaic *assoil*, to absolve from sin, discharge, pardon. [Through Fr. from L. *absolvere.*]

ASSONANCE, as'son-ans, *n.* a correspondence *in sound*: in Sp. and Port. poetry, a kind of rhyme, consisting in the coincidence of the vowels of the corresponding syllables, without regard to the consonants. [L. *ad*, to, *sonans*, sounding.]

ASSONANT, as'son-ant, *adj.* resembling in sound.

ASSORT, as-sort', *v.t.* to separate into classes: to arrange.—*v.i.* to agree or be in accordance with. [Fr. *assortir*—L. *ad*, to, *sors*, a lot.]

ASSORTMENT, as-sort'ment, *n.* act of assorting: quantity or number of things assorted: variety.

ASSUAGE, as-swāj', *v.t.* to soften, mitigate, or allay.—*v.i.* to abate or subside. [O. Fr., formed as if from a L. *assuaviare—suavis*, mild.]

ASSUAGEMENT, as-swāj'ment, *n.* abatement: mitigation.

ASSUASIVE, as-swā'siv, *adj.* softening, mild. [See SUASIVE.]

ASSUME, as-sūm', *v.t.* to take upon one's self: to take for granted: to arrogate: to pretend to possess.—*v.i.* to claim unduly: to be arrogant. [L.—*ad*, to, *sumo*, *sumptum*, to take.]

ASSUMING, as-sūm'ing, *adj.* haughty: arrogant.

ASSUMPTION, as-sum'shun, *n.* act of assuming: a supposition.

ASSURANCE, ash-shōōr'ans, *n.* confidence: feeling of certainty: impudence: positive declaration: insurance, as applied to lives.

ASSURE, ash-shōōr', *v.t.* to make *sure* or *secure:* to give confidence: to tell positively: to insure. [Fr. *assurer—ad*, and *sûr*, sure. See SURE.]

ASSURED, ash-shōōrd', *adj.* certain: without doubt: insured: overbold. — *adv.* ASSUR'EDLY.—*n.* ASSUR'EDNESS.

ASSYRIOLOGIST, as-sir'i-ol'o-jist, *n.* one skilled in or well acquainted with the antiquities, language, etc., of ancient Assyria.

ASTASIA, as-tā'shi-a, *n.* (*med.*) incoordination of the action of the muscles resulting in inability to stand or sit erect.

ASTATKI, äs-tät'ki, *n.* a by-product of petroleum shipped from the distilleries as a fuel. [Also written ASTAKI. From the local name on the shores of the Caspian Sea.]

ASTER, as'ter, *n.* a genus of plants with compound flowers, like little *stars.* [Gr. *astēr*, a star.]

ASTERISK, as'ter-isk, *n.* a *star*, used in printing, thus *: in the *Greek Ch.* an appliance in the form of a star or cross, with the ends bent to serve as supports, placed during the liturgy over the paten so as to keep the cover of the latter from touching the sacred bread. [Gr. *asteriskos*, dim. of *astēr*, a star.]

ASTERN, a-stern', *adv.* on the *stern:* towards the hinder part of a ship: behind. [See STERN, *n.*]

ASTEROID, as'ter-oid, *n.* one of the minor planets revolving between Mars and Jupiter.—*adj.* ASTEROID'AL. [Gr. *astēr*, a star, *eidos*, form.]

ASTHMA, ast'ma, *n.* a chronic disorder of the organs of respiration. [Gr. —*aō*, *aēmi*, to breathe hard.]

ASTHMATIC, -AL, ast-mat'ik, -al, *adj.* pertaining to or affected by asthma.

ASTONIED, as-ton'id, *pa.p.* of obs. v. *Astony.*

ASTONISH, as-ton'ish, *v.t.* to impress with sudden surprise or wonder: to amaze: [M. E. *astonien*, due to a confusion of A.S. *stunian* (see STUN) and O. Fr. *estonner* (Fr. *étonner*)—Low L. *extonare*, —L. *ex*, out, *tonare*, to thunder.]

ASTONISHING, as-ton'ish-ing, *adj.* very wonderful: amazing. —*adv.* ASTON'ISHINGLY.

ASTONISHMENT, as-ton'ish-ment, *n.* amazement: wonder.

ASTOUND, as-townd', *v.t.* to amaze. [M.E. *astonien*; a doublet of ASTONISH.]

ASTRAGAL, as'tra-gal, *n.* (*arch.*) a small semicircular molding or bead encircling a column: a round molding near the mouth of a cannon. [Gr. *astragalos*, one of the vertebræ, a molding.]

ASTRAKHAN, as'tra-kan, *n.* a name given to sheep-skins with a curled woolly surface obtained from a variety of sheep found in Bokhara, Persia and Syria: also, a rough fabric with a pile in imitation of this.

ASTRAL, as'tral, *adj.* belonging to the *stars:* starry. [L. *astrum*, a star; conn. with STAR.]

ASTRAY, a-strā', *adv.* out of the right way. [Prefix *a*, on, and STRAY.]

ASTRICTION, as-trik'shun, *n.* a *binding* or contraction. [L. See ASTRINGENT.]

ASTRIDE, a-strīd', *adv.* with the legs

apart, or across. [Pfx. *a*, on, and STRIDE.]

ASTRINGENT, as-trinj'ent, *adj.*, *binding*: contracting: strengthening:—*n.* a medicine that causes contraction.—*adv.* ASTRING'ENTLY.—*n.* ASTRING'ENCY. [L. *astringo—ad*, to, *stringo*, to bind.]

ASTROGENY, as-troj'e-ni, *n.* the creation or evolution of the celestial bodies. *H. Spencer.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *gennaō*, to produce.]

ASTROLABE, as'trō-lāb, *n.* an instrument for measuring the altitudes of the sun or stars at sea, now superseded by Hadley's quadrant and sextant. [Gr. *astron*, a star, *lab*, *lambano*, I take.]

ASTROLOGER, as-trol'o-jer, *n.* one versed in astrology.

ASTROLOGUE, as'tro-lōg, *n.* an astrologer. *Tom D'Urfey.*

ASTROLOGY, as-trol'o-ji, *n.* the infant stage of the *science* of the *stars* (now called *Astronomy*): it was occupied chiefly in foretelling events from the positions of the heavenly bodies.—*adj.* ASTROLOG'IC, -AL.—*adv.* ASTROLOG'ICALLY. [Gr. *astrologia—astron*, star, *logos*, knowledge.]

ASTRONOMER, as-tron'o-mer, *n.* one versed in astronomy.

ASTRONOMY, as-tron'om-i, *n.* the *laws* or science of the *stars* or heavenly bodies.—*adj.* ASTRONOM'IC.—*adv.* ASTRONOM'ICALLY. [Gr. *astronomia—astron*, star, *nomos*, a law.]

ASTRO-PHYSICS, as-trō-fiz'-iks, *n.* (*astr.*) science treating of the physical characteristics, chemical constitution, atmosphere, heat, light, etc., of heavenly bodies.

ASTUCIOUS, as-tū'shus, *adj.* designing: subtle: astute. "Louis . . . like all *astucious* persons, was as desirous of looking into the hearts of others as of concealing his own."—*Sir W. Scott.*

ASTUCITY, as-tū'si-ti, *n.* the quality of being astute: astuteness. "With *astucity*, with swiftness, with audacity."—*Carlyle.*

ASTUTE, ast-ūt', *adj.*, *crafty:* cunning: shrewd: sagacious.—*adv.* ASTUTE'LY.—*n.* ASTUTE'NESS. [L. *astutus—astus*, craft, akin perhaps to ACUTE.]

ASUNDER, a-sun'der, *adv.* apart: into parts: separately. [Pfx. *a* = on, and SUNDER.]

ASURA, as'u-ra or a-su'ra, *n.* in *Hind. myth*, one of the demons born from the thigh of Brahma while the quality of darkness pervaded his body. Asura is a general name for all the giants and demons who composed the enemies of the gods and the inhabitants of Pátála; and a special designation for a class of these of the first order. *Garrett.*

ASYLUM, a-sīl'um, *n.* a place of refuge for debtors and for such as were accused of some crime: an institution for the care or relief of the unfortunate, such as the blind or insane: any place of refuge or protection. [L.—Gr. *asylon—a*, priv., *sylē*, right of seizure.]

ASYMPTOTE, a'sim-tōt, *n.* (*math.*) a line that continually approaches nearer to some curve without ever meeting it.—*adj.* ASYMPTOT'ICAL. [Gr. *asymptōtos*, not coinciding—*a*, not, *syn*, with, *ptōtos*, apt to fall—*piptō*, to fall.]

ASYNCHRONOUS, a-sin'-krō-nus, *a.* not concurrent in time: not simultaneous: the opposite of synchronous. [Pfx. *a*, not, and *synchronous*. See SYNCHRONOUS.]

AT, at, *prep.* denoting presence, nearness, or relation. [A.S. *æt;* cog. with Goth. and Ice. *at*, L. *ad;* Sans. *adhi*, on.]

ATAVISM, at'av-izm, *n.* the recurrence of any peculiarity or disease of an *ancestor* in a later generation. [L. *atavus—avus*, a grandfather.]

ATAXIA, a-taks'-ē-a, *n.* (*med.*) a nervous disease characterized by lack of power to coordinate the movements of muscles. Written also ATAXY.

ATE, āt or et, did eat, *pa.t.* of EAT.

ATHANASIAN, ath-a-nāz'yan, *adj.* relating to *Athanasius*, or to the creed attributed to him.

ATHEISM, ā'the-izm, *n.* disbelief in the existence of God. [Fr. *athéisme*—Gr. *a*, priv., and *theos*, God.]

ATHEIST, ā'the-ist, *n.* one who disbelieves in the existence of God.

ATHEISTIC, -AL, ā-the-ist'ik, -al, *adj.* relating to or containing atheism.—*adv.* ATHEIST'ICALLY.

ATHENÆUM, ATHENEUM, ath-e-nē'um, *n.* a temple of *Athēna* or Minerva at Athens, in which scholars and poets read their works: a public institution for lectures, reading, etc. [Gr. *Athēnaion—Athēna* or *Athēnē*, the goddess Minerva.]

ATHENIAN, a-thē'ni-an, *adj.*, *relating to Athens*, the capital of Greece.—*n.* a native of Athens.

ATHERMANCY, a-ther'man-si, *n.* the power or property of absorbing radiant heat: corresponding to *opacity* in the case of light; as, the *athermancy* of olefiant gas and of other compound gases. *Prof. Tyndall.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *thermainō*, I heat.]

ATHIRST, a-therst', *adj.*, *thirsty:* eager for. [A.S. *of*, very, and THIRST.]

ATHLETE, ath'lēt, *n.*, *a contender* for victory in feats of strength: one vigorous in body or mind. [Gr. *athlētēs—athlos*, contest.]

ATHLETIC, ath-let'ik, *adj.* relating to athletics: strong, vigorous.

ATHLETICS, ath-let'iks, *n.* the art of wrestling, running, etc.: athletic exercises.

ATHROB, a-throb', *adj.* or *adv.* throbbing: in a throbbing or palpitating state or manner. *E. B. Browning.*

ATHWART, a-thwawrt', *prep.* across.—*adv.* sidewise: wrongly: perplexingly.

ATLANTEAN, at-lan-tē'an, *adj.*, *relating to*, or like *Atlas:* strong: gigantic. [See ATLAS.]

ATLANTES, at-lan'tēz, *n.pl.*, figures of men used instead of columns. [From ATLAS.]

ATLANTIC, at-lan'tik, *adj.* pertaining to *Atlas*, or to the *Atlantic* Ocean.—*n.* the ocean between Europe, Africa, and America. [From Mount *Atlas*, in the north-west of Africa.]

ATLAS, at'las, *n.* a collection of maps. [Gr. *Atlas* (the bearer), a god who *bore* the world on his shoulders, and whose figure used to be given on the title-page of atlases—prob. from *a* (euphonic), and *tlaō*, to bear.]

ATMOSPHERE, at'mo-sfēr, *n.* the air that surrounds the earth: (*fig.*) any surrounding influence. [Gr. *atmos*, air, *sphaira*, a sphere.]

ATMOSPHERIC, -AL, at-mo-sfer'ik, -al, *adj.* of or depending on the atmosphere.

ATOLE, a'tōl, *n.* Indian corn gruel. [Sp.]

ATOM, at'om, *n.* a particle of matter so small that it *cannot be cut* or *divided:* anything very small.—*adjs.* ATOMIC, a-tom'ik, ATOMICAL, a-tom'ik-al. [Gr. *atomos—a*, not, *temnō*, to cut.]

ATOMISM, at'om-izm, *n.* the doctrine that *atoms* arranged themselves into the universe.

ATOMIST, at'om-ist, *n.*, *one who believes in atomism.*

ATOMIZATION, at-um-i-za'-shun, *n.* the act of reducing to atoms, or minute particles: (*med.*) the reduction of fluids to fine spray.—*v.t.* ATOMIZE, at'-um-īze.—*n.* ATOMIZER, at'-um-ī-zer, an instrument by which liquid for cooling, disinfecting or perfuming is reduced to fine spray: one who atomizes.

ATONE, at-ōn', *v.i.* (with *for*) to give satisfaction or make reparation.—*v.t.* to expiate. [*At* and *one*, as if to set at one, reconcile; the old pronunciation of *one* is here preserved, as in *only*.]

ATONEMENT, at-ōn'ment, *n.* the act of atoning: reconciliation: expiation: reparation.

ATRABILIARY, at-ra-bil'yar-i, *adj.* of a melancholy temperament: hypochondriac. [L. *ater*, *atra*, black, *bilis*, gall, bile. See BILE.]

ATROCIOUS, a-trō'shus, *adj.* extremely *cruel* or wicked: heinous.—*adv.* ATRO'CIOUSLY.—*n.* ATRO'CIOUSNESS. [L. *atrox*, *atrocis*, cruel.]

ATROCITY, a-tros'i-ti, *n.* shocking wickedness or cruelty.

ATROPHY, a'trof-i, *n.* a wasting away from want of nourishment owing to some defect in the organs of nutrition. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *trophē*, nourishment.]

ATTACH, at-tach', *v.t.* to bind or fasten: to seize: to gain over. [Fr. *attacher*, from *à* (—L. *ad*) and TACK.]

ATTACHABLE, at-tach'a-bl, *adj.* that may be attached.

ATTACHÉ, at-tash-ā', *n.* a young diplomatist attached to the suite of an ambassador. [Fr.]

ATTACHMENT, at-tach'ment, *n.* a bond of fidelity or affection: the seizure of any one's goods or person by virtue of a legal process.

ATTACK, at-tak', *v.t.* to fall upon violently: to assault: to assail with unfriendly words or writing.—*n.* an assault or onset: severe criticism or calumny. [Fr. *attaquer*. See ATTACH, of which it is a doublet.]

ATTAIN, at-tān', *v.t.* to reach or gain by effort: to obtain.—*v.i.* to come or arrive: to reach. [Fr. *atteindre*—L. *attingo*, *-ere*—*ad*, to, *tango*, to touch.]

ATTAINABILITY, at-tān-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* state of being attainable.

ATTAINABLE, at-tān'a-bl, *adj.* that may be reached.—*n.* ATTAIN'ABLENESS.

ATTAINDER, at-tān'der, *n.* act of attainting: (*law*) loss of civil rights through conviction for high treason. [Fr. *atteindre*, to come to, reach; O. Fr. *attaindre*, to convict, from L. *attingo*. See ATTAIN.]

ATTAINMENT, at-tān'ment, *n.* act of attaining: the thing attained: acquisition.

ATTAINT, at-tānt', *v.t.* to convict: to deprive of rights for being convicted of treason. [See ATTAINDER, ATTAIN.]

ATTAR OF ROSES. See OTTO.

ATTEMPER, at-tem'per, *v.t.* to mix in due proportion: to modify or moderate: to adapt. [L. *attempero—ad*, to, and *tempero*. See TEMPER.]

ATTEMPT, at-temt', *v.t.*, *to try* or endeavor: to make an effort or attack upon.—*v.i.* to make an attempt or trial.—*n.* a trial: endeavor or effort. [Fr. *attenter*—L. *attento—ad*, and *tempto*, *tento*, to try—*tendo*, to stretch.]

ATTEND, at-tend', *v.t.* to give heed to: to wait on or accompany: to be present at: to wait for.—*v.i.* to yield attention: to wait. [L. *attendo—ad*, to, *tendo*, to stretch.]

ATTENDANCE, at-tend'ans, *n.* act of attending: presence: the persons attending.

ATTENDANT, at-tend'ant, *adj.* giving attendance: accompanying.—*n.* one who attends or accompanies: a servant: what accompanies or follows.

ATTENT, at-tent', *adj.* (*B.*) giving attention.

ATTENTION, at-ten'shun, *n.* act of attending: steady application of the mind: heed: care. [L. *attentio—attendo*. See ATTEND.]

ATTENTIVE, at-tent'iv, *adj.* full of attention: mindful.—*adv.* ATTENT'IVELY.—*n.* ATTENT'IVENESS.

ATTENUATE, at-ten'ū-āt, *v.t.*, *to make thin* or lean: to break down into finer parts.—*v.i.* to become thin or fine: to grow less. [L. *attenuo*, *-atum—ad*, to, *tenuis*, thin.]

ATTENUATE, at-ten'ū-āt, ATTENUATED, at-ten'ū-āt-ed, *adj.* made thin or slender: made less viscid.—*n.* ATTENUATION, at-ten-ū-ā'shun.

ATTEST, at-test', *v.t.*, *to testify* or *bear witness to*: to affirm: to give proof of, to manifest. [L. *attestor—ad*, to, *testis*, a witness.]

ATTESTATION, at-test-ā'shun, *n.* act of attesting.

ATTIC, at'ik, *adj.*, *pertaining to Attica* or to Athens: chaste, elegant.—*n.* ATT'ICISM, a chaste, elegant expression. [L. *atticus*—Gr.]

ATTIC, at'ik, *n.* (*arch.*) a low story above the cornice that terminates the main part of an elevation: a sky-lighted room in the roof of a house. [Ety. dub.]

ATTIRE, at-tīr', *v.t.* to dress, array, or adorn: to prepare. — *n.* dress: ornamental dress: (*B.*) a woman's head-dress. [O. Fr. *atirer*, from *a*=*ad*, and a Teut. root found in Ger. *zier*, ornament, A.S. *tir*, splendor. See TIRE, dress.]

ATTITUDE, at'ti-tūd, *n.* posture or position: gesture.—*adj.* ATTITUD'INAL. [Fr., from It. *attitudine*, a fit position—L. *aptitudo—aptus*, fit.]

ATTITUDINIZE, at-ti-tūd'in-īz, *v.i.* to assume affected attitudes.

ATTORNEY, at-tur'ni, *n.* one legally authorized to act for another: one legally qualified to manage cases in a court of law: a solicitor: a solicitor or attorney prepares cases and does general law business, while a barrister pleads before the courts:—*pl.* ATTOR'NEYS.—*n.* ATTORNEY-SHIP, at-tur'ni-ship. [O. Fr. *atorné*, Low L. *attornatus—atorno*, to commit business to another—L. *ad*, to, and *torno*, to turn.]

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, at-tur'ni-jen'er-al, *n.* in England, the chief law-officer of the crown, whose duty it is to manage cases in which the crown is interested: in the United States, one of the President's Cabinet, who is the legal adviser of the Government, and must represent the United States in all suits brought against it. The individual States have an officer with similar duties.

ATTRACT, at-trakt', *v.t.*, *to draw to* or cause to approach: to allure: to entice. [L. *attraho*, *attractus—ad*, to, *traho*, to draw.]

ATTRACTABLE, at-trakt'a-bl, *adj.*, *that may be attracted.*—*n.* ATTRACTABIL'ITY.

ATTRACTION, at-trak'shun, *n.*, *act of attracting*: the force which draws or tends to draw bodies or their particles to each other: that which attracts.

ATTRACTIVE, at-trakt'iv, *adj.*, *having the power of attracting*: alluring.—*advs.* ATTRACT'IVELY, ATTRACT'INGLY.—*n.* ATTRACT'IVENESS.

ATTRACTIVITY, at-trak-tiv'i-ti, *n.* attractive power or influence.

ATTRIBUTE, at-trib'ūt, *v.t.* to ascribe: assign, or consider as belonging.—*adj.* ATTRIB'UTABLE. [L. *attribuo*, *-tributum—ad*, to, *tribuo*, to give.]

ATTRIBUTE, at'trib-ūt, *n.* that which is attributed: that which is inherent in: that which can be predicated of anything: a quality or property.

ATTRIBUTION, at-trib-ū'shun, *n.* act of attributing: that which is attributed: commendation.

ATTRIBUTIVE, at-trib'ūt-iv, *adj.* expressing an attribute.—*n.* a word denoting an attribute.

ATTRIST, a-trist', *v.t.* to grieve: to sadden. "How then could I write when it was impossible but to *attrist* you! when I could speak of nothing but unparalleled horrors."—*H. Walpole.* [Prefix *at* for *ad*, and L. *tristis*, sad.]

ATTRITION, at-trish'un, *n.* the *rubbing* of one thing against another: a wearing by friction. [L. *ad*, and *tero*, *tritum*, to rub.]

ATTUNE, at-tūn', *v.t.*, *to put in tune*: to make one sound accord with another: to arrange fitly. [L. *ad*, to, and TUNE.]

AUBADE, o-bäd, *n.* open-air music performed at daybreak, generally at the door, or under the window, of the person whom it is intended to honor. [Fr.] Distinguished from SERENADE (which see). *Longfellow.*

AUBERNAGE, ō-bar-nazh', *n.* (*hort.*) a contagious disease of the grape-vine.

AUBURN, aw'burn, *adj.* reddish brown. [The old meaning was a light yellow, or lightish hue; Low L. *alburnus*, whitish—L. *albus*, white.]

AUCTION, awk'shun, *n.* a public sale in which one bidder *increases* the price on another, and the articles go to him who bids highest. [L. *auctio*, an increasing—*augeo*, *auctum*, to increase.]

AUCTIONEER, awk-shun-ēr', one who is licensed to sell by auction.

AUDACIOUS, aw-dā'shus, *adj.*, *daring*: bold: impudent.—*adv.* AUDA'CIOUSLY.—*ns.* AUDA'CIOUSNESS, AUDACITY, aw-das'i-ti. [Fr. *audacieux*—L. *audax—audeo*, to dare.]

AUDIBLE, awd'i-bl, *adj.*, *able to be heard.*—*adv.* AUD'IBLY.—*n.* AUD'IBLENESS [L. *audibilis—audio*, to hear, conn. with Gr. *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear.]

AUDIENCE, awd'i-ens, *n.* the act of hearing: admittance to a hearing: an assembly of hearers.

AUDIENT, aw'di-ent, *adj.* playing the part of a hearer: listening. *E. B. Browning.* [L. *audiens*, hearing. See AUDIENCE.]

AUDIOMETER, aw-di-om'et-er, *n.* an instrument, among the constituted parts of which are an induction-coil, a microphone key, and a telephone, devised to measure with precision the sense of hearing. [L. *audio*, to hear, and Gr. *metron*, measure.]

AUDIOMETRIC, aw'di-ō-met'rik, *adj.* of or pertaining to audiometry.

AUDIOMETRY, aw-di-om'et-ri, *n.* the testing of the sense of hearing, especially by means of the audiometer.

AUDIPHONE, aw'di-fōn, *n.* an acoustic instrument by means of which deaf persons are enabled to hear, and even deaf-mutes can be taught to hear and to speak. The essential part of the instrument is a fan-shaped plate of hardened caoutchouc which is very sensitive to the influence of sound waves. The sufferer from deafness holds the instrument in his hand and touches the top-edge against his upper teeth; and the sounds are collected and conveyed by the teeth to the auditory nerve without having to pass through the external ear. [L. *audio*, to hear, and Gr. *phōne*, a sound.]

AUDIT, awd'it, *n.* an examination of accounts by one or more duly authorized persons.—*v.t.* to examine and adjust. [L. *auditus*, a hearing—*audio*, to hear. See AUDIBLE.]

AUDITOR, awd'it-or, *n.*, *a hearer:* one who audits accounts.—*n.* AUD'ITORSHIP.

AUDITORIUM, awd-it-or'i-um, *n.* in an opera-house, public hall, or the like, the space allotted to the hearers.

AUDITORY, awd'it-or-i, *adj.* relating to the sense of *hearing*.—*n.* an audience: a place where lectures, etc., are heard.

AUGEAN, aw-jē'an, *adj.* filthy: difficult. [From *Augeas*, a fabled king of Elis in Greece, whose stalls, containing 3,000 cattle, and uncleaned for 30 years, were cleaned by Hercules in one day.]

AUGER, aw'ger, *n.* a carpenter's tool used for boring holes in wood. [A corr. of *nauger*, A.S. *nafegar—nafu*, a nave of a wheel, *gar*, a piercer. See NAVE (of a wheel), GORE, a triangular piece.]

AUGHT, awt, *n.* a *whit:* ought: anything: a part. [A.S. *awiht—a*, short for *an*, one, and *wiht*, a wight, a thing.]

AUGMENT, awg-ment', *v.t.* to *increase:* to make larger.—*v.i.* to grow larger. [L. *augmentum*, increase—*augeo*, to increase, Gr. *auxanō*.]

AUGMENT, awg'ment, *n.* increase: (*gram.*) a prefix to a word.

AUGMENTATION, awg-ment-ā'shun, *n.* increase: addition.

AUGMENTATIVE, awg-ment'at-iv, *adj.* having the quality or power of augmenting.—*n.* (*gram.*) a word formed from another to express increase of its meaning.

AU GRATIN, ō-gra-tan', containing cheese and with a brown crust as the result of baking. Potatoes, eggs, spaghetti, etc., may be served *au gratin*. [Fr.]

AUGUR, aw'gur, *n.* among the Romans, one who foretold events by observing the flight and the cries of birds: a diviner: a soothsayer.—*v.t.* to foretell from signs.—*v.i.* to guess or conjecture. [L., prob. from *avis*, bird, and root *gar*, in L. *garrire*, to chatter, Sans. *gir*, speech.]

AUGURY, aw'gūr-i, *n.* the art or practice of auguring: an omen.—*adj.* AUGURAL, aw'gūr-al. [L. *augurium—augur*.]

AUGUST, aw-gust', *adj.* venerable: imposing: majestic.—*adv.* AUGUST'LY.—*n.* AUGUST'NESS. [L. *augustus—augeo*, to increase, honor.]

AUGUST, aw'gust, *n.* the eighth month of the year, so called after Cæsar *Augustus*, one of the Roman emperors.

AUGUSTAN, aw-gust'an, *adj.* pertaining to *Augustus* (nephew of Julius Cæsar, and one of the greatest Roman emperors) or to the time in which he lived: classic: refined.

AUGUSTINE, aw-gust'in, AUGUSTINIAN, aw-gus-tin'i-an, *n.* one of an order of monks, so called from *St. Augustine*.

AUK, awk, *n.* a web-footed sea-bird, found in the Northern Seas. [Low L. *alca*, Ice. *alka*.]

AULIC, awl'ik, *adj.* pertaining to a royal court. [L. *aulicus—aula*, Gr. *aulē*, a royal court.]

AUNT, änt, *n.* a father's or a mother's sister. [O. Fr. *ante*—L. *amita*, a father's sister.]

AURELIA, awr-ēl'ya, *n.* the chrysalis of an insect, from its *golden* color. [L. *aurum*, gold.]

AUREOLA, awr-ē'o-la, AUREOLE, awr'e-ōl, *n.*, *the gold-colored* light or halo with which painters surround the head of Christ and the saints. [L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden.]

AU REVOIR, ō-re-vwär', adieu: good by for the present or until we meet again. [Fr. Lit. "to the seeing again."]

AURICLE, awr'i-kl, *n.* the external ear:—*pl.* the two ear-like cavities of the heart. [L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, the ear.]

AURICOMOUS, awr'ik-o-mus, *adj.* 1, having golden hair: 2, applied to a preparation which gives a golden hue to the hair. *Lord Lytton.* [L. *aurum*, gold, and *coma*, hair.]

AURICULA, awr-ik'ūl-a, *n.* a species of primrose, also called bear's-*ear*, from the shape of its leaf.

AURICULAR, awr-ik'ūl-ar, *adj.*, *pertaining to the ear:* known by hearing, or by report.—AURICULAR CONFESSION, secret, told in the ear.—*adv.* AURIC'ULARLY. [See AURICLE.]

AURICULATE, awr-ik'ūl-āt, *adj.*, *ear-shaped*. [Low L. *auriculatus*—L. *auricula*.]

AURIFEROUS, awr-if'er-us, *adj.*, *bearing* or yielding *gold*. [L. *aurifer—aurum*, gold, *fero*, to bear.]

AURIFIC, awr-if'ik, *adj.* capable of transmuting substances into gold: gold-making. "Some experiments made with an *aurific* powder."—*Southey*. [L. *aurum*, gold, and *facio*, to make.]

AURIFORM, awr'i-form, *adj.*, *ear-shaped*. [L. *auris*, ear, and FORM.]

AURIST, awr'ist, *n.* one skilled in diseases of the *ear*.

AUROCHS, awr'oks, *n.* the European bison or wild ox. [Ger. *auerochs*, O. Ger *urohso*—Ger. *ur* (L. *urus*, Gr. *ouros*), a kind of wild ox, and *ochs*, ox.]

AURORA, aw-rō'ra, *n.* the dawn: in poetry, the goddess of dawn. [L. for *ausosa;* cog. with Gr. *ēōs;* from a root seen in Sans. *ush*, to burn.]

AURORA BOREALIS, aw-rō'ra bō-rē-ā'lis, *n., the northern aurora* or light: a meteor seen in northern latitudes.—AURORA AUSTRALIS, aws-trā'lis, *n.* a meteor in the S. hemisphere. [L. *borealis*, northern —*boreas*, the north wind. See AUSTRAL.]

AURORAL, aw-rō'ral, *adj.* relating to the aurora.

AUSCULTATION, aws-kult-ā'shun, *n.* the art of discovering diseases of the lungs and heart by applying the ear to the chest, or to a tube in contact with the chest. [L. *ausculto*, to listen, from *ausicula* for *auricula*. See AURICLE.]

AUSCULTATORY, aws-kult'a-tor-i, *adj.* relating to auscultation.

AUSONIAN, aws-ō'ni-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to Italy or the Italians. *Longfellow.* (Poetical.) [L. *Ausonia*, a poetical term for the whole Italian peninsula, from *Ausones*, the name given to the primitive inhabitants of middle and lower Italy.]

AUSPICE, aw'spis, *n.* an omen drawn from *observing birds:* augury—generally used in *pl.* AUSPICES, aw'spis-ez, protection: patronage. [Fr.—L. *auspicium—auspex, auspicis*, a bird-seer, from *avis*, a bird, *specio*, to observe.]

AUSPICIOUS, aw-spish'us, *adj.* having good auspices or omens of success: favorable: fortunate.—*adv.* AUSPI'CIOUSLY.—

AUSTERE, aws-tēr', *adj.* harsh: severe: stern.—*adv.* AUSTERE'LY. [L. *austerus*—Gr. *austēros—auō*, to dry.

AUSTERENESS, aws-tēr'nes, AUSTERITY, aws-ter'it-i, *n.* quality of being austere: severity of manners or life: harshness.

AUSTRAL, aws'tral, *adj., southern.* [L. *australis—auster*, the south wind.]

AUSTRALASIAN, aws-tral-ā'shi-an, *adj., pertaining to Australasia*, or the countries that lie to the *south of Asia.*

AUSTRALIAN, aws-trā'li-an, *adj., of* or pertaining to *Australia*, a large island between the Indian and Pacific Oceans.—*n.* a native of Australia.

AUSTRIAN, aws'tri-an, *adj., of* or pertaining to *Austria*, an empire of Central Europe.—*n.* a native of Austria.

AUTHENTIC, -AL, aw-thent'ik, -al, *adj.* having authority or genuineness as if from the *author's own hand:* original: genuine: true.—*adv.* AUTHEN'TICALLY. [Gr. *authentēs*, one who does anything with his own hand—*autos*, self.]

AUTHENTICATE, aw-thent'ik-āt, *v.t.* to make authentic: to prove genuine.

AUTHENTICATION, aw-thent-ik-ā'shun, *n.* act of authenticating: confirmation.

AUTHENTICITY, aw-thent-is'it-i, *n.* quality of being authentic: genuineness.

AUTHOR, awth'or, *n., one who originates* or brings into being: a beginner or first mover: the writer of an original book:—*fem.* AUTH'ORESS. [Fr. *auteur*, L. *auctor —augeo, auctum*, to cause things to increase, to produce.]

AUTHORITATIVE, awth-or'it-āt-iv, *adj.* having authority: dictatorial.—*adv.* AUTHOR'ITATIVELY.—*n.* AUTHOR'ITATIVENESS.

AUTHORITY, awth-or'it-i, *n.* legal power or right: power derived from office or character: weight of testimony: permission:—*pl.* AUTHOR'ITIES, precedents: opinions or sayings carrying weight: persons in power.

AUTHORIZE, awth'or-īz, *v.t.* to give authority to: to sanction: to establish by authority.—*n.* AUTHORIZA'TION.

AUTHORSHIP, awth'or-ship, *n.* state of being an author.

AUTO, aw'-to, *pfx.* used in combination with other words, with the meaning of self, one's self, one's own, itself, its own; also an abbreviation of automobile: hence used as a prefix meaning self-propelling, self-moving: as, *auto-carriage, auto-truck, auto-car*, etc. [Gr.]

AUTOBIOGRAPHER, aw-to-bī-og'raf-er, *n.* one who writes his own life.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY, aw-to-bī-og'raf-i, *n., the biography* or *life* of a person *written by himself.*—*adjs.* AUTOBIOGRAPH'IC, AUTOBIOGRAPH'ICAL. [Gr. *autos* one's self, *bios*, life, *graphō*, to write.]

AUTOCRACY, aw-tok'ras-i, *n.* an absolute government by one man: despotism. [Gr. *autos*, self, *kratos*, power.]

AUTOCRAT, aw'to-krat, *n.* one who rules by *his own power:* an absolute sovereign. —*adj.* AUTOCRAT'IC. [Gr. *autokratēs—autos*, self, *kratos*, power.]

AUTO-DA-FE, aw'to-da-fā', *n.* the execution of persons who were condemned by the Inquisition to be burned:—*pl.* AUTOS-DA-FE. [Port., from *auto*, L. *actus*, act; *da*, L. *de*, of; and *fe*, L. *fides*, faith—*an act of faith.*]

AUTODIAGNOSIS, aw-to-dī-ag-nō'-sis, *n.* (*med.*) a diagnosis of his own condition or disease by a patient.

AUTOGONY, aw-tog'o-ni, *n.* the generation of simple organisms from an inorganic formative fluid. *Rossiter.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *gonē*, generation, birth.]

AUTOGRAPH, aw'to-graf, *n., one's own* hand*writing:* a signature.—*adj.* AUTOGRAPH'IC. [Gr. *autos*, self, *graphē*, writing.]

AUTOGRAPHOMETER, aw-tō-graf-om'-e-ter, *n.* an instrument on wheels used in surveying, which automatically records the topography of places over which it travels.

AUTOHARP, au'-tō-härp, *n.* a zither in much simplified form.

AUTOKINETICAL, aw'tō-kī-net'i-kal, *adj.*

self-moving. *Dr. H. More.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *kineō*, to move.]

AUTOLOGY, aw-tol'-ō-ji *n.* the science of self-knowledge.

AUTOMATISM, aw-tom'at-izm, *n.* automatic action: power of self-moving.

AUTOMATIZE, aw-tom'a-tīz, *v.t.* to make an automaton or self-acting machine of. "A god-created man, all but abnegating the character of man; forced to exist, *automatized*, mummy-wise . . . as Gentleman or Gigman."—*Carlyle.*

AUTOMATON, aw-tom'a-ton, *n.*, *a self-moving* machine, or one which moves by concealed machinery:—*pl.* AUTOM'ATONS or AUTOM'ATA.—*adjs.* AUTOMAT'IC, AUTOMAT'ICAL. [Gr. *automatos*, self-moving—*autos*, self, and a stem *mat-*, to strive after, to move.]

AUTOMOBILE, aw'-to-mō'-bil, or mō-bēl', *n.* a self-propelled mechanism or vehicle.—*a.* (*mech.*) self-propelling: comprising means of propulsion within itself. Also AUTOMOTOR. [See AUTO and MOBILE.]

AUTONOMIST, aw-ton'o-mist, *n.* one who advocates or favors the principle of autonomy.

AUTONOMY, aw-ton'om-i, *n.* the power or right of *self-government.*—*adj.* AUTON'OMOUS, self-governing. [Gr.—*autos*, and *nomos*, law.]

AUTONYM, aw'-tō-nim, *n.* the opposite of pseudonym: a real name. Also, a book or work bearing the actual name of the author.

AUTOPSY, aw'top-si, *n.*, *personal inspection*, esp. the examination of a body after death. [Gr.—*autos*, self, and *opsis*, sight.]

AUTORIAL, aw-tō'ri-al, *adj.* of or pertaining to an author. "Testing the *autorial* power."—*Poe.*

AUTOTHEISM, aw-tō-thē'izm, *n.* the worship of one's self; excessive self-esteem. *Nineteenth Century.*

AUTOTHEIST, aw-tō-thē'ist, *n.* one given to autotheism; one who makes a god of himself. "He begins to mistake more and more the voice of that very flesh of his, which he fancies he has conquered, for the voice of God, and to become without knowing it an *autotheist.*"—*Kingsley.*

AUTOTYPE, aw'-to-tīp, *n.* a photographic picture obtained, by a certain process, from a gelatin plate: a fac-simile.

AUTUMN, aw'tum, *n.* the third season of the year when fruits are gathered in, popularly comprising the months of August, September, and October.—*adj.* AUTUM'NAL. [L. *autumnus*, *auctumnus*—*augeo*, *auctum*, to increase, to produce.]

AUXILIAR, awg-zil'i-ar, *n.* an auxiliary. "My *auxiliars* and allies."—*Sir. H. Taylor.*

AUXILIARY, awg-zil'yar-i, *adj.* helping.—*n.* a helper: an assistant: (*gram.*) a verb that helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs. [L.—*auxilium*, help—*augeo*, to increase.]

AUXOLOGY, awks-ol'-ō-ji, *n.* that branch of zoology relating to embryology and reproduction. [From Gr. *auxanō*, grow, and *logos*, discourse.]

AVAIL, a-vāl', *v.t.*, *to be of value* or service to: to benefit.—*v.i.* to be of use: to answer the purpose.—*n.* benefit: profit: service.—AVAILS, profits: proceeds. (Amer.) [Fr.—L. *ad*, to, *valeo*, to be strong, to be worth.]

AVAILABLE, a-vāl'a-bl, *adj.* that one may avail one's self of: profitable: suitable.—*adv.* AVAIL'ABLY.

AVAILABLENESS, a-vāl'a-bl-nes, AVAILABILITY, a-vāl-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* quality of being available: power in promoting an end in view: validity.

AVALANCHE, av'al-ansh, *n.* a mass of snow and ice sliding down from a mountain: a snow-slip. [Fr.—*avaler*, to slip down—L. *ad*, to, *vallis*, a valley.]

AVARICE, av'ar-is, *n.* eager desire for wealth: covetousness. [Fr.—L. *avaritia*—*avarus*, greedy—*aveo*, to pant after.]

AVARICIOUS, av-ar-ish'us, *adj.* extremely covetous: greedy.—*adv.* AVARI'CIOUSLY.—*n.* AVARI'CIOUSNESS.

AVAST, a-väst', *int.* (*naut.*) *hold fast!* stop! [Dut. *houd vast*, hold fast.]

AVATAR, a-va-tär', *n.*, *the descent* of a Hindu deity in a visible form: incarnation. [Sans.—*ava*, away, down, and *tara*, passage—*tri*, to cross.]

AVAUNT, a-vawnt', *int.* move on: begone! [Fr. *avant*, forward — L. *ab*, from, *ante*, before.]

AVE, ā'vē, *n.*, *be well* or *happy:* hail, an address or prayer to the Virgin Mary: in full, *Ave Marī'a.* [L. *aveo*, to be well or propitious.]

AVENGE, a-venj', *v.t.* (*B.*) to inflict punishment for.—*n.* AVENGEMENT, a-venj'ment. [Fr. *venger*—L. *vindicare.* See VENGEANCE.]

AVENGER, a-venj'er, *n.* one who avenges.

AVENOUS, a-vē'nus, *adj.* in *bot.* wanting veins or nerves, as the leaves of certain plants.

AVENUE, av'en-ū, *n.* an alley of trees leading to a house: in Amer. a wide street. [Fr., from L. *ad*, to, *venio*, to come.]

AVER, a-ver', *v.t.* to declare *to be true:* to affirm or declare positively:—*pr.p.* averr'ing; *pa.p.* averred'. [Fr. *avérer*—L. *ad*, and *verus*, true.]

AVERAGE, av'er-āj, *n.* the mean value or quantity of a number of values or quantities.—*adj.* containing a mean value.—*v.t.* to fix an average.—*v.i.* to exist in, or form, a mean quantity. [Low L. *averagium*, carrying service due to a lord by his tenants with their *averia* or cattle; loss, expense in carrying — *averium*, "havings," goods, cattle—O. Fr. *aver*—L. *habere*, to have; confused with Dut. *averij*, Fr. *avarie*—Ar. *awar*, damage; hence a contribution towards damage to a cargo formerly levied on each mer-

chant in proportion to the goods *carried.*]

AVERSE, a-vers′, *adj.* having a disinclination or hatred: disliking.—*adv.* AVERSE′LY.—*n.* AVERSE′NESS. [L. *aversus*, turned away, *pa.p.* of *averto*. See AVERT.]

AVERSION, a-ver′shun, *n.* dislike: hatred: the object of dislike. [See AVERT.]

AVERT, a-vert′, *v.t.* to *turn from* or aside: to prevent. [L. *averto—ab*, from, *verto*, to turn.]

AVIARY, ā′vi-ar-i, *n.* a place for keeping *birds.* [L. *aviarium—avis*, a bird.]

AVIATION, ā′vi-ā-shun, *n.* act of flying in a "heavier-than-air" apparatus, mechanically. [L. *avis*, bird.]

AVIATOR, ā′vi-ā-tor, *n.* one who aviates in an aeroplane, etc.

AVICULTURE, ā′vi-kul-tūr, *n.* the breeding and rearing of birds. *Baird.*

AVIDITY, a-vid′it-i, *n.* eagerness: greediness. [L. *aviditas — avidus*, greedy — *aveo*, to pant after.]

AVOCATION, a-vo-kā′shun, *n.* formerly and properly, a diversion or distraction from one's regular employment: now, one's proper business=VOCATION: business which calls for one's time and attention. [L. *avocatio*, a calling away—*ab*, from, *voco*, to call.]

AVOID, a-void′, *v.t.* to try to escape from: to shun.—*adj.* AVOID′ABLE. [Pfx. *a*=Fr. *es*=L. *ex*, out, and VOID.]

AVOIDANCE, a-void′ans, *n.* the act of avoiding or shunning: act of annulling.

AVOIRDUPOIS, av-er-dū-poiz′, *adj.* or *n.* a system of weights in which the lb. equals 16 oz. [Fr. *avoir du pois*, to have (of the) weight—L. *habeo*, to have, *pensum*, that which is weighed.]

AVOW, a-vow′, *v.t.* to declare openly: to own or confess.—*adv.* AVOW′EDLY.—*adj.* AVOW′ABLE. [Fr. *avouer*, orig. to swear fealty to—L. *ad*, and *votum*, a vow. See VOW.]

AVOWAL, a-vow′al, *n.* a positive declaration: a frank confession.

AWAIT, a-wāt′, *v.t.* to *wait* or look *for*: to be in store for: to attend. [Through Fr. from root of Ger. *wacht*, a watch.

AWAKE, a-wāk′, *v.t.* to rouse from sleep: to rouse from a state of inaction.—*v.i.* to cease sleeping: to rouse one's self:—*pa.p.* awāked′ or awōke′. — *adj.* not asleep: vigilant. [A.S. *awacan—a-* (Ger. *er-*, Goth. *us-*, Ice. *or-*), inten. or causal, and *wacan*, to wake.]

AWAKEN, a-wāk′n, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to awake.

AWAKENING, a-wāk′n-ing, *n.* the act of awaking or ceasing to sleep: a revival of religion.

AWARD, a-wawrd′, *v.t.* to adjudge: to determine.—*n.* judgment: final decision, esp. of arbitrators. [O. Fr. *eswardeir* or *esgardeir*, from *es*=L. *ex* and a Teutonic root seen in E. WARD.]

AWARE, a-wār′, *adj.* wary: informed. [From an A.S. *gewær*, from prefix *ge-* and *wær*, cautious. See WARY.]

AWAY, a-wā′, *adv.* out of the way: absent.—*int.* begone !—(I cannot) AWAY WITH=bear or endure: AWAY WITH (him) =take away: (make) AWAY WITH=destroy. [A.S. *aweg—a*, on, *weg*, way, (*lit.*) "on one's way."]

AWE, aw, *n.* reverential *fear*: dread.—*v.t.* to strike with or influence by fear. [Ice. *agi*, A.S. *ege*, fear; cog. with Gael. *eaghal*, Gr. *achos*, anguish. From root *ag-*, seen in ANGER, ANXIOUS.]

AWEARY, a-wē′ri, *n.* weary. [Pfx. *a*, and WEARY.]

AWE-STRUCK, aw′-struk, *adj.* struck or affected with awe.

AWFUL, aw′fool, *adj.* full of awe.—*adv.* AW′FULLY.—*n.* AW′FULNESS.

AWHILE, a-hwīl′, *adv.* for some time: for a short time. [Pfx. *a*, and WHILE.]

AWKWARD, awk′ward, *adj.* clumsy: ungraceful.—*adv.* AWK′WARDLY.—*n.* AWK′WARDNESS. [M.E. *awk*, contrary, wrong, and A.S. *ward*, direction.]

AWKWARD-SQUAD awk′-ward-squād, (*mil.*) a number of new recruits receiving their lessons preceding regular drill.

AWL, awl, *n.* a pointed instrument for boring small holes in leather. [A.S. *æl.*]

AWN, awn, *n.* a scale or husk: beard of corn or grass.—*adjs.* AWNED, AWN′LESS. [Ice. *ögn*; Ger. *ahne*; from root *ak-*, sharp, seen in ACUTE.]

AWNING, awn′ing, *n.* a covering to shelter from the sun's rays. [Ety. dub.]

AWOKE, a-wōk′, did awake—*past tense* of AWAKE.

AWRY, a-rī′, *adj.* twisted to one side: crooked: wrong: perverse.—*adv.* unevenly: perversely. [Pfx. *a*, on, and WRY.]

AXE, aks, *n.* a well-known instrument for hewing or chopping.—AXE TO GRIND, a member of Congress who supports some favorite project which makes him appear generous, while he acts from a selfish motive, is said to have an axe to grind. (Amer.) [A.S. *æx*; L. *ascia*; Gr. *axinē*, perhaps from root *ak-*, sharp.]

AXEMAN, aks′man, *n.* one who wields an axe: one who cuts down trees: a woodman. *Whittier.*

AXIOM, aks′yum, *n.* a self-evident truth: a universally received principle in an art or science.—*adjs.* AXIOMAT′IC, AXIOMAT′ICAL.—*adv.* AXIOMAT′ICALLY. [Gr. *axiōma—axioō*, to think worth, to take for granted—*axios*, worth.]

AXIS, aks′is, *n.* the *axle*, or the line, real or imaginary, on which a body revolves:—*pl.* AXES, aks′ēz.—*adj.* AX′IAL. [L. *axis*; cf. Gr. *axōn*, Sans. *aksha*, A.S. *eax.*]

AXLE, aks′l, AXLE-TREE, aks′l-trē, *n.* the pin or rod in the nave of a wheel on which the wheel turns. [Dim. from A.S. *eax*, and axle; Sw. *axel.*]

AY, AYE, ī, *adv.*, *yea:* yes: indeed.—AYE, ī, *n.* a vote in the affirmative. [A form of YEA.]

AYAH, ā'ya, *n.* a native Indian waiting-maid.

AYE, ā, *adv., ever:* always: for ever. [Ice. *ei*, ever, A.S. *a;* conn. with AGE, EVER.]

AYRY, ā'ri, *n.* a hawk's nest. [See EYRY.]

AZALEA, a-zā'-le-a, *n.* (*bot.*) a low, branching shrub found chiefly in the White Mountains of New Hampshire; Mt. Albert, Quebec; and Northern Europe and Asia. Hence, TRAILING AZALEA.

AZIMUTH, az'im-uth, *n.* the arc of the horizon between the meridian of a place and a vertical circle passing through any celestial body. [Ar. *al samt*, the direction. See ZENITH.]

AZOTE, a-zōt', *n.* nitrogen, so called because it does not sustain animal life.—*adj.* AZOT'IC. [Gr. *a*, neg., and *zaō*, to live.]

AZURE, ā'zhur, *adj.* of a faint *blue:* sky-colored.—*n.* a delicate blue color: the sky. [Fr. *azur*, corr. of Low L. *lazur, lazulum, azolum*, blue; of Pers. origin.]

B

BAA, bā, *n.* the cry of a sheep.—*v.i.* to cry or bleat as a sheep. [From the sound.]

BABBLE, bab'bl, *v.i.* to speak like a *baby:* to talk childishly: to tell secrets.—*v.t.* to prate: to utter. [E.; connected with Dut. *babbelen*, Ger. *babbeln*, Fr. *babiller*, from *ba, ba*, representing the first attempts of a child to speak.]

BABBLE, bab'bl, BABBLEMENT, bab'bl-ment, BABBLING, bab'bling, *n.* idle senseless talk.

BABBLER, bab'bler, *n., one who babbles.*

BABE, bāb, BABY, bā'bi, *n.* an infant: child.—*adj.* BA'BYISH. — *n.* BA'BYHOOD. [*Ba, ba.* See BABBLE.]

BABEL, bā'bel, *n.* a confused combination of sounds. [From Heb. *Babel* (confusion), where the language of man was confounded.]

BABOON, ba-bōōn', *n.* a species of large monkey, having a long face, dog-like tusks, large lips, and a short tail. [Fr. *babouin;* remoter origin dub.]

BABOUCHE, ba-bōōsh', *n.* an oriental slipper without heel or quarters, largely used in the United States as a bath-slipper. [Ar. *babush*—Pers. *papush.*]

BABUL, ba-bōōl', *n.* (*bot.*) a species of acacia, which yields a gum used as a substitute for real gum arabic.

BACCALAUREATE, bak-ka-law'-rē-āt, *n.* the university degree of bachelor. [L.]

BACCARA, bak'ka-ra, BACCARAT, bak'-ka-rat, a game of cards introduced from France into England and America. It is played by any number of players, or rather bettors, and a banker. The latter opens the play by dealing two cards to each bettor, and two to himself, and covering the stakes of each individual with an equal sum. The cards are then examined, and those belonging to the bettors which when added score nine points, or nearest that number, take their own stake and the banker's. Should he, however, be nearest the winning number of points, he takes all the stakes on the table; in any case he takes the stakes of the players who have not scored so near the winning points as himself. Various other numbers, as 19, 29, 18, 28, etc., give certain advantages in the game. Court cards count as ten points, the others according to the number of pips. [Fr., origin unknown.]

BACCHANAL, bak'ka-nal, BACCHANALIAN, bak-ka-nā'li-an, *n.* a worshipper of *Bacchus:* one who indulges in drunken revels.—*adj.* relating to drunken revels. [L. *Bacchus*, Gr. *Bacchos*, the god of wine.]

BACCHANALIA, bak-ka-nā'li-a, BACCHANALS, bak'ka-nalz, *n.pl.* orig. feasts in honor of *Bacchus:* drunken revels.

BACCIFORM, bak'si-form, *adj.* shaped like a berry. [L. *bacca*, a berry, and *forma*, form.]

BACHELOR, bach'el-or, *n.* an unmarried man: one who has taken his first degree at a university. — *ns.* BACH'ELORHOOD, BACH'ELORSHIP. [O. Fr. *bacheler*, a young man. Ety. disputed; according to Brachet from Low L. *baccalarius*, a farm-servant, originally a cow-herd; from *baccalia*, a herd of cows; and this from *bacca*, Low L. for *vacca*, a cow.]

BACILLUS, ba-sil'lus, *n.* a species of rod-like microscopic organisms belonging to the genus Bacterium. Certain diseases are believed to be caused by these bodies being introduced into the system.

BACK, bak, *n.* the hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in beasts: the hinder part.—*adv.* to the place from which one came: to a former state or condition: behind: in return: again.—BACK AND FORTH, backward and forward. (Amer.)—*v.t.* to get upon the back of: to help, as if standing at one's back: to put backward.—*v.i.* to move or go back. —TO BACK OUT, to retreat from difficulty: to withdraw from an engagement or contest. (Amer.) [A.S. *bœc*, Sw. *bak*, Dan. *bag.*]

BACKBITE, bak'bīt, *v.t.* to speak evil of any one behind his back or in his absence.—*ns.* BACK'BITER, BACK'BITING.

BACKBONE, bak'bōn, *n.* the bone of the back, the vertebral column; also, firmness, stability of purpose, energy. (Amer.)

BACKDOOR, bak'dōr, *n.* a door in the back part of a building.

BACKED, bakt, *adj.* provided with a back: —used in composition, as Hump-backed.

BACKER, bak'er, *n.* one who backs or supports another in a contest.

BACKFURROW, bak'-fur-rō, *v.i.* and *t.* to plow in such a way as to throw, or turn, the soil from the first two furrows together, leaving a clear furrow on each side.

BACKGAMMON, bak-gam'un, *n.* a game played by two persons on a board with dice and fifteen men or pieces each. [Ety. dub., perhaps A.S. *bæc*, back, and *gamen*, game.]

BACKGROUND, bak'grownd, *n.* ground at the back: a place of obscurity: the space behind the principal figures of a picture.

BACK-HANDED, bak'-hand-ed, *adj.* with the hand turned backward (as of a blow): indirect.

BACK-PIECE, bak'-pēs, BACK-PLATE, bak'-plāt, *n.* a piece or plate of armor for the back.

BACK-SCRAPER, bak'-skrāp-er, BACK-SCRATCHER, bak'-skrach-er, *n.* same as SCRATCH-BACK, 2. "A *back-scratcher* of which the hand was ivory."—*Southey.*

BACKSHEESH, BACKSHISH, bak'shēsh, *n.*, *a gift* or *present* of money, in the East. [Pers.]

BACKSLIDE, bak-slīd', *v.i.* to slide or fall back in faith or morals:—*pa.p.* backslid' or backslidd'en.—*ns.* BACKSLID'ER, BACKSLID'ING.

BACKSTAIRS, bak'starz, *n.pl.* back or private stairs of a house.—*adj.* secret or underhand.

BACK-STRING, bak'-string, *n.* a leading-string by which a child is supported or guided from behind. "The *back-string* and the bib."—*Cowper.*

BACKWARD, BACKWARDS, bak'ward, bak'wardz, *adv.* towards the back: on the back: towards the past: from a better to a worse state. [BACK and affix WARD. WARDS, in the direction of.]

BACKWARD, bak'ward, *adj.* keeping back: unwilling: slow: late; also, bashful, timid. (Amer.)—*adv.* BACK'WARDLY.—*n.* BACK'WARDNESS.

BACKWOODS, bak'woodz, *n.pl.*, *the forest* or uncultivated part of a country *beyond* the cleared country, as in N. Amer. —*n.* BACKWOODS'MAN.

BACON, bā'kn, *n.* swine's flesh salted or pickled and dried.—TO SAVE ONE'S BACON, to preserve one's self from harm. (Amer.) [O. Fr.—O. Dutch, *bak*, a pig.]

BACONIAN, bak-ōn'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to Lord Bacon (1561–1626), or to his philosophy, which was *inductive* or based on *experience*.

BACTERIOID, bak-tē'-ri-oid, *adj.* resembling, or allied to, bacteria. [*Bacterium* and *oid.*]—*n.* BACTEROID, bak'-tē-roid, any organism resembling bacterium.—*n.* BACTERIOSIS, bak-tē-ri-ō'-sis, (*hort.*) any bacterial disease of plants. [L.]

BAD, bad, *adj.* ill or evil: wicked: hurtful:—*comp.* WORSE; *superl.* WORST. [Ety. dub., perhaps from Celt. *baodh*, foolish, wicked.]

BADAUB, ba-dō', *n.* one who expresses wonder or astonishment at everything he sees or hears: a credulous idler or gossip.

BADDISH, bad'ish, *adj.* somewhat bad: not very good. [BAD, and dim. termination *ish.*]

BADE, bad, *past tense* of BID.

BADGE, baj, *n.* a mark or sign by which one is known or distinguished. [Low L. *bagia*, a mark, *baga*, a ring, from a Teut. root, seen in A.S. *beah*, a ring, mark of distinction.]

BADGER, baj'er, *n.* a burrowing animal about the size of a fox, eagerly hunted by dogs.—*v.t.* to pursue with eagerness, as dogs hunt the badger: to pester or worry. [A corr. of *bladger*—O. Fr. *bladier*, Low L. *bladarius*, a corn-dealer, from *bladum*, corn, because the creature was believed to store up corn. Acc. to Diez, *bladum* is from L. *ablatum*, "carried away." See ABLATIVE.]

BADINAGE, bad'in-äzh, *n.* light playful talk: banter. [Fr. *badinage—badin*, playful or bantering.]

BADLY, bad'li, *adv.* in a bad manner: not well: imperfectly: wrongly.—*n.* BAD'NESS.

BADMINTON, bad-min'ton, *n.* a kind of claret-cup or summer beverage, so called from being invented at the Duke of Beaufort's seat of that name. "Soothed or stimulated by fragrant cheroots or beakers of *Badminton*."—*Disraeli.*

BAFF, baf, *v.t.* and *i.* to beat, or to strike; as with clubs, in the game of golf. Hence BAFFING SPOON, or BAFFY. [Scot. from an *int.* imitating the sound of a shot.]

BAFFLE, baf'fl, *v.t.* to elude or defeat by artifice: to check or make ineffectual. [O. Fr. *béfler*, to deceive, to mock; It. *beffa*, a scoffing.]

BAFT, baft, *adv.* (*naut.*). See ABAFT.

BAG, bag, *n.* a sack or pouch.—*v.t.* to put into a bag: to capture:—*pr.p.* bagg'ing: *pa.p.* bagged'. [A.S. *bælg*, bag, belly; Celt. *bag*, *balg*, belly, wallet.]

BAGASSE, ba-gas', *n.* the dry remains of the sugar-cane, after the juice has all been pressed out—used as fuel in boiling the juice. (Amer.)

BAGATELLE, bag-a-tel', *n.* a trifle: a game played on a board with nine balls and a cue. [Fr.; It. *bagatella*, a conjurer's trick, a trifle.]

BAG-FOX, bag'-foks, *n.* a fox kept in confinement, and slipped from a bag, when no other victim of a hunt is to be had. *Miss Ferrier.*

BAGGAGE, bag'āj, *n.* the tents, provisions, and other necessaries of an army: traveller's luggage. [Fr. *bagage*—O. Fr. *bagues*, goods or effects; from Celt. *bag*, a bundle.]

BAGGAGE, bag'āj, *n.* a worthless woman: a saucy female. [Fr. *bagasse*, a prostitute.]

BAGGING, bag'ing, *n.* cloth or material for bags: usually made of hemp, when used for packing cotton. (Amer.)

BAGGY, bag'i, *adj.* loose like a bag.

BAGMAN, bag'man, *n.* a commercial traveller.

BAGNIO, ban'yō, *n.* a house of ill-fame. [It. *bagno*—L. *balneum*, a bath.]

BAGPIPE, bag'pīp, *n.* a musical wind-instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, which acts as a bellows, and pipes.—*n.* BAG'PIPER.

BAGUIO, ba-gē'-ō, *n.* a meteorological term used in the Philippine Islands, meaning a typhoon. [Sp. from a native name.]

BAH, bä, *int.* an exclamation of disgust or contempt.

BAHAUDUR, ba-haw'der, *n.* a title of respect or honor given to distinguished personages and high officials by the natives in India; used colloquially and in state documents. [Hind.; lit. hero, champion.]

BAHIA, bä-ē'-a, *n.* a Spanish place name, usually meaning a bay.

BAHUT, ba-hōōt', *n.* a cabinet or chest used chiefly as an ornament: (*arch.*) a wall above the main cornice supporting the roof. [Fr. *bau.*]

BAIGNOIRE, bā-nwär', *n.* a box of the lowest tier in a theatre.—*Du Maurier.* [Fr.; lit. bath-tub.]

BAIL, bāl, *n.* one who procures the release of an accused person by becoming *guardian* or security for his appearing in court: the security given.—*v.t.* to set a person free by giving security for him: to release on the security of another. [O. Fr. *bail*, a guardian, a tutor; Low L. *baila*, a nurse, from L. *bajulus*, a carrier.]

BAIL, bāl, *n.* one of the cross pieces on the top of the wicket in cricket; also, the handle of a pail, bucket or kettle. (Amer.) [O. Fr. *bailles*, sticks, a palisade.]

BAIL, bāl, *v.t.* to clear (a boat) of water with *buckets.*—TO BAIL ONE'S OWN BOAT, to mind one's own business without waiting for help from others. (Amer.) [Dut. *balie*, a tub, Fr. *baille* (whence Diez derives the Dut. word). Also spelled BALE.]

BAILABLE, bāl'a-bl, *adj.* admitting of bail.

BAILIE, bāl'i, *n.* a municipal officer in Scotland corresponding to an alderman. [Fr. *bailli*, land-steward, officer of justice. See BAILIFF.]

BAILIFF, bāl'if, *n.* a sheriff's officer: an agent or land-steward. [O. Fr. *baillif* (old form of *bailli*, see BAILIE); from root of BAIL.]

BAILIWICK, bāl'i-wik, *n.* the jurisdiction of a bailiff. [O. Fr. *baillie*, lordship, authority, and A.S. *wic*—L. *vicus*, a village, station.]

BAIRN, bārn, *n.* a child. [Scot. *bairn*, A.S. *bearn*—*beran*, to bear.]

BAIT, bāt, *n.* food put on a hook to allure fish or make them *bite:* any allurement: a refreshment taken on a journey.—*v.t.* to set food as a lure: to give refreshment on a journey.—*v.i.* to take refreshment on a journey. [See BAIT, *v.*]

BAIT, bāt, *v.t.* to provoke an animal by inciting dogs to *bite* it: to harass. [Ice. *beita*, from root of BITE.]

BAIZE, bās, *n.* a coarse woollen cloth. [From pl. of Fr. *baye;* so called from its color. See BAY, *adj.*]

BAKE, bāk, *v.t.* to dry, harden, or cook by the heat of the sun or of fire: to prepare food in an oven.—*v.i.* to work as a baker. [A.S. *bacan;* cog. with Ger. *backen*, to bake, Gr. *phōgō*, to roast.]

BAKEHOUSE, bāk'hows, *n.* a house or place used for baking in.

BAKER, bāk'er, *n.* one who bakes bread, etc.

BAKERY, bāk'er-i, *n.* a bakehouse.

BAKING, bāk'ing, *n.* the process by which bread is baked: the quantity baked at one time.

BAKING-POWDER, bāk'ing-pou-der, *n.* a powder used in baking bread chiefly as a substitute for yeast. The common ingredients are powdered tartaric acid, bicarbonate of soda, and potato farina.

BALAAM, bā'-lam, *n.* a prophet who strives to mislead, like Balaam in the Book of Numbers in the Bible: unimportant paragraphs kept in readiness in a newspaper office for fillers.

BALANCE, bal'ans, *n.* an instrument for weighing, usually formed of *two dishes* or scales hanging from a beam supported in the middle: act of weighing two things: equality or just proportion of weight or power, as the *balance of power:* the sum required to make the two sides of an account equal, hence the surplus, or the sum due on an account: also the remainder of anything; as, the "balance of the party stayed." (Amer.) —*v.t.* to weigh in a balance: to counterpoise: to compare: to settle, as an account.—*v.i.* to have equal weight or power, etc.: to hesitate or fluctuate. [Fr.—L. *bilanx*, having two scales—*bis*, double, *lanx, lancis*, a dish or scale.]

BALANCE-HANDLED, bal'ans-han-dld, *adj.* a term applied to table-knives which have the weight of the handle so adjusted that when the knives are laid on the table the blades do not touch the table-cloth.

BALANCE-SHEET, bal'ans-shēt, *n.* a sheet of paper showing a summary and balance of accounts.

BALANIFEROUS, bal-a-nif'er-us, *adj.* bearing, yielding, or producing acorns. [L. *balanus*, Gr. *balanos*, an acorn, and *fero*, to bear.]

BALANOID, bal'a-noid, *adj.* having the form or appearance of an acorn: relating or pertaining to the cirriped family Balanidæ or acorn shells.

BALANOID, bal'a-noid, *n.* a cirriped of the family Balanidæ or acorn-shells.

BALCONY, balk'on-i, *n.* a platform or gallery outside the window of a room. [It. *balcone;* from O. Ger. *balcho* (Ger. *balken*), a beam, cog. with E. BALK in the obs. sense of beam, partition.]

BALD, bawld, *adj.* without hair on the head: bare, unadorned. — *adv.* BALD'LY. — *n.* BALD'NESS. [Orig. "shining," "white," Celt. *bal*, "white" spot; or conn. with BOLD, which in Goth. *balthai* meant the "brave," "shining," Ice *Baldr*, "*Light*god."]

BALDERDASH, bawl'der-dash, *n.* idle, senseless talk: anything jumbled together without judgment. [Ety. dub.]

BALDHEAD, bawld'hed, *n.* a person bald on the head.

BALDICOOT, bawl'di-kōt, *n.* 1, the common coot. Hence—2, (*fig.*) a monk, on account of his sombre raiment and shaven crown. "Princesses that . . . demean themselves to hob and nob with these black *baldicoots*."—*Kingsley.*

BALDRIB, bawld'rib, *n.* 1, a piece cut from the side of a pig lower down than the spare-rib, and consisting of a rib with flesh devoid of fat on it. "*Baldrib*, griskin, chine, or chop."—*South.* Hence —2, (*fig.*) a lean, lanky person. *T. Middleton.* (Rare.)

BALDRICK, bawld'rik, *n.* a warrior's belt. [O. Fr. *baldric*, from O. Ger. *balderich*, girdle.]

BALE, bāl, *n.*, *a ball*, bundle, or package of goods.—*v.t.* to make into bales. [See BALL.]

BALE, bāl, *v.t.* to throw out water. [See BAIL.]

BALEEN, bā-lēn', *n.* the whalebone of commerce. [Fr.—L. *balæna*, whale.]

BALEFUL, bāl'fool, *adj.* full of misery, destructive: full of sorrow, sad.—*adv.* BALE'FULLY. [Obs. E. *bale*, A.S. *bealo*, Ice. *böl*, woe, evil.]

BALK, bawk, *v.i.* to stop abruptly in one's course, as a sulky horse. (Amer.)

BALK, bawk, *n.* a hinderance or disappointment.—*v.t.* to check, disappoint, or elude: to stop short at: omit. [A.S. *balca*, a heap or ridge, also a beam, a partition; conn. with BAR. See BALCONY.]

BALL, bawl, *n.* anything round: a bullet: a well-known game. [Fr. *balle*. Weigand has shown that this is a Romance word, as in It. *palla*—Gr. *pallō*, to swing, akin to *ballō*, to throw.]

BALL, bawl, *n.* an entertainment of dancing. [Fr. *bal*—It. and Low L. *ballare*, to dance, from Gr. *ballō* to throw, the game of ball-throwing having been associated with music and dancing.]

BALLAD, ball'ad, *n.* a short narrative poem: a popular song. [Fr. *ballade*, It. *ballata*, from *ballare*, to dance; a song sung in dancing.]

BALLADMONGER, ball'ad-mung-ger, *n.* a dealer in ballads.

BALLAST, bal'last, *n.* heavy matter placed in a ship to keep it steady when it has no cargo: that which renders anything steady.—*v.t.* to load with ballast: to make or keep steady. [Dut.; ety. best seen in Dan. *bag-last* or *ballast*, from *bag*, "behind," the BACK, and *last*, load; a load placed behind or under to steady a ship.]

BALLET, ball'ā, *n.* a theatrical exhibition acted chiefly in dancing. [Fr. dim. of *bal*, a dance.]

BALLISTA, ball-is'ta, *n.* a military engine in the form of a cross-bow, used by the ancients for *throwing* heavy arrows, darts, large stones, etc. [L.—Gr. *ballō*, to throw.]

BALLISTITE, bal'-lis-tīt, *n.* (*chem.*) a smokeless powder that contains soluble nitrocellulose and nitroglycerine in equal parts.

BALLOON, ball-oon', *n.* a large bag, made of light material, and filled with a gas lighter than common air, so as to make it ascend.—BALLOONING, the operation of inflating shares or stock by publishing fictitious favorable reports or the like. (Stock exchange slang.) [Fr. *ballon*—*balle*, a ball; the *on* is augmentative.]

BALLOON-FORESAIL, -fōr'-sel, **BALLOON-JIB**; etc. *n.* (*naut.*) sails of light weight used on yachts in light winds in place of the heavier but smaller sails generally used.

BALLOT, bal'ut, *n.*, *a little ball* or ticket used in voting: the act of secret voting by putting a ball or ticket into a box.—*v.i.* to vote by ballot:—*pr.p.* ball'oting; *pa.p.* ball'oted. [Fr. *ballotte*, dim. of *balle*, a ball. See BALL.]

BALLOTAGE, bal'-lot-aj, *n.* a second ballot following an indecisive first ballot, to reach a decision between two or several candidates. [Fr. *ballotage*.]

BALL-PROOF, bawl'-prōōf, *adj.* proof against balls discharged from firearms.

BALLROOM, bawl'rōōm, *n.* a room for balls or dancing.

BALM, bäm, *n.* an aromatic plant: a fragrant and healing ointment obtained from such a plant: anything that heals or soothes pain. [Fr. *baume*, O. Fr. *basme*—L. *balsamum*. See BALSAM.]

BALMORAL, bal-mō-ral', *n.* a kind of Scotch cap: a figured petticoat: a kind of shoelacing.

BALMY, bäm'i, *adj.* fragrant: soothing: bearing balm.

BALNEOGRAPHY, bal-nē-og'ra-fi, *n.* a description of baths. *Dunglison.* [L. *balneum*, a bath, and Gr. *graphē*, a description.]

BALNEOLOGY, bal-nē-ol'o-ji, *n.* a treatise on baths or bathing: the branch of knowledge relating to baths and bathing. *Dunglison.* [L. *balneum*, a bath, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]

BALNEOTHERAPIA, bal'nē-ō-ther-a-pī'a, **BALNEOTHERAPY**, bal'nē-ō-ther'a-pi, *n.*

the treatment of disease by baths. *Dunglison.* [L. *balneum*, a bath, and Gr. *therapeia*, medical treatment.]

BALSAM, bawl'sam, *n.* the name of certain plants: a resinous oily substance flowing from them. [L. *balsamum*—Gr. *balsamon*—Heb. *baal*, a prince, and *schaman*, oil.]

BALSAMIC, bal-sam'ik, *adj.* soothing.

BALUSTER, bal'ust-er, *n.* a small pillar used as a support to the rail of a staircase, etc.—*adj.* BALUSTERED, bal'ust-erd. [Fr. *balustre*—Low L. *balaustium*—Gr. *balaustion*, the flower of the pomegranate; from the similarity of form.]

BALUSTRADE, bal'ust-rād, *n.* a row of balusters joined by a rail.

BAMBINO, bam-bē'-nō, *n.* in art, the swaddled figure of the infant Saviour exhibited at Christmas in Catholic churches. [It. dim. of *bambo*.]

BAMBOO, bam-bōō', *n.* a gigantic Indian reed or grass, with hollow-jointed stem, and of hard texture. [Malay.]

BAMBOOZLE, bam-bōō'zl, *v.t.* to deceive: to confound. [Ety. dub.]

BAMBUSA, bam-bū'-sa, *n.* a large bamboo tree: a genus of the largest known grasses, natives of the warmer sections of Africa, South America, and Asia, often growing into trees 120 feet high and 8 feet in diameter.

BAN, ban, *n.* a proclamation: a denunciation: a curse. [A.S. *ge-bann*, a proclamation, a widely diffused Teut. word, O. Ger. *pannan*, orig. meaning to "summon to trial." See ABANDON.]

BANALITY, ba-nal'i-ti, *n.* the state of being banal, trite, or stale: commonplaceness: vulgarity or triviality in expression. [Fr. *banalité*.]

BANABA, bä-na-vä', *n.* a hardwood tree found in the Philippine Islands. [Sp. from a native name.]

BANANA, ba-nä'na, *n.* a gigantic herbaceous plant, remarkable for its nutritious fruit.

BANANALAND, ba-nä'-na-land, *n.* the name given colloquially in Australia to Queensland, so called from the vast quantities of bananas produced. BANANALANDER, a native of Queensland.

BANCAL, bän-kal', *n.* a highly ornamental carpet or leather cover for a window seat or bench—*pl.* BANCALES, bän-kä'-las. [Sp. from *banca*, *banco*, bench.]

BAND, band, *n.*, *that which binds* together: a tie. A.S. *bend*, from *bindan*, to bind. See BIND.]

BAND, band, *n.* a number of persons *bound* together for any common purpose: a body of musicians.—*v.t.* to bind together.—*v.i.* to associate. [Fr. *bande*, from Ger. *band*, bond, thing used in binding—*binden*, E. BIND. See BANNER.]

BANDAGE, band'āj, *n.* a strip of cloth used to bind up a wound or fracture.—*v.t.* to bind with such.

BANDANA, BANDANNA, ban-dan'a, *n.* a kind of silk or cotton colored handkerchief, originally from India.

BANDBOX, band'boks, *n.* a thin kind of box for holding bands, caps, etc.

BANDEAU, ban'-dō, *n.* a narrow band worn by women to bind the hair. [Fr.]

BANDERILLA, bän-dā-rēl'-ya, *n.* a weapon used in a bull-fight: the barbed dart carrying a *banderole* thrust into the shoulder or neck of the bull by the *banderillero*. [Sp. dim. of *bandera*, banner.]

BANDERILLERO, ban-dā-rēl-yā'-rō, *n.* one who thrusts in the *banderillas* at a bull-fight. [Sp.]

BANDEROLE, band'-e-rōl, *n.* a small flag, streamer, or banner. Written also BANDROL, band'-rōl. [Fr. *banderole*, dim. of *bandière*, banner.]

BANDIT, ban'dit, *n.* an outlaw: a robber: —*pl.* BAN'DITS or BANDIT'I. [It. *bandito* —Low L. *bannire*, *bandire*, to proclaim, from BAN.]

BANDO, ban'-dō, *n.* a public proclamation: used in Spanish and Italian countries, meaning a formal notice to the public: —*pl.* BANDOS, ban'-dōs.

BANDOG, ban'dog, *n.* properly *band-dog*, a large, fierce dog (which, on account of its fierceness, was kept *bound* or chained).

BANDORE, ban-dōr', *n.* a widow's veil for covering the head and face. *Prior.*

BANDS, bandz, *n.pl.* a portion of the dress worn by clergymen, barristers, etc.—a relic of the ancient *amice*.

BANDY, ban'di, *n.* a club bent at the end for striking a ball: a game at ball with such a club.—*v.t.* to beat to and fro as with a bandy: to toss from one to another (as words), like playing at bandy: —*pa.p.* ban'died. [Fr. *bander*, to bend —Ger. *band*, a tie, string.]

BANDY-LEGGED, ban'di-legd, *adj.* having bandy or crooked legs.

BANE, bān, *n.*, *destruction:* death: mischief: poison. [A.S. *bana*, a murderer; Ice. *bani*, death.]

BANEFUL, bān'fool, *adj.* destructive.—*adv.* BANE'FULLY.

BANG, bang, *n.* a heavy blow.—*v.t.* to beat: to strike violently. [Ice. *bang*, a hammering; originally perhaps from the sound.]

BANG, BANGUE, bang, *n.* an intoxicating drug made from Indian hemp. [Pers. *bang*.]

BANIAN. See BANYAN.

BANISH, ban'ish, *v.t.* to condemn to exile: to drive away. [Fr. *bannir*—Low L. *bannire*, to proclaim, from BAN, and see ABANDON.]

BANISHMENT, ban'ish-ment, *n.* exile.

BANISTER, ban'ist-er, *n.* corruption of BALUSTER.

BANJO, ban'jo, *n.* a musical instrument like a fiddle. [Corr. of Fr. *bandore* or *pandore*—L. *pandura*—Gr. *pandoura*.]

BANJORE, ban'jōr, *n.* Same as BANJO. *Miss Edgeworth.*

BANK, bangk, *n.* a mound or ridge of

earth: the earthy margin of a river, lake, etc.: rising ground in the sea.—*v.t.* to inclose with a bank. [A.S. *banc*; Ger. *bank*. Conn. with BENCH through the idea of "thing ridged or raised."]

BANK, bangk, *n.* a place where money is deposited: an institution for the keeping, lending, and exchanging, etc., of money.—*v.t.* to deposit in a bank, as money. [Fr. *banque*—It. *banco*, a bench on which the Italian money-changers displayed their money—Ger. *bank*, E. BENCH.]

BANKABLE, bangk'a-bl, *adj.* received as a bank, as bills: discountable, as notes. (Amer.)

BANK-BILL, bangk'-bil, *n.* a bank-note.

BANKER, bangk'er, *n.* a vessel engaged in the Newfoundland fisheries. (Amer.)

BANKER, bangk'er, *n.* one who keeps a bank: one employed in banking business.

BANKING, bangk'ing, *n.* the business of a banker.—*adj.* pertaining to a bank.

BANKLESS, bangk'les, *adj.* without banks or limits. "The *bankless* sea."—*Davies.*

BANK-NOTE, bangk'-nōt, *n.* a note issued by a bank, which passes as money.

BANKRUPT, bangk'rupt, *n.* one who breaks or fails in business: an insolvent person.—*adj.* insolvent. [BANK, a bench, and L. *ruptus*, broken.]

BANKRUPTCY, bangk'rupt-si, *n.* the state of being or act of becoming bankrupt.

BANK-STOCK, bangk'-stok, *n.* a share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

BANNER, ban'er, *n.* a military standard: a flag or ensign. [Fr. *bannière*, It. *bandiera*—Low L. *bandum*, a standard, from Ger. *band*, a band, a strip of cloth, a waving or fluttering cloth, used as a flag—Ger. *binden*. See BAND, BIND.]

BANNERED, ban'erd, *adj.* furnished with banners.

BANNERET, ban'er-et, *n.* a higher class of knight, inferior to a baron. [Fr., dim. of BANNER.]

BANNOCK, ban'nok, *n.* a cake of Indian-meal fried in lard.

BANNS, banz, *n.pl.* a proclamation of marriage. [From BAN.]

BANQUET, bangk'wet, *n.* a feast: any rich treat or entertainment.—*v.t.* to give a feast to.—*v.i.* to fare sumptuously.—*n.* BANQ'UET-HOUSE. [Fr.—It. *banchetto*, dim. of *banco*, a bench or table—Ger. *bank*. See BANK, a bench.]

BANQUETTE, ban-ket', *n.* a name for a sidewalk in Louisiana.

BANSHEE, ban'shē, *n.* a female fairy in Ireland and elsewhere, who usually appears and utters a peculiar shrieking wail before a death in a particular family to which she is attached. [Ir. *bean*, a woman, *sidhe*, a fairy.]

BANTAM, ban'tam, *n.* a small variety of the common fowl, brought from the East Indies, and supposed to be named from *Bantam* in Java.—*adj.* of the bantam breed.

BANTER, bant'er, *v.t.* to assail with good-humored raillery: to joke or jest at; also, to challenge to a match: to provoke to a wager. (Amer.)—*n.* humorous raillery: jesting. [Ety. dub.]

BANTING, bant'ing, *n.* a system of diet for reducing superfluous fat. [From W. Banting of London, who recommended it to the public in 1863.]

BANTLING, bant'ling, *n.* a child. [So called from the *bands* in which it is wrapped.]

BANTU, ban'-too, *n.sing.* a large group of South African tribes having similar languages, including the Zulus and Kaffirs, and nearly all the native tribes with the exception of Hottentots and Bushmen:—*pl.* BANTUS, ban'-tooz. [Native name.]

BANYAN, ban'yan, *n.* one belonging to the caste of merchants in India.—BANYAN-DAY, a day without meat. [Sans. *banij*, a merchant.]

BANYAN, ban'yan, *n.* the Indian fig-tree whose branches take root and spread over a large area. [So called by the English because the Banyans (merchants) held their markets under it.]

BAOBAB, bā'o-bab, *n.* a large African tree. [W. African.]

BAPTISM, bapt'izm, *n.* immersion in or sprinkling with water as a religious ceremony.—*adj.* BAPTISM'AL.

BAPTIST, bapt'ist, *n.* one who baptizes: one who approves only of adult baptism by immersion.

BAPTISTERY, bapt'ist-er-i, *n.* a place where baptism is administered.

BAPTIZE, bapt-īz', *v.t.* to administer baptism to: to christen. [Gr. *baptizō*—*baptō*, to dip in water.]

BAR, bär, *n.* a rod of any solid substance: a bolt: a hinderance or obstruction: a bank of sand or other matter at the mouth of a river: the railing that incloses a space in a tavern or in a court of law: any tribunal: the pleaders in a court as distinguished from the judges: a division in music.—*v.t.* to fasten or secure, as with a bar: to hinder or exclude:—*pr.p.* barr'ing; *pa.p.* barred'. [Fr. *barre*, It. *barra*; of Celtic origin.]

BARB, bärb, *n.* the beard-like jag near the point of an arrow, fish-hook, etc.—*v.t.* to arm with barbs, as an arrow, etc. [Fr.—L. *barba*, a beard.]

BARB, bärb, *n.* a swift kind of horse, the breed of which came from Barbary in North Africa.

BARBACAN, bär'ba-kan, BARBICAN, bär'bi-kan, *n.* an outer work or defence of a castle, esp. before a gate or bridge. [Low L. *barbacana*, prob. from Pers.]

BARBADOS, bär-bā'-dōz, *n.* one of the Windward group of West Indian Islands. Also the name given to a cherry and to a cedar-tree common to tropical countries.—BARBADOS LEG (*med.*), a disease common in *Barbados*.

BARBADOS-NUT, bär-bā'dōz-nut, *n.* the

physic-nut, a product of *Curcas purgans* (*Jatropha Curcas*). [See CURCAS.]

BARBARESQUE, bär-bär-esk′, *adj.* characteristic of barbarians: barbarous. *De Quincey* (Rare.)

BARBARIAN, bar-bār′i-an, *adj.* uncivilized: savage: without taste or refinement.—*n.* an uncivilized man, a savage: a cruel, brutal man. [L. *barbarus*, Gr. *barbaros*—*bar*, *bar*, an imitation of unintelligible sounds—applied by the Greeks (and afterwards the Romans) to those speaking a different language from themselves.]

BARBARIC, bar-bar′ik, *adj.* foreign: uncivilized.

BARBARISM, bär′bar-izm, *n.* savage life: rudeness of manners: an incorrect form of speech.

BARBARITY, bar-bar′i-ti, *n.* savageness: cruelty.

BARBARIZE, bär′bar-īz, *v.t.* to make barbarous.

BARBAROUS, bär′bar-us, *adj.* uncivilized: rude: savage, brutal.—*adv.* BAR′BAROUSLY.—*n.* BAR′BAROUSNESS.

BARBECUE, bärb′e-kū, *v.t.* to roast whole, as a pig. [Ety. dub.]

BARBEL, bärb′el, *n.* a fresh-water fish with beard-like appendages at its mouth. [O. Fr. *barbel*—L. *barba*, a beard.]

BARBER, bärb′er, *n.* one who shaves beards and dresses hair. [Fr.—L. *barba*, a beard.]

BARBERRY, bär′ber-i, *n.* a thorny shrub with red berries, common in hedges. [Low L. and Sp. *berberis*—Ar. *barbaris*.]

BARBETTE, bär-bet′, *n.* a platform for heavy guns, in a fort: on ironclad ships, a heavily armored redoubt amidships. [Fr.]

BARBICAN, bär′bi-kan, *n.* same as BARBACAN.

BARCAROLLE, bär′-ka-rōl, *n.* a boat song of the gondoliers of Venice: a musical composition resembling such song. [It.]

BARD, bärd, *n.* a poet and singer among the ancient Celts: a poet. [Celtic.]

BARDIC, bärd′ik, *adj.* pertaining to bards or their poetry.

BARE, bār, *adj.* uncovered, naked: poor, scanty: unadorned: mere or by itself.—*v.t.* to strip or uncover.—*adv.* BARE′LY.—*n.* BARE′NESS.

BARE, bār, old *pa.t.* of BEAR.

BAREFACED, bār′fāst, *adj.* with the face uncovered: impudent.—*adv.* BARE′FACEDLY.—*n.* BARE′FACEDNESS.

BARGAIN, bär′gin, *n.* a contract or agreement: a favorable transaction.—INTO THE BARGAIN, over: above: besides.—*v.i.* to make a contract or agreement: to chaffer. [Fr. *barguigner*—Low L. *barcaniare*; acc. to Diez from *barca*, a boat, used in carrying goods about.]

BARGE, bärj, *n.* a boat used in the unloading of large vessels: a pleasure or state boat. [O. Fr. *barge*—Low L. *bargia*. Prob. a doublet of BARK, a barge.]

BARIC, bar′ik, *adj.* pertaining or relating to weight, more especially the weight of the atmosphere as measured by the barometer. [Gr. *barys*, heavy.]

BARILLA, bar-il′a, *n.* an alkaline ash obtained by burning several marine plants (that grow chiefly on the east coast of Spain), used for making soap, glass, etc. [Sp.]

BARITONE, bar′i-tōn, *n.* same as BARYTONE.

BARK, bärk, *n.* the noise made by a dog, wolf, etc.—*v.i.* to yelp like a dog: to clamor.—TO BARK UP THE WRONG TREE, to mistake one's object: to pursue the wrong course to obtain it. In hunting, a dog drives a squirrel or other game into a tree, where by barking he attracts its attention until the hunter arrives. Sometimes the game escapes, or the dog is deceived, and barks up the wrong tree. [A.S. *beorcan*, probably a variety of *brecan*, to crack, snap. See BREAK.]

BARK, BARQUE, bärk, *n.* a *barge:* a ship of small size: technically, a three-masted vessel with no square sails on her mizzen-mast. [Fr. *barque*—Low L. *barca;* perh. from Gr. *baris*, a boat.]

BARK, bärk, *n.* the outer rind or covering of a tree.—*v.t.* to strip or peal the bark from.—TO BARK A SQUIRREL, to strike with a rifle ball the bark on the upper side of a branch on which the animal sits, so that the concussion kills it without mutilation. (Amer.) [Dan. *bark*, Ice. *börkr*.]

BARKEN, bärk′en, *adj.* consisting or made of bark. "*Barken* knots."—*Whittier.* (Rare.)

BARLEY, bär′li, *n.* a grain used for food, but chiefly for making malt. [A.S. *bærlic*—*bere* (Scot. *bear*) and *lic*=*lec*, leek, plant; W. *barllys*—*bara*, bread, *llys*, a plant; akin to L. *far*, corn—from root of to *bear*.]

BARLEY-CORN, bär′li-korn, *n.* a grain of barley: a measure of length=the third part of an inch.

BARM, bärm, *n.* froth of beer or other fermenting liquor used as leaven: yeast. [A.S. *beorma*, Dan. *bärme;* akin to L. *fermentum*, Eng. *brew*.]

BARMAID, bär′mād, *n.* a female who waits at the bar of a tavern or beer-shop.

BARMECIDE, bär′me-sīd, *adj.* imaginary or pretended. [From a story in the "Arabian Nights," in which a beggar is entertained by one of the Barmecide princes on an imaginary feast.]

BARMY, bärm′i, *adj.* containing barm or yeast.

BARN, bärn, *n.* a building in which grain, hay, etc., are stored.—*v.t.* to store in a barn.—*ns.* BARN-DOOR, bärn′-dōr, BARN-YARD, bärn′-yard. [A.S. *berern*, contracted *bern*, from *bere*, barley, *ern*, a house.]

BARNABY-BRIGHT, bär′na-bi-brīt, *n.* the day of St. Barnabas the Apostle, the 11th

of June, which in old style was the day of the summer solstice, or as put by the old rhyme: "*Barnaby-bright*, the longest day and the shortest night." "The steward . . . adjourned the court to *Barnaby-bright* that they might have day enough before them."—*Addison.*

BARNACLE, bär'na-kl, *n.* a shell-fish which adheres to rocks and the bottoms of ships: a kind of goose. [Ety. dub.]

BARNACLES, bär'na-klz, *n.* spectacles. [O. Fr. *bericle*, dim. from L. *beryllus*, beryl, crystal; Ger. *brille.*]

BARNSTORMER, bärn'-stôrm-er, *n.* a second-rate actor who played in barns; in latter days, a second-rate actor who plays in small town-halls when a theatre cannot be secured. Hence BARNSTORMING.

BARNUMIZE, bär'-num-īz, *v.t.* to display or advertise something on a large scale. [From *Barnum* (1810-1891), the great American showman.]

BAROMETER, bar-om'et-er *n.* an instrument by which the *weight* of the atmosphere *is measured* and changes of weather indicated.—*adj.* BAROMET'RIC.—*adv.* BAROMET'RICALLY. [Gr. *baros*, weight; *metron*, measure.]

BAROMETRY, ba-rom'et-ri, *n.* the art or operation of conducting barometrical measurements, experiments, observations, or the like.

> A scrap of parchment hung by geometry,
> (A great refinement in *barometry*),
> Can, like the stars, foretell the weather.—*Swift.*

BARON, bar'on, *n.* a title of rank next above a baronet and below a viscount, being the lowest in the House of Peers: a title of certain judges: in feudal times, the peers or great lords of the realm. [Fr. *baron*; in the Romance tongues the word meant a man as opposed to a woman, a strong man, a warrior; either from Celtic *bar*, a hero, *fear*, a man, or from O. Ger. *bar*, man. (O. Ger. *bairan*, E. BEAR, to carry).]

BARONAGE, bar'on-āj, *n.* the whole body of barons.

BARONESS, bar'on-es, *n.* a baron's wife.

BARONET, bar'on-et, *n.* a title of rank next above a knight and below a baron—the lowest hereditary title in England. [Dim. of BARON.]

BARONETAGE, bar'on-et-āj, *n.* the whole body of baronets.

BARONETCY, bar'on-et-si, *n.* the rank of baronet.

BARONIAL, bar-ōn'i-al, *adj.* pertaining to a baron or barony.

BARONY, bar'on-i, *n.* the territory of a baron.

BAROUCHE, ba-rōōsh', *n.* a double-seated four-wheeled carriage with a falling top. [It. *barrocio*—L. *birotus*, two-wheeled, from *bis*, twice, *rota*, a wheel.]

BARQUE, bärk, *n.* same as BARK, a ship.

BARRACLADE, bar'ra-klād, *n.* a home-made napless blanket. [D. *baare klederen*, bare cloths.]

BARRACK, bar'ak, *n.* a hut or building for soldiers, esp. in garrison (generally used in the plural). [Fr. *baraque*, It. *baracca*, a tent; cf. Celtic *barrachad*, a hut.]

BARRANCA, bar-rang'kaw, *n.* a deep ravine produced suddenly by heavy rains, and having steep banks. Used on Mexican border. (Amer.)

BARRAQUE, bar-rak', *n.* a roof on four posts for sheltering hay or other produce. [Fr. *baraque*, barrack.]

BARREL, bar'el, *n.* a round wooden vessel made of *bars* or staves: the quantity which such a vessel contains: anything long and hollow, as the barrel of a gun. —*v.t.* to put in a barrel. [Fr. *baril—barre.* See BAR.]

BARREL-VAULT, bar'el-vawlt, *n.* the simplest form of vault, having a semi-circular roof. [See VAULT.]

BARREN, bar'en, *adj.* incapable of bearing offspring: unfruitful: dull, stupid.—BARRENS, in the United States, elevated lands or plains on which grow small trees, unfit for timber.—*n.* BARR'ENNESS. [Fr. *bréhaigne*, O. Fr. *baraigne.*]

BARRETTE, bär-ret, *n.* the cross-bar of a foil used for fencing. [Fr. from *barre*, bar.]

BARRICADE, bar'ik-ād, *n.* a temporary fortification raised to hinder the advance of an enemy, as in the street fights at Paris.—*v.t.* to obstruct: to fortify. [Fr. —*barre*, a bar. See BAR.]

BARRIER, bar'i-er, *n.* a defence against attack: a limit or boundary. [Fr. *barrière.*]

BARRIO, bär'-rē-ō, *n.* in Spain, Spanish colonies, and the Philippines, a district of a town: a suburban village:—*pl.* BARRIOS, bär'-rē-ōz. [Sp.]

BARRISTER, bar'is-ter, *n.* one who is qualified to plead at the *bar* in an English law-court.

BARROW, bar'rō, *n.* a small hand or wheel carriage used to bear or convey a load. [A.S. *berewe—beran*, to bear.]

BARROW, bar'rō, *n.* a mound raised over graves in former times. [A.S. *beorh—beorgan*, to protect.]

BARTER, bär'ter, *v.t.* to give one thing in exchange for another.—*v.i.* to traffic by exchanging.—*n.* traffic by exchange of commodities. [O. Fr. *bareter.*]

BARYCENTRIC, bar-i-sen'trik, *adj.* of, pertaining, or relating to the centre of gravity.—BARYCENTRIC CALCULUS, an application to geometry of the mechanical theory of the centre of gravity, executed in two distinct ways, according as metrical or descriptive geometrical properties are to be investigated. [Gr. *barys*, heavy, and *kentron*, centre.]

BARYTONE, bar'i-tōn, *n.* a deep-toned male voice between bass and tenor. [Gr. *barys*, heavy, deep, and *tonos*, a tone.]

BASALT, bas-awlt', *n.* a hard, dark-colored rock of igneous origin.—*adj.* BASALT'IC.

[L. *basaltes* (an African word), a marble found in Ethiopia.]

BASALTOID, ba-sawlt'oid, *adj.* allied in appearance or nature to basalt: resembling basalt. [*Basalt*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.]

BASE, bās, *n.* that on which a thing rests: foot: bottom: foundation: support: the chief ingredient.—*v.t.* to found or place on a base:—*pr.p.* bās'ing; *pa.p.* bāsed. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *basis—bainō*, to step.]

BASE, bās, *n.* a skirt which hung down from the waist to the knees of a knight when on horseback. [From BASE, *adj.*]

BASE, bās, *adj.* low in place, value, estimation, or principle: mean: vile: worthless: (*New Test.*) humble, lowly.—*adv.* BASE'LY.—*n.* BASE'NESS. [Fr. *bas*—Low L. *bassus*, thick, fat, a vulgar Roman word, found also in name *Bassus*.]

BASE-BALL, bās'-bawl, *n.* a favorite game of ball in the United States, so-called from the bases, four in number, set down so as to mark the form of a diamond, and which designate the circuit each player must complete, in order to score a run, after striking the ball.

BASE-BORN, bās'-bawrn, *adj.* born of low parentage: illegitimate by birth: mean.

BASE-BURNER, bās'-bern-er, *n.* a base-burning surface or stove.

BASE-BURNING, bās'-bern-ing, *adj.* burning at the base.—BASE-BURNING FURNACE or STOVE, one in which the fuel burns at the bottom, and is renewed from a self-acting hopper or chamber above.

BASELESS, bās'les, *adj.* without a base or foundation.

BASEMENT, bās'ment, *n.* the base or lowest story of a building.

BASE-SPIRITED, bās'-spir-it-ed, *adj.* mean-spirited.

BASE-STRING, bās'-string, *n.* the string of a musical instrument that gives the lowest note.

BASE-VIOL, bās'-vī-ol, *n.* Same as BASS-VIOL.

BASHAW, ba-shaw', *n.* com. written PASHA or PACHA (which see).

BASHFUL, bash'fool, *adj.* easily confused: modest: shy: wanting confidence.—*adv.* BASH'FULLY.—*n.* BASH'FULNESS. [From root of ABASH.]

BASHLYK, bash'-lik, *n.* a cloth hood worn in Russia and Finland. [Russ. *bashluik*.]

BASIC-SLAG, bā'-sik-slag, *n.* a by-product of steel manufacture by the Thomas process, containing a large percentage of lime and phosphoric acid, making it a rich fertilizer. Called also PHOSPHATIC-SLAG, THOMAS-SLAG, and ODORLESS PHOSPHATE.

BASIHYAL, bā-si-hī'al, *adj.* in *anat.* relating to or connected with the body or basal portion of the hyoid bone. [See HYOID.]

BASILIAN, ba-sil'-yan, *adj.* pertaining to *Basilius*, Bishop of Cæsarea, fourth century, A.D. Hence BASILIAN RULE, a form of monastery government, especially in monasteries of the Greek Church, according to the rules established by *Basilius* requiring bodily labor.—*n.* BASILIAN, any member of a monastery or order living according to *Basilian* rule.

BASILICA, baz-il'ik-a, *n.* among the Romans, a large hall for judicial and commercial purposes, many of which were afterwards converted into Christian churches: a magnificent church built after the plan of the ancient basilica. [L. *basilica*, Gr. *basilike* (*oikia*, a house), belonging to a king, from *basileus*, a king.]

BASILISK, baz'il-isk, *n.* a fabulous serpent having a crest on its head like a crown: in modern zoölogy, a kind of crested lizard. [G. *basiliskos*, dim. of *basileus*, a king.]

BASIN, bās'n, *n.* a wide open vessel or dish: any hollow place containing water, as a dock: the area drained by a river and its tributaries. [Fr. *bassin*, It. *bacino*, Low L. *bacchinus*, perhaps from the Celtic *bac*, a cavity.]

BASIOCCIPITAL, bā'si-ok-sip'i-tal, *adj.* in *anat.* pertaining to or connected with the base of the occipital bone.

BASIPETAL, bā-sip'e-tal, *adj.* tending to the centre. Specifically, in *bot.* a term applied to a leaf in which the axis appears first, and on its sides the lobes and leaflets spring from above downwards, the base being developed after the tip. [L. *basis*, a base, and *peto*, to seek.]

BASIS, bās'is, *n.* the foundation or that on which a thing rests: the pedestal of a column: the groundwork or first principle:—*pl.* BASES, bās'ēz. [See BASE, foundation.]

BASISPHENOID, bā-si-sfē'noid, *adj.* in *anat.* pertaining to or connected with the base or posterior portion of the sphenoid bone.

BASK, bask, *v.i.* to lie in the warmth or sunshine. [From an O. Scand. form of BATHE.]

BASKET, bas'ket, *n.* a vessel made of *plaited* twigs, rushes, or other flexible materials. [W. *basged—basg*, network, plaiting.]

BASKET-BEAGLE, bas'ket-bē-gl, *n.* a beagle used in hunting a hare that was slipped from a basket to be coursed. "Gray-headed sportsmen, who had sunk from fox-hounds to *basket-beagles* and coursing."—*Sir W. Scott.*

BASKET-HARE, bas'ket-hār, *n.* a captive hare slipped from a basket to be coursed in the absence of other game.

BASKET-HILT, bas'ket-hilt, *n.* the hilt of a sword with a covering wrought like basket-work to defend the hand from injury.

BASKET-MEETING, bas'ket-mēt-ing, *n.* a picnic much in vogue in the United States. It derives its name from the practice of each member's bringing provisions in a basket.

BASQUE, bask, *adj.* relating to Biscay, a

district of Spain, or to the language of its natives.

BAS-RELIEF, bä-re-lēf', *n.* Same as BASS-RELIEF.

BASS, bās, *n.* the *low* or grave part in music.—*adj.* low, deep, grave.—*v.t.* to sound in a deep tone. [See BASE, low.]

BASS, bas, *n.* Same as BAST (which see).

BASSALIA, bas-sāl'-va, *n.* the animal realm on the bottom of the ocean. [L. *bassus*, deep, and the Gr. for assembly.]

BASSO, bass'-ō, *n.* (*mus.*) the lowest part: the double bass: one who sings the bass. [It.—L. *bassus*.]

BASSOON, bas-ōōn', *n.* a musical wind-instrument of a bass or very low note. [It. *bassone*, augment. of *basso*, low, from root of BASE.]

BASS-RELIEF, bas'-re-lēf', *n.* (*sculpture*) figures which do not stand far out from the ground on which they are formed. [It. *basso-rilievo*. See BASE, low, and RELIEF.]

BASS-VIOL, bās'-vī-ol, *n.* a musical instrument with four strings, used for playing the bass: the violoncello. [See BASS, low, and VIOL.]

BAST, bast, *n.* the inner bark of the lime-tree: matting made of it. [A.S. *bæst;* Dan., Sw., Ger. *bast*.]

BASTARD, bast'ard, *n.* a child born of parents not married.—*adj.* born out of wedlock: not genuine: false. [Fr. *bâtard;* O. Fr. *fils de bast*, son of bast, *bast* or *bât* being a coarse saddle for beasts of burden, and indicating contempt.]

BASTARDIZE, bast'ard-īz, *v.t.* to prove to be a bastard.

BASTARDY, bast'ard-i, *n.* the state of being a bastard.

BASTE, bāst, *v.t.*, *to beat* with a stick. [Ice. *beysta*, Dan. *böste*, to beat.]

BASTE, bāst, *v.t.* to drop fat or butter over meat while roasting. [Ety. unknown.]

BASTE, bāst, *v.t.*, *to sew* slightly or with long stitches. [O. Fr. *bastir*, from O. Ger. *bestan*, to sew.]

BASTILLE, bast-ēl', *n.* an old fortress in Paris long used as a state prison, and demolished in 1789. [Fr.—O. Fr. *bastir* (Fr. *bâtir*), to build.]

BASTINADE, bast-in-ād', BASTINADO, bast-in-ād'o, *v.t.* to beat with a *baton* or stick, esp. on the soles of the feet (a form of punishment in the East):—*pr.p.* bastinād'ing or bastinād'oing; *pa.p.* bastinād'ed or bastinād'oed.—*ns.* BASTINĀDE', BASTINĀD'O. [Sp. *bastonada*, Fr. *bastonnade—baston, bâton*. See BATON.]

BASTION, bast'yun, *n.* a kind of tower at the angles of a fortification. [Fr.—O. Fr. *bastir*, to build.]

BASTIONARY, bas'ti-on-a-ri, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of bastions; as, systems of *bastionary* fortification.

BASUTO, bas-soo'-tō, *n.sing.* one of the descendants of the Bantu tribe of South African people, now divided into many tribes under British rule; originally cannibals, but now following European customs:—*pl.* BASUTOS, bas-soo'-tōz. Called also BECHUANAS and SUTOS.

BAT, bat, *n.* a heavy stick *for beating* or striking: a club for striking the ball in base-ball and cricket: a piece of brick.—*v.i.* to use the bat in cricket:—*pr.p.* batt'ing; *pa.p.* batt'ed. [Celt. *bat*, the root of *beat*, an imitation of the sound of a blow.]

BAT, bat, *n.* an animal with a body like a mouse, but which flies on wings attached to its fore-feet. [M.E. and Scot. *bakke* —Dan. *bakke*, Ice. *letherblaka*, leather-flapper.]

BATCH, bach, *n.* the quantity of bread *baked* or of anything made at one time. [From BAKE.]

BATE, bāt, *v.t. and v.i.* Same as ABATE.

BATEAU, bät-ō', *n.* a light river boat, esp. those used on Canadian rivers. [Fr.]

BATEMENT-LIGHT, bāt'ment-līt, *n.* in *arch.* one of the lights in the upper part of a window of the perpendicular style, abated, or only half the width of those below.

BATH, bäth, *n.* water for plunging the body into: a bathing: a house for bathing:—*pl.* BATHS, bäthz. [A.S. *bæth;* cog. with Ger. *bad*.]

BATH, bäth, *n.* the largest Jewish liquid measure, containing about 8 gallons. [Heb. "measured."]

BATHE, bā*th*, *v.t.* to wash as in a *bath:* to wash or moisten with any liquid.—*v.i.* to be or lie in water as in a bath.—*n.* the act of taking a bath. [A.S. *bathian—bæth*.]

BATHOS, bā'thos, *n.* a ludicrous *descent* from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech. [Gr. *bathos*, depth, from *bathys*, deep.]

BATING, bāt'ing, *prep.*, *abating*, excepting.

BATLET, bat'let, *n.* a wooden mallet used by laundresses for beating clothes. [Dim. of BAT.]

BATON, bat'on, *n.* a staff or truncheon, esp. of a policeman: a marshal's staff. [Fr. *bâton*—Low L. *basto*, a stick; of unknown origin.]

BATRACHIAN, ba-trā'ki-an, *adj.* of or belonging to the *frog* tribe. [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog.]

BATRACHOPHIDIA, bat'ra-ko-fid'i-a, *n.pl.* Same as OPHIOMORPHA. [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog, and *ophis*, a serpent.]

BATSMAN, bats'man, *n.* one who wields the bat at base-ball, cricket, etc.

BATTALION, bat-al'yun, *n.* in the infantry of a modern army, the tactical unit or unit of command, being a body of soldiers convenient for acting together (numbering from 500 to 1,000); several companies form a battalion, and one or more battalions a regiment: a body of men drawn up in battle-array. [Fr.; from root of BATTLE.]

BATTAILOUS, bat'il-us, *adj.* arrayed for *battle*, or appearing to be so.

BATTEN, bat'n, *v.i.* to grow fat: to live in luxury.—*v.t.* to fatten: to fertilize or enrich. [Ice. *batna*, to grow better. See BETTER.] [as BATON.]

BATTEN, bat'n, *n.* a piece of board. [Same

BATTER, bat'er, *v.t.*, *to beat with successive blows:* to wear with beating or by use: to attack with artillery.—*n.* ingredients beaten along with some liquid into a paste.—BATTER-CAKE, a cake of Indian meal, made with buttermilk or cream: (*arch.*) a backward slope in the face of a wall. [Fr. *battre*, It. *battere*—L. *battuere*; conn. with BEAT.]

BATTER, bat'er, *n.* one who uses the bat at base-ball or cricket.

BATTERING-RAM, bat'er-ing-ram, *n.* an ancient engine for battering down walls, consisting of a large beam with an iron head like that of a ram, suspended in a frame.

BATTERY, bat'er-i, *n.* a number of cannon with their equipment: the place in which cannon are mounted the men and horses attending a battery. an instrument used in electric and galvanic experiments: (*law*) an assault by beating or wounding.

BATTING, bat'ing, *n.* the management of a bat in playing games.

BATTLE, bat'l, *n.* a contest between opposing armies: a fight or encounter.—*v.i.* to join or contend in fight. [Fr. *bataille*—*battre*, to beat. See BATTER.]

BATTLE, bat'l, *n.* the body of an army.

BATTLE-AXE, bat'l-aks, *n.* a kind of axe formerly used in battle.

BATTLEDOOR, BATTLEDORE, bat'l-dōr, *n.* a light bat for striking a ball or shuttle-cock. [Sp. *batidor*, a beater, a washing-beetle.]

BATTLEMENT, bat'l-ment, *n.* a wall or parapet on the top of a building with openings or embrasures, orig. used only on fortifications.—*adj.* BATT'LEMENTED. [Prob. from O. Fr. *bastillement*—*bastir*, to build.]

BATTUE, bat-tōō', *n.* a sporting term: in a battue, the woods are *beaten* and the game driven into one place for the convenience of the shooters. [Fr.—*battre*, to beat.]

BAUBLE, baw'bl, *n.* a trifling piece of finery: a child's plaything. [Fr. *babiole*—It. *babbole*, toys—*babbeo*, a simpleton.]

BAUDRIC, bawd'rik. Same as BALDRICK.

BAUXITE, bō'-zīt, *n.* a clay yielding alumina. Written also BEAUXITE. [From *Les Baux* or *Beaux*, France.]

BAVARDAGE, ba-var'-dazh, *n.* garrulousness, chatter, or prattle: too much talking.—*Byron.* [Fr.]

BAWBLE, baw'bl. Same as BAUBLE.

BAWD, bawd, *n.* a procurer or procuress of women for lewd purposes.—*n.* BAWD'RY. [O. Fr. *baud*, bold, wanton, from root of BOLD.]

BAWDY, bawd'i, *adj.* obscene: unchaste. —*n.* BAWD'INESS.

BAWL, bawl, *v.i.* to shout or cry out loudly.—*n.* a loud cry or shout. [Ice. *baula*, to bellow.]

BAY, bā, *adj.* reddish-brown inclining to chestnut. [Fr. *bai*, It. *bajo*—L. *badius*, chestnut-colored.]

BAY, bā, *n.* the laurel-tree:—*pl.* an honorary garland or crown of victory, orig. of laurel: literary excellence. [Fr. *baie*, a berry—L. *bacca*.]

BAY, bā, *n.* an inlet of the sea, an inward bend of the shore; also, in the U. S., applied to a tract of low swampy land covered with bay-trees. [Fr. *baie*—Low L. *baia*, a harbor; ety. dub. Acc. to Littré from *Baiæ*, name of a town on the Campanian coast.]

BAY, bā, *v.i.*, *to bark*, as a dog at his game.—*v.t.* to bark at: to follow with barking.—AT BAY, said of hounds, when the stag turns and checks them, makes them stand and bark. [O. Fr. *abbayer*—L. *ad*, and *baubari*, to yelp.]

BAYAMO, bā-yä'-mō, *n.* a violent thunderstorm common to the southern coast of Cuba.

BAY-ICE, bā'-īs, *n.* ice recently formed on the ocean.

BAY-LEAF, bā'-lēf, *n.* the leaf of the sweet-bay or laurel-tree (*Laurus nobilis*). These leaves are aromatic, are reputed stimulant and narcotic, and are used in medicine, cookery, and confectionery.

BAY-MAHOGANY, bā'-ma-hog-an-i, *n.* Same as BAY-WOOD.

BAYONET, bā'on-et, *n* a dagger for fixing on the end of a musket.—*v.t.* to stab with a bayonet [Fr. *baionnette*—*Bayonne*, in France, where it was first made.]

BAYOU, bī'ōō, *n* the outlet of a lake, a channel for water. (Amer.)

BAYS, bāz, *n.* a garland. [See BAY, a laurel.]

BAY-SALT, bā'-sawlt, *n.* salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation, esp. from salt-marshes along the coast of France, etc. [See BAY, an inlet.]

BAY-WINDOW, bā'-win-dō, *n.* a window projecting so as to form a bay or recess within.

BAY-WOOD, bā'-wood, *n.* that variety of mahogany exported from Honduras. It is softer and less finely marked than the variety known as Spanish mahogany but is the largest and most abundant kind. [See MAHOGANY.]

BAZAAR, BAZAR, ba-zär', *n.* an Eastern *market-place* or exchange: a large hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods. [Arab, *bazar*, a market.]

BDELLIUM, del'i-um, *n.* a kind of gum. [Gr. *bdellion*, from Heb. *bedōlach*.]

BE, bē, *v.i.* to live: to exist: to have a certain state or quality:—*pr.p.* bē'ing *pa.p.* been (*bin*). [A.S. *beon*; Ger. *bin*; Gael. *bi*, to exist: W. *byw*, to live; Gr.

phuō, L. *fui*, *fio*, Sans. *bhu*, to be, originally meaning, *to grow*.]

BEACH, bēch, *n.* the shore of the sea or of a lake, especially when sandy or pebbly: the strand. [Ice. *bakki*, a variety of *bank*.]

BEACHED, bēcht, *adj.* having a beach: driven on a beach.

BEACHY, bēch'i, *adj.* having a beach or beaches.

BEACON, bē'kn, *n.* a fire on an eminence used as a *sign* of danger: anything that warns of danger.—*v.t.* to act as a beacon to: to light up. [A.S. *beacen*, a beacon, a sign; conn. with BECKON.]

BEAD, bēd, *n.* a little ball pierced for stringing, used in counting the prayers recited, also used as an ornament: any small ball.—TO DRAW A BEAD, to fire, from the practice of the Western huntsman, in taking aim, of gradually raising the front sight, which resembles a bead, to a level with the hind sight, and firing the moment the two are in a line. (Amer.) [A.S. *bed*, *gebed*, a prayer, from *biddan*, to pray. See BID.]

BEADING, bē'ding, *n.* 1, in *arch.* a moulding in imitation of a bead. 2 a preparation added to weak spirituous liquors to cause them to carry a bead, and to hang in pearly drops about the sides of the bottle or glass when poured out or shaken, it being a popular notion that spirit is strong in proportion as it shows such globules. A very small quantity of oil of vitriol or oil of almonds mixed with rectified spirit is often used for this purpose.

BEADLE, bēd'l, *n.* a messenger or crier of a court: a petty officer of a church, college, parish, etc. [A.S. *bydel*—*beōdan*, to proclaim, to bid.]

BEAD-ROLL, bēd'-rōl, *n.* among R. Catholics, a *roll* or list of the dead to be prayed for. [See BEAD.]

BEADSMAN, bēdz'man, *n.* one employed *to pray* for others.—*fem.* BEADS'WOMAN.

BEAGLE, bē'gl, *n.* a small hound chiefly used in hunting hares. [Ety. unknown.]

BEAGLING, bē'-gling, *n.* hunting the hare with beagles.

BEAK, bēk, *n.* the bill of a bird: anything pointed or projecting: in the ancient galley, a pointed iron fastened to the prow for piercing the enemy's vessel.—*adj.* BEAK'ED. [Fr. *bec*—Celt. *beic*, akin to PEAK, PIKE.]

BEAKER, bē'k'er, *n.* a large drinking-bowl or cup. [Ice. *bikarr* (Scot. *bicker*)—Low L. *bicarium*, acc. to Diez from Gr. *bikos*; of Eastern origin.]

BEAK-HEAD, bēk'hed, *n.* an ornament resembling the head and beak of a bird, used as an enrichment of mouldings in Norman architecture.

BEAM, bēm, *n.* a large and straight piece of timber or iron forming one of the main supports of a building, ship, etc.: the part of a balance from which the scales hang: the pole of a carriage: a cylinder of wood in a loom: a ray of light.—*v.t.* to send forth light: to shine. [A.S. *beam*, a tree, stock of a tree, a ray of light; Ger. *baum*, a tree; Gr. *phyma*, a growth—*phy-*, to grow.]

BEAMAGE, bēm'-aj, *n.* an allowance of two pounds per side or more to allow for evaporation in the cooling of the flesh, when weighing the dressed carcass of a pig or other animal.

BEAMILY, bēm'i-li, *adv.* in a beamy or beaming manner: radiantly. "A bright halo, shining *beamily*."—*Keats*.

BEAMLESS, bēm'les, *adj.* without beams: emitting no rays of light.

BEAMY, bēm'i, *adj.* shining.

BEAN, bēn, *n.* the name of several kinds of pulse and their seeds. [A.S. *bean*; Ger. *bohne*, W. *ffaen*, L. *faba*.]

BEAR, bār, *v.t.* to carry or support: to endure: to behave or conduct one's self: to bring forth or produce.—TO BEAR A HAND, to assist: to be active and not delay. (Amer.)—*v.i.* to suffer: to be patient: to press (with *on* or *upon*): to be situated:—*pr.p.* bear'ing; *pa.t.* bōre; *pa.p.* bōrne (but the *pa.p.* when used to mean "brought forth" is *born*). [A.S. *beran*; Goth. *bairan*, L. *fero*, Gr. *pherō*, Sans. *bhri*.]

BEAR, bār, *n.* a rough wild quadruped, with long shaggy hair and hooked claws: any brutal or ill-behaved person: (*astron.*) the name of two constellations, the Great and the Little Bear. [A.S. *bera*; Ger. *bär*; L. *fera*, a wild beast, akin to Gr. *thēr*, Æol. *phēr*.]

BEARABLE, bār'a-bl, *adj.* that may be borne or endured.—*adv.* BEAR'ABLY.

BEARD, bērd, *n.* the hair that grows on the chin and adjacent parts: prickles on the ears of corn: the barb of an arrow: the gills of oysters, etc.—*v.t.* to take by the beard: to oppose to the face. [A.S.; W. *barf*, Ger. *bart*, Russ. *boroda*, L. *barba*.]

BEARDED, bērd'ed, *adj.* having a beard: prickly: barbed.—*adj.* BEARD'LESS.

BEARER, bār'er, *n.* one who or that which bears, esp. one who assists in carrying a body to the grave: a carrier or messenger.

BEAR-GARDEN, bār'-gār-dn, *n.* an inclosure where bears are kept: a rude turbulent assembly.

BEARING, bār'ing, *n.* behavior: situation of one object with regard to another's relation.

BEARISH, bār'ish, *adj.* like a bear.

BEAR'S-SKIN, bārz'-skin, *n.* the skin of a bear: a shaggy woollen cloth for overcoats.

BEAR-WARD, bār'-wawrd, *n.* a warden or keeper of bears.

BEAST, bēst, *n.* an irrational animal as opposed to man: a four-footed animal: a brutal person. [O. Fr. *beste*, Fr. *bête*—L. *bestia*.]

BEASTINGS, bēst'ingz. Same as BIESTINGS.
BEASTLY, bēst'li, *adj.* like a beast in actions or behavior: coarse: obscene.—*n.* BEAST'LINESS.
BEAT, bēt, *v.t.*, *to strike repeatedly:* to break or bruise: to strike, as bushes, in order to rouse game: to thrash: to overcome.—*v.i.* to give strokes repeatedly: to throb: to dash, as a flood or storm:—*pr.p.* beat'ing; *pa.t.* beat; *pa.p.* beat'en.—*n.* a stroke: a stroke recurring at intervals, or its sound, as of a watch or the pulse: a round or course: a place of resort.—*adj.* weary: fatigued. [A.S. *beatan*, from root *bat*, imitative of the sound of a sharp blow; hence BAT, BUTT.]
BEATEN, bēt'n, *adj.* made smooth or hard by beating or treading: worn by use.
BEATER, bēt'er, *n.* one that beats or strikes: a crushing instrument.
BEATIFIC, -AL, bē-a-tif'ik, -al, *adj.* making supremely happy.
BEATIFICATION, bē-at-i-fik-ā'shun, *n.* act of beatifying: (*R. C. Church*) a declaration by the pope that a person is blessed in heaven.
BEATIFY, bē-at'i-fī, *v.t.*, *to make blessed* or happy: to bless with eternal happiness in heaven. [L. *beatus*, blessed, and *facio*, to make.]
BEATING, bēt'ing, *n.* the act of striking: chastisement by blows: regular pulsation or throbbing.
BEATITUDE, bē-at'i-tud, *n* heavenly happiness, or happiness of the highest kind:—*pl.* sayings of Christ in Matt. v., declaring the possessors of certain virtues to be blessed. [L. *beatitudo*—*beatus*, blessed.]
BEAU, bō, *n.*, *a fine, gay* man, fond of dress: a lover:—*pl.* BEAUX, bōz.—*fem.* BELLE. [Fr. *beau*, *bel*—L. *bellus*, fine, gay, a contr. of *benulus*, dim. of *benus*, *bonus*, good.]
BEAU-IDEAL, bō-īd-ē'al, *n.*, *ideal excellence*, or an imaginary standard of perfection.
BEAUJOLAIS, bō-zhō-lā, *n.* a variety of light red Burgundy wine.
BEAU-MONDE, bō-mongd', *n.* the *gay* or fashionable *world*. [Fr. *beau*, gay, and *monde*, world.]
BEAUTEOUS, bū'te-us, *adj.* full of beauty: fair: handsome.—*adv.* BEAU'TEOUSLY.—*n.* BEAU'TEOUSNESS.
BEAUTIFIER, bū'ti-fī-er, *n.* one who or that which beautifies or makes beautiful.
BEAUTIFUL, bū'ti-fool, *adj.* fair: beauteous: applied by uneducated people both in England and the United States to anything pleasing or good, indiscriminately.—*adv.* BEAU'TIFULLY.
BEAUTIFY, bū'ti-fī, *v.t.* to make beautiful: to grace: to adorn.—*v.i.* to become beautiful, or more beautiful. [BEAUTY, and L. *facio*, to make.]
BEAUTY, bū'ti, *n.* a pleasing assemblage of qualities in a person or object: a particular grace or excellence: a beautiful person. [Fr. *beauté*, from *beau*.]
BEAUTY-SLEEP, bū'ti-slēp, *n.* the sleep taken before midnight, and popularly regarded as the most refreshing portion of the night's repose. "A medical man, who may be called up at any moment, must make sure of his *beauty-sleep*."
BEAUTY-SPOT, bū'ti-spot, *n.* a spot or patch put on the face to heighten beauty.
BEAVER, bēv'er, *n.* an amphibious quadruped valuable for its fur: the fur of the beaver: a hat made of the beaver's fur: a hat. [A.S. *befer*; Dan. *baever*, Ger. *biber*, Gael. *beabhar*, L. *fiber*.]
BEAVER, bēv'er, *n.* that part of a helmet which covers the face. [So called from a fancied likeness to a child's bib, Fr. *bavière*, from *bave*, slaver.]
BEBLOTCH, bē-bloch', *v.t.* to cover with blots or blotches, as of ink. *Southey.*
BEBOOTED, bē-bōt'ed, *p.* and *adj.* an emphatic form of BOOTED. "Couriers . . . bestrapped and *bebooted*."—*Carlyle.*
BECALM, be-kām', *v.t.* to make calm, still, or quiet.
BECAME, be-kām', *pa.t.* of BECOME.
BECAUSE, be-kawz', *conj.* for the reason that: on account of: for. [A.S. *be*, by, and CAUSE.]
BECK, bek, *n.* a brook. [Ice. *bekkr*; Ger. *bach*.]
BECK, bek, *n.* a sign with the finger or head: a nod.—*v.i.* to make such a sign. [A contr. of BECKON.]
BECKON, bek'n, *v.t.* to nod or make a sign to. [A.S. *beacnian*—*beacen*, a sign. See BEACON.]
BECLOUD, be-klowd', *v.t.* to obscure by clouds.
BECOME, be-kum', *v.i.* to pass from one state to another: to come to be: (fol. by *of*) to be the fate or end of.—*v.t.* to suit or befit:—*pa.t.* becāme'; *pa.p.* become'. [A.S. *becuman*—pfx. *be*, and COME.]
BECOMING, be-kum'ing, *adj.* suitable to: graceful.—*adv.* BECOM'INGLY.
BECORONET, bē-ko'rō-net, *v.t.* to adorn, as with a coronet: to coronet. *Carlyle.*
BECURSE, bē-kers'. *v.t.* to shower curses on. *C. Reade.*
BED, bed, *n.* a couch or place to sleep on: a plot in a garden: a place in which anything rests: the channel of a river: (*geol.*) a layer or stratum.—*v.t.* to place in bed: to sow or plant: to lay in layers:—*pr.p.* bedd'ing; *pa.p.* bedd'ed.—*ns.* BED'CHAMB'ER, BEDD'ING. [A.S. *bed*; Ice. *bedr*, Ger. *bett*.]
BEDAUB, be-dawb', *v.t.* to daub over or smear with any thick and dirty matter.
BEDCHAIR, bed'chār, *n.* a chair with a movable back to support a sick person as in bed.
BEDECK, be-dek', *v.t.* to deck or ornament.
BEDEVIL, be-dev'il, *v.t.* to throw into disorder and confusion, as if by the *devil*.

BEDEW, be-dū′, *v.t.* to moisten gently, as with dew.

BEDFELLOW, bed′fel′ō, *n.* a sharer of the same bed.

BEDIADEM, bē-dī′a-dem, *v.t.* to crown or adorn with a diadem. *Carlyle.*

BEDIGHT, be-dīt′, *adj.* adorned.

BEDIM, be-dim′, *v.t.* to make dim or dark.

BEDIZEN, be-diz′n, *v.t.* to dress gaudily.

BEDIZENMENT, bē-diz′n-ment, *n.* the act of bedizening: the state of being bedizened: that which bedizens. "The *bedizenment* of the great spirit's sanctuary with skulls."—*Kingsley.* "Strong Dames of the Market . . . with oak-branches, tricolor *bedizenment*."—*Carlyle.*

BEDLAM, bed′lam, *n.* an asylum for lunatics: a madhouse: a place of uproar.—*adj.* fit for a madhouse. [Corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a monastery in London, afterwards converted into a madhouse.]

BEDLAMITE, bed′lam-īt, *n.* a madman.

BEDOUIN, bed′oo-in, *n.* the name given to those Arabs who live in tents and lead a nomadic life. [Fr.—Ar. *badawiy*, dwellers in the desert.]

BEDRENCH, be-drensh′, *v.t.* to drench or wet thoroughly.

BEDRID, -DEN, bed′rid, -dn, *adj.* confined to bed by age or sickness.

BEDROOM, bed′rōōm, *n.* a room in which there is a bed: a sleeping apartment.

BEDSTEAD, bed′sted, *n.* a frame for supporting a bed.

BEDTICK, bed′tik, *n.* the tick or cover in which feathers, etc., are put for bedding.

BEE, bē, *n.* a four-winged insect that makes honey.—*n.* BEE-LINE, the most direct road from one point to another, like the honey-laden bee's way home to the hive. [A.S. *beo*; Ger. *biene.*]

BEE, bē, *n.* an assemblage of people, generally neighbors, to unite their labors for the benefit of one individual or family. At such meetings dancing and much merriment are usually introduced at the breaking up. (Amer.)

BEECH, bēch, *n.* a common forest tree with smooth, silvery-looking bark, and producing nuts, once eaten by man, now only by pigs.—*adj.* BEECH′EN. [A.S. *bece, boc*; Ger. *buche*, Lat. *fagus*, Gr. *phēgos*—from root of *phagō*, to eat.]

BEE-EATER, bē′-ēt′er, *n.* a bird allied to the king-fisher, which feeds on bees.

BEEF, bēf, *n.* the flesh of an ox or cow:—*pl.* BEEVES, used in orig. sense, oxen.—*adj.* consisting of beef. [Fr. *bœuf*, It. *bove*—L. *bos, bovis*; cf. Gr. *bous*, Gael. *bo*, Sans. *go*, A.S. *cu.*]

BEEF-EATER, bēf′-ēt′er, *n.* a popular name for a yeoman of the sovereign's guard, also of the warders of the Tower of London. [The obvious ety. is the right one, there being no such form as *buffetier*, as often stated. Cf. A.S. *hláf-aeta*, lit. "loaf-eater," a menial servant.]

BEEFSTEAK, bēf′stāk, *n.* a steak or slice of beef for broiling.

BEE′-WITTED, bē′-wit′ed, *adj.* dull or heavy in wits: stupid.

BEEHIVE, bē′hīv, *n.* a case for bees to live in.

BEE-LINE, bē′-līn, *n.* a direct or straight line—as the bee flies home to the hive. (Amer.)

BEELZEBUB, bel′-zē-bub, *n.* the prince of evil spirits. [Heb. *ba'al z'bub*, fly-lord.]

BEEN, bin, *pa.p.* of BE.

BEE-NETTLE, bē′-net-l, *n.* a species of hemp-nettle; *Galeopsis versicolor.*

BEER, bēr, *n.* a liquor made by fermentation from malted barley and hops. [A.S. *beor*; Fr. *bière*, Ger. *bier*; prob. from root of FERMENT.]

BEERY, bēr′i, *adj.* of or affected by beer.

BEESTINGS, bēst′ingz. See BIESTINGS.

BEESWAX, bēz′waks, *n.* the wax collected by bees, and used by them in constructing their cells.

BEET, bēt, *n.* a plant with a carrot-shaped root, eaten as food, from which sugar is extracted. [A.S. *bete*, Ger. *beete*, Fr. *bette*—L. *beta.*]

BEET, bēt, *v.t.* to mend, as a fire, by adding fuel: to bete: hence, to rouse: to encourage. [Old English and Scotch. See BETE.]

It heats me, it *beets* me,
And sets me a' on flame.—*Burns.*

BEETLE, bē′tl, *n.* an insect with hard cases for its wings. [A.S. *bitel*—*bitan*, to bite.]

BEETLE, bē′tl, *n.* a heavy wooden mallet used to *beat* with.—*v.i.* to jut or hang out like the head of a *beetle* or mallet. [A.S. *bilt, bytel*, a mallet—*beatan*, to beat.]

BEETLE-BROWED, bē′tl-browd, *adj.* with overhanging or prominent brow.

BEETROOT, bēt′rōōt, *n.* the root of the beet plant.

BEEVES, bēvz, *n.pl.* cattle, oxen. [See BEEF.]

BEFALL, be-fawl′, *v.t.* to fall upon or happen to: to betide.—*v.i.* to happen or come to pass:—*pr.p.* befall′ing: *pa.t.* befell′; *pa.p.* befall′en. [A.S. *befeallan.* See FALL.]

BEFETTER, bē-fet′er, *v.t.* to confine with fetters: hence, to deprive of freedom. "Tongue-tied, *befettered*, heavy-laden nations."—*Carlyle.*

BEFIT, be-fit′, *v.t.* to fit, or be suitable to:—*pr.p.* befitt′ing; *pa.p.* befitt′ed. [Pfx. *be-* and *fit.*]

BEFOOL, be-fōōl′, *v.t.* to make a fool of, or deceive.

BEFORE, be-fōr′, *prep.* at the *fore part*, or in front of: in presence or sight of: previous to: in preference to: superior to.—*adv.* in front: sooner than: hitherto. [A.S. *be-foran.* See FORE.]

BEFOREHAND, be-fōr′hand, *adv.* before the time: by way of preparation.

BEFOUL, bē-foul′, *v.t.* to dirty: to soil: to

tarnish. "Lawyers can live without *befouling* each other's names."—*Trollope.*

BEFRIEND, be-frend', *v.t.* to act as a friend to: to favor.

BEFRILL, bē-fril', *v.t.* to furnish or deck with a frill or frills. "The vicar's white-haired mother, *befrilled* . . . with dainty cleanliness."—*George Eliot.*

BEFRIZZ, bē-friz', *v.t.* to curl the hair of: to frizz. "*Befrizzed* and bepowdered courtiers."—*Contemp. Rev.*

BEFUDDLE, bē-fud'l, *v.t.* to stupefy or muddle with liquor: to make stupidly drunk.

BEG, beg, *v.i.* to ask alms or charity: to live by asking alms.—*v.t.* to ask earnestly: to beseech: to take for granted:—*pr.p.* begg'ing: *pa.p.* begged'. [A.S. *bedecian*, contr. *bed'cian*, *beggen*, a frequentative, to ask often, from *biddan*, to ask. See BEAD, BID.]

BEGET, be-get', *v.t.* to be the father of: to produce or cause: to generate: to produce as an effect, to cause:—*pr.p.* begett'ing: *pa.t.* begat', begot'; *pa.p.* begot', begott'en. [A.S. *begitan*, to *acquire*. See GET.]

BEGETTER, be-get'er, *n.* one who begets: a father.

BEGGAR, beg'ar, *n.* one who begs: one who lives by begging.—*v.t.* to reduce to beggary: to exhaust.

BEGGARLY, beg'ar-li, *adj.* poor: mean: contemptible.—*adv.* meanly.—*n.* BEGG'ARLINESS.

BEGGARY, beg'ar-i, *n.* extreme poverty.

BEGIFT, bē-gift', *v.t.* to confer gifts on: to load with presents.—*Carlyle.*

BEGIN, be-gin', *v.i.* to take rise: to enter on something new: to commence.—*v.t.* to enter on: to commence:—*pr.p.* beginn'ing; *pa.t.* began'; *pa.p.* begun'. [A.S. *beginnan* (also *onginnan*), from *be*, and *ginnan*, to begin.]

BEGINNER, be-gin'er, *n.* one who begins: one who is beginning to learn or practice anything.

BEGINNING, be-gin'ing, *n.* origin or commencement: rudiments.

BEGIRD, be-gerd', *v.t.* to gird or bind with a girdle: to surround or encompass:—*pa.t.* begirt', begird'ed; *pa.p.* begirt'.

BEGIRDLE, bē-ger'dl, *v.t.* to surround or encircle, as with a girdle. "Like a ring of iron they . . . *begirdle* her from shore to shore."—*Carlyle.*

BEGIRT, be-gert' *v.t.* Same as BEGIRD: also *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of BEGIRD.

BEGLARE, bē-glār' *v.t.* to glare at or on. (A humorous coinage.) "So that a bystander without beholding Mrs. Wilfer at all must have known at whom she was glaring by seeing her refracted from the countenance of the *beglared* one."—*Dickens.*

BEGONE, be-gon', *int.* (*lit.*) be gone. In WOEBEGONE, we have the *pa.p* of A.S. *began*, to go round, to beset—beset with woe.

BEGOT, be-got', BEGOTTEN, be-got'n, *pa.p.* of BEGET.

BEGRIME, be-grīm', *v.t.* to grime or soil deeply.

BEGROAN, bē-grōn', *v.t.* to receive with groans: to assail with groans, as a mark of disapprobation. "Patriot Brissot, beshouted this day by the patriot galleries, shall find himself *begroaned* by them, on account of his limited patriotism."—*Carlyle.*

BEGUILE, be-gīl', *v.t.* to cheat or deceive: to cause to pass unnoticed what may be attended with tedium or pain.—*adv.* BEGUIL'INGLY.—*ns.* BEGUILE'MENT, BEGUIL'ER. [See GUILE.]

BEGUM, bē'gum, *n.* a Hindu princess or lady of rank.

BEGUN, be-gun', *pa.p.* of BEGIN.

BEHALF, be-häf', *n.* favor or benefit: sake, account: part. [A.S. *healf*, half, part; *on healfe*, on the side of.]

BEHAVE, be-hāv', *v.t.* (with *self*) to bear or carry, to conduct.—*v.i.* to conduct one's self: to act. This word, when used intransitively and reflexively, has sometimes, in colloquial language, a good sense, having the force of to behave well, to conduct one's self well, the modifying adverb being implied; as, the boy will get his holidays if he *behaves; behave* yourselves and you will be duly rewarded. [A.S. *behabban*, to restrain, from *habban*, to have, to use.]

BEHAVIOR, be-hāv'yur, *n.* conduct: manners or deportment.

BEHEAD, be-hed', *v.t.* to cut off the head.

BEHEADING, be-hed'ing, *n.* the act of cutting off the head. [HOLD.

BEHELD, be-held', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of BE-

BEHEMOTH, bē'he-moth, *n.* an animal described in the book of Job, prob. the hippopotamus. In Milton, the elephant. [Heb. "beasts," hence "great beast."]

BEHEST, be-hest', *n.* command: charge. [A.S. *behæs*, vow, from *be*, and *hæs*, command—*hatan;* Goth. *haitan*, to call, to name.]

BEHIND, be-hīnd', *prep.* at the back of: after or coming after: inferior to.—*adv.* at the back, in the rear: backward: past. [A.S. *behindan;* Ger. *hinten*. See HIND.]

BEHINDHAND, be-hīnd'hand, *adj.* or *adv.* being behind: tardy, or in arrears.

BEHITHER, bē-hi*th'*er, *prep.* on this side of. "Two miles *behither* Clifden."—*Evelyn.*

BEHOLD, be-hōld', *v.t.* to look upon: to contemplate.—*v.i.* to look: to fix the attention: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* beheld'.—*imp.* or *int.* see! lo! observe! [A.S. *behealden*, to hold, observe—pfx. *be*, and *healdan*, to hold.]

BEHOLDEN, be-hōld'n, *adj.* bound in gratitude: obliged. [Old *pa.p.* of BEHOLD, in its original sense.]

BEHOLDER, be-hōld'er, *n.* one who beholds: an onlooker.

BEHOOF, be-hōōf', *n.* benefit: convenience. [See BEHOOVE.]

BEHOOVE, be-hōōv', *v.t.* to be *fit, right,*

or *necessary* for—now only used impersonally with *it*. [A.S. *behofian*, to be fit, to stand in need of; connected with HAVE, Ger. *haben*, L. *habeo*, to have, *habilis*, fit, suitable.]

BEIGE, bāzh, *n.* a light woollen fabric, made of wool of the natural color, that is, neither dyed nor bleached. [Fr.]

BEING, bē'ing, *n.* existence: any person or thing existing. [From the *pr.p.* of BE.]

BEJUCO, bā-hö'kō, *n.* a slender, reed-like, twining plant of Central America. [American Spanish.]

The serpent-like *bejuco* winds his spiral fold on fold
Round the tall and stately ceiba till it withers in his hold. —*Whittier*

BELABOR, be-lā'bur, *v.t.* to beat soundly.

BELATED, be-lāt'ed, *adj.* made too late: benighted.

BELAY, be-lā', *v.t.* to fasten a rope by winding it round a pin. [Dut. *be-leggen*, cog. with LAY, *v.*]

BELCH, belsh, *v.t.* to throw out wind from the stomach: to eject violently.—*n.* eructation. [A.S. *bealcan*, an imitation of the sound.]

BELDAM, BELDAME, bel'dam, *n.* an old woman, esp. an ugly one. [Fr. *bel*, fair (see BELLE), and DAME, orig. fair dame, used ironically.]

BELEAGUER, be-lēg'er, *v.t.* to lay siege to. [Dut. *belegeren*, to besiege; conn. with BELAY.]

BELFRY, bel'fri, *n.* the part of a steeple or tower in which bells are hung. [Orig. and properly, a watch-tower, from O. Fr. *berfroi*, O. Ger. *bercfrit*.—O. Ger. *frid*, a tower, *bergan*, to protect.]

BELIE, be-lī', *v.t.* to give the lie to: to speak falsely of: to counterfeit:—*pr.p.* bely'ing; *pa.p.* belīed'. [A.S. *be*, and LIE.]

BELIEF, be-lēf', *n.* persuasion of the truth of anything: faith: the opinion or doctrine believed.

BELIEVABLE, be-lēv'a-bl, *adj.* that may be believed.

BELIEVE, be-lēv', *v.t.* to regard as true: to trust in.—*v.i.* to be firmly persuaded of anything: to exercise faith: to think or suppose.—*adv.* BELIEV'INGLY. [With prefix *be-* for *ge-*, from A. S. *gelyfan*. For root of *lyfan*, see LEAVE, *n.*]

BELIEVER, be-lēv'er, *n.* one who believes: a professor of Christianity.

BELIKE, be-līk', *adv.* probably: perhaps. [A.S. pfx. *be*, and LIKE.]

BELL, bel, *n.* a hollow vessel of metal with a tongue or clapper inside, which rings when moved: anything bell-shaped. —BEAR THE BELL, to be first or superior, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock, or to the leading horse of a team wearing bells on his collar. [A.S. *bella*, a bell—*bellan*, to sound loudly.]

BELLADONNA, bel-a-don'a, *n.* the plant Deadly Nightshade, used in small doses as a medicine. [It. *bella-donna*, fair lady, from its use as a cosmetic.]

BELLE, bel, *n.*, *a fine* or handsome *young lady:* a beauty. [Fr. fem. of BEAU.]

BELLEEK-WARE, bel-leek'-war, *n.* a decorative pottery of high polish made at *Belleek*, Ireland.

BELLES-LETTRES, bel-let'r, *n.* the department of literature, such as poetry and romance, of which the chief aim is to please by its beauty. [Fr. *belle*, fine, *lettres*, learning—*lettre*, L. *litera*, a letter.]

BELLETRISTIC, bel-let-ris'tik, *adj.* pertaining or relating to belles-lettres.

BELL-HANGER, bel'hang'er, *n.* one who hangs or puts up bells.

BELLICOSE, bel'ik-ōs, *adj.* contentious. [L. *bellicosus—bellum*, war.]

BELLIED, bel'id, *adj.* swelled out, or prominent, like the belly—used generally in composition.

BELLIGERENT, bel-i'jer-ent, *adj.*, *carrying on war.*—*n.* a nation engaged in war. [L. *belligero*, to carry on war—*bellum*, war, *gero*, to carry. *See* DUEL, JEST.

BELLMAN, bel'man, *n.* a town-crier, who rings a bell when giving notice of anything.

BELL-MARE, bel'-mār, *n.* a mare chosen to lead a drove of mules in the Southwest. (Amer.)

BELLOW, bel'ō, *v.i.* to low: to make a loud resounding noise.—*n.* a roaring. [From root of BELL.]

BELLOWS, bel'ōz or bel'us *n.* an instrument to blow with. [A.S. *bælig*, a bag; Gael. *balg;* conn. with BELLY, BAG.]

BELL-PUNCH, bel'-punsh, *n.* a small punch utted to the jaws of a pincers-shaped instrument, combined with a little bell which sounds when the punch makes a perforation. Such punches are generally used to cancel tickets, as in tramway cars, etc., as a check on the conductors, the ringing of the bell indicating to the passenger that his ticket has been properly punched, and that the blank cut has passed into a receptacle in the instrument from which the blanks are taken and counted by an official of the company. Other forms of bell-punches are in use, as a combined tell-tale and bell, the ringing of which indicates to an official at some distance that the instrument has been duly pressed.

BELL-SHAPED, bel'shāpt, *adj.* shaped like a bell.

BELL-WETHER, bel'-weth'er, *n.* a wether or sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

BELLY, bel'i, *n.* the part of the body between the breast and the thighs.—*v.t.* to swell out: to fill.—*v.i.* to swell:—*pr.p.* bell'ying; *pa.p.* bell'ied. [From root of BAG.]

BELLY-SHAPED, bel'i-shāpt, *n.* a band that goes round the belly of a horse to secure the saddle.

BELLYFUL, bel'i-fool, *n.* as much as fills the belly, a sufficiency.

BELONG, be-long′, *v.i.* to be one's property: to be a part: to pertain: to have residence. [A.S. *langian*, to long after; cf. Dut. *belangen*.]

BELONGING, be-long′ing, *n.* that which belongs to one—used generally in the plural.

BELOVED, be-luvd′, *adj.* much loved: very dear.

BELOW, be-lō′, *prep.* beneath in place or rank: not worthy of.—*adv.* in a lower place: (*fig.*) on earth or in hell, as opposed to heaven. [*Be*, and Low.]

BELT, belt, *n.* a *girdle* or band: (*geog.*) a strait.—*v.t.* to surround with a belt: to encircle.—*adj.* BELT′ED. [A.S. *belt*; Ice. *belti*, Gael. *balt*, L. *balteus*, a belt.]

BELVEDERE, bel′ve-dēr, *n.* (*in Italy*) a pavilion or look-out on the top of a building. [It.—*bello*, beautiful, *vedere*, to see—L. *bellus* and *videre*.]

BEMEET, bē-mēt′, *v.t.* to meet.

Our very loving sister, well *bemet*.—*Shak.*

BEMITRE, bē-mī′ter, *v.t.* to adorn with a mitre. *Carlyle.*

BEMOAN, be-mōn′, *v.t.* to moan at: to lament.

BEMOUTH, bē-mouth′, *v.t.* to utter with an affected, big, swelling voice: to mouth. "In Miltonic blank *bemouthed*."—*Southey.*

BEMURMUR, bē-mur′mur, *v.t.* 1, to murmur round. "*Bemurmured* now by the hoarse-flowing Danube."—*Carlyle.* 2, to greet with murmurs, as of discontent or the like. "So fare the eloquent of France, *bemurmured*, beshouted."—*Carlyle.*

BEMUZZLE, bē-muz′l, *v.t.* to put a muzzle on: to muzzle. *Carlyle.*

BENCH, bensh, *n.* a long *seat* or form: a mechanic's work-table: a judge's seat: the body or assembly of judges.—*v.t.* to place on or furnish with benches. [A.S. *benc*; cog. with Ger. *bank*, and conn. with E. BANK, a ridge of earth.]

BENCHER, bensh′er, *n.* a senior member of an inn of court.

BEND, bend, *v.t.* to curve or bow: make crooked: to turn or incline: to subdue.—*v.i.* to be crooked or curved: to lean: to bow in submission:—*pa.p.* bend′ed or bent.—*n.* a curve or crook. [A.S. *bendan*, to bend, from BAND, a string; a bow was "bent" by tightening the *band* or string.]

BENE, bēn, *n.* a prayer: a request: an entreaty. *Wordsworth.* (Provincial English.) [A.S. *bēn*, a prayer.]

BENEATH, be-nēth′, *prep.* under, or lower in place: unbecoming.—*adv.* in a lower place: below. [A.S. pfx. *be*, and *neoðhàn*, beneath. See NETHER.]

BENEDICK, ben′e-dik, BENEDICT, ben′e-dikt, *n.* a newly-married man: also, a bachelor. [From Benedick, a character in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, who begins as a confirmed bachelor and ends by marrying Beatrice.]

BENEDICTINE, ben-e-dikt′in, *n.* one of an order of monks named after St. Benedict, called also Black Friars from the color of their dress.

BENEDICTION, ben-e-dik′shun, *n.* a blessing: the solemn act of imploring the blessing of God. [L. *benedictio—bene*, well, *dico*, *dictum*, to say.]

BENEDICTORY, ben-e-dikt′or-i, *adj.* declaring a benediction: expressing wishes for good.

BENEFACTION, ben-e-fak′shun, *n.* the act of *doing good*: a good deed done or benefit conferred. [L. *benefactio*. See BENEFICE.]

BENEFACTOR, ben-e-fak′tor, *n.* one who confers a benefit.—*fem.* BENEFAC′TRESS.

BENEFICE, ben′e-fis, *n.* an ecclesiastical living. [Fr.—L. *beneficium*, a kindness—*benefacere*, to benefit—*bene*, well, *facio*, to do. In Low L. *beneficium* meant a gift of an estate.]

BENEFICED, ben′e-fist, *adj.* having a benefice.

BENEFICENCE, be-nef′i-sens, *n.* active goodness: kindness: charity.

BENEFICENT, be-nef′i-sent, *adj.*, *doing good*: kind: charitable.—*adv.* BENEF′ICENTLY.

BENEFICIAL, ben-e-fish′al, *adj.*, *doing good*: useful: advantageous.—*adv.* BENEFIC′IALLY.

BENEFICIARY, ben-e-fish′i-ar-i, *n.* one who holds a benefice or receives a benefit.—*adj.* holding in gift.

BENEFIT, ben′e-fit, *n.* a favor: advantage: a performance at a theatre, the proceeds of which go to one of the company.—*v.t.* to do good to.—*v.i.* to gain advantage:—*pr.p.* ben′efiting; *pa.p.* ben′efited. [Fr. *bienfait*—L. *benefactum*.]

BENEVOLENCE, be-nev′ol-ens, *n.*, *good-will*: disposition to do good: an act of kindness: (*E. Hist.*) a species of tax arbitrarily levied by the sovereign, and represented by him as a gratuity. [L. *benevolentia—bene*, well, *volo*, to wish.]

BENEVOLENT, be-nev′ol-ent, *adj.*, *well-wishing*: disposed to do good.—*adv.* BENEV′OLENTLY.

BENGAL-LIGHT, ben-gawl′-līt, *n.* a species of firework producing a very vivid blue light, much used for signals by ships.

BENIGHTED, be-nīt′ed, *adj.* overtaken by night: involved in darkness: ignorant.

BENIGN, ben-īn′, *adj.* favorable: gracious: kindly. [O. Fr. *benigne*—L. *benignus*=*benigenus*, well-born, of gentle nature—*benus*, *bonus*, good, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to produce.]

BENIGNANT, ben-ig′nant, *adj.* kind: gracious.—*adv.* BENIG′NANTLY. [L. *benignus*.]

BENIGNITY, ben-ig′nit-i, *n.* goodness of disposition: kindness: graciousness.

BENIGNLY, ben-īn′li, *adv.* kindly: graciously.

BENISON, ben′i-zn, *n.*, *benediction*, blessing. [O. Fr. *beneiçon*—L. *benedictio*. See BENEDICTION.]

BENJAMIN, ben'ja-min, *n.* a kind of top-coat or overcoat worn by men.

BENT, bent, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of BEND.

BENT, **bent**, *n.* leaning or bias: fixed tendency or set of the mind. [From BEND.]

BENT, bent, *n.* a coarse grass. [A.S. *beonet.*]

BENTHAMISM, ben'tham-izm, *n.* that doctrine of ethics or of social and political economy taught by Jeremy *Bentham*, the sum of which may be thus stated:—The greatest happiness of the greatest number is the end of all true moral action. Nature having placed mankind under the government of two sovereign masters, Pleasure and Pain, it is for them alone to point out what we ought to do. This doctrine is the foundation of Utilitarianism (which see).

BENTHAMITE, ben'tham-īt, *n.* one who holds or favors the doctrine of Benthamism.

BENUMB, be-num', *v.t.* to make *numb* or torpid.

BENZINE, ben'zin, *n.* a substance prepared from coal-tar naphtha, used in removing grease stains from cloth. [From BENZOIN.]

BENZOIN, ben-zō'in, *n.* a fragrant, medicinal resin, obtained from the Styrax benzoin, a tree of Sumatra. [Of Arab. orig.]

BEPOMMEL, be-pum'mel, *v.t.* to pommel or beat soundly: to give a good drubbing to. "*Bepommelled* and stoned by irreproachable ladies of the straitest sect of the Pharisees."—*Thackeray.*

BEQUEATH, be-kwēth', *v.t.* to give or leave by will: to hand down, as to posterity. [A.S. *be*, and *cwethan*, to say, to tell. See QUOTH.]

BEQUEST, be-kwest', *n.* something bequeathed or left by will: a legacy.

BERASCAL, bē-ras'kal, *v.t.* to call or address by the opprobrious term *rascal*

BERCEUSE, bâr-sez', *n.* (*mus.*) a soft, soothing vocal or instrumental composition; as, a cradle song. [Fr.]

BEREAVE, be-rēv', *v.t.*, *to rob* or make destitute:—*pa.p.* berēaved' or bereft [Pfx. *be*, and REAVE. A.S. *reafian.*]

BEREAVEMENT, be-rēv'ment, *n.* heavy loss, esp. of friends by death.

BEREFT, be-reft', *pa.p.* of BEREAVE.

BERGAMOT, ber'ga-mot, *n.* a fragrant oil obtained from the Bergamot pear. [From *Bergamo*, a town of Lombardy in Italy.]

BERIBAND, be-rib'and, **BERIBBON**, be-rib'on, *v.t.* to adorn or deck with a ribbon or ribbons. "Nut-brown maids bedizened and *beribanded.*" — *Carlyle.* "Rouged and *beribboned.*"—*Miss Burney.*

BERKELEYITE, berk'-li-īt, *n.* a disciple of the idealistic philosopher George *Berkeley* (1684-1753), an Irish bishop, who held that the mind can not know external things, being conscious only of subjective impressions.

BERRIED, ber'id, *adj.* having berries.

BERRY, ber'i, *n.* any small juicy fruit. [A.S. *berige*; Ger. *beere*; Dut. *bezie*; Goth. *basi*; Sans. *bhas*, to eat.]

BERTH, berth, *n.* a ship's station at anchor: a room or sleeping-place in a ship: a situation or place of employment. [A form of BIRTH.]

BERTHAGE, berth'āj, *n.* a charge made on vessels occupying a berth in a dock or harbor.

BERTILLON-SYSTEM, bâr'-tē'-yôn', *n.* a system of identification of persons, esp. criminals, originated by the Fr. anthropologist, Alphonse Bertillon; a physical description based upon measurements, notes of color, deformities, birth-marks, scars, impressions of thumb lines, etc.: in use in prisons.

BERYL, ber'il, *n.* a precious stone of a greenish color. [L. and Gr. *beryllus.*]

BESCOUR, bē-skour', *v.t.* to scour over: to overrun. "France too is *bescoured* by a devil's pack, the baying of which . . still sounds in the mind's ear."—*Carlyle.*

BESEECH, be-sēch', *v.t.* to seek or ask from urgently: to implore or entreat:—*pr.p.* beseech'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* besought (be-sawt').—*adv.* BESEECH'INGLY [A.S. *be*, and *secan*, to seek.]

BESEECHINGNESS, be-sēch'ing-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being beseeching or earnestly solicitous: entreaty. *George Eliot.*

BESEEM, be-sēm', *v.t.* to be seemly or fit for. [Pfx. *be*, and SEEM.]

BESET, be-set', *v.t.* to surround or inclose: to waylay: to perplex:—*pr.p.* besett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* beset'. [A.S. *besettan*, to surround.]

BESETTING, be-set'ing, *adj.* confirmed: habitual,

BESHOUT, be-shout', *v.t.* to greet or receive with shouts. *Carlyle.*

BESIDE, be-sīd', *prep.*, *by the side* of: over and above: distinct from.—BESIDE ONE'S SELF, out of one's wits or reason. [A.S. *be*, by, and SIDE.]

BESIDE, be-sīd', **BESIDES**, be-sīdz', *adv.* moreover: in addition to.

BESIEGE, be-sēj', *v.t.* to lay siege to: to beset with armed forces: to throng round.—*n.* BESIEGER, be-sēj'er.

BESING, be-sing', *v.t.* to praise or celebrate in song. "The Charter which has been so much *besung.*"—*Dickens.*

BESMEAR, be-smēr', *v.t.* to smear over or daub.

BESOM, bē'zum, *n.* an implement for sweeping. [A.S. *besem*, *besma.*]

BESOT, be-sot', *v.t.* to make sottish, dull, or stupid:—*pr.p.* besott'ing; *pa.p.* besott'ed.

BESOUGHT, be-sawt', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of BESEECH.

BESPAKE, be-spāk', *pa.p.* of BESPEAK.

BESPATTER, be-spat'er, *v.t.* to spatter or sprinkle with dirt or anything moist: to defame.

BESPEAK, be-spēk', *v.t.*, *to speak for* or engage beforehand: to betoken. [*Be*, and SPEAK.]

BESPEAK, be-spēk', *v.t.* to speak, or speak to. [Prefix *be*, and SPEAK.]

BESPEECH, be-spēch', *v.t.* to annoy or torment by much speech-making. *Carlyle.*

BESPOUT, be-spout', *v.t.* to annoy or harass with much loud, empty speaking. *Carlyle.*

BESPY, be-spī', *v.t.* to subject to espionage: to set spies upon. "His own friends of the people . . . *bespied*, beheaded."—*Carlyle.*

BESSEMER-STEEL, bes'-sē-mer stēl, *n.* a process of steel manufacture invented by Sir Henry *Bessemer*, an E. engineer: steel made directly from cast-iron from which the carbon and other impurities have been burned out by means of a blast of air forced through the molten metal. Hence BESSEMERIZE, *v.t.* bes'-sē-mer-īz, to treat by the *Bessemer* process.

BEST, best, *adj.* (serves as superl. of GOOD) good in the highest degree: first: highest: most excellent.—*n.* one's utmost endeavor: the highest perfection.—*adv.* (superl. of WELL) in the highest degree: in the best manner. [A.S. *betst*, *betest*, *best*. See BETTER.]

BESTEAD, be-sted', *p.adj.* situated: treated. [Pfx. *be*, and STEAD.]

BESTEAD, BESTED, be-sted', *v.t.* to *place* or dispose: to assist, to serve. [Prefix *be*, STEAD, place.]

BESTIAL, best'i-al, *adj.* like a beast: vile: sensual. [L. *bestialis*. See BEAST.]

BESTIALIZE, best'i-al-īz, *v.t.* to make like beast.

BESTIALITY, best-i-al'i-ti, *n.* beastliness.

BESTIARIAN, bes-ti-ā'ri-an, *n.* one who takes an interest in the kind treatment of beasts: the term has been applied to those persons who oppose vivisection, and was invented by Darwin. [L. *bestia*, a beast: the word was suggested by *humanitarian*.]

BESTIR, be-ster', *v.t.* to put into lively action.

BESTOW, be-stō', *v.t.* to stow, place, or put by: to give or confer: to apply.

BESTOWAL, be-stō'al, *n.* act of bestowing: disposal.

BESTRAP, be-strap', *v.t.* to confine with a strap or straps. "The young lion's whelp has to grow up all *bestrapped*, bemuzzled."—*Carlyle.*

BESTRIDE, be-strīd', *v.t.* to stride over: to sit or stand across:—*pa.t.* bestrid', bestrōde'; *pa.p.* bestrid', bestridd'en. [See STRIDE.]

BESTUD, be-stud', *v.t.* to adorn with studs.

BET, bet, *n.* a wager: something staked to be lost or won on certain conditions. —*v.t.* and *i.* to lay or stake, as a bet:—*pr.p.* b ett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bet or bett'ed. [Ety. dub.; either A.S. *bad*, a pledge, akin to WED, WAGER, or a contr. of ABET.]

BETAKE, be-tāk', *v.t.* (with *self*) to take one's self to: to apply or have recourse: —*pa.t.* betook'; *pa.p.* betāk'en. [A.S. *be*, and Ice. *taka*, to deliver.]

BETEL, bē'tl, *n.* the betel-nut, or nut of the areca palm, with lime and the leaves of the Betel-Pepper, is chewed by the Malays as a stimulant. [East. word.]

BETHINK, be-thingk', *v.t.* to think on or call to mind: to recollect (generally followed by a reflective pronoun).—*v.i.* to consider:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bethought (be-thawt'). [A.S. *bethencan*, Ger. *bedenken*. See THINK.]

BETIDE, be-tīd', *v.t.*, *to happen to:* to befall. [A.S. pfx. *be*, and *tidan*, to happen. See TIDE.]

BETIMES, be-tīmz', *adv.* in good time: seasonably. [Pfx. *be*, and TIME.]

BETIS, bā'-tēs or bē'tis, *n.* a hardwood tree of the Philippine Islands. [Sp. from a native name.]

BETOKEN, be-tō'kn, *v.t.* to show by a sign: to foreshow. [A.S. *getacnian*. See TOKEN.]

BETOOK, be-took', *pa.t.* of BETAKE.

BETRAY, be-trā', *v.t.* to give up treacherously: to disclose in breach of trust: to discover or show. [Pfx. *be*, and Fr. *trahir*, It. *tradire*—L. *tradere*, to deliver up.]

BETRAYAL, be-trā'al, *n.* act of betraying.

BETRAYER, be-trā'er, *n.* a traitor.

BETROTH, be-troth', *v.t.* to contract or promise in order to marriage: to affiance. [*Be*, and TROTH or TRUTH.]

BETROTHAL, be-troth'al, BETROTHMENT, be-troth'ment, *n.* an agreement or contract with a view to marriage.

BETTER, bet'er, *adj.* (serves as comp. of GOOD) good in a greater degree: preferable: improved.—*adv.* (comp. of WELL) well in a greater degree: more fully or completely: with greater advantage:—*pl.* superiors.—*v.t.* to make better, to improve: to benefit. [A.S. *bet* (adv.), *betera*, better, Goth. *batiza*, Ger. *besser*; root *bat*, good; it is in all the Teutonic lang. See BOOT.]

BETTER, bet'er, *n.* one who bets.

BETWEEN, be-twēn', BETWIXT, be-twikst', *prep.* in the middle of *twain* or *two:* in the middle or intermediate space: from one to another. [A.S. *betweonan*, *betweox*, *betwuxt*—*be*, and *twegen*, *twa*, two, twain.]

BETWEENITY, be-twēn'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being between: intermediate condition: that which occupies an intermediate space, place, or position. "To rejoin heads, tails and *betweenities*." —*Southey.* 'The house is not Gothic, but of that *betweerit*' that intervened when Gothic declined and Palladian was creeping in.'—*H. Walpole.*

BEVEL, bev'el, *n.* a slant or inclination of a surface: an instrument opening like a pair of compasses for measuring angles. —*adj.* having the form of a bevel: slanting.—*v.t.* to form with a bevel or slant:

—*pr.p.* bev'elling; *pa.p.* bev'elled.—BEVEL-GEAR (*mech.*), wheels working on each other in different planes, the cogs of the wheels being bevelled or at oblique angles to the shafts. [Fr. *biveau*, an instrument for measuring angles.]

BEVERAGE, bev'er-āj, *n.*, *drink:* any agreeable liquor for drinking. [O. Fr.; It. *beveraggio—bevere*—L. *bibere*, to drink.]

BEVY, bev'i, *n.* a brood or flock of birds, especially of quails: a company, esp. of ladies. [It. *beva*, a drink, a company for drinking.]

BEWAIL, be-wāl', *v.t.* to lament. [See WAIL.]

BEWARE, be-wār', *v.i.* to be on one's guard: to be suspicious of danger: to take care. [The two words *be ware* run together. See WARY.]

BEWHISKER, be-whis'ker, *v.t.* to furnish with whiskers: to put whiskers on. "She who *bewhiskered* St. Bridget."—*Sterne.* "Striplings *bewhiskered* with burnt cork."—*Irving.*

BEWILDER, be-wil'der, *v.t.* to perplex or lead astray.—*n.* BEWIL'DERMENT. [*Be*, and prov. E. *wildern*, a wilderness.]

BEWING, be-wing', *v.t.* to give or add wings to. "An angel-throng *bewinged.*"

BEWITCH, be-wich', *v.t.* to affect by witchcraft: to fascinate or charm. [See WITCH.]

BEWITCHERY, be-wich'er-i, BEWITCHMENT, be-wich'ment, *n.* fascination.

BEWITCHING, be-wich'ing, *adj.* charming: fascinating.—*adv.* BEWITCH'INGLY.

BEWRAY, be-rā', *v.t.* (*B.*), *to accuse:* to point out: to betray. [A.S. pfx. *be*, and *wregan*, to accuse.]

BEY, bā, *n.* a Turkish *governor* of a town or province. [Turk. *beg*, pronounced *bā*, a governor.]

BEYOND, be-yond', *prep.* on the farther side of: farther onward than: out of reach of. [A.S. *be-geond*—pfx. *be*, and *geond*, across, beyond. See YON, YONDER.]

BEZEL, bez'l, *n.* the part of a ring in which the stone is set. [O. Fr. *bisel*, Fr. *biseau*; of uncertain origin.]

BEZIQUE, bē-zēk', *n.* a game at cards, esp. a combination of the jack of diamonds and queen of spades. [Fr.]

BHANG, bang, *n.* Same as BANG, BANGUE.

BI–, an old form of the Anglo-Saxon prefix now usually written *be;* as, *bifore, bi forn*=before; *bigan*=began; *biheste*=behest; *biside, bisyde*=beside; *bitweenе*=between; etc. *Chaucer.*

BIAS, bī'as, *n.* a weight on one side of a bowl (in the game of bowling), making it *slope* or turn to one side: a slant or leaning to one side: an inclination of the mind, prejudice.—*v.t.* to cause to turn to one side: to prejudice or prepossess; *pp.* bi'ased or bi'assed. [Fr. *biais;* prob. L. *bifax*, two-faced—*bis*, twice, *facies*, the face.]

BIB, bib, *n.* a cloth put under an infant's chin. [M.E. *bibben*, to imbibe, to tipple, because the cloth imbibes moisture—L. *bibere*, to drink.]

BIB, bib, *n.* a fish of the same genus as the cod and haddock, also called the Pout.

BIBBER, bib'er, *n.* a tippler: chiefly used in composition, as (*B.*) wine-bibber. [L. *bibo* to drink.]

BIBELOT, bē-b'lō', *n.* a small ornamental article, of no practical use. [Fr.]

BIBLE, bī'bl, *n.* the sacred writings of the Christian Church, consisting of the Old and New Testaments. [Fr.—L. and Gr. *biblia*, pl. of Gr. *biblion*, a little book, *biblos*, a book, from *byblos*, the papyrus, of which paper was made.]

BIBLICAL, bib'lik-al, *adj.* of or relating to the Bible: scriptural.—*adv.* BIB'LICALLY.

BIBLICALITY, bib-li-kal'i-ti, *n.* something relating to, connected with, or contained in the Bible. *Carlyle.*

BIBLICIST, bib'lis-ist, *n.* one versed in biblical learning.

BIBLIOCLAST, bib'-li-ō-klast, *n.* a mutilator of books. [Gr.]

BIBLIOGRAPHER, bib-li-og'raf-er, *n.* one versed in bibliography or the history of books.—*adj.* BIBLIOGRAPH'IC.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, bib-li-og'raf-i, *n.*, *the description* or knowledge of *books*, in regard to their authors, subjects, editions, and history. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, *graphō*, to write, describe.]

BIBLIOLATRY, bib-li-ol'at-ri, *n.* superstitious reverence for the Bible. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, *latreia*, worship.]

BIBLIOLOGY, bib-li-ol'oj-i, *n.* an account of books: biblical literature, or theology.

BIBLIOMANIA, bib-li-o-mān'i-a, *n.* a mania for possessing rare and curious books. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and MANIA.]

BIBLIOMANIAC, bib-li-o-mān'i-ak, *n.* one who has a mania for possessing rare and curious books.

BIBLIOPOLE, bib'li-o-pōl, BIBLIOPOLIST, bib-li-op'ol-ist, *n.* a bookseller. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, *pōleō*, to sell.]

BIBULOUS, bib'ū-lus, *adj.*, *drinking* or sucking in: spongy. [L. *bibulus—bibo*, to drink.]

BICARBONATE, bī-kār'bon-āt, *n.* a carbonate or salt having two equivalents of carbonic acid to one equivalent of base. [L. *bi-* (for *dvi-*, from *duo*, two), twice, and CARBONATE.]

BICAVITARY, bī-kav'i-ta-ri, *adj.* consisting of or possessing two cavities. [L. prefix *bi-*, two, twice, and E. *cavity.*]

BICE, bīs, *n.* a pale blue or green paint. [Fr. *bis, bise;* orig. unknown.]

BICENTENARY, bī-sen'te-na-ri, *n.* 1, that which consists of or comprehends two hundred: the space of two hundred years: 2, the commemoration of any event that happened two hundred years before, as the birth of a great man. [L. prefix *bi-*, two, twice, and E. *centenary.*]

BICENTENARY, bī-sen'te-na-ri, *adj.* relating to or consisting of two hundred: relating to two hundred years: as, a *bicentenary* celebration.

BICENTENNIAL, bī-sen-ten'ni-al, *adj.* 1, consisting of or lasting two hundred years: as, a *bicentennial* period: 2, occurring every two hundred years.

BICEPS, bī-seps, *n.* the muscle in front of the arm between the shoulder and elbow. [L. *biceps*, two-headed—*bis*, twice, and *caput*, head.]

BICIPITAL, bī-sip'it-al, *adj.* (*anat.*), *having two heads* or origins. [See BICEPS.]

BICKER, bik'er, *v.i.* to contend in a petty way: to quiver: to move quickly and tremulously, as running water. [Acc. to Skeat, *bicker=pick-er*, or *peck-er*, to *peck* repeatedly with the *beak*.]

BICONVEX, bī-kon'veks, *adj.* convex on both sides: double convex, as a lens. See LENS. [Prefix *bi-*, two, twice, and *convex*.]

BICORNE, bi-korn', *n.* one of two monstrous beasts (the other being Chichevache—which see) mentioned in an old satirical poem alluded to by Chaucer in the "Clerk's Tale." Bicorne is represented as feeding on patient husbands, while Chichevache feeds on patient wives, and the point of the satire consists in representing the former as being fat and pampered with a superfluity of food, while the latter is very lean, owing to the scarcity of her diet.

BICYCLE, bi'sik-l, *n.* a velocipede with two wheels, arranged one before the other.

BICYCLING, bī'sik-ling, *n.* the art or practice of managing or travelling on a bicycle.

BID, bid, *v.t.*, *to offer:* to propose: to proclaim: to invite: to command:—*pr.p.* bidd'ing; *pa.t.* bid or bade; *pa.p.* bid, bidd'en.—*n.* an offer of a price. [A.S. *beodan*, Goth. *bjudan*, Ger. *bieten*, to offer.]

BID, bid, *v.t.*, *to ask for:* to pray (nearly obs.). [A.S. *biddan*, Goth. *bidjan;* the connection with BID, to command, is dub. See BEAD.]

BIDACTYL, bī-dak'-tīl, *adj.* Having only two toes or fingers, or two movable parts connected with one base. [Pfx. *bi* and dactyl—Gr. *daktulos*, a finger.]

BIDDABLE, bid'a-bl, *adj.* obedient to a bidding or command: willing to do what is bidden: complying. "She is exceedingly attentive and useful; . . . indeed I never saw a more *biddable* woman."—*Dickens.*

BIDDER, bid'er, *n.* one who bids or offers a price. [command.

BIDDING, bid'ing, *n.* offer: invitation;

BIDE, bīd, *v.t.* and *v.i.* Same as ABIDE, to wait for. [A.S. *bidan*, Goth. *beidan*.]

BIDING bīd'ing, *n.*, *abiding:* stay.

BIENNIAL, bī-en'yal, *adj.* lasting *two years:* happening once in two years.—*n.* a plant that lasts two years.—*adv.* BIENN'IALLY. [L. *biennalis—bis*, twice, and *annus*, a year.]

BIER, bēr, *n.* a carriage or frame of wood for *bearing* the dead to the grave. [A.S. *bær;* Ger. *bahre*, L. *fer-etrum*. From root of BEAR, *v.*]

BIESTINGS, bēst'ingz, *n.* the first milk from a cow after calving. [A.S. *bysting;* Ger. *biest-milch*.]

BIFACIAL, bī-fā'shyal, *adj.* having *two* like *faces* or opposite surfaces. [L. *bis*, twice, and FACIAL.]

BIFURCATED, bī-furk'āt-ed, *adj.*, *two-forked:* having two prongs or branches. [L. *bifurcus—bis*, twice, *furca*, a fork.]

BIFURCATION, bī-furk-ā'shun, *n.* a forking or division into two branches.

BIG, big, *adj.* large or great: pregnant: great in air, mien, or spirit. [M.E. *bigg*, Scot. *bigly*, prob. from Ice. *byggi-ligr*, habitable—*byggja*, to settle, conn. with *bua*, to dwell. From "habitable" it came to mean "spacious," "large."]

BIGAMIST, big'am-ist, *n.* one who has committed bigamy.

BIGAMY, big'am-i, *n.* the crime of having two wives or two husbands at once. [Fr.—L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]

BIGGIN, big'in, *n.* a child's cap or hood. [Fr. *béguin*, from the cap worn by the *Béguines*, a religious society of women in France.]

BIGHT, bīt, *n.*, *a bend* of the shore, or small bay: a bend or coil of a rope. [Cf. Dan. and Swed. *bugt*, Dut. *bogt*, from root of Goth. *biugan*, A.S. *beogan*, Ger. *biegen*, to bend, E. *bow*.]

BIGNESS, big'nes, *n.* bulk, size.

BIGOT, big'ot, *n.* one blindly and obstinately devoted to a particular creed or party. [Fr.; variously derived from the oath *By God*, used, acc. to the tale, by the Norman Rollo, and then a nickname of the Normans; *Béguine*, a religious society of women; *Visigoth*, a Western Goth; and Sp. *bigote*, a moustache.]

BIGOTED, big'ot-ed, *adj.* having the qualities of a bigot.

BIGOTRY, big'ot-ri, *n.* blind or excessive zeal, especially in religious matters.

BIJOU, be-zhōō', *n.* a trinket: a jewel: a little box:—*pl.* BIJOUX, be-zhōō'. [Fr.]

BIJOUTRY, be-zhōō'tri, *n.* jewelry: small articles of virtu.

BILATERAL, bī-lat'er-al, *adj.*, *having two sides.* [L. *bis*, twice, and LATERAL.]

BILBERRY, bil'ber-i, *n.* called also WHORTLEBERRY, a shrub and its berries, which are dark-blue. [Dan. *böllebaer*, ballberry (cf. BILLIARDS); Scot. *blaeberry;* Ger. *blaubeere*.]

BILBO, bil'bō, *n.* a rapier or sword:—*pl.* BILBOES, bil'bōz, fetters. [From *Bilboa* in Spain.]

BILE, bīl, *n.* a thick yellow bitter fluid secreted by the liver: (*fig.*) ill-humor. [Fr.—L. *bilis*, allied to *fel*, *fellis*, the gall-bladder.]

BILEVE, *v.i.* to stay behind; to remain.

Chaucer. [A.S. *belifan—be*, and *lifan*, to stay behind; comp. D. *blijven*, G. *bleiben.*

BILGE, bilj, *n.* the bulging part of a cask: the broadest part of a ship's bottom.—*v.i.* to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge, as a ship. [See BULGE, BELLY.]

BILGE-WATER, bilj'-waw'ter, *n.* the foul water which gathers in the bilge or bottom of a ship.

BILIARY, bil'yar-i, *adj.* belonging to or conveying bile.

BILINGUAL, bī-ling'wal, *adj.* of or containing *two tongues* or languages. [L. *bilinguis—bis*, twice, *lingua*, tongue.]

BILIOUS, bil'yus, *adj.* pertaining to or affected by bile.

BILITERAL, bī-lit'er-al, *n.* a word, root, or syllable formed of two letters. *A. H. Sayce.*

BILK, bilk, *v.t.* to elude: to cheat. [Perhaps a dim. of BALK.]

BILL, bil, *n.* a kind of battle-axe: a hatchet with a hooked point for pruning. [A.S. *bil*; Ger. *beil.*]

BILL, bil, *n.* the beak of a bird, or anything like it.—*v.i.* to join bills as doves: to caress fondly. [A.S. *bile*, the same word as the preceding, the primary meaning being, a *cutting* implement.]

BILL, bil, *n.* an account of money: a draft of a proposed law: a written engagement to pay a sum of money at a fixed date: a placard or advertisement: any written statement of particulars.—BILL OF EXCHANGE, a written order from one person to another, desiring the latter to pay to some specified person a sum of money at a fixed date.—BILL OF LADING, a paper signed by the master of a ship, by which he makes himself responsible for the safe delivery of the goods specified therein.—BILL OF FARE, in a hotel, the list of dishes or articles of food.—BILL OF HEALTH, an official certificate of the state of health on board ship before sailing.—BILL OF MORTALITY, an official account of the births and deaths occurring within a given time. [(*Lit.*) a sealed paper, from Low L. *billa—bulla*, a seal. See BULL, an edict.]

BILLET, bil'et, *n.*, *a little* note or paper: a ticket assigning quarters to soldiers.—*v.t.* to quarter or lodge, as soldiers. [Fr. —dim. of BILL.]

BILLET, bil'et, *n.* a small *log of wood* used as fuel. [Fr. *billot—bille*, the young stock of a tree, prob. of Celt. orig., perh. allied to BOLE, the trunk of a tree.]

BILLET-DOUX, bil-e-dōō', *n.*, *a sweet note:* a love-letter. [Fr. *billet*, a letter, *doux*, sweet.]

BILLIARDS, bil'yardz, *n.* a game played on a rectangular table, with ivory balls, which the players, by means of cues or maces, cause to strike against each other. [Fr. *billard—bille*, a ball.]

BILLINGSGATE, bil'ingz-gāt, *n.* foul language like that spoken at Billingsgate (the great fish-market of London).

BILLION, bil'yun, *n.* a million of millions (1,000,000,000,000); or, according to the French method of numeration, one thousand millions (1,000,000,000). [L. *bis*, twice, and MILLION.]

BILLMAN, bil'man, *n.* a soldier armed with a bill.

BILLOW, bil'ō, *n.* a great wave of the sea *swelled* by the wind.—*v.i.* to roll in large waves. [Ice. *bylgja*; Sw. *bölja*, Dan. *bölge*, a wave—root *belg*, to swell. See BILGE, BULGE.]

BILLOWY, bil'ō-i, *adj.* swelling into billows.

BILLY, bil'li, *n.* 1, same as SLUBBING-BILLY: 2, stolen metal of any kind (Slang): 3, a small metal bludgeon that may be carried in the pocket (Slang).

BIMANA, bī'man-a, *n.* animals having *two hands:* a term applied to the highest order of mammalia, of which man is the type and only species. [L. *bis*, twice, and *manus*, the hand.]

BIMANOUS, bī-man-us, *adj.*, *having two hands.*

BIMENSAL, bī-mens'al, *adj.* happening once *in two months:* bimonthly. [L. *bis*, and *mensis*, a month.]

BIMETALLISM, bī-met'al-izm, *n.* that system of coinage which recognizes coins of two metals, as silver and gold, as legal tender to any amount, or in other words, the concurrent use of coins of two metals as a circulating medium at a fixed relative value. "This coinage was superseded by the bimetallic (gold and silver) coinage of Crœsus, and *bimetallism* was the rule in Asia down to Alexander's time in the fixed ratio of one to thirteen and a half between the two metals."—*Academy.*

BIMETALLIST, bī-met'al-ist, *n.* one who favors bimetallism or a currency of two metals. "Among the advocates of a double currency on the Continent have been many eminent economists. Yet an Englishman might almost as well avow himself a protectionist as a *bimetallist.*"—*Academy.*

BIN, bin, *n.* a place for storing corn, wine.—*v.t.* to put into or store in a bin; as, to *bin* liquor. [A.S.]

BINARY, bī'nar-i, *adj.* composed of *two:* twofold. [L. *binarius—bini*, two by two—*bis*, twice.]

BINAURAL, bī-nawr'al, *adj.* 1, having two ears: 2, pertaining to both ears: fitted for being simultaneously used by two ears; as, a *binaural* stethoscope, which has two connected tubes capped by small ear-pieces. [L. *binus*, double, and *auris*, the ear.]

BIND, bīnd, *v.t.* to tie or fasten together with a band: to sew a border on: to fasten together (the leaves of a book) and put a cover on: to oblige by oath or agreement or duty: to restrain: to render hard:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bound. [A.S. *bindan*; cog. with Ger. *binden*,

Sans. *bandh*. Cf. BAND, BEND, and BUNDLE.]

BINDER, bīnd'er, *n.* one who binds, as books or sheaves.—SELF-BINDER, a harvesting machine which cuts, binds and throws aside the ripe grain in sheaves.

BINDERY, bīnd'er-i, *n.* an establishment in which books are bound. (Amer.)

BINDING, bīnd'ing, *adj.* restraining: obligatory.—*n.* the act of binding: anything that binds: the covering of a book.

BINDWEB, bīnd'web, *n.* in *anat.* the connective tissue uniting the gray cellular with the white fibrous matter of the brain and spinal cord: neuroglia.

BINDWEED, bīnd'wēd, *n.* the convolvulus, a genus of plants so called from their twining or binding.

BINNACLE, bin'a-kl, *n.* (*naut.*) the box in which on shipboard the compass is kept. [Formerly *bittacle*—Port. *bitacola*—L. *habitaculum*, a dwelling-place—*habito*, to dwell.]

BINOCULAR, bīn-ok'ūl-ar, *adj.* having *two eyes:* suitable for two eyes. [L. *bis*, and *oculus*, eye.]

BINOMIAL, bī-nōm'i-al, *adj.* and *n.* in algebra, a quantity consisting of *two terms* or parts. [L. *bis*, twice, and *nomen*, a name, a term.]

BIO, bī'-ō, a combining form of the Gr. *bios*, life, indicating relation to, or connection with, life.

BIOBLAST, bī'ō-blast, *n.* in *biol.* a minute mass of transparent, amorphous protoplasm having formative power. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *blastos*, a germ.]

BIODYNAMIC, bī'ō-di-nam'ik, *adj.* pertaining or relating to vital force, power, or energy. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *dynamis*, force.]

BIOGENESIS, bī-ō-jen'e-sis, *n.* in *biol.* 1, that department of science which speculates on the mode by which new species have been introduced: specifically, that view of this doctrine which holds that living organisms can spring only from living parents. *Biogenesis* is opposed to *abiogenesis*, and was first vigorously supported by Redi, an Italian philosopher of the seventeenth century: 2, the history of life development generally, as distinguished from *ontogenesis*, or the history of individual development, and from *phylogenesis*, or the history of genealogical development. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation, from root of *gignomai* or *ginomai*, to be born.]

BIOGENESIST, bi-ō-jen'e-sist, BIOGENIST, bī-oj'e-nist, *n.* one who favors the theory of biogenesis.

BIOGENY, bī-oj'e-ni, *n.* Same as BIOGENESIS. *Huxley.*

BIOGRAPH, bī-ō-graf, *n.* a moving-picture device; a machine that throws a moving scene upon a screen; distinguished from similar machines by the use of films without perforations. [*Bio* and *graph*—Gr. to write.]

BIOGRAPHEE, bī-og'ra-fē', *n.* one whose life has been written: the subject of a biography. "There is too much of the biographer in it (Foster's "Life of Dickens"), and not enough of the *biographee*." —*Athenæum.*

BIOGRAPHY, bī-og'raf-i, *n.*, *a written account* or history of *the life* of an individual: the art of writing such accounts. —*n.* BIOG'RAPHER, one who writes biography.—*adjs.* BIOGRAPH'IC, BIOGRAPH'ICAL.—*adv.* BIOGRAPH'ICALLY. [Gr. *bios*, life, *graphō*, to write.]

BIOLOGY, bī-ol'oj-i, *n.* the science that treats of life or of organized beings.—*adj.* BIOLOG'ICAL. [Gr. *bios*, life, *logos*, a discourse.]

BIOMAGNETIC, bī'ō-mag-net'ik, *adj.* pertaining or relating to biomagnetism.

BIOMAGNETISM, bī-o-mag'net-izm, *n.* Same as ANIMAL MAGNETISM. See under MAGNETISM. [Gr. *bios*, life, and MAGNETISM.]

BIOMETRY, bī-om'et-ri, *n.* the measurement of life: specifically, the calculation of the probable duration of human life. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *metron*, a measure.]

BIOPLASM, bī'ō-plazm, *n.* a name suggested by Dr. Beale for the albuminoid substance constituting the living matter of the elementary part or cell in plants and animals. Called by him also GERMINAL MATTER. It appers to differ from *protoplasm* chiefly in being informed with life. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *plasma*, anything formed, from *plassō*, to form.]

BIOPLASMIC, bī-ō-plaz'mik, *adj.* consisting of or pertaining to bioplasm. "The physicai basis of life seems to be structureless and apparently homogeneous *bioplasmic* matter."—*Nicholson.*

BIOSCOPE, bī'-ō-skōp, *n.* a view of life: that which gives such a view: as, a book giving views of men and manners. *New E. Dict.* Also a device for the exhibition of pictures in which the movement of animated life is reproduced. [*Bio* and *scope*—Gr. *skopos*, watcher.]

BIPARTITE, bi'part-īt or bī-pärt'īt, *adj.*, *divided into two* like *parts.* [L. *bis*, twice, *partitus*, divided—*partio*, to divide.]

BIPED, bī'ped, *n.* an animal with *two feet.* —*adj.* having two feet. [L. *bipes—bis*, twice, *ped-*, foot.]

BIPENNATE, bī-pen'āt, BIPENNATED, bī-pen'āt-ed, *adj.*, *having two wings.* [L. —*bis*, *penna*, a wing.]

BIPLANE, bī'plān, *n.* aeroplane with two horizontal superposed planes.

BIQUADRATIC, bī-kwod-rat'ik, *n.* a quantity *twice squared*, or raised to the fourth power. [L. *bis*, twice, and *quadratus*, squared.]

BIRAMOUS, bī-rā'mus, *adj.* possessing or consisting of two branches: dividing into two branches, as the limbs of cirripedes. *H. A. Nicholson.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, twice, and *ramus*, a branch.]

BIRCH, berch, *v.t.* to beat or punish with a birch rod.

> There I was *birched*, there I was bred,
> There like a little Adam fed
> From Learning's woeful tree.—*Hood.*

BIRCH, berch, *n.* a hardy forest-tree, with smooth, white bark, and very durable wood: a rod for punishment, consisting of a birch twig or twigs. [A.S. *birce*, Ice. *biörk*, Sans. *bhurja*.]

BIRCH, -EN, berch, -'en, *adj.* made of birch.

BIRD, berd, *n.* a general name for feathered animals.—*v.i.* to catch or snare birds. [A.S. *brid*, the young of a bird, a bird: either from root of BREED (*bredan*, to breed) or of BIRTH (*beran*, to bear).]

BIRD-BAITING, berd'-bāt-ing, *n.* the catching of birds with clap-nets. *Fielding.*

BIRD-FANCIER, berd'-fan'si-er, *n.* one who has a fancy for rearing birds: one who keeps birds for sale.

BIRDLIME, berd'līm, *n.* a sticky substance used for catching birds.

BIRD-OF-PARADISE, berd-ov-par'a-dīs, *n.* a kind of Eastern bird with splendid plumage.

BIRD'S-EYE, berdz'-ī, *adj.* seen from above as if by the eye of a flying bird.—*n.* a kind of tobacco.

BIREME, bī'rēm, *n.* an ancient vessel with *two* rows of *oars*. [Fr.—L. *biremis—bis*, twice, and *remus*, an oar.]

BIRETTA, bir-et'-a, *n.* a square cap worn by the Catholic clergy. [It.]

BIRK, berk, *n.* Scotch and prov. E. for BIRCH.

BIRTH, berth, *n.* a ship's station at anchor. [Same as BERTH.]

BIRTH, berth, *n.* the act of *bearing* or bringing forth: the offspring born: dignity of family: origin. [A.S. *beorth*, a birth—*beran*, to bear.]

BIRTHRIGHT, berth'rīt, *n.* the right or privilege to which one is entitled by birth.

BISCUIT, bis'kit, *n.* hard dry bread in small cakes: in the United States, a peculiar kind of hot tea-roll, usually fermented, and eaten warm: a kind of unglazed earthenware. [(*Lit.*) bread *twice cooked* or *baked* (so prepared by the Roman soldiers); Fr.—L. *bis*, twice; Fr. *cuit*, baked—L. *coquo*, *coctum*, to cook or bake.]

BISECT, bī-sekt', *v.t.*, *to cut into two* equal parts. [L. *bis*, twice, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.]

BISECTION, bī-sek'shun, *n.* division into two equal parts.

BISEXUAL, bī-sek'shōō-al, *adj.*, *of both sexes:* (*bot.*) applied to flowers which contain both stamens and pistils within the same envelope. [L. *bis*, twice, and SEXUAL.]

BISHOP, bish'op, *n.* one of the higher clergy who has charge of a diocese; also, one of the pieces in the game of chess, having its upper section carved into the shape of a mitre. [A.S. *bisceop*—L. *episcopus*—Gr. *episkopos*, an overseer—*epi*, upon, *skopeō*, to view.]

BISHOPRIC, bish'op-rik, *n.* the office and jurisdiction of a bishop: a diocese. [A.S. *ric*, dominion.]

BISHOPSHIP, bish'up-ship, *n.* Same as BISHOPDOM or BISHOPRIC. *Milton.*

BISMUTH, biz'muth, *n.* a brittle metal of a reddish-white color used in the arts and in medicine. [Ger. *bismuth*, *wissmuth*; orig. unk.]

BISON, bī'son, *n.* a large wild animal like the bull, with shaggy hair and a fatty hump on its shoulders. [From L. and Gr.; but prob. of Teutonic origin.]

BISQUE, bisk, *n.* a species of unglazed porcelain, *twice* passed through the furnace. [Fr., from root of BISCUIT.]

BISSEXTILE, bis-sext'il, *n.* leap-year.—*adj.* pertaining to leap-year. [L. *bis*, twice, and *sextus*, sixth, so called because in every fourth or leap year the *sixth* day before the calends of March, or the 24th February, was reckoned *twice*.]

BISTER, BISTRE, bis'ter, *n.* a *brown* color made from the soot of wood. [Fr.; orig. unknown.]

BISULPHATE, bī-sul'fāt, *n.*, *a double sulphate.* [L. *bis*, twice, and SULPHATE.]

BIT, bit, *n.* a bite, a morsel: a small piece: the smallest degree: a small tool for boring: the part of the bridle which the horse holds in his mouth.—*v.t.* to put the bit in the mouth:—*pr.p.* bitt'ing; *pa.p.* bitt'ed. [From BITE.]

BITCH, bich, *n.* the female of the dog, wolf, and fox. [A.S. *bicce*, Ice. *bikkia*.]

BITE, bīt, *v.t.* to seize or tear with the teeth: to sting or pain: to wound by reproach:—*pa.t.* bit; *pa.p.* bit or bitt'en.—*n.* a grasp by the teeth: something bitten off: a mouthful.—*n.* BIT'ING.—*adj.* BIT'ING. [A.S. *bitan*; Goth. *beitan*, Ice. *bita*, Ger. *beissen*; akin to L. *fid-*, Sans. *bhid*, to cleave.]

BITHEISM, bī'thē-izm, *n.* a belief in the existence of two Gods. [L. prefix *bi*, two, twice, and THEISM.]

BITTER, bit'er, *v.t.* to make bitter: to give a bitter taste to. "Would not horse-aloes *bitter* it (beer) as well?"—*Dr. Wolcot.*

BITTER, bit'er, *adj.*, *biting* or acrid to the taste: sharp: painful.—*n.* any substance having a bitter taste.—*adj.* BITT'ERISH.—*adv.* BITT'ERLY.—*n.* BITT'ERNESS.

BITTERN, bit'ern, *n.* a bird of the heron family, said to have been named from the resemblance of its voice to the *lowing of a bull.* [M.E. *bittour*—Fr.—Low L. *butorius* (*bos*, *taurus*).]

BITTERS, bit'erz, *n.* a liquid prepared from bitter herbs or roots, and used as a stomachic.

BITUMEN, bi-tū'men, *n.* a name applied to various inflammable mineral substances, as naphtha, petroleum, asphaltum.—*adj.* BITU'MINOUS. [L.]

BITUMENOID, bi-tū'-mi-noid, *adj.* (*chem.*) resembling bitumen.

BIVALVE, bī'valv, *n.* an animal having a shell in *two valves* or parts, like the oyster: a seed-vessel of like kind.—*adj.* having two valves.—*adj.* BIVALV'ULAR. [L. *bis*, twice, *valva*, a valve.]

BIVOUAC, biv'oo-ak, *n.* the lying out all night of soldiers in the open air.—*v.i.* to pass the night in the open air:—*pr.p.* biv'ouacking; *pa.p.* biv'ouacked. [Fr.—Ger. *beiwachen*, to watch beside—*bei*, by, *wachen*, to watch.]

BI-WEEKLY, bī'wēk'li, *adj.* properly, occurring once in *two weeks*, but in Eng. *twice in every week.* [L. *bis*, twice, and WEEK.]

BIZARRE, bi-zär', *adj.* odd: fantastic: extravagant. [Fr.—Sp. *bizarro*, high-spirited.]

BLAB, blab, *v.i.* to talk much: to tell tales.—*v.t.* to tell what ought to be kept secret:—*pr.p.* blabb'ing; *pa.p.* blabbed. [An imitative word, found in Dan. *blabbre*, Ger. *plappern.*]

BLACK, blak, *adj.* of the darkest color; without color: obscure: dismal: sullen: horrible.—*n.* black color: absence of color: a negro: mourning.—*v.t.* to make black: to soil or stain.—*adj.* BLACK'ISH.—*n.* BLACK'NESS. [A.S. *blac*, *blæc*, black.]

BLACKAMOOR, blak'a-mōōr, *n.*, *a black Moor:* a negro.

BLACK-ART, blak'-ärt, *n.* necromancy: magic. [Acc. to Trench, a translation of Low L. *nigromantia*, substituted erroneously for the Gr. *necromanteia* (see NECROMANCY), as if the first syllable had been L. *niger*, black.]

BLACK-BACK, blak'-bak, *n.* the great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*). *Kingsley.*

BLACKBALL, blak'bawl, *v.t.* to reject in voting by putting a black ball into a ballet-box.

BLACKBERRY, blak'ber-i, *n.* the berry of the bramble.

BLACKBIRD, blak'berd, *n.* a species of thrush of a black color.

BLACKBOARD, blak'bōrd, *n.* a board painted black, used in schools for writing, forming figures, etc.

BLACK-CATTLE, blak'-kat'l, *n.* oxen, bulls, and cows.

BLACKCOCK, blak'kok, *n.* a species of grouse, common in the north of England and in Scotland.

BLACK-CURRANT, blak'-kur'ant, *n.* a garden shrub with black fruit used in making preserves.

BLACK-DEATH, blak'-deth, *n.* a name given to the plague of the fourteenth century from the black spots which appeared on the skin.

BLACKEN, blak'n, *v.t.* to make black: to defame.

BLACK-FLAG, blak'-flag, *n.* the flag of a pirate, from its color.

BLACKFRIAR, blak'frī-ar, *n.* a friar of the Dominican order, so called from his black garments.

BLACK-FRIDAY, blak'-frī'-dā, *n.* any day on which public disaster has occurred. esp. *Friday:* so-called in England from *Friday*, Dec. 6, 1745, when the news reached London that the Pretender had landed. In the United States from two *Fridays* on which financial panics began, Sept. 24, 1869, and Sept. 18, 1873.

BLACKGUARD, blag'ärd, *n.* (orig. applied to the lowest menials about a court, who took charge of the pots, kettles, etc.) a low, ill-conducted fellow.—*adj.* low: scurrilous.—*n.* BLACK'GUARDISM.

BLACK-HEART, blak'-härt, *n.* a species of cherry of many varieties, so called from the fruit being heart-shaped and having a skin nearly black.

> The unnetted *black-hearts* ripen dark,
> All thine, against the garden wall.—*Tennyson.*

BLACKING, blak'ing, *n.* a substance used for blacking leather, etc.

BLACKLEAD, blak-led', *n.* a *black* mineral used in making pencils, blacking grates, etc.

BLACKLEG, blak'leg, *n.* a low gambling fellow.

BLACK-LETTER, blak'-let'er, *n.* the old English (also called Gothic) letter (Black-letter)

BLACKMAIL, blak'māl, *n.* rent or tribute formerly paid to robbers for protection.

BLACK-ROD, blak'-rod, *n.* the usher of the order of the Garter and of parliament, so called from the black rod which he carries.

BLACKSMITH, blak'smith, *n.* a smith who works in iron, as opposed to one who works in tin.

BLACKTHORN, blak'thorn, *n.* a species of dark-colored thorn: the sloe.

BLADDER, blad'er, *n.* a thin bag distended with liquid or air: the receptacle for the urine. [A.S. *blædr—blawan;* O. Ger. *blahan*, *blajan*, to blow; Ger. *blase*, bladder—*blasen*, to blow; cf. L. *flat-us*, breath.]

BLADE, blād, *n.* the leaf or flat part of grass or corn: the cutting part of a knife, sword, etc.: the flat part of an oar: a dashing fellow. [A.S. *blæd;* Ice. *blad*, Ger. *blatt.*]

BLADED, blād'ed, *adj.* furnished with a blade or blades.

BLAIN, blān, *n.* a boil or blister. [A.S. *blegen*, a blister, prob. from *blawan*, to blow.]

BLAMABLE, blām'a-bl, *adj.* deserving of blame: faulty.—*adv.* BLAM'ABLY.—*n.* BLAM'ABLENESS.

BLAME, blām, *v.t.* to find fault with: to censure.—*n.* imputation of a fault: crime: censure. [Fr. *blâmer*, *blasmer*—Gr. *blasphēmeō*, to speak ill. See BLASPHEME.]

BLAMEFUL, blām'fool, *adj.* meriting blame: criminal.—*adv.* BLAME'FULLY.—*n.* BLAME'FULNESS.

BLAMELESS, blām'les, *adj.* without blame: guiltless: innocent. — *adv.* BLAME'LESSLY.—*n.* BLAME'LESSNESS.

BLAMEWORTHY, blām'wur-*thi*, *adj.* worthy of blame: culpable.

BLANC, blank, *adj.*, *white.* [A form of BLANK.]

BLANCH, blansh, *v.t.* to whiten.—*v.i.* to grow white. [Fr. *blanchir—blanc*, white. See BLANK.]

BLANC-MANGE, bla-mawngzh', *n.* a white jelly prepared with milk. [Fr. *blanc*, white, *manger*, food.]

BLAND, bland, *adj.*, *smooth:* gentle: mild.—*adv.* BLAND'LY.—*n.* BLAND'NESS. [L. *blandus*, perh.=*mla(n)dus*=E. *mild.*]

BLANDISHMENT, bland'ish-ment, *n.* act of expressing fondness: flattery: winning expressions or actions. [Fr. *blandissement*, O. Fr. *blandir*, to flatter—L. *blandus*, mild.]

BLANK, blank, *v.t.* to make pale, and so confound.

BLANK, blangk, *adj.* without writing or marks, as in *white* paper: empty: vacant, confused: in poetry, not having rhyme. —*n.* a paper without writing: a ticket having no mark, and therefore valueless: an empty space.—*adv.* BLANK'LY.—*n.* BLANK'NESS. [Fr. *blanc*, from root of Ger. *blinken*, to glitter—O. H. Ger. *blichen*, Gr. *phlegein*, to shine.]

BLANK-CARTRIDGE, blangk'-kär'trij, *n.* a cartridge without a bullet.

BLANKET, blangk'et, *n.* a white woollen covering for beds: a covering for horses, etc. [Fr. *blanchet*, dim. of *blanc*, from its usual white color.]

BLANKETING, blangk'et-ing, *n.* cloth for blankets: the punishment of being tossed in a blanket.

BLANK-VERSE, blangk'-vers, *n.* verse without rhyme, especially the heroic verse of five feet.

BLARE, blār, *v.i.* to roar. to sound loudly, as a trumpet.—*n.* roar, noise. [M.E. *blaren*, orig. *blasen*, from A.S. *blœsan*, to blow. See BLAST.]

BLASPHEME, blas-fēm', *v.t.* and *v.i.* to speak impiously of, as of God: to curse and swear.—*n.* BLASPHEM'ER. [Gr. *blasphēmeō—blapto*, to hurt, *phemi*, to speak. See BLAME.]

BLASPHEMOUS, blas'fem-us, *adj.* containing blasphemy: impious.—*adv.* BLAS'PHEMOUSLY.

BLASPHEMY, blas'fem-i, *n.* profane speaking: contempt or indignity offered to God.

BLAST, blast, *n.*, *a blowing* or gust of wind: a forcible stream of air: sound of a wind instrument: an explosion of gunpowder: anything pernicious.—*v.t.* to strike with some pernicious influence, to blight: to affect with sudden violence or calamity: to rend asunder with gunpowder. [A.S. *blœst—blœsan*, to blow; Ger. *blasen.*]

BLAST-FURNACE, blast'-fur'nās, *n.* a smelting furnace into which hot air is blown.

BLASTIDE, blas'tīd, *n.* in *biol.* a minute clear space on the segments of the fecundated ovum of an organism, which is the primary indication of the cytoblast or nucleus. [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *eidos*, resemblance.]

BLASTING, blast'ing, *n.* the separating of masses of stone by means of an explosive substance.

BLASTOGENESIS, blas-tō-jen'e-sis, *n.* in *biol.* reproduction by gemmation or budding. [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *genesis*, generation.]

BLASTOMERE, blas'tō-mēr, *n.* in *biol.* a portion of fecundated protoplasm which divides from other parts of the ovum after impregnation, and may remain united as a single cell-aggregate, or some or all of which may become separate organisms. [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *meros*, a portion.]

BLASTOSPHERE, blas'tō-sfēr, *n.* in *biol.* the hollow globe or sphere originating from the formation of blastomeres on the periphery of an impregnated ovum.

BLASTOSTYLE, blas'tō-stīl, *n.* a term applied by Prof. Allman to certain column-shaped zooids in the Hydrozoa which are destined to produce generative buds. [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *stylos*, a column.]

BLATANT, blāt'ant, *adj.*, *bleating* or bellowing: noisy. [A.S. *blœtan*, to bleat.]

BLAZE, blāz, *n.* a rush of light or of flame: a bursting out or active display. —*v.i.* to burn with a flame: to throw out light. [A.S. *blœse*, a torch, from root of BLOW.]

BLAZE, blāz, **BLAZON**, blā'zn, *v.t.* to proclaim, to spread abroad.—TO BLAZE A TREE, to make a white mark by cutting off a piece of the bark. [Same as BLARE: BLAZON is the M. E. *blasen*, with the *n* retained.]

BLAZER, blā'-zer, *n.* something glowing with flame or heat: a jacket of gaudy colors worn in cricket or tennis: the dish directly over the flame of a chafing-dish or the coals of a brazier.

BLAZON, blā'zn, *v.t.* to make public: to display: to draw or to explain in proper terms, the figures, etc., in armorial bearings.—*n.* the science or rules of coats of arms. [Fr. *blason*, a coat of arms, from root of BLAZE.]

BLAZONRY, blā'zn-ri, *n.* the art of drawing or of deciphering coats of arms: heraldry.

BLEACH, blēch, *v.t.* to make *pale* or white: to whiten, as textile fabrics.—*v.i.* to grow white. [A.S. *blacian*, to grow pale, from root of BLEAK.]

BLEACHER, blēch'er, *n.* one who bleaches, or that which bleaches.

BLEACHERY, blēch'er-i, *n.* a place for bleaching.

BLEACHING, blēch'ing, *n.* the process of whitening or decolorizing cloth.

BLEAK, blēk, *adj.* colorless: dull and cheerless: cold, unsheltered. —*adv.* BLEAK'LY.—*n.* BLEAK'NESS. [A.S. *blæc, blâc*, pale, shining; a different word from *blac* (without accent), black. The root is *blican*, to shine.]

BLEAK, blēk, *n.* a small white river-fish.

BLEAR, blēr, *adj.* (as in BLEAR-EYED, blēr'-īd) sore or inflamed. dim or blurred with inflammation. [Low Ger. *bleer-oged*, "blear-eyed."]

BLEAT, blēt, *v.i.* to cry as a sheep.—*n.* the cry of a sheep. [A.S. *blætan*; L. *balare*, Gr. *blēchē*, a bleating; root *bla-*, formed from the sound.]

BLEATING, blēt'ing, *n.* the cry of a sheep.

BLEED, blēd, *v.i.* to lose blood: to die by slaughter: to issue forth or drop as blood.—*v.t.* to draw blood from:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bled. [A.S. *bledan*. See BLOOD.]

BLEEDING, blēd'ing, *n.* a discharge of blood: the operation of letting blood.

BLEMISH, blem'ish, *n.* a stain or defect: reproach.—*v.t.* to mark with any deformity: to tarnish: to defame. [Fr. *blême*, pale, O. Fr. *blesmir*, to stain—Ice. *blâman*, livid color—*blár*, BLUE.]

BLENCH, blensh, *v.i.* to shrink or start back: to flinch. [From root of BLINK.]

BLEND, blend, *v.t.*, *to mix together*: to confound.—*v.i.* to be mingled or mixed:—*pa.p.* blend'ed and blent.—*n.* BLEND, a mixture. [A.S. *blandan*.]

BLEPHARIS, blef'ar-is, *n.* a genus of fishes allied to the mackerel and the dory, and including the hair-finned dory (*B. crinitus*), a fish found on the Atlantic shores of North America. [Gr. *blepharis*, an eyelash, referring to the long filaments proceeding from the fins.]

BLESS, bles, *v.t.* to invoke a blessing upon: to make joyous, happy, or prosperous: to wish happiness to: to praise or glorify:—*pa.p.* blessed' or blest. [A.S. *blessian, bletsian*, to bless; from *blithsian* or *blissian*, to be blithe—*blithe*, happy; or from *blotan*, to kill for sacrifice, to consecrate.]

BLESSED, bles'ed, *adj.* happy: prosperous: happy in heaven.—*adv.* BLESS'EDLY.—*n.* BLESS'EDNESS.

BLESSING, bles'ing, *n.* a wish or prayer for happiness or success: any means or cause of happiness.

BLEST, blest, *pa.p.* of BLESS.

BLEW, blōō, *pa.t.* of BLOW.

BLIGHT, blīt, *n.* a disease in plants, which blasts or withers them; anything that injures or destroys.—*v.t.* to affect with blight: to blast: to frustrate. [Perh. from A.S. *blæc*, pale, livid.]

BLIND, blīnd, *adj.* without sight; dark; ignorant or undiscerning: without an opening.—*n.* something to mislead: a window-screen: a shade.—*v.t.* to make blind: to darken, obscure, or deceive: to dazzle.—*adv.* BLIND'LY.—*n.* BLIND'NESS. [A.S. *blind*; Ice. *blindr*.]

BLINDFOLD, blīnd'fōld, *adj.* having the eyes bandaged, so as not to see: thoughtless: reckless.—*v.t.* to cover the eyes: to mislead. [M. E. *blindfellen*, from A.S. *fyllan, fellan*, to fell or strike down—"struck blind;" not conn. with *fold*.]

BLINDWORM, blīnd'wurm, *n.* a small reptile, like a snake, having eyes so small as to be supposed blind.

BLINK, blingk, *v.i.* to glance, twinkle, or wink: to see obscurely, or with the eyes half closed.—*v.t.* to shut out of sight: to avoid or evade.—*n.* a glimpse, glance, or wink. [A.S. *blican*, to glitter; Dut. *blinken*.]

BLINKARD, blingk'ard, *n.* one who blinks or has bad eyes.

BLINKERS, blingk'erz, *n.* pieces of leather on a horse's bridle which prevent him seeing on the side.

BLISS, blis, *n.* the highest happiness. [A. S. *blis—blithsian, blissian*, to rejoice—*blithe*, joyful.]

BLISSFUL, blis'fool, *adj.* happy in the highest degree.—*adv.* BLISS'FULLY.—*n.* BLISS'FULNESS.

BLISTER, blis'ter, *n.* a thin bubble or bladder on the skin, containing watery matter: a pustule: a plaster applied to raise a blister.—*v.t.* to raise a blister. [Dim. of BLAST.]

BLISTERY, blis'ter-i, *adj.* full of blisters.

BLITHE, blīth, *adj.* happy, gay: sprightly.—*adv.* BLITHE'LY.—*n.* BLITHE'NESS. [A. S. *blithe*, joyful. See BLISS.]

BLITHESOME, blīth'sum, *adj.* joyous.—*adv.* BLITHE'SOMELY.—*n.* BLITHE'SOMENESS.

BLOAT, blōt, *v.t.* to swell or puff out: to dry by smoke (applied to fish).—*v.i.* to swell or dilate: to grow turgid.—*p.adj.* BLOAT'ED. [Scan., as in Sw. *blota*, to soak, to steep—*bloi*, soft.]

BLOATER, blōt'er, *n.* a herring partially dried in smoke

BLOCK, blok, *n.* an unshaped mass of wood or stone, etc.: the wood on which criminals are beheaded. (*mech.*) a pulley together with its framework: a piece of wood on which something is formed: a connected group of houses: an obstruction: a blockhead.—*v.t.* to inclose or shut up: to obstruct: to shape. [Widely spread, but acc. to Skeat, of Celt. orig.; Gael. *ploc*, O. Ir. *blog*, a fragment. See PLUG.]

BLOCKADE, blok-ād', *n.* the blocking up of a place by surrounding it with troops or by ships.—*v.t.* to block up by troops or ships.

BLOCKHEAD, blok'hed, *n.* one with a head like a block, a stupid fellow.

BLOCKHOUSE blok'hows, *n.* a small temporary fort generally made of logs.

BLOCKISH, blok'ish, *adj.* like a block; stupid: dull.

BLOCK-TIN, blok'-tin, *n.* tin in the form of blocks or ingots.

BLONDE, blond, *n.* a person of *fair* complexion with light hair and blue eyes:—

opp. to BRUNETTE.—*adj.* of a fair complexion: fair. [Fr.]

BLOND-LACE, blond'-lās, *n.* lace made of silk, so called from its color.

BLONDNESS, blond'nes, *n.* the state of being blond: fairness. "With this infantine *blondness* showing so much ready self-possessed grace."—*George Eliot.*

BLOOD, blud, *n.* the red fluid in the arteries and veins of men and animals: kindred, descent: temperament: bloodshed or murder: the juice of anything, esp. if red.—IN HOT OR COLD BLOOD, under, or free from, excitement or sudden passion.—HALF-BLOOD, relationship through one parent only. [A.S. *blod*—root *blowan*, to bloom; cog. with O. Fris. *blod*, Ger. *blut*.]

BLOODHEAT, blud'hēt, *n.* heat of the same degree as that of the human blood (about 98° Fahr.)

BLOODHORSE, blud'hors, *n.* a horse of the purest and most highly prized blood, origin, or stock; called also blooded horse. (Amer.)

BLOODGUILTLESS, blud'gilt-les, *adj.* free from the guilt or crime of shedding blood, or murder. *Walpole.*

BLOODHOUND, blud'hownd, *n.* a large hound formerly employed in tracking human beings: a blood-thirsty person.

BLOODSHED, blud'shed, *n.* the shedding of blood: slaughter.

BLOODSHOT, blud'shot, *adj.* (of the eye) red or inflamed with blood.

BLOODY, blud'i, *adj.* stained with blood: murderous, cruel.

BLOODY-FLUX, blud'i-fluks, *n.* dysentery, in which the discharges from the bowels are mixed with blood.

BLOODY-SWEAT, blud'i-swet, *n.* a sweat accompanied with the discharge of blood.

BLOOM, blōōm, *v.i.* to put forth blossoms: to flower: to be in a state of beauty or vigor: to flourish.—*n.* a blossom or flower: the opening of flowers: rosy color: the prime or highest perfection of anything.—*p.adj.* BLOOM'ING. [Ice. *blōm*, Goth. *bloma*, from root of A.S. *blōwan*, to bloom, akin to L. *flo-reo*, to flower.]

BLOOM, blōōm, *v.t.* to produce in full *bloom* or beauty.

BLOOMY, blōōm-i, *adj.* flowery: flourishing.

BLOSSOM, blos'om, *n.* a flower-bud, the flower that precedes fruit.—*v.i.* to put forth blossoms or flowers: to flourish and prosper. [A.S. *blōstma*, from root of BLOOM.]

BLOT, blot, *n.* a spot or stain: an obliteration, as of something written: a stain in reputation.—*v.t.* to spot or stain: to obliterate or destroy: to disgrace:—*pr.p.* blott'ing; *pa.p.* blott'ed. [Scand., as in Dan. *plet*, Ice. *blettr*, a spot. Cf. Ger. *platsch*, a splash, and Ice. *blautr*, moist; L. *fluid-us.*]

BLOTCH, bloch, *n.* a dark spot on the skin: a pustule.—*adj.* BLOTCHED'. [Acc. to Skeat, *blotch=blatch*, from *black*, as *bleach* from *bleak.*]

BLOTTING-PAPER, blot'ing-pā'per, *n.* unsized paper, used for absorbing ink.

BLOUSE, blowz, *n.* a loose outer garment

BLOUSED, blowzed, *p.* and *adj.* wearing a blouse. "A *bloused* and bearded Frenchman or two."—*Kingsley.*

BLOW, blō, *n.* a stroke or knock: a sudden misfortune or calamity. [A.S. *bleovan* is doubtful; found in Dut. *blouwen*, to dress (beat) flax, Ger. *bläuen*, to beat hard, and L. *flig-* in INFLICT, FLAGELLATION. Derivative BLUE.]

BLOW, blō, *v.i.* to bloom or blossom:—*pr.p.* blōw'ing; *pa.p.* blōwn. [A.S. *blōwan*, Ger. *blühen.* See BLOOM, BLOSSOM.]

BLOW, blō, *v.i.* to produce a current of air: to move, as air or the wind.—*v.t.* to drive air upon or into: to drive by a current of air: to sound as a wind instrument:—*pa.t.* blew (blōō); *pa.p.* blōwn.—BLOW UPON, to taint, to make stale. [A.S. *blawan*; Ger. *blähen*, *blasen*; L. *flare.*]

BLOWPIPE, blō'pīp, *n.* a pipe through which a current of air is blown on a flame, to increase its heat.

BLOWN, blōn, *p.adj.* out of breath, tired: swelled: stale, worthless.

BLOWZE, blowz, *n.* a ruddy, fat-faced woman.—*adjs.* BLOWZED', BLOWZ'Y, ruddy, or flushed with exercise. [From root of BLUSH.]

BLUBBER, blub'er, *n.* the fat of whales and other sea animals.—*v.i.* to weep in a noisy manner. [BLUBBER, BLABBER, etc., are extensions of *bleb*, *blob*; they contain the root idea of "puffed-up," and are formed in imitation of the sound of the bubbling or foaming of a liquid.]

BLUCHER, blōōch-er, *n.* a strong leather shoe, named after Marshal *Blücher*, the Prussian general.

BLUDGEON, blud'jun, *n.* a short stick with a heavy end to strike with. [From root of BLOCK.]

BLUE, blōō, *n.* the color of the sky when unclouded: one of the seven primary colors.—*adj.* of the color blue.—*n.* BLUE'NESS. [Found in Ice. *blar*, cog. with Ger. *blau*; originally meaning *livid*, the color caused by a BLOW.]

BLUEBELL, blōō'bel, *n.* a plant that bears blue bell-shaped flowers.

BLUEBOOK, blōō'book, *n.* a book containing some official statement, so called from its blue cover.

BLUE-BOTTLE, blōō'-bot'l, *n.* a plant with blue bottle-shaped flowers that grows among corn: a large blue fly.

BLUE-JACKET, blōō'-jak'et, *n.* a seaman, as distinguished from a marine.

BLUE-STOCKING, blōō'-stok'ing, *n.* a literary lady: applied in Dr. Johnson's time to meetings held by ladies for conversation with certain literary men, one of whom always wore blue stockings.

BLUFF, bluf, *adj.* blustering: outspoken: steep.—*n.* BLUFF'NESS. [Prob. Dut.]

BLUFF, bluf, *n.* a high steep bank overlooking the sea or a river.

BLUISH, blōō'ish, *adj.* slightly blue.—*n.* BLU'ISHNESS.

BLUNDER, blun'der, *v.i.* to make a gross mistake, to flounder about.—*n.* a gross mistake. [From root of BLUNT.]

BLUNDERBUSS, blun'der-bus, *n.* a short hand-gun, with a wide bore. [Corr. of Dut. *donderbus—donder*, thunder, *bus*, a box, barrel of a gun, a gun; Ger. *donnerbüchse.*]

BLUNT, blunt, *adj.* having a dull edge or point: rough, outspoken, dull.—*v.t.* to dull the edge or point: to weaken.—*adj.* BLUNT'ISH.—*adv.* BLUNT'LY.—*n.* BLUNT'NESS. [Orig. sleepy, dull; Dan. *blunde*, to slumber, akin to BLIND.]

BLUR, blur, *n.* a blot, stain, or spot.—*v.t.* to blot, stain, obscure, or blemish:—*pr.p.* blurr'ing; *pa.p.* blurred'. [A variety of BLEAR.]

BLURT, blurt, *v.t.* to utter suddenly or unadvisedly. [From BLARE.]

BLUSH, blush, *n.* a red glow on the face caused by shame, modesty, etc.: any reddish color: sudden appearance.—*v.i.* to show shame or confusion by growing red in the face: to grow red. [A.S. *blyse*, a blaze. See BLAZE, BLOWZE.]

BLUSTER, blus'ter, *v.i.* to make a noise like a *blast* of wind: to bully or swagger.—*n.* a blast or roaring as of the wind: bullying or boasting language. [An augmentative of BLAST.]

BLUSTERY, blus'ter-i, *adj.* blustering: blusterous: raging: noisy. "A hollow, *blustery*, pusillanimous, and unsound one (character)."—*Carlyle.*

BO, bō, *int.* a word used to frighten children.

BOA, bō'a, *n.* a genus of serpents, which includes the largest species of serpents, the BOA-CONSTRICTOR: a long serpent-like piece of fur worn round the neck by ladies. [Perh. conn. with L. *bos*, an ox.]

BOAR, bōr, *n.* the male of swine. [A.S. *bar.*]

BOARD, bōrd, *n.* a broad and thin strip of timber: a table to put food on: food: a table round which persons meet for some kind of business: any council or authorized body of men, as a school board: the deck of a ship.—ON BOARD, in U. S., same as ABOARD.—*v.t.* to cover with boards: to supply with food at fixed terms: to enter a ship: to attack.—*v.i.* to receive food or take meals. [A.S. *bord*, a board, the side of a ship; Ice. *bord*, the side of a ship; found also in Celt.; conn. either with BEAR or with BROAD.]

BOARDER, bōrd'er, *n.* one who receives board (food): one who boards a ship.

BOARDING, bōrd'ing, *n.* the act of covering with boards: the covering itself: act of boarding a ship.

BOARDING-SCHOOL, bōrd'ing-skōōl, *n.* a school in which board is given as well as instruction.

BOARD-WAGES, bōrd'-wāj'ez, *n.* wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in food.

BOAST, bōst, *v.i.* to talk vaingloriously: to brag.—*v.t.* to brag of: speak proudly or confidently of: to magnify or exalt one's self.—*n.* an expression of pride: a brag: the cause of boasting. [M.E. *bost*—W. *bost*, Gael. *bosd*, a bragging.]

BOASTFUL, bōst'fool, *adj.* given to brag.—*adv.* BOAST'FULLY.—*n.* BOAST'FULNESS.

BOASTING, bōst'ing, *n.* ostentatious display: vaunting.

BOAT, bōt, *n.* small open vessel usually moved by oars: a small ship.—*v.i.* to go in a boat. [A.S. *bat*; Dut. *boot*; Fr. *bat-eau*; Gael. *bata.*]

BOATABLE, bōt'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being navigated with boats. (Amer.)

BOATHOOK, bōt'hook, *n.* an iron hook fixed to a pole used for pulling or pushing off a boat.

BOATING, bōt'ing, *n.* the art or practice of sailing in boats.

BOATMAN, bōt'man, *n.* a man who has charge of a boat: a rower.

BOATSWAIN, bōt'swān (colloquially bō'sn), *n.* a petty officer on board ship who looks after the boats, rigging, etc., and calls the seamen to duty. [(*Lit.*) a boat's swain or servant. From A.S. *bâtswán—bât*, a boat, *swán*, a lad.]

BOB, bob, *v.i.* to move quickly up and down, to dangle: to fish with a bob.—*v.t.* to move in a short jerking manner:—*pr.p.* bobb'ing; *pa.p.* bobbed'.—*n.* a short jerking motion a slight blow: anything that moves with a bob or swing: a pendant. [Perhaps imitative, like Gael. *bog*, to agitate, *babag*, *baban*, a tassel.]

BOBBIN, bob'in, *n.* a small piece of wood on which thread is wound.

BOBBINET, bob-in-et' or bob'in-et, *n.* a kind of fine netted lace made by machines.

BOBOLINK, bob'ō-lingk, *n.* a North American singing bird, found in the northern states in spring and summer. [At first *Bob Lincoln*, from the note of the bird.]

BOB-SLED, bob'-sled, *n.* a sled for the transportation of large timber from the forest to a river or public road: also a farmer's road sled. (Amer.)

BOBWIG, bob'wig, *n.* a short wig.

BOCK-BEER, **BOCK-BIER**, bok'bēr, *n.* a double strong variety of lager-beer, darker in color than the ordinary kinds, less bitter in taste, and considerably more intoxicating. [Gr. *bock-bier*, buck or goat beer, so called, it is said, from making its consumers prance and tumble about like a buck or a goat.]

BOCKING, bok'ing, *n.* a kind of baize or woollen cloth, used to cover a floor or to protect carpets. (Amer.)

BODE, bōd, *v.t.* to portend or prophesy.—*v.i.* to be an omen: to foreshow. [A.S. *bodian*, to announce—*bod*, a message; allied to BID.]

BODEGA, bō-dā'-ga, *n.* a wine shop in Spain or countries colonized by Spain. [Sp.]

BODETTE, bō-det', *n.* a cot bedstead, so

BODICE, bod'is, *n.* a woman's stays, formerly called *bodies*, from fitting close to the body.

BODIED, bod'id, *adj.* having a body.

BODILESS, bod'i-les, *adj.* without a body: incorporeal.

BODILY, bod'i-ly, *adj.* relating to the body, esp. as opposed to the mind.

BODKIN, bod'kin, *n.*, *a small dagger*: a small instrument for pricking holes or for dressing the hair: a large blunt needle. [Prob. W. *bidog*.]

BODY, bod'i, *n.* the whole frame of a man or lower animal: the main part of an animal, as distinguished from the limbs: the main part of anything: matter, as opposed to spirit: a mass: a person: a number of persons united by some common tie.—*v.t.* to give form to: to embody:—*pr.p.* bod'ying; *pa.p.* bod'ied. [A.S. *bodig*.]

BODYGUARD, bod'i-gärd, *n.* a guard to protect the person, esp. of the sovereign.

BODY-POLITIC, bod'i-pol'it-ik, *n.* the collective body of the people in its political capacity.

BŒOTIAN, be-ō'shyan, *adj.* pertaining to Bœotia in Greece, noted for the dullness of its inhabitants: hence, stupid, dull.

BOG, bog, *n.* soft ground: a marsh or quagmire.—*adj.* BOGG'Y. [Ir. *bogach*; Gael. *bog*.]

BOGGLE, bog'l, *v.i.* to stop or hesitate, as if at a *bogle*: to make difficulties about things; also to embarrass. (Amer.)

BOGIE-ENGINE, bō'-gy, *n.* a railroad switching engine having the running or driving gear on a truck called the bogie.

BOGLE, bōg'l, *n.* a spectre or goblin. [Scot. *bogle*, a ghost; W. *bwg*, a goblin. See BUG.]

BOGMOSS. bog'mos, *n.* a genus of moss plants.

BOGUS, bō'gus, *adj.* counterfeit, spurious. [An Amer. cant word, of very doubtful origin.]

BOGY, BOGEY, BOGIE, bō'-gy, *n.* a spectre; a frightful phantom: a bugbear: a hobgoblin: anything intended to frighten. In golf, the score or number of strokes for each hole:—*pl.* BOGIES, bō'-giz.

BOHEA, bo-hē', *n.* the lowest quality of black tea. [Chinese.]

BOHEMIAN, bo-hē'mi-an, *n.* and *adj.* applied to persons of loose and irregular habits.—*n.* BOHE'MIANISM. [Fr. *bohémien*, a gipsy, from the belief that these wanderers came from Bohemia.]

BOHIO, bō-ē'-ō, *n.* the thatched huts in which negroes live in the West Indies. [Sp.]

BOIL, boil, *v.i.*, *to bubble* up from the action of heat: to be hot: to be excited or agitated.—*v.t.* to heat to a boiling state: to cook or dress by boiling.—BOILING-POINT, the temperature at which liquids begin to boil under heat. [O. Fr. *boilir*—L. *bullire*—*bulla*, a bubble.]

BOIL, boil, *n.* an inflamed swelling or tumor. [A.S. *byl*; Ger. *beule*; Ice. *bola*, from the root of BULGE.]

BOILER, boil'er, *n.* one who boils: that in which anything is boiled.

BOISTEROUS, bois'ter-us, *adj.*, *wild*: noisy: turbulent: stormy.—*adv.* BOIS'TEROUSLY.—*n.* BOIS'TEROUSNESS.

BOISTEROUS, bois'ter-us, *adj.* strong.

BOLD, bōld, *adj.* daring or courageous; forward or impudent: executed with spirit: striking to the sight: steep or abrupt.—*adv.* BOLD'LY.—*n.* BOLD'NESS.—To MAKE BOLD, to take the liberty, to make free. [A.S. *bald*; O. Ger. *pald*; O. Fr. *baud*, Goth. *balths*, Ice. *ballr*.]

BOLE, bōl, *n.*, *the round* stem or body of a tree. [Ice. *bolr*, from its round form. Conn. with BOWL, a cup, BULGE, BOIL, a swelling, and BAG.]

BOLERO, bō-lā'-rō, *n.* a lively Spanish dance, or its musical accompaniment: a small jacket, or outer coat, worn by women. [Sp.]

BOLL, bōl, *n.* one of the *round* heads or seed-vessels of flax, poppy, etc.: a pod or capsule: a Scotch dry measure = six imperial bushels, not now legally in use. [A form of BOWL, a cup, and sig. "thing round."]

BOLLED, bōld, swollen: podded. [Pa.p. of M.E. *bollen*, to swell.]

BOLO, bō'-lō, *n.* a large knife or short sword used by the natives of the Philippine Islands. It resembles the machete used in Cuba.

BOLSTER, bōl-ster, *n.* a long round pillow or cushion: a pad.—*v.t.* to support with a bolster: to hold up. [A.S. *bolster*; from root of BOWL.]

BOLT, bōlt, *n.* a bar or pin used to fasten a door, etc.; an arrow; a thunderbolt.—*v.t.* to fasten with a bolt: to throw or utter precipitately: to swallow hastily.—*v.i.* to rush away (like a bolt from a bow): to start off suddenly, said originally of a horse starting from his course, afterwards applied to politicians who suddenly desert their party: as *to bolt* the nomination of an objectionable candidate. [A.S. and Dan. *bolt*, Ger. *bolzen*; from root of BOLE, of a tree.]

BOLT, bōlt, *v.t.* to sift, to separate the bran from, as flour: to examine by sifting: to sift through coarse cloth. [O. Fr. *bulter*, or *buleter*=*bureter*—from *bure*—Low L. *burra*, a coarse reddish-brown cloth—Gr. *pyrros*, reddish—*pyr*=FIRE.]

BOLTING-HUTCH, bōlt'ing-huch, *n.* a hutch or large box into which flour falls when it is bolted.

BOLT-UPRIGHT, bōlt'-up-rīt', *adv.* upright and straight as a bolt or arrow.

BOLUS, bō'lus, *n.* a rounded mass of anything: a large pill. [L. *bolus*, Gr. *bōlos*, a lump.]

BOMAREA, bo-mā'rē-a, *n.* a genus of amaryllidaceous twining plants, natives of South America.

BOMB, bum, *n.* a hollow shell of iron filled with gunpowder, and discharged from a mortar, so as to explode when it falls. [Fr. *bombe*—L. *bombus*, Gr. *bombos*, a humming sound; an imitative word.]

BOMBARD, bum-bärd', *v.t.* to attack with bombs.—*n.* BOMBARD'MENT.—*n.* BOMBARDIER'.

BOMBASINE, BOMBAZINE, bum-ba-zēn', *n.* a twilled fabric of *silk* and worsted. [Fr. *bombasin*—Low L. *bombacinium*—Gr. *bombyx*, silk. See BOMBAST.]

BOMBAST, bum'bast, *n.* (*orig.*), *cotton* or any soft material used for stuffing garments: inflated or high-sounding language. [Low L. *bombax*, cotton—Gr. *bombyx*, silk.]

BOMBASTIC, bum-bast'ik, *adj.* high-sounding: inflated.

BOMB-PROOF, bum'-prōōf, *adj.* proof or secure against the force of bombs.

BOMB-VESSEL, bum'-ves-el, *n.* a vessel for carrying the mortars used in bombarding from the sea.

BONA-FIDE, bō'-na-fī'-dē, *adj.* actual: real: without deceit: in or with good faith: genuine. BONA-FIDES, bō'-na-fī'dēz, *n.* honesty: good faith: without fraud. [L.]

BONBON, bong'bong, *n.* a sweetmeat. [Fr., "very good"—*bon*, good.]

BONBONNIÈRE, bong-bong-yâr, *n.* a small, ornamental receptacle for bonbons. [Fr.]

BOND, bond, *n.* that which *binds*, a band: link of connection or union: a writing of obligation to pay a sum or to perform a contract.—IN BOND, the state of being deposited or placed in a bonded warehouse or store:—*pl.* imprisonment, captivity.—*adj.* bound: in a state of servitude.—*v.t.* to put imported goods in the customs' warehouses till the duties on them are paid. [A.S.; a variation of *band*—*bindan*, to bind.]

BONDAGE, bond'āj, *n.* state of being bound: captivity: slavery. [O. Fr.—Low L. *bondagium*, a kind of tenure. Acc. to Skeat, this is from A.S. *bonda*, a boor, a householder, from Ice. *bondi*=*buandi*, a tiller, a husbandman.]

BONDED, bond'ed, *p.adj.* secured by bond, as duties.

BONDING, bond'ing, *n.* that arrangement by which goods remain in the customs' warehouses till the duties are paid.

BONDMAN, bond'man, *n.* a man slave.—*ns.* BOND'MAID, BOND'WOMAN.

BONDSMAN, bondz'man, *n.* a bondman or slave: a surety.

BONE, bōn, *n.* a hard substance forming the skeleton of an animal: a piece of the skeleton of an animal.—*v. t.* to take the bones out of, as meat. [A.S. *ban*; Ger. *bein*, Goth. *bain*, bone, leg; W. *bon*, a stem or stock.]

BONE-ASH, bōn'-ash, *n.* the remains when bones are burned in an open furnace.

BONE-BLACK, bōn'-blak, *n.* the remains when bones are heated in a close vessel.

BONE-CAVE, bōn'-kāv, *n.* a cave in which are found bones of extinct animals, sometimes together with the bones of man or other traces of his contemporaneous existence.

BONE-DUST, bōn'-dust, *n.* ground or pulverized bones, used in agriculture, for fertilizing the soil.

BONE-GLUE, bōn'-glū, *n.* an inferior kind of glue obtained from bones.]

BONE-SETTER, bōn'-set'er, *n.* one whose occupation is to set broken and dislocated bones.

BONFIRE, bon'fīr, *n.* a large fire in the open air on occasions of public rejoicings, etc. [Orig. a fire in which bones were burnt.]

BONITO, bō-nē'-tō, *adj.* lovely: fine: exquisite: pretty: used in Southwestern United States and Spanish-American countries. [Sp. *dim.* of *bueno*, good.]

BON-MOT, bong'-mō, *n.*, *a good* or witty saying. [Fr. *bon*, good, *mot*, word.]

BONNE-BOUCHE, bon-boosh', *n.* a delicious mouthful. [Fr. *bonne*, good, *bouche*, mouth.]

BONNET, bon'et, *n.* a covering for the head worn by women: a cap.—*p.adj.* BONN'ETED. [Fr.—Low L. *bonneta*, orig. the name of a stuff.]

BONNY, bon'i, *adj.* beautiful: handsome: gay.—*adv.* BONN'ILY. [Fr. *bon*, *bonne*—L. *bonus*, good; Celt. *bain*, *baine*, white, fair.]

BONNY-CLABBER, bon'ni-klab'ber, *n.* thick milk from which the whey is drained to get the curds out. (Amer.)

BONUS, bōn'us, *n.* a premium beyond the usual interest for a loan: an extra dividend to shareholders. [L. *bonus*, good.]

BONY, bōn'i, *adj.* full of, or consisting of, bones.

BONZE, bon'ze, *n.* a Buddhist priest. [Jap. *bozu*, a priest.]

BOOBY, bōōb'i, *n.* a silly or stupid fellow: a water-bird, of the pelican tribe, remarkable for its apparent stupidity. [Sp. *bobo*, a dolt; O. Fr. *bobu*, stupid.—L. *balbus*, stuttering.]

BOOBYISM, bō'bi-izm, *n.* the state or quality of being a booby: stupidity: foolishness. "Lamentable ignorance and *boobyism* on the stage of a private theatre."—*Dickens.*

BOOK, book, *n.* a collection of sheets of paper bound together, either printed, written on, or blank: a literary composition: a division of a volume or subject.—*v.t.* to write in a book. [A.S. *boc*, a book, the beech; Ger. *buche*, the beech, *buch*, a book, because the Teutons first wrote on beechen boards.]

BOOK-CLUB, book'-klub, *n.* an association of persons who buy new books for circulation among themselves.

BOOKING-CLERK, book'ing-klĕrk, *n.* the clerk or official who supplies passengers with tickets at a booking-office.

BOOKISH, book'ish, *adj.* fond of books, acquainted only with books.—*n.* **BOOK'ISHNESS.**

BOOK-KEEPING, book'-kēp'ing, *n.* the art of keeping accounts in a regular and systematic manner.

BOOK-LEARNING, book'-lern'ing, *n.* learning got from books, as opposed to practical knowledge.

BOOKPLATE, book'plāt, *n.* a label usually pasted inside the cover of a book, bearing the owner's name, crest, or peculiar device.

BOOK-POST, book'-pōst, *n.* the department in the Post-office for the transmission of books.

BOOKWORM, book'wurm, *n.* a worm or mite that eats holes in books: a hard reader: one who reads without discrimination or profit.

BOOKWRIGHT, book'rīt, *n.* a writer of books: an author: a term of slight contempt. *Kingsley.*

BOOM, bōōm, *n.* a pole by which a sail is stretched: a chain or bar stretched across a harbor. [Dut. *boom*, a beam, a tree.]

BOOM, bōōm, *v.i.* to make a hollow sound or roar.—*n.* a hollow roar, as of the sea, the cry of the bittern, etc. [From a Low Ger. root found in A.S. *byme*, a trumpet, Dut. *bommen*, to drum; like **BOMB**, of imitative origin.]

BOOMERANG, bōōm'e-rang, *n.* a hard-wood missile used by the natives of Australia, shaped like the segment of a circle, and so made that when thrown to a distance it returns towards the thrower. (Australian.) Applied also to any scheme or plan which turns against its author.

BOON, bōōn, *n.* a petition: a gift or favor. [Ice. *bón*, a prayer; A.S. *ben.*]

BOON, bōōn, *adj.* (as in *boon* companion) gay, merry or kind. [Fr. *bon*—L. *bonus*, good.]

BOOR, bōōr, *n.* a coarse or awkward person. [Dut. *boer* (Ger. *bauer*), a tiller of the soil—Dut. *bouwen;* cog. with Ger. *bauen*, A.S. *buan*, to till.]

BOORISH, bōōr'ish, *adj.* like a boor: awkward or rude.—*adv.* **BOOR'ISHLY.**—*n.* **BOOR'ISHNESS.**

BOOST, bōōst, *v.t.* to lift or push one up a tree or over a fence. (Amer.)

BOOSTER, bōōst'-er, *n.* a device for raising the pressure or electromotive force, in an alternating-current circuit.

BOOT, bōōt, *n.* a covering for the foot and lower part of the leg generally made of leather: an old instrument of torture for the legs: a box or receptacle in a coach: *n.pl.* the servant in a hotel that cleans the boots.—*v.t.* to put on boots. [Fr. *botte*, a butt, or a boot, from O.Ger. *buten*, a cask. See **BOTTLE, BUTT.**]

BOOT, bōōt, *v.t.* to profit or advantage.—*n.* advantage: profit.—To **BOOT**, in addition. [A.S. *bot*, compensation, amends, whence *betan*, to amend, to make **BETTER.**]

BOOTEE, bōō-te', *n.* a boot without a top, or a shoe made like a boot without a leg. (Amer.)

BOOTH, bōōth, *n.* a *hut* or temporary erection formed of slight materials. [Ice. *buth;* Ger. *bude;* also Slav. and Celt., as Gael. *both*, hut.]

BOOTJACK, bōōt'jak, *n.* an instrument for taking off boots. [**BOOT** and **JACK.**]

BOOTLESS, bōōt'les, *adj.* without boot or profit: useless.—*adv.* **BOOT'LESSLY.**—*n.* **BOOT'LESSNESS.**

BOOT-STOCKING, bōōt'stok-ing, *n.* a large stocking which covers the leg like a jack-boot. "His *boot-stockings* coming high above the knees."—*Southey.*

BOOTY, bōōt'i, *n.* spoil taken in war or by force: plunder. [Ice. *byti*, share—*byta*, to divide.]

BO-PEEP, bō-pēp', *n.* a game among children in which one peeps from behind something and cries "Bo."

BORACIC, bō-ras'ik, *adj.* of or relating to borax.—**BORACIC ACID**, an acid obtained by dissolving borax, and also found native in mineral springs in Italy.

BORAX, bō'raks, *n.* a mineral salt used for soldering and also in medicine. [Fr.—Ar. *bûraq.*]

BORDER, bord'er, *n.* the *edge* or *margin* of anything: the march or boundary of a country: a flower-bed in a garden.—*v.i.* to approach: to be adjacent.—*v.t.* to make or adorn with a border: to bound. [Fr. *bord, bordure;* from root of **BOARD.**]

BORDEREAU, bôr-dē-rō', *n.* a memorandum or list of documents:—*pl.* **BORDEREAUX**, bôr-dē-rō'. [Fr.]

BORDERER, bord'er-er, *n.* one who dwells on the border of a country.

BORE, bōr, *v.t.* to pierce so as to form a hole: to weary or annoy.—*n.* a hole made by boring: the size of the cavity of a gun: a person or thing that wearies. [A.S. *borian*, to bore, from *bor*, a borer; Ger. *bohren;* allied to L. *foro*, to bore, Gr. *pharynx*, the gullet.]

BORE, bōr, did bear, *pa.t.* of **BEAR.**

BORE, bōr, *n.* a tidal flood which rushes with great force into the mouths of certain rivers. [Ice. *bára*, a wave or swell, from root of **BEAR** or lift.]

BOREAL, bō're-al, *adj.* pertaining to the north or the north wind.

BOREAS, bō're-as, *n.* the north wind. [L. and Gr.]

BORN, bawrn, *pa.p.* of **BEAR**, to bring forth.—**NOT BORN IN THE WOODS TO BE SCARED BY AN OWL**, too much used to danger to be easily frightened. (Amer.)

BORNE, bōrn, *pa.p.* of **BEAR**, to carry.

BOROGLYCERIDE, bō-rō-gli'se-rīd, *n.* an antiseptic compound introduced by Prof. Barff, consisting of 92 parts of glycerine

to 62 parts of boracic acid, to which is added, when used to preserve meat, oysters, milk, eggs, etc., about fifty times its weight in water.

BOROUGH, bur'ō, *n.* a town with a corporation: a town that sends representatives to parliament. Applied also to certain towns in Pennsylvania. [A.S. *burg, burh*, a city, from *beorgan*, Ger. *bergen*, to protect.]

BOROUGHMONGER, bur'ō-mung'er, *n.* one who buys or sells the patronage of boroughs in Great Britain.

BORROW, bor'ō, *v.t.* to obtain on loan or trust: to adopt from a foreign source.—*n.* BORR'OWER. [A.S. *borgian*—*borg, borh*, a pledge, security; akin to BOROUGH, from the notion of security.]

BOSCAGE, bosk'āj, *n.* thick foliage: woodland. [Fr. *boscage, bocage*—Low L. *boscus* (hence Fr. *bois*), conn. with Ger. *busch*, E. *bush*.]

BOSH, bosh, *n.* used also as *int.*, nonsense, foolish talk or opinions. [Turk. *bosh*, worthless, frequent in Morier's popular novel *Ayesha* (1834).]

BOSKY, bosk'i, *adj.* woody or bushy: shady.

BOSOM, booz'um, *n.* the breast of a human being, or the part of the dress which covers it: (*fig.*) the seat of the passions and feelings: the heart: embrace, inclosure, as within the arms: any close or secret receptacle.—*adj.* (in composition) confidential: intimate.—*v.t.* to inclose in the bosom. [A.S. *bosm*, Ger. *busen*.]

BOSS, bos, *n.* a knob or stud: a raised ornament.—*v.t.* to ornament with bosses. [Fr. *bosse*, It. *bozza*, a swelling, from O. Ger. *bôzen*, to beat.]

BOSS, bos, *n.* a master, an employer of labor, a politician who holds control of large patronage and uses his influence for selfish and partisan purposes. Also a name for the buffalo among Western huntsmen. (Amer.)

BOSSY, bos'i, *adj.* having bosses.

BOTANIZE, bot'an-īz, *v.i.* to seek for and collect plants for study.

BOTANIST, bot'an-ist, *n.* one skilled in botany.

BOTANY, bot'a-ni, *n.* the science of plants.—*adj.* BOTAN'IC.—*adv.* BOTAN'ICALLY. [Gr. *botanē*, herb, plant—*boskō*, to feed, L. *vescor*, I feed myself; perh. cog. with A.S. *woed*.]

BOTCH, boch, *n.*, *a swelling* on the skin: a clumsy patch: ill-finished work.—*v.t.* to patch or mend clumsily: to put together unsuitably or unskillfully. [From root of Boss.]

BOTCHER, boch'er, *n.* one who botches.

BOTCHY, boch'i, *adj.* marked with or full of botches.

BOTH, bōth, *adj.* and *pron.*, *the two:* the one and the other.—*conj.* as well: on the one side. [Ice. *bathi*, Ger. *beide;* A.S. *bâ;* cf. L. *am-bo*, Gr. *am-phō*, Sans. *ubha*, orig. *ambha*.]

BOTHER, both'er, *v.t.* to perplex or tease.

BOTTLE, bot'l, *n. a bundle* of hay. [Dim. of Fr *botte*, a bundle, from root of Boss.]

BOTTLE, bot'l, *n.* a hollow vessel for holding liquids: the contents of such a vessel.—*v.t.* to inclose in bottles. [Fr. *bouteille*, dim. of *botte*, a vessel for liquids. From root of Boot, Butt.]

BOTTLE-BELLIED, bot'l-bel-lid, *adj.* having a belly shaped like a bottle: having a swelling out prominent belly. "Some choleric, *bottle-bellied*, old spider."—*W. Irving*.

BOTTLED, bot'ld, *p.adj.* inclosed in bottles: shaped or protuberant like a bottle.

BOTTLER, bot'ler, *n.* one who bottles: specifically, one whose occupation it is to put liquors, as wine, spirits, ale, etc., into bottles, and sell the bottled liquor.

BOTTOM, bot'um, *n.* the lowest part of anything: that on which anything rests or is founded: low land, as in a valley: the keel of a ship, hence the vessel itself.—*v.t.* to found or rest upon.—*adj.* BOTT'OMLESS. [A.S. *botm;* Ger. *boden;* conn. with L. *fundus*, bottom, Gael. *bond, bown*, the sole.]

BOTTOMRY, bot'um-ri, *n.* a contract by which money is borrowed on the security of a ship or bottom. [From Bottom, a ship.]

BOUCHERIZE, bōō'-sher-īz, *v.t.* to cover or impregnate railroad ties, timber, etc., with a preservative solution of copper sulphate. [From the name of the inventor of the process, Dr. Auguste *Boucherie*, a Fr. chemist.]

BOUDOIR, bōōd'war, *n.* a lady's private room. [Fr.—*bouder*, to pout, to be sulky.]

BOUGH, bow, *n.* a branch of a tree. [A.S. *bog, boh*, an arm, the shoulder (Ger. *bug*, the shoulder, the bow of a ship)—A.S. *bugan*, to bend.]

BOUGH, bow, *v.t.* to cover over or shade with boughs.

> A mossy track, all over *boughed*
> For half a mile or more.—*Coleridge.*

BOUGHT, bawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of Buy.

BOULDER, bōld'er, *n.* a large stone rounded by the action of water: (*geol.*) a mass of rock transported by natural agencies from its native bed.—*adj.* containing boulders. [Acc. to Wedgwood, from Swed. *bullra*, Dan. *buldre*, to roar like thunder, as large pebbles do.]

BOULEVARD, bōōl'e-vär, *n.* a promenade formed by leveling the old fortifications of a town. [Fr.—Ger. *bollwerk*. See Bulwark.]

BOULEVARDIER, bōōl-vär-dyā', *n.* a frequenter of a city boulevard, esp. in Paris.—*F. Harrison.* [Fr.]

BOULEVERSEMENT, bōl-vers-man, *n.* the act of overthrowing or overturning: the state of being overthrown or overturned: overthrow: overturn: subversion: hence, generally, convulsion or confusion. [Fr.]

BOUNCE, bowns, *v.i.* to jump or spring suddenly: to boast, to exaggerate.—*n.*

a heavy, sudden blow: a leap or spring: a boast: a bold lie. [Dut. *bonzen*, to strike, from *bons*, a blow, from the sound.]

BOUNCER, bowns'er, *n.* one who bounces: something big: a bully: a liar.

BOUND, bownd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of BIND.

BOUND, bownd, *n.* a limit or boundary.—*v.t.* to set bounds to: to limit, restrain, or surround. [O.Fr. *bonne*—LowL. *bodina*—Bret. *bonn*, a boundary.]

BOUND, bownd, *v.i.* to spring or leap.—*n.* a spring or leap. [Fr. *bondir*, to spring, in O. Fr. to rebound—L. *bombitare*. See BOOM, the sound.]

BOUND, bownd, *adj.* ready to go. [Ice. *buinn*, pa.p. of *bua*, to prepare.]

BOUNDARY, bownd'a-ri, *n.* a visible bound or limit: border: termination.

BOUNDEN, bownd'n, *adj.*, *binding:* required: obligatory. [From BIND.]

BOUNDLESS, bownd'les, *adj.* having no bound or limit: vast.—*n.* BOUND'LESSNESS.

BOUNTEOUS, bown'te-us or bown'tyus, BOUNTIFUL, bown'ti-fool, *adj.* liberal in giving: generous.—*advs.* BOUN'TEOUSLY, BOUN'TIFULLY. — *ns.* BOUN'TEOUSNESS, BOUN'TIFULNESS. [From BOUNTY.]

BOUNTY, bown'ti, *n.* liberality in bestowing gifts: the gift bestowed: money offered as an inducement to enter the army, or as a premium to encourage any branch of industry. [Fr. *bonté*, goodness—L. *bonitas—bonus*, good.]

BOUQUET, bōō'kā, *n.* a bunch of flowers: a nosegay. [Fr.—*bosquet*, dim. of *bois*, a wood—It. *bosco*. See BOSCAGE, BUSH.]

BOURBON, bur'bun, *n.* any old fashioned party which acts unmindful of past experience. (Amer.)

BOURG, burg, *n.* same as BURGS, BOROUGH.

BOURGEOIS, bur-jois', *n.* a kind of printing type, larger than brevier and smaller than longprimer. [Fr.—perh. from the name of the typefounder.]

BOURGEOISIE, bōōrzh-waw'zē, *n.* the middle class of citizens, esp. traders. [From Fr. *bourgeois*, a citizen, from root of BOROUGH.]

BOURGEON, bur'jun, *v. i.* to put forth sprouts or buds: to grow. [Fr. *bourgeon*, a bud, shoot.]

BOURN, BOURNE, bōrn or bōōrn, *n.* a boundary, or a limit. [Fr. *borne*, a limit. See BOUND.]

BOURN, BOURNE, bōrn or bōōrn, *n.* a little stream. [A.S. *burna*, a stream; Scot. *burn*, a brook; Goth. *brunna*, a spring.]

BOURSE, bōōrs, *n.* an exchange where merchants meet for business. [Fr. *bourse*. See PURSE.]

BOUSE, bōōz, *v.i.* to drink deeply. [Dut. *buysen*, to drink deeply—*buis*, a tube or flask; allied to BOX.]

BOUT, bowt, *n.* a turn, trial, or round: an attempt. [Doublet of BIGHT; from root of BOW, to bend.]

BOVINE, bō'vīn, *adj.* pertaining to cattle.

BOW, bow, *v.t.*, *to bend* or incline towards: to subdue.—*v.i.* to bend the body in saluting a person: the curving forepart of a ship. [A.S. *bugan*, to bend; akin to L. *fugio*, to flee, to yield.]

BOW, bō, *n.* a *bent* piece of wood for shooting arrows: anything of a bent or curved shape, as the rainbow: the instrument by which the strings of a violin are sounded. [A.S. *boga*.]

BOWELS, bow'elz, *n.pl.* the interior parts of the body, the entrails: the interior part of anything: (*fig.*) the heart, pity, tenderness. [Fr. *boyau*, O. Fr. *boel*—L. *botellus*, a sausage, also, an intestine.]

BOWER, bow'er, *n.* an anchor at the bow or forepart of a ship. [From BOW.]

BOWER, bow'er, *n.* a shady inclosure or recess in a garden, an arbor. [A.S. *bur*, a chamber; Scot. *byre*—root A.S. *bûan*, to dwell.]

BOWERY, bow'er-i, *adj.* containing bowers: shady.—*n.* the name of a busy, crowded street in New York City.

BOWIE-KNIFE, bō'i-nīf, *n.* a dagger-knife worn in the Southern States of America, so named from its inventor, Colonel *Bowie*.

BOWL, bōl, *n.* a wooden ball used for rolling along the ground.—*v.t.* and *i.* to play at bowls: to roll along like a bowl: to throw a ball, as in cricket. [Fr. *boule*—L. *bulla*. See BOIL, *v.*]

BOWL, bōl, *n.* a *round* drinking-cup: the round hollow part of anything. [A.S. *bolla*. See BOLE.]

BOWLDER, bōld'er, *n.* same as BOULDER.

BOWLINE, bō'lin, *n.* (*lit.*) the *line* of the *bow* or *bend:* a rope to keep a sail close to the wind.

BOWLING-GREEN, bōl'ing-grēn, *n.* a green or grassy plat kept smooth for bowling.

BOWMAN, bō'man, *n.* an archer.

BOWSHOT, bō'shot, *n.* the distance to which an arrow can be shot from a bow.

BOWSPRIT, bō'sprit, *n.* a boom or spar projecting from the bow of a ship. [BOW and SPRIT.]

BOWSTRING, bō'string, *n.* a string with which the Turks strangled offenders.

BOW-WINDOW, bō'-wind'ō, *n.* a bent or semi-circular window.

BOX, boks, *n.* a tree remarkable for the hardness and smoothness of its wood: a case or receptable for holding anything: the contents of a box: a small house or lodge: a private seat in a theatre: the driver's seat on a carriage.—TO BE IN A BOX, to be in difficulty, or in a compromising position. (Amer.) The phrase TO BE IN THE WRONG BOX has, it seems, a respectable antiquity. "If you will hear how St. Augustine expoundeth that place, you shall perceive that *you are in a wrong box.*"—*Ridley* (1554). "I perceive that you and I *are in a wrong box.*"—*J. Udall* (1588).—*v.t.* to put into or furnish with boxes. [A.S. *box*—L. *buxus*, Gr. *pyxos*, the tree, *pyxis*, a box.]

BOX, boks, *n.* a blow on the head or ear with

the hand.—*v.t.* to strike with the hand or fist.—*v.i.* to fight with the fists. [Dan. *bask*, a sounding blow; cf. Ger. *pochen*, to strike.]

BOXEN, boks'n, *adj.* made of or like box-wood.

BOXER, boks'-er, *n.* a member of the League of United Patriots, or Great Sword Society, a powerful organization in China, which committed outrages on foreigners and Christian converts in Pekin and elsewhere in the Chinese Empire in 1900.

BOXING-DAY, boks'ing-dā, *n.* in England, the day after Christmas when boxes or presents are given.

BOXWOOD, boks'wood, *n.* wood of the box-tree.

BOY, boy, *n.* a male child: a lad.—*n.* BOY'HOOD.—*adj.* BOY'ISH.—*adv.* BOY'ISHLY.—*n.* BOY'ISHNESS. [Fris. *boi*, Dut. *boef*, Ger. *bube*, L. *pupus*.]

BOYCOTT, boy'kot, *v.t.* to combine in refusing to work for, to buy or sell with, or in general to give assistance to, or have dealings with, on account of difference of opinion or the like in social and political matters: a word introduced under the auspices of the Land League of Ireland in 1880. [From Captain *Boycott*, who was so treated by his neighbors in Ireland in 1880.]

BRACE, brās, *n.* anything that draws together and holds tightly: a bandage: a pair or couple: in printing, a mark connecting two or more words or lines (⸢): —*pl.* straps for supporting the trousers: ropes for turning the yards of a ship.—*v.t.* to tighten or strengthen. [O. Fr. *brace*, Fr. *bras*, the arm, power—L. *brachium*, Gr. *brachiōn*, the arm, as holding together.]

BRACELET, brās'let, *n.* an ornament for the wrist. [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. *brac*. See BRACE.]

BRACH, brak, brach, *n.* a dog for the chase. [O. Fr. *brache*, from O. Ger. *bracco*.]

BRACHIAL, brak'i-al, *adj.* belonging to the arm. [See BRACE.]

BRACING, brās'ing, *adj.* giving strength or tone. [From BRACE.]

BRACKEN, brak'en, *n.* fern. [See BRAKE.]

BRACKET, brak'et, *n.* a support for something fastened to a wall:—*pl.* in printing, the marks [ ] used to inclose one or more words.—*v.t.* to support by brackets: to inclose by brackets. [Dim. formed from BRACE.]

BRACKISH, brak'ish, *adj.* saltish: applied to water mixed with salt or with sea-water.—*n.* BRACK'ISHNESS. [Dut. *brak*, refuse; conn. with WRECK.]

BRACT, brakt, *n.* an irregularly developed *leaf* at the base of the flower-stalk.—*adj.* BRAC'TEAL. [L. *bractea*, a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf.]

BRADAWL, brad'awl, *n.* an awl to pierce holes. [For inserting *brads*, long, thin nails.]

BRAG, brag, *v.i.* to boast or bluster:—*pr.p.* bragg'ing; *pa.p.* bragged.—*n.* a boast or boasting: the thing boasted of: a game at cards. [Prob. from a root *brag*, found in all the Celtic languages. See BRAVE.]

BRAGGADOCIO, brag-a-dō'shi-o, *n.* a braggart or boaster: empty boasting. [From *Braggadochio*, a boastful character in Spenser's *Faëry Queen*.]

BRAGGART, brag'art, *adj.* boastful.—*n.* a vain boaster. [O.Fr. *bragard*, vain, bragging, from root of BRAG.]

BRAHMAN, brä'man, BRAHMIN, brā'min, *n.* a person of the highest or priestly caste among the Hindus.—*adjs.* BRAHMAN'IC, -AL, BRAHMIN'IC, -AL. [From *Brahma*, the Hindu Deity.]

BRAHMANISM, brä'man-izm, BRAHMINISM, brä'min-izm, *n.* one or the religions of India, the worship of Brahma.

BRAID, brād, *v.t.*, *to plait* or entwine.—*n.* cord, or other texture made by plaiting. [A.S. *bredan*, *bregdan*; Ice. *bregda*, to weave.]

BRAIDISM, brād-izm, *n.* a method of producing hypnotic conditions, after the manner suggested by Dr. James *Braid* of Manchester, England.

BRAIN, brān, *n.* the mass of nervous matter contained in the skull: the seat of the intellect and of sensation: the intellect.—*v.t.* to dash out the brains of. [A.S. *brægen*; Dut. *brein*.]

BRAINLESS, brān'les, *adj.* without brains or understanding: silly.

BRAIN-SICKNESS, brān'-sik'nes, *n.* disorder of the brain: giddiness: indiscretion.

BRAKE, brāk, *obs. pa.t.* of BREAK.

BRAKE, brāk, *n.* a fern: a place overgrown with ferns or briers: a thicket. [Low Ger. *brake*, brushwood; Ger. *brach*, fallow.]

BRAKE, brāk, *n.* an instrument *to break* flax or hemp: a carriage for breaking-in horses: a bit for horses: a contrivance for retarding the motion of a wheel. [From root of BREAK.]

BRAKY, brāk'i, *adj.* full of brakes: thorny: rough.

BRAMBLE, bram'bl, *n.* a wild prickly plant bearing black berries: any rough prickly shrub.—*adj.* BRAM'BLY. [A.S. *bremel*; Dut. *braam*, Ger. *brom*.]

BRAN, bran, *n.*, *the refuse* of grain: the inner husks of corn sifted from the flour. [Fr. *bran*, bran—Celt. *bran*, bran, refuse.]

BRANCH, bransh, *n.* a shoot or *arm-like* limb of a tree: anything like a branch: any offshoot or subdivision.—*v.t.* to divide into branches.—*v.i.* to spread out as a branch.—*adjs.* BRANCH'LESS, BRANCH'Y. [Fr. *branche*—Bret. *branc*, an arm; Low L. *branca*, L. *brachium*. See BRACE.]

BRANCHIÆ, brangk'i-ē, *n.pl.*, *gills*.—*adj.* BRANCHIAL, brangk'i-al. [L.]

BRANCHLET, bransh'let, *n.* a little branch.

BRAND, brand, *n.* a piece of wood *burning* or partly burned: a mark burned into anything with a hot iron: a sword, so

called from its glitter: a mark of infamy.—*v.t.* to burn or mark with a hot iron: to fix a mark of infamy upon. [A.S., from root of BURN.]

BRANDISH, brand'ish, *v.t.* to wave or flourish as a *brand* or weapon.—*n.* a waving or flourish. [Fr. *brandir*, from root of BRAND.]

BRAND-NEW, brand'-nū, *adj.* quite new (as if newly from the fire).

BRANDY, brand'i, *n.* an ardent spirit distilled from wine. [Formerly *brandwine*—Dut. *brandewijn—branden*, to burn, to distil, and *wijn*, wine; cf. Ger. *brantwein*.] [NEW.

BRAN-NEW, bran'nū, *adj.* Corr. of BRAND-

BRASIER, brā'zher, *n.* a pan for holding burning coals. [Fr., from the root of BRASS.]

BRASS, bras, *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc: (*fig.*) impudence:—*pl.* monumental plates of brass inlaid on slabs of stone in the pavements of ancient churches: also the brass musical instruments in a band or orchestra. In its colloquial and slang senses the use of the word is by no means modern; namely: 1, money. "We should scorn each bribing varlet's *brass*."—*Bp. Hall.* 2, impudence: shamelessness. "She in her defence made him appear such a rogue that the chief justice wondered he had the *brass* to appear in a court of justice."—*Roger North.* [A.S. *braes;* Ice. *bras*, solder; from *brasa* to harden by fire, Swed. *brasa*, fire.]

BRASS-BAND, bras'-band, *n.* a band or company of musicians who perform on brass instruments.

BRASSY, bras'i, *adj.* of or like brass: impudent.

BRASSY, *n.* one of the clubs used in golf.

BRAT, brat, *n.* a contemptuous name for a child. [A.S. *bratt*, W., Gael. *brat*, a rag; prov. E. *brat*, a child's pinafore.]

BRAVADO, brav-ā'do, *n.* a display of bravery: a boastful threat:—*pl.* BRAVA'DOES. [Sp. *bravada*, from root of BRAVE.]

BRAVE, brāv, *adj.* daring, courageous: noble.—*v.t.* to meet boldly: to defy.—*n.* a bully: an Indian warrior.—*adv.* BRAVE'LY. [Fr. *brave;* It. and Sp. *bravo;* from Celt., as in Bret. *braga*, to strut about, Gael. *breagh*, fine. See BRAG.]

BRAVERY, brāv'er-i, *n.* courage: heroism: finery.

BRAVO, brāv'ō, *n.* a daring villain: a hired assassin:—*pl.* BRAVOES, brāv'ōz. [It. and Sp.]

BRAVO, brāv'o, *int.* well done: excellent. [It.]

BRAVURA, brāv-ōōr'a, *n.* (*mus.*) a term applied to songs that require great spirit in execution. [It.]

BRAWL, brawl, *n.* a noisy quarrel.—*v.i.* to quarrel noisily: to murmur or gurgle. [W. *bragal*, to vociferate, which, acc. to Skeat, is a freq. of BRAG.]

BRAWN, brawn, *n.* muscle: thick flesh, esp. boar's flesh: muscular strength. [O. Fr. *braon*, from O. Ger. *brato*, flesh (for roasting)—O. Ger. *pratan* (Ger. *braten*), to roast.]

BRAWNY, brawn'i, *adj.* fleshy: muscular.

BRAY, brā, *v.t.*, *to break*, pound, or grind small. [O. Fr. *breier* (Fr. *broyer*); from root of BREAK.]

BRAY, brā, *n.* the cry of the ass: any harsh grating sound.—*v.i.* to cry like an ass. [Fr. *braire*, Low L. *bragire*, from root of BRAG, BRAWL.]

BRAZE, brāz, *v.t.* to cover or solder with brass.

BRAZEN, brā'zn, *adj.* of or belonging to brass: impudent.—*v.t.* to confront with impudence.

BRAZIER, brā'zher, *n.* see BRASIER.

BREACH, brēch, *n.* a *break* or opening, as in the walls of a fortress: a breaking of law, etc.: a quarrel.—*v.t.* to make a breach or opening. [A.S. *brice*, Fr. *brèche*, from root of BREAK.]

BREAD, bred, *n.* food made of flour or meal baked: food: livelihood. BREAD-STUFF, in the United States, denotes all the cereals which can be converted into bread. [A.S. *bread*, from *breotan*, to break; or from *breowan*, to brew.]

BREAD-BASKET, bred'-bas-ket, *n.* 1, a papier mâché or metal tray used for holding bread at table: 2, the stomach. (Slang.) "Another came up to second him, but I let drive at the mark, made the soup-maigre rumble in his *bread-basket*, and laid him sprawling."—*Foote.*

BREAD-FRUIT-TREE, bred'-frōōt-trē', *n.* a tree of the South Sea Islands, producing a fruit, which when roasted forms a good substitute for bread.

BREADTH, bredth, *n.* extent from side to side: width. [M.E. *brede*, A.S. *brædu*. See BROAD.]

BREADWINNER, bred'win'er, *n.* one who works for the support of himself or of himself and a family: a member of that section of the community whose earnings support both themselves and the women and children.

BREAK, brāk, *v.t.* to part by force: to shatter: to crush: to tame: to violate: to check by intercepting, as a fall: to interrupt, as silence: to make bankrupt: to divulge.—*v.i.* to part in two: to burst forth: to open or appear, as the morning: to become bankrupt: to fall out, as with a friend:—*pa.t.* brōke; *pa.p.* brōk'en.—*n.* the state of being broken: an opening: a pause or interruption: the dawn.—BREAK COVER, to burst forth from concealment, as game.—BREAK DOWN, to crush, or to come down by breaking: (*fig.*) to give way.—BREAK GROUND, to commence excavation: (*fig.*) to begin.—BREAK THE ICE (*fig.*), to get through first difficulties.—BREAK A JEST, to utter a jest unexpectedly.—BREAK A LANCE (*fig.*), enter into a contest with a rival.—BREAK UPON THE WHEEL, to punish by

stretching a criminal on a wheel, and breaking his bones.—BREAK WITH, to fall out, as friends. [A.S. *brecan;* Goth. *brikan*, Ger. *brechen;* conn. with L. *frango*, Gr. *rhēgnūmi;* Gael. *bragh*, a burst.]

BREAKAGE, brāk'āj, *n.* a breaking: an allowance for things broken.

BREAKER, brāk'er, *n.* a wave broken on rocks or the shore.

BREAKFAST, brek'fast, *n.* a break or breaking of a fast: the first meal of the day. —*v.i.* to take breakfast.—*v.t.* to furnish with breakfast.

BREAKING-IN, brāk'ing-in', *n.* the act of training to labor, as of a horse.

BREAKNECK, brāk'nek, *adj.* likely to cause a broken neck.

BREAKWATER, brāk'waw'ter, *n.* a barrier at the entrance of a harbor to break the force of the waves.

BREAM, brēm, *n.* a fresh-water fish of the carp family: a salt-water fish somewhat like it. [Fr. *brême*, for *bresme*—O. Ger. *brahsema*, Ger. *brassen.*]

BREAST, brest, *n.* the forepart of the human body between the neck and the belly: (*fig.*) conscience, disposition, affections.—*v.t.* to bear the breast against: to oppose manfully. [A.S. *breost;* Ger. *brust*, Dut. *borst*, perh. from the notion of bursting forth, protruding.]

BREASTPLATE, brest'plāt, *n.* a plate or piece of armor for the breast: in *B.*, a part of the dress of the Jewish high-priest.

BREASTWORK, brest'wurk, *n.* a defensive work of earth or other materials breast-high.

BREATH, breth, *n.* the air drawn into and then expelled from the lungs: power of breathing, life: the time occupied by once breathing: a very slight breeze. [A.S. *brœth;* Ger. *brodem*, steam, breath; perh. akin to L. *frag-rare*, to smell.]

BREATHE, brēth, *v.i.* to draw in and expel breath or air from the lungs: to take breath, to rest or pause: to live.—*v.t.* to draw in and expel from the lungs, as air: to infuse: to give out as breath: to utter by the breath or softly; to keep in breath, to exercise.

BREATHING, brēth'ing, *n.* the act of breathing: aspiration, secret prayer: respite.

BREATHLESS, breth'les, *adj.* out of breath: dead.—*n.* BREATH'LESSNESS.

BREECH, brēch, *n.* the lower part of the body behind: the hinder part of anything, especially of a gun.—*v.t.* to put into breeches. [See BREECHES, the garment, in which sense it was first used.]

BREECH-BLOCK, brēch'-blok, *n.* a movable piece at the breech of a breech-loading gun which is withdrawn for the insertion of the charge and closed before firing to receive the impact of the recoil. *E. H. Knight.*

BREECHES, brich'ez, *n.pl.* a garment worn by men on the lower part of the body, trousers. [A.S. *brôc*, pl. *brêc;* found in all Teut. lang.; also Fr. *braies*—L. *braccæ*, which is said to be from the Celt., as in Gael. *briogais*, breeches.]

BREECH-LOADER, brēch'-lōd'er, *n.* a fire-arm loaded by introducing the charge at the breech.

BREECH-PIN, brēch'-pin, BREECH-SCREW, brēch'-skrö, *n.* a plug screwed into the rear end of the barrel of a breech-loading firearm forming the bottom of the charge chamber. *E. H. Knight.*

BREECH-SIGHT, brēch'-sīt, *n.* the graduated sight at the breech of a gun, which, in conjunction with the front sight, serves to aim the gun at an object. *E. H. Knight.*

BREED, brēd, *v.t.* to generate or bring forth: to train or bring up: to cause or occasion.—*v.i.* to be with young: to produce offspring: to be produced or brought forth:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bred.—*n.* that which is bred, progeny or offspring: kind or race. [A.S. *brêdan*, to cherish, keep warm; Ger. *brüten*, to hatch; conn. with BREW.]

BREEDER, brēd'er, *n.* one who breeds or brings up.

BREEDING, brēd'ing, *n.* act of producing: education or manners.

BREEZE, brēz, *n.* a gentle gale; a wind. [Fr. *brise*, a cool wind; It. *brezza.*]

BREEZY, brēz'i, *adj.* fanned with or subject to breezes.

BRETHREN, bre*th*'ren, *plur.* of BROTHER.

BRETON, brit'un, *adj.* belonging to Brittany or Bretagne, in France.

BREVE, brēv, *n.* (*lit.*) *a brief or short note:* the longest note now used in music, 𝅜. [It. *breve*—L. *brevis*, short. In old church music there were but two notes, the *long* and the *breve* or short. Afterwards the long was disused, and the *breve* became the longest note. It is now little used, the *semibreve* being the longest note.]

BREVET, brev'et, *n.* a military commission entitling an officer to take rank above that for which he receives pay. [Fr., a short document—L. *brevis*, short.]

BREVIARY, brēv'i-ar-i, *n.* book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic Church. [Fr. *bréviaire*—L. *brevis*, short.

BREVIER, brev-ēr', *n.* a small type between bourgeois and minion, orig. used in printing *breviaries.*

BREVITY, brev'it-i, *n.*, *shortness:* conciseness. [L. *brevitas—brevis*, short.]

BREW, brōō, *v.t.* to prepare a liquor, as from malt and other materials: to contrive or plot.—*v.i.* to perform the operation of brewing: to be gathering or forming. [A.S. *breovan;* cf. Ger. *brauen*, which, like Fr. *brasser*, is said to be from Low L. *braxare*, which is perh. from Celt. *brag*, malt.]

BREWER, brōō'er, *n.* one who brews.

BREWERY, brōō'er-i, *n.* a place for brewing.

BREWING, brōō'ing, *n.* the act of making liquor from malt: the quantity brewed at once.

BREWIS, broo'is, *n.* crusts of rye and Indian meal bread, softened with milk and eaten with molasses. (Amer.)

BRIAR-ROOT, brī'er-röt, *n.* the root of the white heath, a shrub often growing to a large size. The roots are gathered extensively in the south of France and in Corsica for the purpose of being made into the tobacco-pipes now so much used under the name of *briar-root* pipes. [The first part of this word is a corruption of Fr. *bruyère*, heath.]

BRIC-A-BRAC, brik-a-brak, *n.* a collection of objects having a certain interest or value from their rarity, antiquity, or the like, as old furniture, plate, china, curiosities; articles of vertu. "Two things only jarred on his eye in his hurried glance round the room, there was too much *bric-à-brac;* and too many flowers."—*H. Kingsley.* [Fr. according to Littré based on the phrase *de bric et de broc*, by hook or by crook, *bric* being an old word meaning a kind of trap for catching birds, etc., and *broc*, a pitcher or jug. *Bric-à-brac* would therefore be literally objects collected by hook or crook.]

BRIBE, brīb, *n.* something given to influence unduly the judgment or corrupt the conduct: allurement.—*v.t.* to influence by a bribe. [Fr. *bribe*, a lump of bread—Celt. as in W. *briwo*, to break, *briw*, a fragment.]

BRIBER, brīb'er, *n.* one who bribes.

BRIBERY, brīb'er-i, *n.* the act of giving or taking bribes.

BRICK, brik, *n.* an oblong or square piece of burned clay: a loaf of bread in the shape of a brick.—*v.t.* to lay or pave with brick. [Fr. *brique*, from root of BREAK.]

BRICKBAT, brik'bat, *n.* a piece of brick. [BRICK and BAT, an implement for striking with.]

BRICK-KILN, brik'-kil, *n.* a kiln in which bricks are burned.

BRICKLAYER, brik'lā-er, *n.* one who lays or builds with bricks.—*n.* BRICK'LAYING.

BRIDAL, brīd'al, *n.* a marriage feast: a wedding.—*adj.* belonging to a bride, or a wedding: nuptial. [BRIDE, and ALE, a feast.]

BRIDE, brīd, *n.* a woman about to be married: a woman newly married. [A.S. *bryd;* Ice. *brudr*, Ger. *braut*, a bride; W. *priod*, one married.]

BRIDECAKE, brīd'kāk, *n.* the bride's cake, or cake distributed at a wedding.

BRIDE-CHAMBER, brīd'-chām'ber, *n.* the nuptial apartment.

BRIDEGROOM, brīd'grōōm, *n.* a man about to be married: a man newly married.—BRIDE'MAID, BRIDE'S'MAID, BRIDE'MAN, BRIDE'S'MAN, attendants at a wedding. [A.S. *brydguma—guma*, a man.]

BRIDEWELL, brīd'wel, *n.* a house of correction. [From a palace near St. Bride's Well in London, afterwards used as a house of correction.]

BRIDGE, brij, *n.* a structure raised across a river, etc.: anything like a bridge.—*v.t.* to build a bridge over. [A.S. *bricg;* Ger. *brücke*, Ice. *bryggja.*]

BRIDGELESS, brij'les, *adj.* without a bridge: not capable of being spanned as by a bridge. "*Bridgeless* tide."—*Southey.*

BRIDLE, brī'dl, *n.* the instrument on a horse's head, by which it is controlled: any curb or restraint.—*v.t.* to put on or manage by a bridle: to check or restrain.—*v.i.* to hold up the head proudly or affectedly.

BRIDLE-PATH, brī'dl-päth, *n.* a path or way for horsemen.

BRIE CHEESE, brē'-chēz', *n.* a soft cream cheese made in the district of Brie in France. [Fr. *fromage de Brie.*]

BRIEF, brēf, *adj., short:* concise.—*adv.* BRIEF'LY.—*n.* BRIEF'NESS.

BRIEF, brēf, *n.* a *short* account of a client's case for the instruction of counsel: a writ: a short statement of any kind. [Fr. *bref*—L. *brevis*, short.]

BRIEFLESS, brēf'les, *adj.* without a brief.

BRIER, brī'er, *n.* a prickly shrub: a common name for the wild rose.—*adj.* BRI'ERY. [M.E. *brere*—A.S. *brer*, Ir. *briar*, thorn.]

BRIG, brig, *n.* a two-masted, square-rigged vessel. [Shortened from BRIGANTINE.]

BRIGADE, brig-ād', *n.* a body of troops consisting of two or more regiments of infantry or cavalry, and commanded by a general-officer, two or more of which form a division.—*v.t.* to form into brigades. [Fr. *brigade*—It. *brigata*—Low L. *briga*, strife.]

BRIGADIER, brig-a-dēr', BRIGADIER-GENERAL, brig-a-dēr'-jen'er-al, *n.* a general officer of the lowest grade, who has command of a brigade.

BRIGAND, brig'and, *n.* a robber or freebooter. [Fr.—It. *brigante—briga*, strife.]

BRIGANDAGE, brig'and-āj, *n.* freebooting: plundering.

BRIGANDINE, brig'an-dīn, *n.* a coat of mail. [Fr.; so called because worn by *brigands.*]

BRIGANTINE, brig'an-tīn, *n.* a small, light vessel or brig. [From BRIGAND, because such a vessel was used by pirates.]

BRIGHT, brīt, *adj., shining:* full of light: clear: beautiful: clever: illustrious.—*adv.* BRIGHT'LY.—*n.* BRI HT'NESS. [A.S. *beorht, briht;* cog. with Goth. *bairhts*, clear, Gr. *phlegō*, L. *fl gro*, to flame, *flamma=flag-ma*, Sans. *bhraj*, to shine.]

BRIGHTEN, brīt'n, *v.* to make bright or brighter: to make cheerful or joyful: to make illustrious.—*v.i.* to grow bright or brighter: to clear up.

BRILL, bril, *n.* a fish of the same kind as the turbot, spotted with white. [Corn. *brilli*, mackerel=*brith-el*, dim. of *brith*, speckled, cognate with Gael. *breac*, speckled, a trout. See BROCK.]

BRILLIANT, bril'yant, *adj.* sparkling: glittering: splendid.—*n.* a diamond of the finest cut.—*adv.* BRILL'IANTLY.—*ns.* BRILL'IANCY, BRILL'IANTNESS. [Fr. *brillant*, pr.p. of *briller*, to shine, which, like Ger. *brille*, an eyeglass, is from Low L. *beryllus*, a beryl.]

BRILLIANTINE, bril'-yan-tēn, *n.* an oil to make the hair glossy: a fabric for women's dresses, glossy on both sides. [Fr. *brillantine*.]

BRIM, brim, *n.* the margin or brink of a river or lake: the upper edge of a vessel. —*v.t.* to fill to the brim.—*v.i.* to be full to the brim:—*pr.p.* brimm'ing; *pa.p.* brimmed. [A.S. *brim*, surge, surf, the margin of the sea where it sounds; conn. with O. Ger. *brœmen*, to hum, L. *fremere*, to roar.]

BRIMFUL, brim'fool, *adj.* full to the brim.

BRIMMER, brim'er, *n.* a bowl full to the brim or top.

BRIMSTONE, brim'stōn, *n.* sulphur. [Lit. *burning stone*; from A.S. *bryne*, a burning—*byrnan*, to burn, and STONE; cf. Ger. *bernstein*.]

BRINDED, brin'ded, BRIN'DLED, *adj.* marked with spots or streaks. [See BRAND.]

BRINE, brīn, *n.* salt-water: the sea. [A.S. *bryne*, a burning; applied to salt liquor, from its burning, biting quality.]

BRING, bring, *v.t.* to fetch: to carry: to procure: to draw or lead.—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* brought (brawt).—BRING ABOUT, to bring to pass, effect.—BRING DOWN, to humble.—BRING FORTH, to give birth to, produce.—BRING TO, to check the course of, as a ship, by trimming the sails so as to counteract each other. [A.S. *bringan*, to carry, to bring; allied perh. to BEAR.]

BRINK, bringk, *n.* the edge or border of a steep place or of a river. [Dan. *brink*, declivity; Ice. *bringr*, hillock.]

BRINY, brīn'i, *adj.* pertaining to brine or to the sea: salt.

BRIONY, brī'o-ni, *n.* same as BRYONY.

BRIQUET, BRIQUETTE, bri-ket', *n.* a steel for striking fire from a flint: one of the jewelled parts of the Spanish and Austrian order of the Golden Fleece: a piece of hardened coal dust used for fuel: a brick made of artificial stone, cement, or mortar, used for paving. [Fr. dim. of *brique*, brick.]

BRISK, brisk, *adj.* full of life and spirit: active: effervescing, as liquors.—*adv.* BRISK'LY.—*n.* BRISK'NESS. [W. *brysg*, nimble, *brys*, haste. Other forms are FRISK, FRESH.]

BRISKET, brisk'et, *n.* the breast of an animal: the part of the breast next to the ribs. [Fr. *brechet*, *brichet*—W. *brysced*.]

BRISTLE, bris'l, *n.* a short, stiff hair, as of swine.—*v.i.* to stand erect, as bristles. [A.S. *byrst*; Scot. *birse*; cog. with Ger. *borste*, Ice. *burst*.]

BRISTLY, bris'li, *adj.* set with bristles: rough.—*n.* BRIST'LINESS.

BRISTOL MILK, bris'tol-milk, a mixed beverage of which sherry is the chief ingredient. "Plenty of brave wine, and above all *Bristol milk*."—*Pepys.* "A rich beverage made of the best Spanish wine, and celebrated over the whole kingdom as *Bristol milk*."—*Macaulay.*

BRITANNIA-METAL, brit-an'i-a-met'l, *n.* a metallic alloy largely used in the manufacture of spoons, etc.

BRITANNIC, brit-an'ik, *adj.* pertaining to Britannia or Great Britain: British.

BRITISH, brit'ish, *adj.* pertaining to Great Britain or its people.

BRITON, brit'on, *n.* a native of Britain.

BRITTLE, brit'l, *adj.*, *apt to break*: easily broken.—*n.* BRITT'LENESS. [A.S. *breotan*, to break.]

BROACH, brōch, *v.t.* to pierce as a cask, to tap: to open up or begin: to utter. [Fr. *brocher*, to pierce, *broche*, an iron pin—Lat. *brocchus*, a projecting tooth.]

BROACH-TURNER, brōch'-tur-nur, *n.* a menial whose occupation it is to turn a broach: a turnspit.

> Dishwasher and *broach-turner*, loon! to me
> Thou smellest all of kitchen as before.
> —*Tennyson.*

BROAD, brawd, *adj.* wide: large, free or open: coarse, indelicate.—*adv.* BROAD'LY. —*n.* BROAD'NESS. [A.S. *brad*, Goth. *braids*.]

BROADBRIM, brawd'brim, *n.* a hat with a broad brim, such as those worn by Quakers: (*colloq.*) a Quaker.

BROADCAST, brawd'kast, *adj.* scattered or sown *abroad* by the hand: dispersed widely.—*adv.* by throwing at large from the hand.

BROAD CHURCH, brawd church, *n.* a party in the Church of England holding *broad* or liberal views of Christian doctrine.

BROADCLOTH, brawd'kloth, *n.* a fine kind of woollen fulled cloth, wider than twenty-nine inches.

BROADEN, brawd'n, *v.t.* to make broad or broader.—*v.i.* to grow broad or extend in breadth.

BROAD-GAUGE, brawd'-gāj, *n.* a distance of six or seven feet between the rails of a railway, as distinguished from the present standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.

BROADSIDE, brawd'sīd, *n.* the side of a ship: all the guns on one side of a ship of war, or their simultaneous discharge: a sheet of paper printed on one side.

BROADSWORD, brawd'sōrd, *n.* a cutting sword with a broad blade.

BROBDINGNAGIAN, brob-ding-nā'ji-an, *n.* an inhabitant of the fabulous region of Brobdingnag in "Gulliver's Travels," the people of which were of great stature, hence a gigantic person.—*adj.* gigantic.

BROCADE, brok-ād', *n.* a silk stuff on which figures are wrought. [It. *broccato*, Fr. *brocart*, from It. *broccare*, Fr. *brocher*, to prick: from root of BROACH.]

BROCADED, brok-ād'ed, *adj.* woven or worked in the manner of brocade: dressed in brocade.

BROCCOLI, brok'o-li, *n.* a kind of cabbage resembling cauliflower. [It. pl. of *broccolo*, a sprout, dim. of *brocco*, a skewer, a shoot—root of BROACH.]

BROCHETTE, brō-shet', *n.* a spit or skewer. Hence EN BROCHETTE, ön-brō-shet', on a spit: skewered: as, chicken livers *en brochette*. [Fr. dim. of *broche*.]

BROCHURE, bro-shōōr', *n.* a pamphlet. [Lit. a small book *stitched*, Fr.—*brocher*, to stitch—*broche*, a needle. See BROACH.]

BROCK, brok, *n.* a badger, an animal with a black and white streaked face. [From the Celtic, as in Gael. *broc*, a badger, which is from Gael. *breac*, speckled.]

BROG, brog, *n.* a pointed steel instrument used by joiners for piercing holes in wood. [Gael. *brog*, a pointed instrument, as an awl; W. *procio*, to stab.]

BROGUE, brōg, *n.* a stout coarse shoe: a dialect or manner of pronunciation, esp. the Irish. [Ir. and Gael. *brog*, a shoe.]

BROIDER, broid'er, BROIDERY, broid'er-i. Same as EMBROIDER, EMBROIDERY.

BROIL, broil, *n.* a noisy quarrel: a confused disturbance. [Fr. *brouiller*, to break out, to rebel, prob. from the Celtic.]

BROIL, broil, *v.t.* to cook over hot coals. —*v.i.* to be greatly heated. [Ety. dub.]

BROKE, brōk, *pa.t.* and old *pa.p.* of BREAK.

BROKEN, brō'kn, *p.adj.* rent asunder: infirm: humbled. [From BREAK.]

BROKEN-HEARTED, brō'kn-härt'ed, *adj.* crushed with grief: greatly depressed in spirit.

BROKER, brōk'er, *n.* one employed to buy and sell for others, especially stocks and securities. [M.E. *brocour*—A.S. *brucan*, Ger. *brauchen*, to use, to profit.]

BROKERAGE, brōk'er-āj, *n.* the business of a broker: the commission charged by a broker.

BROMA, brō'-ma, *n.* a light preparation of cocoa, or the drink produced from it by adding water or milk. [L. from Gr.]

BROMIDE, brōm'id, *n.* a combination of bromine with a base.

BROMIDE-PAPER, brō'-mīd-pā'-per, *n.* a paper sensitized and coated with a gelatine bromide of silver; used in photography.

BROMINE, brōm'in, *n.* an elementary body closely allied to iodine, so called from its *disagreeable smell*. [Gr. *brōmos*, a disagreeable odor.]

BRONCHIÆ, brongk'i-ā, *n.pl.* a name given to the ramifications of the *windpipe* which carry air into the lungs.—*adj.* BRONCH'IAL. [Gr. *bronchos*, the windpipe.]

BRONCHITIS, brongk-ī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the bronchiæ.

BRONCO, bron'-kō, *n.* a small horse used in the Western United States and Mexico. [Sp. *bronco*, rough, wild.]—BRONCO BUSTER, bron'-kō bus-ter, one who tames or secures control of a *bronco*.

BRONCHO-, bron'-kō (*med.*), a combining form used to indicate connection with the *bronchi*, or the *bronchi* and trachea: as, *broncho*-pneumonia.

BRONZE, bronz, *n.* a mixture of copper and tin used in various ways since the most ancient times: anything cast in bronze: the color of bronze: impudence. —*v.t.* to give the appearance of bronze to: to harden. [Fr.—It. *bronzo;* conn. with *bruno*, brown, and root *bren*, to burn.]

BRONZIFY, bronz'i-fī, *v.t.* to represent in a bronze figure or statue: to cast in bronze. "St. Michael descending upon the Fiend has been caught and *bronzified* just as he lighted on the castle of St. Angelo."—*Thackeray.*

BROOCH, brōch, *n.* an ornamental pin for fastening any article of dress. [Fr. *broche*, a spit. See BROACH.]

BROOD, brōōd, *v.i.* to sit upon or cover in order to *breed* or hatch: to cover, as with wings: to think anxiously for a long time.—*v.t.* to mature or cherish with care.—*n.* something bred: offspring: the number hatched at once. [A.S. *brid*, a young one, esp. a young bird, from root of BREED.]

BROOD-MARE, brōōd'-mār, *n.* a mare kept for breeding.

BROOK, brook, *n.* a small stream. [A.S. *brôc*, water breaking forth.]

BROOK, brook, *v.t.* to bear or endure. [A.S. *brucan*, to use, enjoy; Ger. *brauchen*, L. *fruor, fruc-tus.*]

BROOKLET, brook'let, *n.* a little brook.

BROOM, brōōm, *n.* a wild evergreen shrub: a besom made of its twigs. [A.S. *brom.*]

BROOM, brōōm, *v.t.* to sweep, or clear away, as with a broom. "The poor old workpeople *brooming* away the fallen leaves."—*Thackeray.*

BROOM-CORN, brōōm'-corn, *n.* a variety of maize from the tufts of which brooms are made. Scientific name, *Sorghum vulgare.* It is a native of India, and is now much cultivated both in Europe and America.

BROOMSTICK, brōōm'stik, *n.* the staff or handle of a broom.

BROTH, broth, *n.* a kind of soup. [A.S. *broth—breowan*, to brew; cf. Fr. *brouet*, O. Ger. *prot*, and Gael. *brod.*]

BROTHEL, broth'el, *n.* a house of ill-fame. [Fr. *bordel*—O. Fr. *borde*, a hut, from the boards of which it was made.]

BROTHER, bru*th*'er, *n.* a male born of the same parents: any one closely united with or resembling another: a fellow-creature; also, in certain religious, beneficial, and secret societies, a fellow member. (Amer.) [A.S. *brodhor;* cog. with Ger. *bruder*, Gael. *brathair*, Fr. *frère*, L. *frater*, Sans. *bhratri;* from root *bhar*, to bear, and hence brother orig.

meant one who *supports* the family after the father's death.]

BROTHER-GERMAN, bru*th*'er-jer'man, *n.* a brother having the same father and mother, in contradistinction to one by the same mother only.

BROTHERHOOD, bru*th*'er-hood, *n.* the state of being a brother : an association of men for any purpose.

BROTHER-IN-LAW, bru*th*'er-in-law, *n.* the brother of a husband or wife : a sister's husband.

BROTHER-LIKE, bru*th*'er-līk, BROTHERLY, bru*th*'er-li, *adj.* like a brother : kind : affectionate.

BROUGHAM, brōō'am or brōōm, *n.* a one-horse close carriage, either two or four wheeled, named after Lord *Brougham.*

BROUGHT, brawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of BRING.

BROW, brow, *n.* the ridge over the eyes : the forehead : the edge of a hill. [A.S. *brû ;* Ice. *brun*, Scot. *brae*, a slope ; conn. with Gr. *ophrys.*]

BROWBEAT, brow'bēt, *v.t.* to bear down with stern looks or speech : to bully.

BROWN, brown, *adj.* of a dark or dusky color inclining to red or yellow.—*n.* a dark reddish color.—*v.t.* to make brown or give a brown color to.—*adj.* BROWN'ISH.—*n.* BROWN'NESS. [A.S. *brun*—A.S. *byrnan*, to burn.]

BROWNIE, brown'i, *n.* in Scotland, a kind of good-natured domestic spirit.

BROWN-STUDY, brown'-stud'i, *n.* gloomy reverie : absent-mindedness.

BROWSE, browz, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to feed on the shoots or leaves of plants. [O. Fr. *brouster* (Fr. *brouter*)—*broust*, a sprout ; also Celt. See BRUSH.]

BRUIN, brōō'in, *n.* a bear, so called from its *brown* color. [Dut. *bruin*, Ger. *braun*, brown.]

BRUISE, brōōz, *v.t.*, *to break* or crush : to reduce to small fragments.—*n.* a wound made by anything heavy and blunt. [O. Fr. *bruiser*, from O. Ger. *bresten*, to burst.]

BRUISER, brōōz'er, *n.* one that bruises : a boxer.

BRUIT, brōōt, *n.* something noised abroad : a rumor or report.—*v.t.* to noise abroad : to report. [Fr. *bruit*—Fr. *bruire ;* cf. Low L. *brugitus*, Gr. *bruchō*, to roar ; prob. imitative.]

BRUMOUS, brōō'mus, *adj.* pertaining or relating to winter ; hence, foggy : misty : dull and sunless ; as, a *brumous* climate. [L. *bruma*, the winter season.]

BRUNETTE, brōōn-et', *n.* a girl with a *brown* or dark complexion. [Fr. dim. of *brun*, brown.]

BRUNT, brunt, *n.* the *heat* or shock of an onset or contest : the force of a blow. [Ice. *bruni ;* Ger. *brunst*, heat. See BURN.]

BRUSH, brush, *n.* an instrument for removing dust, usually made of bristles, twigs, or feathers : a kind of hair-pencil used by painters : brushwood : a skirmish or encounter : the tail of a fox.—*v.t.* to remove dust, etc., from by sweeping : to touch lightly in passing : (with *off*) remove.—*v.i.* to move over lightly. [Fr. *brosse*, a brush, brushwood—O. Ger. *brusta* (Ger. *bürste*), acc. to Brachet, orig. heather, broom. See BROWSE.]

BRUSHMAN, brush'man, *n.* a painter.

> How difficult in artists to allow
> To brother *brushmen* even a grain of merit !
> *Dr. Wolcot.*

BRUSHWOOD, brush'wood, *n.* rough, close bushes : a thicket.

BRUSQUE, broosk, *adj.* blunt, abrupt in manner, rude.—*n.* BRUSQUE'NESS. [Fr. *brusque*, rude. See BRISK.]

BRUSQUERIE, broosk-rē, same as BRUSQUENESS. "Dorothea looked straight before her, and spoke with cold *brusquerie.*"—*George Eliot.* [Fr.]

BRUSSELS-SPROUTS, brus'elz-sprowts, *n.pl.* a variety of the common cabbage with sprouts like miniature cabbages. [From *Brussels*, whence the seeds were imported.]

BRUTAL, brōōt'al, *adj.* like a brute : unfeeling : inhuman.—*adv.* BRUT'ALLY.—*n.* BRUTAL'ITY.

BRUTALIZE, brōōt'al-īz, BRUT'IFY, brōōt'i-fī, *v.t.* to make like a brute, to degrade.

BRUTE, brōōt, *adj.* belonging to the lower animals : irrational : stupid : rude.—*n.* one of the lower animals. [Fr. *brut*—L. *brutus*, dull, irrational.]

BRUTISH, brōōt'ish, *adj.* brutal : (*B.*) unwise.—*adv.* BRUT'ISHLY.—*n.* BRUT'ISHNESS.

BRYONY, brī'o-ni, *n.* a wild climbing plant. [L. *bryonia*, Gr. *bryonē*, perhaps from *bryō*, to burst forth with, to grow rapidly.]

BUBBLE, bub'l, *n.* a bladder of water blown out with air : anything empty : a cheating scheme.—*v.i.* to rise in bubbles. [Dim. of the imitative word *blob ;* cf. Dut. *bobbel*, L. *bulla*, a bubble.]

BUBBLE AND SQUEAK, bub'l and skwēk, *n.* a dish consisting of fried beef and cabbage : probably so called from the sounds made during frying. Sometimes also used contemptuously for something specious, deceptive, worthless. "Rank and title ! *bubble and squeak !* No ! not half so good as *bubble and squeak ;* English beef and good cabbage. But foreign rank and title ; foreign cabbage and beef ! foreign *bubble* and foreign *squeak.*"

BUCCANEER, BUCANIER, buk-an-ēr', *n.* the buccaneers were pirates in the West Indies during the seventeenth century, who plundered the Spaniards chiefly. [Fr. *boucaner*, to smoke meat—Carib *boucan*, a wooden gridiron. The French settlers in the West Indies cooked their meat on a *boucan* after the manner of the natives, and were hence called *boucaniers.*]

BUCCINATORY, buk'sin-a-to-ri, *adj.* of or pertaining to the buccinator or trumpeter's muscle. "The *buccinatory* muscles along his cheeks."—*Sterne.*

BUCEPHALUS, bū-sef'-a-lus, *n.* the famous warhorse used by Alexander the Great: hence applied jocosely to any riding horse.

BUCK, buk, *n.* the male of the deer, goat, hare, and rabbit: a dashing young fellow. [A.S. *buc, bucca;* Ger. *bock*, a he-goat.]

BUCK, buk, *v.t.* to soak or steep in lye, a process in bleaching.—*n.* lye in which clothes are bleached. [From the Celt., as in Gael. *buac*, cowdung, used in bleaching—*bo*, a cow; Ger. *beuchen*, etc., from the same source.]

BUCKET, buk'et, *n.* a vessel for drawing or holding water, etc. [A.S. *buc*, a pitcher; probably from Gael. *bucaid*, a bucket.]

BUCKLE, buk'l, *n.* an instrument for fastening shoes and other articles of dress.—*v.t.* to fasten with a buckle: to prepare for action: to engage in close fight.—*v.i.* to bend or bulge out: to engage with zeal. [Fr. *boucle*, the boss of a shield, a ring—Low L. *buccula*, dim. of *bucca*, a cheek.]

BUCKLER, buk'ler, *n.* a shield with a *buckle* or central boss. [Fr. *bouclier*—

BUCKRAM, buk'ram, *n.* coarse cloth stiffened with dressing.—*adj.* made of buckram: stiff: precise. [O. Fr. *boqueran*—O. Ger. *boc*, a goat; such stuff being made orig. of goat's hair.]

BUCKSKIN, buk'skin, *n.* a kind of leather: —*pl.* breeches made of buckskin.—*adj.* made of the skin of a buck.

BUCKWHEAT, buk'hwēt, *n.* a kind of grain having three-cornered seeds like though much smaller than the kernels of *beech*-nuts. From buckwheat flour a nutritious griddle cake is made, excellent as a winter diet, in the United States. [A. S. *bôc*, beech, and WHEAT; Ger. *buchweizen—buche*, beech, *weizen*, corn.]

BUCOLIC, -AL, bū-kol'ik, -al, *adj.* pertaining to the tending of cattle: pastoral.—*n.* a pastoral poem. [L. *bucolicus*—Gr. *boukolikos—boukolos*, a herdsman, from *bous*, an ox, and perh. the root of L. *colo*, to tend.]

BUD, bud, *n.* the first shoot of a tree or plant.—*v.i.* to put forth buds: to begin to grow.—*v.t.* to graft, as a plant, by inserting a bud under the bark of another tree:—*pr.p.* budd'ing; *pa.p.* budd'ed. [From a Low Ger. root, as in Dut. *bot*, a bud. See BUTTON.]

BUDDHISM, bood'izm, *n.* the reformed religion of the greater part of Central and E. Asia, so called from the title of its founder, "the Buddha," "the wise." It has well-nigh supplanted the cruel codes and rites of Brahminism.

BUDDHIST, bood'ist, *n.* a believer in Buddhism.

BUDGE, buj, *v.i.* to move off or stir. [Fr. *bouger*—It. *bulicare*, to boil, to bubble—L. *bullire.*]

BUDGE, buj, *n.* lamb-skin fur, formerly used as an edging for scholastic gowns. —*adj.* lined with budge: scholastic. [Doublet of BAG. See also BUDGET and BULGE.]

BUDGET, buj'et, *n.* a sack with its contents: annual statement of the finances of the British nation made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. [Fr. *bougette*, dim. of *bouge*, a pouch—L. *bulga*, a word of Gallic origin—root of BAG.]

BUFF, buf, *n.* a leather made from the skin of the buffalo: the color of buff, a light yellow:—*pl.* a regiment so named from their buff-colored facings. [Fr. *buffle*, a buffalo.]

BUFFALO, buf'a-lō, *n.* a large kind of ox, generally wild.—BUFFALO ROBE, the skin of the buffalo dressed for use. [Sp. *bufalo*—L. *bubalus*, Gr. *boubalos*, the wild ox—*bous*, an ox.]

BUFFER, buf'er, *n.* a cushion to deaden the "buff" or concussion, as in railway carriages.

BUFFET, buf'et, *n.* a blow with the fist, a slap.—*v.t.* to strike with the hand or fist: to contend against. [O. Fr. *bufet—bufe*, a blow, esp. on the cheek; conn. with PUFF, BUFFOON.]

BUFFET, buf'et, *n.* a kind of sideboard. [Fr. *buffet;* orig. unknown.]

BUFFOON, buf-ōōn', *n.* one who amuses by jests, grimaces, etc.: a clown. [Fr. *bouffon*—It. *buffare*, to jest, (*lit.*) to *puff* out the cheeks.]

BUFFOONERY, buf-ōōn'er-i, *n.* the practices of a buffoon: ludicrous or vulgar jesting.

BUG, bug, *n.* an object of terror; applied loosely to certain insects, esp. to one that infests houses and beds: a beetle. [W. *bwg*, a hobgoblin.]

BUGBEAR, bug'bār, *n.*, *an object of terror*, generally imaginary.—*adj.* causing fright.

BUGGY, bug'i, *n.* a single-seated, four-wheeled vehicle, with or without a top, drawn by one or two horses.

BUGLE, bū'gl, **BUGLE-HORN**, bū'gl-horn, *n.* a hunting-horn, orig. a buffalo-horn: a keyed horn of rich tone. [O. Fr.—L. *buculus*, dim of *bōs*, an ox.]

BUHL, būl, *n.* unburnished gold, brass, or mother-of-pearl worked into patterns for inlaying: furniture ornamented with such. [From Boule, the name of an Italian wood-carver who introduced it into France in the time of Louis XIV.]

BUILD, bild, *v.t.* to erect, as a house: to form or construct.—*v.i.* to depend (on): —*pa.p.* built or build'ed.—*n.* construction: make. [O. Swed. *bylja*, to build; Dan. *bol;* A.S. *bold*, a house.]

BUILDER, bild'er, *n.* one who builds.

BUILDING, bild'ing, *n.* the art of erecting houses, etc.: anything built: a house.

BUILT, bilt, *p.adj.* formed or shaped.

BULB, bulb, *n.* an onion-like root.—*v.i.* to form bulbs: to bulge out or swell.—*adjs.* BULBED, BUL'BOUS.

BULBUL, bool'bool, *n.* the Persian nightingale.

BULGE, bulj, *n.* the bilge or widest part of a cask.—*v.i.* to swell out. [A.S. *belgan*, to swell; Gael. *bolg*, to swell. See BILGE, BELLY, BAG, etc.]

BULGER, bul'-jer, *n.* one of the clubs with a convex face used in golf.

BULK, bulk, *n.* magnitude or size: the greater part: (*of a ship*) the whole cargo in the hold. [A form of BULGE.]

BULKHEAD, bulk'hed, *n.* a partition separating one part of a ship between decks from another. [*Bulk*=balk, a beam.]

BULKY, bulk'i, *adj.* having bulk: of great size.—*n.* BULK'INESS.

BULL, bool, *n.* the male of the ox kind: a sign of the zodiac. — *adj.* denoting largeness of size—used in composition, as bull-trout. [From an A.S. word, found only in dim. *bulluca*, a little bull—A.S. *bellan*, to bellow.]

BULL, bool, *n.* an edict of the pope which has his seal affixed. [L. *bulla*, a knob, anything rounded by art; later, a leaden seal.]

BULL, bool, *n.* a ludicrous blunder in speech. [Perh. in sarcastic allusion to the pope's bulls.]

BULL-BAITING, bool'-bāt'ing, *n.* the sport of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs.

BULLDOG, bool'dog, *n.* a kind of dog of great courage, formerly used for baiting bulls: a cant name for a pistol. "'I have always a brace of *bulldogs* about me.' . . . So saying, he exhibited a very handsome, highly finished, and richly mounted pair of pistols."—*Sir W. Scott.* Also a bailiff. "I sent for a couple of *bulldogs* and arrested him."—*Farquhar.*

BULLDOZE, bool'dōz, *v.t.* 1, to administer a dozen strokes of a bull whip or cowhide to, a mode of summary punishment in some parts of the United States, where the action of the law was considered too slack or dilatory; 2, to intimidate at elections, as negroes by the whites, to influence their votes: hence, to exercise political influence on in any way. [Recent American political slang.]

BULLDOZER, bool'dōz-er, *n.* one who bulldozes.

BULLET, bool'et, *n.* a ball of lead for loading small arms. [Fr. *boulet*, dim. of *boule*, a ball—L. *bulla*. See BULL, an edict.]

BULLETIN, bool'e-tin, *n.* an official report of public news; also applied to a summary of the news, advertised outside of the business offices of metropolitan daily newspapers. (Amer.) [Fr.—It. *bulletino*, dim. of *bulla*, a seal, because issued with the seal or stamp of authority. See BULL, an edict.]

BULLET-PROOF, bool'et-prōōf, *adj.* proof against bullets.

BULLFIGHT, bool'fīt, *n.* bull-baiting, a popular amusement in Spain.

BULLFINCH, bool'finsh, *n.* a species of finch a little larger than the common linnet. [Acc. to Wedgwood, prob. a corr. of *bud-finch*, from its destroying the buds of fruit-trees.]

BULLION, bool'yun, *n.* gold and silver regarded simply by weight as merchandise. [Ety. dub.]

BULLOCK, bool'ok, *n.* an ox or castrated bull. [A.S. *bulluca*, a calf or young bull. See BULL.]

BULL'S-EYE, boolz'-ī, *n.* the centre of a target, of a different color from the rest, and usually round; also the centre of a railroad signal lamp or semaphore. (Amer.)

BULLTROUT, bool'trowt, *n.* a *large* kind of trout, nearly allied to the salmon.

BULLY, bool'i, *n.*, *a blustering, noisy*, overbearing fellow.—*v.i.* to bluster.—*v.t.* to threaten in a noisy way:—*pr.p.* bull'ying; *pa.p.* bull'ied. [Dut. *bulderen*, to bluster; Low Ger. *bullerbrook*, a noisy blustering fellow.]

BULRUSH, bool'rush, *n.* a large strong rush, which grows on wet land or in water.

BULWARK, bool'wark, *n.* a fortification or rampart: any means of defence or security. [From a Teut. root, seen in Ger. *bollwerk*—root of BOLE, trunk of a tree, and Ger. *werk*, work.]

BUM, bum, *v.i.* to hum or make a murmuring sound, as a bee:—*pr.p.* bumm'ing; *pa.p.* bummed'. [BUM = boom, from the sound.]

BUMBAILIFF, bum'bāl'if, *n.* an underbailiff.

BUMBLE-BEE, bum'bl-bē, *n.* a large kind of bee that makes a *bumming* or humming noise: the humble-bee. [M. E. *bumble*, freq. of BUM, and BEE.]

BUMBOAT, bum'bōt, *n.* boat for carrying provisions to a ship. [Dut. *bum-boot*, for *bunboot*, a boat with a *bun*, or receptacle for keeping fish alive.]

BUMP, bump, *v.i.* to make a heavy or loud noise.—*v.t.* to strike with a dull sound: to strike against.—*n.* a dull, heavy blow: a thump: a lump caused by a blow: the noise of the bittern. [W. *pwmpio*, to thump, *pwmp*, a round mass, a bump; from the sound.]

BUMPER, bump'er, *n.* a cup or glass filled till the liquor swells over the brim: the buffer of a railroad car. [A corr. of *bombard*, *burbard*, a large drinking-vessel.]

BUMPKIN, bump'kin, *n.* an awkward, clumsy rustic: a clown. [Dut. *boom*, a log, and dim. -KIN.]

BUMPTIOUS, bump'-shus, *adj.* offensively self-assertive.

BUN, bun, *n.* a kind of sweet cake: the familiar name for the squirrel. (Amer.) [O. Fr. *bugne*, a kind of fritters, a form of *bigne*, a swelling, and found also in *beignet*, a fritter; cf. Scot. *bannock*;

conn. with BUNION and BUNCH, the orig. meaning being a *swelling*.]

BUNCH, bunsh, *n.* a number of things tied together or growing together: a cluster: something in the form of a tuft or knot.—*v.i.* to swell out in a bunch. [O. Sw. and Dan. *bunke*, Ice. *bunki*, a heap—O. Sw. *bunga*, to strike, to swell out.]

BUNCHY, bunsh'i, *adj.* growing in bunches or like a bunch.

BUNCOMBE, BUNKUM, bung'-kum, *n.* empty, noisy, bombastic oratory. Said to have originated in the remark of a member of Congress for *Buncombe* County, North Carolina, that he was "talking only for *Buncombe*."

BUNDLE, bun'dl, *n.* a number of things loosely bound together.—*v.t.* to bind or tie into bundles. [A.S. *byndel*—from the root of BIND.]

BUNDESRATH, bōōn'-des-rät, *n.* the Federal Council of the German Empire. [Ger.]

BUNG, bung, *n.* the stopper of the hole in a barrel: a large cork.—*v.t.* to stop up with a bung. [Ety. dub.]

BUNGALOW, bung'ga-lō, *n.* a country-house in India. [Pers., "belonging to Bengal."]

BUNGLE, bung'l, *n.* anything clumsily done: a gross blunder.—*v.i.* to act in a clumsy, awkward manner.—*v.t.* to make or mend clumsily: to manage awkwardly.—*n.* BUNGL'ER. [Perh. freq. of *bang*; cf. O. Sw. *bunga*, to strike, *bangla*, to work ineffectually.]

BUNION, bun'yun, *n.* a lump or inflamed swelling on the ball of the great toe. [From root of BUN.]

BUNK, bungk, *n.* a wooden case used in country taverns and in offices, which serves for a seat during the day, and for a bed at night: a sailor's sleeping berth: a berth or rude bed in a lumber camp, on construction trains with boarding cars, etc.

BUNKER, bun'-ker, *n.* a chest that serves as a seat: as, a box placed in a window for the purpose of using the cover as a seat: a bin in which coal is kept: in golf, any rough or hazardous ground, natural or artificial, or any hole or pit, on the links.

BUNKO, bun'-kō, *v.t.* to swindle, cheat, or victimize by passing bad checks or by other forms of deception. Hence BUNKO GAME. Also spelled BUNCO.

BUNTING, bunt'ing, *n.* a thin woollen stuff of which ships' colors are made: a kind of bird. [Ety. dub.]

BUOY, bwoi, *n.* a floating cask or light piece of wood fastened by a rope or chain to indicate shoals, the position of a ship's anchor, etc.—*v.t.* to fix buoys or marks: to keep afloat, bear up, or sustain. [Dut. *boei*, buoy, fetter, through Romance forms (Norman, *boie*), from O. L. *boia*, a collar of leather—L. *bos*, ox.]

BUOYANCY, bwoi'an-si, *n.* capacity for floating lightly on water or in the air: specific lightness: (*fig.*) lightness of spirit, cheerfulness.

BUOYANT, bwoi'ant, *adj.* light: cheerful.

BUR, BURR, bur, *n.* the prickly seed-case or head of certain plants, which sticks to clothes: the rough sound of *r* pronounced in the throat. [Prob. E., but with cognates in many lang., as Swed. *borre*, a sea-urchin, L. *burræ*, trash—from a root signifying rough.]

BURBOT, bur'bot, *n.* a fresh-water fish, like the eel, having a longish *beard* on its lower jaw. [Fr. *barbote*—L. *barba*, a beard.]

BURDEN, bur'dn, *n.* a load: weight: cargo: that which is grievous, oppressive, or difficult to bear.—*v.t.* to load: to oppress: to encumber. [A.S. *byrthen*—*beran*, to bear.]

BURDEN, bur'dn, *n.* part of a song repeated at the end of every stanza, refrain. [Fr. *bourdon*, a humming tone in music—Low L. *burdo*, a drone or non-working bee.]

BURDENOUS, bur'dn-us, *adj.* burdensome.

BURDENSOME, bur'dn-sum, *adj.* heavy: oppressive.

BURDOCK, bur'dok, *n.* a *dock* with a *bur* or prickly head.

BUREAU, būr'ō, *n.* a writing-table or chest of drawers, orig. covered with *dark cloth*: a room or office where such a table is used: a department for the transacting of public business:—*pl.* BUREAUX, būr'ō, BUREAUS, būr'ōz. [O. Fr. *burel*, coarse russet cloth—L. *burrus*, dark red; cf. Gr. *pyrrhos*, flame-colored—*pyr* = FIRE.]

BUREAUCRACY, būr-ō'kras-i, *n.* government by *officials* appointed by the ruler, as opposed to self-government or government by parliamentary majority. [BUREAU and Gr. *kratō*, to govern.]

BUREAUCRATIC, būr-ō-krat'ik, *adj.* relating to, or having the nature of a bureaucracy.

BURGAGE, burg'āj, *n.* a system of tenure in *boroughs*, cities, and towns, by which the citizens hold their lands or tenements, in Great Britain and Holland.

BURGAMOT, bur'ga-mot, *n.* same as BERGAMOT.

BURGEON, bur'jun, *v.i.* same as BOURGEON.

BURGESS, bur'jes, BURGHER, burg'er, *n.* an inhabitant of a *borough*: a citizen or freeman: a magistrate of certain towns.

BURGH, bur'ō or burg, *n.*—*adj.* BUR'GHAL.

BURGLAR, burg'lar, *n.* one who breaks into a house by night to steal. [Fr. *bourg*, town (—Ger. *burg*, E. BOROUGH), O. Fr. *leres*—L. *latro*, a robber.]

BURGLARIZE, burg'lar-ize, *v.t.* to steal from a residence, church, etc., in the night time. (Amer.)

BURGLARY, burg'lar-i, *n.* breaking into a house by night to rob.—*adj.* BURGLAR'IOUS.—*adv.* BURGLAR'IOUSLY.

BURGOMASTER, burg'o-mast'er, *n.* the chief magistrate of a German or a Dutch

burgh, answering to the English term mayor. [Dut. *burgemeester—burg*, and *meester*, a master.]

BURGUNDY, bur'gun-di, *n.* a French wine, so called from *Burgundy*, the district where it is made.

BURIAL, ber'i-al, *n.* the act of placing a dead body in a grave: interment. [A.S. *birgels*, a tomb. See BURY.]

BURIN, bū'rin, *n.* a kind of chisel used by engravers. [Fr.; from root of BORE.]

BURKE, burk, *v.t.* to murder, esp. by stifling: hence, (*fig.*) to put an end to quietly. [From *Burke*, an Irishman of London, who committed the crime in order to sell the bodies of his victims for dissection.]

BURLAP, ber'lap, *n.* a coarse, heavy, textile fabric of jute, flax, manilla, or hemp used for bags or wrappers. A superior quality is sometimes manufactured and made into curtains.

BURLESQUE, bur-lesk', *n.* (*lit.*) a *jesting* or *ridiculing:* a ludicrous representation.—*adj.* jocular: comical.—*v.t.* to turn into burlesque: to ridicule. [Fr.—It. *burlesco;* prob. from Low L. *burra*, a flock of wool, a trifle.]

BURLY, bur'li, *adj.* bulky and vigorous: boisterous.—*n.* BUR'LINESS. [Prob. Celt., as in Gael. *borr*, a knob, *borrail=burly*, swaggering.]

BURMESE, bur'-mēz, *adj.* relating to Burma, in India, or its language.—*n.* a native, or the language, of Burma.

BURN, burn, *v.t.* to consume or injure by fire.—*v.i.* to be on fire: to feel excess of heat: to be inflamed with passion:—*pa.p.* burned' or burnt.—*n.* a hurt or mark caused by fire.—TO BURN ONE'S FINGERS, to suffer from interfering in other's affairs, from embarking in speculations, etc. [A.S. *byrnan;* Ger. *brennen*, to burn; akin to L. *ferveo*, to glow.]

BURNER, burn'er, *n.* the part of a lamp or gas-jet from which the flame arises.

BURNING-GLASS, burn'ing-glas, *n.* a glass so formed as to concentrate the sun's rays.

BURNISH, burn'ish, *v.t.* to polish; to make bright by rubbing.—*n.* polish: lustre. [Fr. *brunir*, to make brown—root of BROWN.]

BURNISHER, burn'ish-er, *n.* an instrument employed in burnishing.

BURNT-OFFERING, burnt'-of'er-ing, *n.* something offered and burned upon an altar as a sacrifice.

BURR, bur, *n.* same as BUR.

BURRO, bur'-rō, *n.* (*zool.*) a donkey used in the Western United States. [Sp. an ass.]

BURROW, bur'ō, *n.* a hole in the ground dug by certain animals for *shelter* or *defence.*—*v.i.* to make holes underground as rabbits: to dwell in a concealed place. [A doublet of BOROUGH—A.S. *beorgan*, to protect].

BURROWER, bur'ō-er, *n.* one who burrows: specifically, an animal, such as the rabbit, which excavates and inhabits burrows or holes in the earth: a burrowing animal.

BURSAR, burs'ar, *n.* one who keeps the *purse*, a treasurer: in Scotland, a student maintained at a university by funds derived from endowment. [Low L. *bursarius—bursa*, a purse—Gr. *byrsē*, skin or leather.]

BURSARY, burs'ar-i, *n.* in Scotland, the allowance paid to a *bursar.*

BURST, burst, *v.t.* to *break* into pieces: to break open suddenly or by violence.—*v.i.* to fly open or break in pieces: to break forth or away:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* burst.—*n.* a sudden outbreak. [A.S. *berstan*; Ger. *bersten*, Gael. *brisd*, to break.]

BURTHEN, bur'*th*n, *n.* and *v.t.* same as BURDEN.

BURY, ber'i, *v.t.* to *hide* in the ground: to place in the grave, as a dead body: to hide or blot out of remembrance:—*pr.p.* bur'ying; *pa.p.* bur'ied. [A.S. *byrgan*, to bury; Ger. *bergen*, to hide.]

BURYING-GROUND, ber'i-ing-grownd, BURYING-PLACE, ber'i-ing-plās, *n.* ground set apart for burying the dead: a graveyard.

BUS, bus, *n.* an omnibus. [An abbreviation of omnibus; used colloquially.]

BUSBY, bus'-bē, *n.* a fur hat worn by soldiers.

BUSH, boosh, *n.* a shrub thick with branches: anything of bushy tuft-like shape: any wild uncultivated country, esp. at the Cape or in Australia.—In the United States, IN THE BUSH means in a new country before it has been cleared up. A SUGAR BUSH, a cluster of sugar maple trees. [M.E. *busk*, *busch;* from a Teut. root found in Ger. *busch*, Low L. *boscus*, Fr. *bois.*]

BUSH, boosh, *n.* the metal *box* or lining of any cylinder in which an axle works. [Dut. *bus*,—L. *buxus*, the box-tree.]

BUSHEL, boosh'el, *n.* in U. S., a dry measure containing 32 dry quarts or 2150·4 cu. in.; in Great Britain, 8 imperial gallons or 2218·2 cu. in. [O. Fr. *boissel*, from the root of BOX.]

BUSHELLING, bush-el-ing, *n.* in ironworking, a process by which scrap iron is heated and made into a ball in a furnace. Hence BUSHELLING FURNACE.

BUSHMAN, boosh'man, *n.* a settler in the uncleared land of British America or the British colonies, a woodsman, similar to a backwoodsman in the United States: one of a savage race in South Africa.

BUSH-RANGER, boosh'-rānj-er, *n.* in Australia, a lawless fellow, often an escaped criminal, who takes to the bush and lives by robbery.

BUSHY, boosh'i, *adj.* full of bushes: thick and spreading.—*n.* BUSH'INESS.

BUSILY, biz'i-li, *adv.* in a busy manner.

BUSINESS, biz'nes, *n.* employment: engagement: trade, profession, or occupa-

tion : one's concerns or affairs : a matter or affair.

BUSK, busk, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to prepare : to dress one's self. [Ice. *bua*, to prepare, and *-sk*, contr. of *sik*, the recip. pron.= *self*.]

BUSK, busk, *n.* the piece of bone, wood, or steel in the front of a woman's stays. [A form of BUST.]

BUSKIN, busk'in, *n.* a kind of half-boot with high heels worn in ancient times by actors of tragedy : hence, the tragic drama as distinguished from comedy.—*adj.* BUSK'INED, dressed in buskins, noting tragedy, tragic. [Ety. dub.]

BUSS, bus, *n.* a rude or playful kiss.—*v.t.* to kiss, esp. in a rude or playful manner. [M. E. *bass*, prob. from O. Ger. *bussen*, to kiss, but modified by Fr. *baiser*, to kiss, from L. *basium*, a kiss.]

BUST, bust, *n.* the human body from the head to the waist : a sculpture representing the upper part of the body. [Fr. *buste* —Low. L. *bustum*.]

BUSTARD, bus'tard, *n.* a genus of large heavy birds, akin to the ostrich family, and of which the Great Bustard is the largest of European land-birds. [Fr. *bistard*, corr. from L. *avis tarda*, slow bird, from the slowness of its flight.]

BUSTLE, bus'l, *v.i., to busy one's self :* to be active.—*n.* hurried activity : stir : tumult ; also a part of ladies' attire, now no longer fashionable. (Amer.) [M. E. *buskle*, prob. from A.S. *bysig*, busy.]

BUSY, biz'i, *adj.* fully employed : active : diligent : meddling.—*v.t.* to make busy : to occupy :— *pr.p.* busying (biz'i-ing) ; *pa.p.* busied (biz'id). — *adv.* BUS'ILY. [A.S. *bysig*.]

BUSYBODY, biz'i-bod-i, *n.* one busy about others' affairs, a meddling person.

BUT, but, *prep.* or *conj.* without : except : besides : only : yet : still. [A.S. *butan*, *biutan*, without—*be*, by, and *utan*, out—*near* and yet *outside*.]

BUT, but, *n.* same as BUTT.

BUTCH, booch, *v.t.* to butcher. (Rare.)

> Take thy huge offal and white liver hence,
> Or in a twinkling of this true blue steel
> I shall be *butching* thee from nape to rump.
> —*Sir H. Taylor.*

BUTCHER, booch'er, *n.* one whose business is to slaughter animals for food : one who delights in bloody deeds.—*v.t.* to slaughter animals for food : to put to a bloody death, to kill cruelly. [Fr. *boucher*, orig. one who kills he-goats—*bouc*, a he-goat : allied to E. *buck*.]

BUTCHER-MEAT, booch'er-mēt, *n.* the flesh of animals slaughtered by butchers, as distinguished from fish, fowls, and game.

BUTCHERY, booch'er-i, *n.* great or cruel slaughter; a slaughter-house or shambles.

BUTLER, but'ler, *n.* a servant who has charge of the liquors, plate, etc.—*n.* BUT'LERSHIP. [Norm. Fr. *butuiller*, Fr *bouteiller*—*bouteille*. a bottle.]

BUTT, but, *v.i.* and *v.t., to strike* with the head, as a goat, etc.—*n.* the thick and heavy end : a push with the head of an animal : a mark to be shot at : one who is made the object of ridicule. [O. Fr. *boter*, to push, strike, from O. Ger. *bozen*, to strike (see BEAT).]

BUTT, but, *n.* a large *cask :* a wine-butt = 126 gallons, a beer and sherry butt = 108 gallons. [Fr. *botte*, a vessel of leather. See BOOT, of which it is a doublet. Cf. A.S. *bytte*, a bottle.].

BUTTE, but', *n.* in the far West, a detached hill or ridge rising abruptly, but not high enough to be called a mountain.

BUTT-END, but'-end, *n.* the striking or heavy end : the stump. [See BUTT, to strike.]

BUTTER, but'er, *n.* an oily substance obtained from cream by churning.—*v.t.* to spread over with butter. [A.S. *buter ;* Ger. *butter ;* both from L. *butyrum*—Gr. *boutyron*—*bous*, ox, *tyros*, cheese.]

BUTTERCUP, but'er-kup, *n.* a plant of the crow-foot genus, with a *cup*-like flower of a golden yellow, like *butter*.

BUTTERFLY, but'er-flī, *n.* the name of an extensive group of beautiful winged insects, so called perh. from the *butter*-like color of one of the species.

BUTTERINE, but'er-ēn, *n.* an artificial fatty compound, sold as a substitute for *butter*, and upon the manufacture and sale of which an internal revenue tax is now imposed in the United States.

BUTTERMILK, but'er-milk, *n.* the milk that remains after the butter has been separated from the cream by churning.

BUTTER-WEIGHT, but'er-wāt, *n.* more than full weight : a larger or more liberal allowance than is usual or stipulated for : from an old local custom of allowing 18 to 22 oz. to the pound of butter. *Swift.*

BUTTERY, but'er-i, *n.* a storeroom in a house for provisions, esp. liquors. [Fr. *bouteillerie*, lit. "place for bottles." See BUTLER, BOTTLE.]

BUTTHORN, but'thorn, *n.* a kind of star-fish, *Asterias aurantiaca*. [The first part of the word is prob. the *but* of *halibut*, the second part from its spiny surface.]

BUTTOCK, but'ok, *n.* the rump or protuberant part of the body behind. [Dim. of BUTT, end.]

BUTTON, but'n, *n.* a knob of metal, bone, etc., used to fasten the dress by means of a buttonhole : the knob at the end of a foil.—*v.t.* to fasten by means of buttons. [Fr. *bouton*, any small projection, from *bouter*, to push; cf. W. *botwm*, a button.]

BUTTRESS, but'res, *n.* a projecting support built on to the outside of a wall : any support or prop.—*v.t.* to prop or support, as by a buttress. [Prob. from O. Fr. *bretesche*, a battlement.]

BUXOM, buks'um, *adj.* yielding, elastic : gay, lively, jolly. [M.E. *buhsum*, pliable, obedient—A.S. *būgan*, to bow, yield, and affix *some*.]

BUY, bī, *v.t.* to purchase for money: to bribe:—*pr.p.* buy'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bought (bawt). [A.S. *bycgan*; Goth. *bugjan*.]

BUYABLE, bī'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being bought or of being obtained for money. "The spiritual fire which is in that man . . . . is not *buyable* nor salable."—*Carlyle.*

BUYER, bī'er, *n.* one who buys: a purchaser.

BUZZ, buz, *v.i.* to make a humming noise like bees.—*v.t.* to whisper or spread secretly: familiar slang for, to address a young lady in coquetry (Amer.).—*n.* the noise of bees and flies: a whispered report. [From the sound.]

BUZZARD, buz'ard, *n.* a bird of prey of the falcon family: a blockhead. [Fr. *busard*—L. *buteo*, a kind of falcon.]

BY, bī, *prep.* at the side of: near to: through, denoting the agent, cause, means, etc.—*adv.* near: passing near: in presence of: aside, away.—BY AND BY, soon, presently.—BY THE BYE, by the way, in passing. [A.S. *bi*, *big*; Ger. *bei*, L. *ambi*, Gr. *amphi*, Sans. *abhi*.]

BY-FORM, bī'-form, *n.* a form of a word slightly varying from it. [Prep. BY.]

BYGONE, bī'gon, **BY-PAST**, bī'-past, *adj.* past.—*n.* a past event.

BYLAW, bī'law, *n.* the law of a city, town, or private corporation: a supplementary law or regulation. [From Ice. *byar-lög*, Dan. *by-lov*, town or municipal law; Scot. *bir-law*; from Ice. *bua*, to dwell. See BOWER. *By*, town, is a suffix in many place-names. The form *by* in bylaw, esp. in its secondary meaning, is generally confused with the prep.]

BYNAME, bī'nām, *n.* a nickname.

BYPATH, bī'pāth, *n.* a side path. [Prep. BY.]

BYPLAY, bī'plā, *n.* a scene carried on, subordinate to, and apart from, the main part of the play. [Prep. BY.]

BY-PRODUCT, bī'-prod-ukt, *n.* a secondary or additional product: something produced, as in the course of a manufacture, in addition to the principal product or material; as, wood-tar is obtained as a *by-product* in the destructive distillation of wood for the manufacture of wood-vinegar or wood-spirit.

BYROAD, bī'rōd, *n.* a retired sideroad.

BYSTANDER, bī'stand'er, *n.* one who stands by or near one: hence, a looker-on.

BYWAY, bī'wā, *n.* a private and obscure way.

BYWORD, bī'wurd, *n.* a common saying: a proverb.

BYZANT, biz'ant, **BYZANTINE**, biz'an-tīn, *n.* a gold coin of the Greek empire, struck at *Byzantium* or Constantinople, valued at 75 dollars.

C

CAB, kab, *n.* short for CABRIOLET.

CAB, kab, *n.* a Hebrew dry measure = nearly 3 pints. [Heb. *kab—kabab*, to hollow.]

CABAL, ka-bal', *n.* a small party united for some secret design: the plot itself.—*v.i.* to form a party for a secret purpose: to plot:—*pr.p.* caball'ing; *pa.p.* caballed'.—*n.* CABALL'ER, a plotter or intriguer. [Fr. *cabale*; from CABALA.]

CABALA, kab'a-la, *n.* a secret science of the Jewish Rabbis for the interpretation of the hidden sense of Scripture.—*n.* CAB'ALIST, one versed in the cabala. [Chal. *kabbel*, to receive.]

CABALLERO, kä-bal-yā'-rō, *n.* a cavalier, one of high degree socially: hence a gentleman. [Sp.]

CABARET, kab'-a-rā, *n.* a small hotel or inn. [Fr.]

CABBAGE, kab'āj, *n.* a well-known kitchen vegetable. [Fr. *cabus*, headed (*choux cabus*, a cabbage); from L. *caput*, the head.]

CABIN, kab'in, *n.* a *hut* or cottage: a small room, especially in a ship.—*v.t.* to shut up in a cabin. [W. *cab*, *caban*, a rude little hut.]

CABINET, kab'in-et, *n.* a small room or closet: a case of drawers for articles of value: a private room for consultation—hence THE CABINET, the advisers of the President.

CABINET, kab'in-et, *adj.* confidential: secret: private. In accordance with this sense the term *cabinet council* was long in general use before it became specifically applied in politics.

> Those are *cabinet* councils,
> And not to be communicated.—*Massinger.*
> Others still gape t' anticipate
> The *cabinet* designs of Fate.—*Hudibras.*

CABINET-MAKER, kab'in-et-māk'er, *n.* a *maker of cabinets* and other fine furniture.

CABLE, kā'bl, *n.* a strong rope or chain which *ties* anything, especially a ship to her anchor: a nautical measure of 100 fathoms. [Fr.—Low L. *caplum*, a halter—*capio*, to hold.]

CABLEWAY, kā'-bl-wā, *n.* a railway run on a wire or other rope.

CABOOSE, ka-bōōs', *n.* the kitchen or cooking-stove of a ship. [Dut. *kombuis*, a cook's room.]

CABOOSE, ka-bōōs', *n.* in the United States, a car carried at the end of a freight train, for the sleeping and living quarters of the train crew.

CABRIOLET, kab-ri-ō-lā', *n.* a covered carriage with two or four wheels drawn by one horse. [Fr. *cabriolé*, formerly *cap-*

riole, the leap of a kid; the springing motion being implied in the name of the carriage—L. *capra*, a she-goat.]

CACAO, ka-kā'o, *n.* the chocolate-tree, from the seeds of which chocolate is made. [Mex. *kakahuatl.*]

CACAO-BUTTER, ka-kā'ō-but-er, *n.* the oil expressed from the seeds of the chocolate-tree (*Theobroma Cacao*). [See CACAO.]

CACHE, kash, *n.* a hiding-place for treasure, stores, ammunition, etc.: the stores themselves.—*v.t.* to hide anything. [Fr. *cacher*, to hide.]

CACHINNATION, kak-in-ā'shun, *n.*, *loud laughter.* [L. *cachinno*, to laugh loudly—from the sound.]

CACHOU, kash-ōō', *n.* a sweetmeat made in the form of a pellet, of licorice, etc., used by smokers to sweeten the breath. [Fr.]

CACKLE, kak'l, *n.* the *sound* made by a *hen* or *goose*.—*v.i.* to make such a sound. [E.; cog. with Dut. *kakelen*—from the sound.]

CACODOXY, kak'o-dok-si, *n.* a false or wrong opinion or opinions; erroneous doctrine, esp. in matters of religion: heresy. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *doxa*, doctrine.]

CACOGASTRIC, kak'ō-gas-trik, *adj.* pertaining to a disordered stomach or dyspepsia: dyspeptic. "The woes that chequer this imperfect *cacogastric* state of existence."—*Carlyle.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *gastēr*, the stomach.]

CACOPHONY, ka-kof'ō-ni, *n.* a *bad*, disagreeable *sound*; discord of sounds.—*adj.* CACOPH'ONOUS. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *phōnē*, sound.]

CACTUS, kak'tus, *n.* an American plant, generally with prickles instead of leaves. [Gr.]

CAD, kad, *n.* a low fellow. [Short for CADET.]

CADASTRE, ka-das'ter, *n.* the *head* survey of the lands of a country: an ordnance survey.—*adj.* CADAS'TRAL. [Fr.—Low L. *capitastrum*, register for a poll-tax—L. *caput*, the head.]

CADAVEROUS, ka-dav'er-us, *adj.* looking like a *dead body*: sickly-looking. [L. *cadaver*, a dead body—*cado*, to fall dead.]

CADDY, kad'i, *n.* a small box for holding tea. [Malay *kati*, the weight of the small packets in which tea is made up.]

CADE, kād, *n.* a *barrel* or cask. [L. *cadus*, a cask.]

CADDIE, kad'-di, *n.* in golf, a boy or other attendant who carries the player's club, tees his ball, etc.

CADENCE, kā'dens, *n.* (*lit.*) a *falling*: the *fall* of the voice at the end of a sentence: tone, sound, modulation. [Fr.—L. *cado*, to fall.]

CADET, ka-det', *n.* the younger or youngest son: in the army, one who serves as a private in order to become an officer: a student in a military school.—*n.* CADET'SHIP. [Fr. *cadet*, formerly *capdet*—Low L. *capitettum*, dim. of *caput*, the head. See CAPTAIN.]

CADI, kā'di, *n.* a judge in Mohammedan countries. [Ar. *kadhi*, a judge.]

CADRE, kā-dr, *n.* a list of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of a regiment forming the staff: the skeleton of a regiment: the staff. [Fr., from L. *quadrum*, a square.]

CADUCOUS, ka-dū'kus, *adj.*, *falling* early as leaves or flowers. [L. *caducus*—*cado*, to fall.]

CÆSARISM, sē'zer-izm, *n.* a system of government resembling that of a *Cæsar* or emperor: despotic sway exercised by one who has been put in power by the popular will: imperialism.

CÆSURA, CESURA, sē-zū'ra, *n.* a syllable *cut off* at the end of a word after the completion of a foot: a pause in a verse.—*adj.* CÆSU'RAL. [L.—*cædo*, *cæsum*, to cut off.]

CAFE, ka-fā', *n.* originally a coffee-house; now applied to any room in a restaurant or hotel where any kind of drinks are served. [Fr.]

CAFETAL, kä-fā-täl', *n.* name given to a coffee plantation in Spanish-American countries. [Sp.]

CAFFEINE, kaf'e-in or kaf-ē'in, *n.* the active principle of coffee and tea. [Fr. *cafeine*. See COFFEE.]

CAFTAN, kaf'tan, *n.* a Persian or Turkish vest.

CAGE, kāj, *n.* a place of confinement: a box made of wire and wood for holding birds or small animals. [Fr.—L. *cavea*, a hollow place.]

CAIRN, kārn, *n.*, *a heap of stones*, esp. one raised over a grave. [Celt. *karn.*]

CAITIFF, kā'tif, *n.* a mean, despicable fellow.—*adj.* mean, base. [O. Fr. *caitif* (Fr. *chétif*)—L. *captivus*, a captive—*capio*, to take.]

CAJOLE, ka-jōl', *v.t.* to coax: to cheat by flattery.—*ns.* CAJOLER, ka-jōl'er, CAJOLERY, ka-jōl'er-i. [Fr. *cajoler*, O. Fr. *cageoler*, to chatter like a bird in a CAGE.]

CAKE, kāk, *n.* a piece of dough that is baked or *cooked*: a small loaf of fine bread: any flattened mass baked hard.—*v.t.* to form into a cake or hard mass.—*v.i.* to become baked or hardened. [Sw. *kaka*, Ger. *kuchen*—*kochen*; all borrowed from L. *coquo*, to cook.]

CALABASH, kal'a-bash, *n.* a vessel made of a dried *gourd*-hull: the gourd. [Sp. *calabaza*, the gourd—Ar. *qar aybas*, dried gourd.]

CALABOOSE, kal-a-bōōs', *n.* a name given in certain parts of the United States to a jail or prison. [A corruption of Sp. *calabozo*, dungeon.]

CALAMINE, kal'-a-mīn, *n.* (*min.*) an ore, essentially of carbonate of zinc. [L. *calamina.*]

CALAMITOUS, kal-am'i-tus, *adj.* making wretched: disastrous.

CALAMITY, kal-am'i-ti, *n.* a great misfortune: affliction. [Fr. *calamité*—L. *calamitas*. Ety. dub.]

CALAMUS, kal'a-mus, *n.* an Indian sweet-scented grass.

CALASH, ka-lash', *n.* a light low-*wheeled* carriage with a folding top: a hood worn by ladies to protect their bonnets. [Fr. *calèche*—Ger. *kalesche*; of Slav. origin, as Bohem. *kolesa*, Russ. *kolo*, a wheel.]

CALATHIFORM, ka-lath-i-fôrm, *adj.* hemispherical: cup or bowl shaped. Applied chiefly to flowers.

CALATHUS, kal'-a-thus. *n.* a vessel or woman's workbasket, shaped like a lily: sometimes used in art to typify maidenhood. [L. from Gr.]

CALCAREOUS, kal-kā're-us, *adj.* like or containing *chalk* or *lime*.—*n.* CALCA'REOUSNESS. [L. *calcarius*, from *calx*.]

CALCINE, kal-sīn' or kal'sīn, *v.t.* to reduce to a *calx* or *chalky* powder by the action of heat.—*v.i.* to become a *calx* or powder by heat.—*n.* CALCINATION, kal-sin-ā'shun.

CALCIUM, kal'si-um, *n.* an elementary substance present in limestone and chalk. [L. *calx*, chalk.]

CALCOGRAPHY, kal-kog'ra-fi, *n.* a style of engraving like *chalk-drawing*.—*adj.* CALCOGRAPH'ICAL. [L. *calx*, and Gr. *graphē*, writing—*graphō*, to write.]

CALCULATE, kal'kū-lāt, *v.t.* to count or reckon: to adjust.—*v.i.* to make a calculation: to estimate.—*adj.* CAL'CULABLE. [L. *calculo*, to reckon by help of little stones—*calculus*, dim. of *calx*, a little stone.]

CALCULATION, kal-kū-lā'shun, *n.* the art or process of calculating: estimate.

CALCULATIVE, kal'kū-lāt-iv, *adj.* relating to calculation.

CALCULATOR, kal'kū-lāt-or, *n.* one who calculates.

CALCULUS, kal'kū-lus, *n.* one of the higher branches of mathematics: a stone-like concretion which forms in certain parts of the body.—*pl.* CALCULI, kal'kū-lī.

CALDRON, kawl'dron, *n.* a large kettle for boiling or *heating* liquids. [L. *caldarium*—*calidus*, hot—*caleo*, to grow hot.]

CALEDONIAN, kal-e-dō'ni-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Caledonia* or Scotland.

CALENDAR, kal'en-dar, *n.* a register of *the months*: an almanac: a list of criminal causes for trial. [L. *calendaris*, relating to the calends—*calendæ*.]

CALENDER, kal'en-der, *n.* (a corruption of CYLINDER) a press consisting of two *rollers* for smoothing and dressing cloth: a person who calenders, properly a calendrer.—*v.t.* to dress in a calender. [Gr. *kylindros*—*kylindō*, to roll.]

CALENDS kal'endz, *n.* among the Romans, the first day of each month. [L. *calendæ*—*calo*, . *kaleō*, to call, because the beginning of the month was proclaimed.]

CALENTURE, kal'en-tūr, *n.* a kind of fever or delirium occurring on board ship in hot climates. [Fr. and Sp.—L. *caleo*, to be hot.]

CALF, käf, *n.* the young of the cow and of some other animals: a stupid, cowardly person.—*pl.* CALVES. kāvz. [A.S. *cealf*; Ger. *kalb*, Goth. *kalbo*.]

CALF, käf, *n.* the thick fleshy part of the leg behind: also calf-skin leather; as, a book bound in *calf*. [Ice. *kalfi*; perh. the same word as the preceding, the root idea being to be *fat*, *thick*.]

CALF-LOVE, käf'-luv, *n.* a youthful, romantic passion or affection, as opposed to a serious, lasting attachment or love. "It's a girl's fancy, just, a kind o' *calf-love*; let it go by."—*Mrs. Gaskell.*

CALIBRE, CALIBER, kal'i-ber, *n.* the size of the bore of a gun: diameter: intellectual capacity. [Fr. *calibre*, the bore of a gun; It. *calibro*.]

CALICO, kal'i-kō, *n.* cotton cloth first brought from *Calicut* in the East Indies.

CALIF, CALIPH, kā'lif or kal'if, *n.* the name assumed by the *successors* of Mohammed.

CALIFATE, CALIPHATE, kal'if-āt, *n.* the office, rank, or government of a calif.

CALIFORNIA JACK, a game of cards played in the Western United States, resembling seven-up, or all fours.

CALIGINOSITY, ka-lij'i-nos'i-ti, *n.* dimness, obscurity, hidden meaning. "I dare not ask the oracles; I prefer a cheerful *caliginosity*, as Sir Thomas Browne might say."—*George Eliot.*

CALIGRAPHY, CALLIGRAPHY, ka-lig'ra-fi, *n.*, *beautiful* hand-*writing*. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful (akin to E. *hale*), *graphē*, writing.]

CALIPERS, kal'i-perz, CALIPER-COMPASSES, kal'i-per-kum'pas-ez, *n.* compasses with bent legs for measuring the diameter of bodies. [Corr. of CALIBER.]

CALISTHENICS, CALLISTHENICS, kal-is-then'iks, *n.* exercises for the purpose of promoting *gracefulness*, as well as *strength* of body.—*adj.* CALISTHEN'IC. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *sthenos*, strength.]

CALIX. See CALYX.

CALK, kawk, *v.t.* to stuff (as if *pressed with the foot*) oakum into the seams of a ship to make it water-tight: to roughen a horse's shoe to keep it from slipping.—*n.* CALK'ER. [O. Fr. *cauquer*—L. *calcare*, to tread under foot—*calx*, the heel.]

CALL, kawl, *v.i.* to cry aloud: to make a short visit.—*v.t.* to name: to summon: to appoint or proclaim.—*n.* a summons or invitation: an impulse: a demand: a short visit: a shrill whistle: the cry of a bird. [A.S. *ceallian*; Ice. *kalla*, Gr. *ger-*. in *gēryein*, to proclaim.]

CALLING, kawl'ing, *n.* that to which a person is *called* (by a divine voice, as it were) to devote his attention: trade: profession: occupation.

CALLIOPE, kal-lī'ō-pe, *n.* an instrument producing musical notes by means of steam whistles: the muse of epic poetry. [Gr.]

CALLOSITY, kal-os'i-ti, *n.* a *hard* swelling on the skin. [L. *callositas—callus*, hard skin.]

CALLOUS, kal'us, *adj.*, *hardened:* unfeeling or insensible.—*adv.* CALL'OUSLY—*n.* CALL'OUSNESS.

CALLOW, kal'ō, *adj.* not covered with feathers: unfledged. [A.S. *calu;* Dut. *kaal*, L. *calvus*, bald.]

CALM, käm, *adj.* still or quiet: serene, tranquil.—*n.* absence of wind: repose: serenity.—*v.t.* to make *calm:* to quiet. — *adv.* CALM'LY.—*n.* CALM'NESS. [Fr. *calme;* from Low L. *cauma.*—Gr. *kauma*, noonday heat—*kaio*, to burn.]

CALOMEL, kal'ō-mel, *n.* a preparation of mercury much used as a medicine: the *white* sublimate got by the application of heat to a mixture of mercury and corrosive sublimate, which is *black.* [Gr. *kalos*, fair, *melas*, black.]

CALORESCENCE, kal-o-res'ens, *n.* in *physics*, the transmutation of heat rays into others of higher refrangibility; a peculiar transmutation of the invisible calorific rays, observable beyond the red rays of the spectrum of solar and electric light, into visible luminous rays, by passing them through a solution of iodine in bisulphide of carbon, which intercepts the luminous rays and transmits the calorific. The latter, when brought to a focus, produce a heat strong enough to ignite combustible substances, and to heat up metals to incandescence; the less refrangible calorific rays being converted into rays of higher refrangibility, whereby they become luminous. [L. *calor*, heat.]

CALORIC, ka-lor'ik, *n.*, *heat:* the supposed principle or cause of heat. [L. *calor*, heat—*caleo*, to be hot.]

CALORIFIC, kal-or-if'ik, *adj.*, *causing heat:* heating.—*n.* CALORIFICA'TION. [L. *calor* and *facio*, to make.]

CALOTTE, ka-lot', *n.* a skull-cap: esp. a skull-cap worn by ecclesiastics. [Fr.]

CALOTYPE, kal'ō-tīp, *n.* a kind of photography. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *typos*, an image.]

CALOTYPIST, kal'o-tīp-ist, *n.* one who takes photographs by the calotype process: in the extract used loosely and equivalent to photographer.

> I imprint her fast
> On the void at last,
> As the sun does whom he will
> By the *calotypist's* skill.—*Browning.*

CALPAC, CALPACK, kal'-pak, *n.* a large sheepskin or felt cap worn by Turks and other Orientals. [Turk.]

CALTROP, kal'trop. *n.* a plant with prickly fruit: an instrument armed with four spikes, formerly strewn in the way of an enemy's cavalry. [A.S. *coltrœpe.*]

CALUMET, kal'ū-met. *n.* a kind of pipe, smoked by the American Indians, regarded as a symbol of peace. [Fr.—L. *calamus*, a reed.]

CALUMNIATE, ka-lum'ni-āt, *v.t.* to accuse falsely: to slander.—*v.i.* to spread evil reports. — *ns.* CALUM'NIATION, CALUM'NIATOR.

CALUMNIOUS, ka-lum'ni-us, *adj.* of the nature of calumny: slanderous.—*adv.* CALUM'NIOUSLY.

CALUMNY, kal'um-ni, *n.* false accusation: slander. [L. *calumnia—calvere*, to deceive.]

CALVARY, kal'-va-rē, *n.* the name of the place where Jesus was crucified: in the Rom. Catholic Church, a series of representations of the various scenes of Christ's crucifixion: an eminence crowned with one or three crosses bearing figures of Jesus and the two thieves. [Heb. *gulgoleth*, skull.]

CALVE, kāv, *v.i.* to bring forth a calf.

CALVINISM, kal'vin-izm, *n.* the doctrines of *Calvin*, an eminent religious reformer of 16th century.

CALVINIST, kal'vin-ist, *n.* one who holds the doctrines of *Calvin.*

CALVINISTIC, kal-vin-ist'ik, CALVINISTICAL, kal-vin-ist'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to *Calvin* or Calvinism.

CALX, kalks, *n.*, *chalk* or *lime:* the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat.—*pl.* CALXES, kalk'sēz, or CALCES, kal'sēz. [L. *calx*, a stone, limestone, lime; allied to Gael. *carraig*, a rock.]

CALYX, CALIX, kal'iks or kā'liks, *n.* the outer *covering* or cup of a flower.—*pl.* CAL'YXES, CAL'YCES, or CAL'ICES. [L.; Gr. *kalux—kalyptō*, to cover.]

CAMAGON, kä-ma-gōn, *n.* the hardwood of a tree of the Philippine Islands. [Sp. —a native name.]

CAMBRIC, kām'brik, *n.* a kind of fine white linen, originally manufactured at *Cambray* in Flanders.

CAMBUCA kam-bū-ka, *n.* a bishop's crook or staff. [L.]

CAME, kām—did come—*past tense* of COME.

CAMEL, kam'el, *n.* an animal of Asia and Africa with one or two humps on its back, used as a beast of burden and for riding. [O. Fr. *camel*—L. *camelus*—Gr. *kamēlos*—Heb. *gamal.*]

CAMELLIA, ka-mel'ya, *n.* a species of evergreen shrubs, natives of China and Japan. [Named from *Camellus*, a Jesuit, said to have brought it from the East.]

CAMELOPARD, kam-el'ō-pārd or kam'el-ō-pārd, *n.* the giraffe. [L. *camelopardalis;* from Gr. *kamēlos*, the camel, and *pardalis*, the panther.]

CAMELOT, kam'lot, *n.* see CAMLET.

CAMELRY, kam'-el-ry, *n.* troops in northern Africa and in the Orient that are mounted on camels. Called also CAMEL CORPS.

CAMEO, kam'ē-ō, *n.* a gem or precious stone, carved in relief. [It. *cammeo;* Fr. *camée*—Low L. *cammœus*, traced by Littré to Gr. *kamnein*, to work.]

CAMERA, kam'er-a, **CAMERA OBSCURA**, kam'er-a ob-skū'ra, *n.* an instrument for throwing the images of external objects on a white surface placed within a *dark chamber* or box: used in photography. [L.]

CAMERATED, kam'er-āt-ed, *adj.* divided into *chambers:* arched or vaulted.

CAMESTRES, ka-mes'trēz, *n.* in *logic*, a mnemonic word designating a syllogism of the second figure, having a universal affirmative major premiss, a universal negative minor, and a universal negative conclusion.

CAMLET, kam'let, *n.* a cloth originally made of *camels'* hair, but now chiefly of wool and goats' hair. [Fr.—Low L. *camelotum*—L. *camelus.*]

CAMOMILE, CHAMOMILE, kam'ō-mīl, *n.* a plant, or its dried flowers, used in medicine. [Gr. *chamaimēlon*, the earth-apple, from the apple-like smell of its blossoms—*chamai*, on the ground, *mēlon*, an apple.]

CAMORRA, ka-mor'-ra, *n.* a secret political and criminal organization, formed at Naples, Italy, early in the Nineteenth Century.—*n.* CAMORRIST, ka-mor'-ist. [It.]

CAMP, kamp, *n.* the ground on which an army pitch their tents: the tents of an army.—*v.i.* to encamp or pitch tents. [Fr. *camp*, a camp—L. *campus*, a plain.]

CAMPAIGN, kam-pān', *n.* a large open *field* or *plain;* the time during which an army keeps the field.—*v.i.* to serve in a campaign. [Fr. *campagne;* from L. *campania—campus*, a field.]

CAMPAIGN, kam-pān', *v.t.* to employ in campaigns. "An old soldier . . . who had been *campaigned*, and worn out to death in the service."—*Sterne.*

CAMPAIGNER, kam-pān'er, *n.* one who has served several *campaigns.*

CAMPANIFORM, kam-pan'i-form, **CAMPANULATE**, kam-pan'ū-lāt, *adj.*, *in the form of a bell*, applied to flowers. [It. *campana*, a bell, and FORM.]

CAMPANILE, kam-pan-ē'lā, *n.* Italian name for a church-tower from which bells are hung. [It.—*campana*, a bell, also a kind of balance invented in *Campania.*]

CAMPANOLOGY, kam-pan-ol'o-ji, *n.* a *discourse* on, or the science of, *bells* or bell-ringing. [It. *campana*, a bell, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]

CAMPESTRAL, kam-pes'tral, *adj.* growing in or pertaining to *fields.* [L. *campestris*, from *campus.*]

CAMP-FOLLOWER, kamp-fol'ō-er, *n.* any one who follows in the train of an army, but takes no part in battle.

CAMPHOR (in *B.*, CAMPHIRE), kam'for, *n.* the white, solid juice of the laurel-tree of India, China, and Japan, having a bitterish taste and a pleasant smell. [Fr. *camphre*—Low L. *camphora*—Malay *kapur*, chalk.]

CAMPHORATED, kam'for-āt-ed, *adj.* impregnated with camphor.

CAMPHORIC, kam-for'ik, *adj.* pertaining to camphor.

CAMP-STOOL, kamp'-stōōl, *n.* a seat or stool with cross legs, so made as to fold up when not used.

CAN, kan, *v.i.* to be able: to have sufficient power:—*pa.t.* COULD. [A.S. *cunnan*, to know (how to do a thing), to be able, pres. ind. *can;* Goth. *kunnan*, Ger. *können*, to be able. See KNOW.]

CAN, kan, *n.* a vessel for holding liquor. [A.S. *canne;* cf. L. *canna*, a reed, Gr. *kannē*, a reed.]

CANAILLE, kā-nāl', *n.* the mob, the vulgar rabble. [Fr.]

CANAL, kan-al', *n.* an artificial water-course for navigation: a duct in the body for any of its fluids. [L. *canalis*, a water-pipe; akin to Sans. *khan*, to dig.]

CANARD, ka-nār' or ka-nārd', *n.* an extravagant or lying story. [Fr.]

CANARY, ka-nā'ri, *n.* a wine from the *Canary* Islands: a bird orig. from the Canary Islands.

CAN-CAN, kan'-kan, *n.* a dance with immodest gestures and postures.

CANCEL, kan'sel, *v.t.* to erase or blot out by *crossing with lines:* to annul or suppress:—*pr.p.* can'celling; *pa.p.* can'celled. [Fr. *canceller*—L. *cancello*, from *cancelli*, railings, lattice-work, dim. of *cancer.*]

CANCELLATED, kan'sel-āt-ed, *adj.* crossed by *bars* or *lines.*

CANCER, kan'ser, *n.* an eating, spreading tumor or *canker*, supposed to resemble a crab: a sign of the zodiac. [L. *cancer;* cog. with Gr. *karkinos*, Sans. *karkata*, a crab.]

CANCEROUS, kan'ser-us, *adj.* of or like a cancer.

CANDELABRUM, kan-de-lā'brum, *n.* a branched and ornamented candlestick.—*pl.* CANDELA'BRA. [L.]

CANDID, kan'did, *adj.* frank, ingenuous; free from prejudice: fair, impartial.—*adv.* CAN'DIDLY.—*n.* CAN'DIDNESS. [Fr. *candide*—L. *candidus*, white—*candeo*, to shine.]

CANDIDATE, kan'di-dāt, *n.* one who offers himself for any office or honor, so called because, at Rome, the applicant used to dress in white.—*ns.* CAN'DIDATURE, CAN'DIDATESHIP. [L. *candidatus*, from *candidus.*]

CANDLE, kan'dl, *n.* wax, tallow, or other like substance surrounding a wick: a light. [A.S. *candel*—L. *candela*, from *candeo*, to glow.]

CANDLE-COAL, *n.* the same as CANNEL-COAL.

CANDLEMAS, kan'dl-mas, *n.* a festival of the R. Catholic Church in honor of the purification of the Virgin Mary, on the 2d

of February, and so called from the number of candles used. [CANDLE and MASS.]

CANDLESTICK, kan'dl-stik, *n.* an instrument for holding a candle, orig. a *stick* or piece of wood.

CANDLEWOOD, kan'dl-wood, *n.* the wood of a West Indian resinous tree, *Amyris balsamifera.* Called also *Rhodeswood.*

CANDOR, kan'dur, *n.* freedom from prejudice or disguise : sincerity : openness. [L. *candor,* whiteness, from *candeo,* to be shining white.]

CANDY, kan'di, *n.* a sweetmeat made of sugar : anything preserved in sugar.—*v.t.* to preserve or dress with sugar : to congeal or crystallize as sugar.—*v.i.* to become congealed : —*pr.p.* can'dying ; *pa.p.* can'died. [Fr. *candi,* from Ar. *qand,* sugar.]

CANE, kān, *n.,* *a reed,* as the bamboo, etc. ; a walking-stick.—*v.t.* to beat with a cane. [Fr. *canne*—L. *canna*—Gr. *kannē,* a reed.]

CANEPHORE, kan'-ē-fōr, *n.* a basket-bearer in ancient Greece: in art, a youth or maiden carrying a basket containing festival offerings and serving as a caryatid. Also CANEPHORUS, ka-nef'-ō-rus. [L. from Gr.]

CANFIELDITE, kan'-fēld-īt, *n.* (*min.*) a rare sulphite of tin and silver containing a small percentage of germanium, found in Bolivia. [Named after F. A. *Canfield,* an American mining engineer.]

CANGUE, kang, *n.* a wide, heavy wooden collar which persons guilty of minor offences in China are made to wear in a public place as a punishment. [Fr. *cangue* —Port. *canga,* yoke.]

CANINE, ka-nīn', *adj.* like or pertaining to *the dog.* [L. *caninus,* from *canis,* a dog.]

CANISTER, kan'is-ter, *n.* a box or case, usually of tin : a case containing shot, which bursts on being discharged. [L. *canistrum,* a wicker-basket, Gr. *kanastron—kannē,* a reed.]

CANKER, kang'ker, *n.* small sores in the mouth : a disease in trees, or in horses' feet : anything that corrupts or consumes.—*v.t.* to eat into, corrupt, or destroy : to infect or pollute.—*v.i.* to grow corrupt : to decay. [Same as L. *cancer,* orig. pronounced *canker.*]

CANKEROUS, kang'ker-us, *adj.* corroding like a canker.

CANKER-ROOT, kan'-ker-rōōt, *n.* (*bot.*) any one of many plants having astringent roots, as the marsh-rosemary, goldenthread, cancer-wort, etc. Also CANKER-WEED, kan'-ker-wēd, *n.* the ragwort of Europe.

CANKER-WORM, kang'ker-wurm, *n.* a worm that *cankers* or eats into plants.

CANNABIN, kan'na-bin, *n.* a poisonous resin extracted from hemp, by exhausting the bruised plant (*Cannabis indica*) with alcohol. To this resin are due the narcotic effects of hashish or bhang. [See BHANG.]

CANNEL-COAL, kan'el-kōl, CANDLE-COAL, kan'dl-kōl, *n.* a very hard, black *coal* that burns without smoke, like a candle. [Prov. *cannel,* candle.]

CANNELURE, kan'-nē-lūr, *n.* (*mil.*) a groove for holding the lubricant at the base of a bullet: a groove for the same purpose around the rotating band of a projectile.—*adj.* CANNELURED, kan'-nē-lūrd.

CANNIBAL, kan'i-bal, *n.* one who eats human flesh ; also an animal that eats the flesh of members of its own or kindred species. "They (worms) are *cannibals,* for the two halves of a dead worm placed in two of the pots were dragged into the burrows and gnawed."—*Darwin.*—*adj.* relating to cannibalism. [Span. a corr. of *Caribals* (English *Caribs*), the native name of the W. India islanders, who ate human flesh : prob. changed into a word expressive of their character, from L. *canis,* a dog.]

CANNIBALISM, kan'i-bal-izm, *n.* the practice of eating human flesh.

CANNON, kan'un, *n.* a great gun used in war: a particular stroke in billiards. [Fr. *canon,* from L. *canna,* a reed.

CANNONADE, kan-un-ād', *n.* an attack with cannon.—*v.t.* to attack or batter with cannon.

CANNONEER, CANNONIER, kan-un-ēr', *n.* one who manages cannon.

CANNOT, kan'ot, *v.i.* to be unable. [CAN and NOT.]

CANOE, ka-nōō', *n.* a boat made of the hollowed trunk of a tree, or of bark or skins. [Sp. *canoa,* which like Fr. *canot* is from Carib *canaoa.*]

CANOEIST, CANOIST, ka-nōō'ist, *n.* one who practices the paddling of a canoe ; one skilled in the management of a canoe.

CAÑON, kan-yun', *n.* a deep gorge or ravine between high and steep banks, worn by water-courses. [Sp., a hollow, from root of CANNON.]

CANON, kan'un, *n.* a law or rule, esp. in ecclesiastical matters: the genuine books of Scripture, called *the sacred canon :* a dignitary of the Church of England : a list of saints canonized : a large kind of type.

CANONIC, ka-non'ik, CANONICAL, ka-non'ik-al, *adj.* according to or included in *the canon :* regular : ecclesiastical.—*adv.* CANON'ICALLY.

CANONICALS, ka-non'ik-alz, *n.* the official dress of the clergy, regulated by the church *canons.*

CANONICITY, kan-un-is'i-ti, *n.* the state of belonging to the *canon* or genuine books of the Scripture.

CANONIST, kan'un-ist, *n.* one versed in the *canon* law.—*adj.* CANONIST'IC.

CANONIZE, kan'un-īz, *v.t.* to enrol in the *canon* or list of saints.—*n.* CANONIZA'TION.

CANONRY, kan'un-ri, *n.* the benefice of a canon.

CANOPY, kan'o-pi, *n.* a covering over a throne or bed: a covering of state stretched over the head.—*v.t.* to cover with a canopy:—*pr.p.* can'opying; *pa.p.* can'opied. [Fr. *canapé*, O. Fr. *conopée*—L. *conopeum*—Gr. *kōnōpeion*, a mosquito curtain—*kōnōps*, a mosquito.]

CANOROUS, kan-ō'rus, *adj.*, *musical*: melodious. [L. *canorus*, from *canor*, melody—*cano*, I sing.]

CANSTICK, kan'stik, *n.* a candlestick.

CANT, kant, *v.i.* to talk in an affectedly solemn or hypocritical way.—*n.* a hypocritical or affected style of speech: the language peculiar to a sect: odd or peculiar talk of any kind. [Lit. to *sing* or *whine*; L. *canto*, freq. of *cano*, to sing.]

CANT, kant, *n.* (*orig.*) *an edge* or *corner*: an inclination from the level: a toss or jerk.—*v.t.* to turn *on the edge* or *corner*: to tilt or toss suddenly. [Dut. *kant*; Ger. *kante*, a corner.]

CANTABANK, kan'ta-bangk, *n.* a singer on a stage or platform; hence, a common ballad singer: in contempt. (Rare.) [L. *cantare*, freq. of *cano*, to sing, and It. *banco*, a bench. Comp. MOUNTEBANK.]

He was no tavern *cantabank* that made it,
But a Squire minstrel of your Highness' court.
—*Sir H. Taylor.*

CANTALOUPE, kan'-ta-lōp, *n.* a ribbed variety of muskmelon. [Fr.]

CANTANKEROUS, kan-tang'ker-us, *adj.* cross-grained: perverse in temper.—*n.* CANTAN'KEROUSNESS.

CANTATA, kan-tä'ta, *n.* a poem set to music, interspersed with recitative. [It.—L. *cantare*, freq. of *cano*, to sing.]

CANTEEN, kan-tēn', *n.* a tin vessel used by soldiers for holding liquors: a barrack-tavern. [Fr. *cantine*—It. *cantina*, a small cellar, dim. of *canto*, a corner.]

CANTER, kan'ter, *n.* an easy gallop.—*v.i.* to move at an easy gallop.—*v.t.* to make to canter. [Orig. *Canterbury-gallop*, from the easy pace at which the pilgrims rode to the shrine at Canterbury.]

CANTHARIDES, kan-thar'i-dēz, *n.pl.* Spanish flies, used for blistering. [L. *cantharis*, beetle, pl. *cantharides*.]

CANTHARUS, kan'-tha-rus, *n.* a cup having a foot and two curved handles: in old churches, a fountain in the courtyard: also a metal disk for holding candles:—*pl.* CANTHARI, kan'-tha-rī.

CANTICLE, kan'ti-kl, *n.* a song:—in *pl.* the Song of Solomon. [L. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum*.]

CANTILEVER, kan'ti-lēv-er, *n.* (*arch.*) a wooden or iron block projecting from a wall to bear mouldings, balconies, and the like. The principle has been applied in the construction of bridges to support enormous weights.

CANTINA, kan-tē-na, *n.* the name given to a saloon, bar-room or canteen in South-western United States.

CANTO, kan'tō, *n.* division of a *song* or poem: the treble or leading melody.

CANTON, kan'tun, *n.* a small division of territory: also, its inhabitants: a division of a shield or painting.—*v.t.* to divide into cantons: to allot quarters to troops. [Fr., a corner, a division.]

CANTONAL, kan'tun-al, *adj.* pertaining to or divided into cantons.—*n.* CAN'TONMENT (also pron. CANTŌŌN'MENT), the quarters of troops in a town.

CANVAS, kan'vas, *n.* a coarse cloth made of hemp, used for sails, tents, etc., and for painting on: the sails of a ship. [Fr. *canevas*—L. and Gr. *cannabis*=E. HEMP.]

CANVASS, kan'vas, *v.t.* to sift, examine: to discuss: to solicit votes.—*n.* close examination: a seeking or solicitation.—*n.* CAN'VASSER. [Lit. to sift through *canvas*.]

CANY, kān'i, *adj.* full of or made of canes.

CANYON. Same as CAÑON.

CANZONET, kan-zō-net', *n.* a *little* or *short song*. [It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*, a song; from L. *canto*—*cano*, to sing.]

CAOUTCHOUC, kōō'chook, *n.* the highly elastic juice or gum of a plant which grows in S. America and Asia: India-rubber. [S. American.]

CAP, kap, *n.* a *covering* for the head: a cover: the top.—*v.t.* to put on a *cap*: to *cover* the end or top:—*pr.p.* capp'ing; *pa.p.* capped'. [Low L. *cappa*, a cape or cope.]

CAPA, kä'-pa, *n.* a cloak or mantle, used esp. in bull-fights: a fine grade of cigar wrapper grown in Cuba. [Sp.]

CAPABLE, kāp'a-bl, *adj.* having ability, power, or skill to do: qualified for.—*n.* CAPABIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *capio*, to hold, take or seize.]

CAPACIOUS, kap-ā'shus, *adj.* including much: roomy: wide: extensive.—*adv.* CAPA'CIOUSLY.—*n.* CAPA'CIOUSNESS. [L. *capax*, *capacis*—*capio*, to hold.]

CAPACITATE, kap-as'i-tāt, *v.t.*, *to make capable*: to qualify.

CAPACITY, kap-as'i-ti, *n.* power of *holding* or *grasping* a thing: room: power of mind: character.

CAPARISON, ka-par'is-un, *n.* the *covering* of a horse: a rich cloth laid over a war-horse.—*v.t.* to *cover* with a cloth, as a horse: to dress very richly. [Fr. *caparaçon*—Sp. *caparazon*, augmentative of *capa*, a cape, cover—Low L. *cappa*.]

CAPE, kāp, *n.* a *covering* for the shoulders attached to a coat or cloak: a cloak. [O. Fr. *cape*—Low L. *cappa*.]

CAPE, kāp, *n.* a *head* or point of land running into the sea: a *head*-land. [Fr. *cap*—L. *caput*, the head.]

CAPEADOR, kā-pā-a-thōr', *n.* a bull-fighter, who excites or distracts the bull by means of a capa. [Sp.]

CAPER, kā'per, *n.* the flower-bud of the caper-bush, used for pickling. [Fr. *câpre*—L. and Gr. *capparis*; from Pers. *kabar*, capers.]

CAPER, kā'per, *v.i.* to leap or skip like *a goat*. to dance in a frolicsome manner.

—*n.* a leap: a spring. [It. *capriolare—capriolo*, a kid—L. *caper*, a goat.]

CAPER-SPURGE, kā'per-spurj, *n.* see SPURGE.

CAPILLARITY, kap-il-ar'it-i, *n.* name given to certain effects produced by liquids in contact with *capillary* tubes.

CAPILLARY, kap'il-a-ri or ka-pil'a-ri, *adj.* as fine or minute as a *hair:* having a very small bore, as a tube.—*n.* a tube with a bore as fine as a *hair:*—in *pl.* the minute vessels that unite the veins and arteries in animals. [L. *capillaris—capillus*, hair, akin to *caput*, the head, akin to E. HEAD.]

CAPITAL, kap'it-al, *adj.* relating to *the head:* involving the loss of the head: chief: principal: important.—*adv.* CAPITALLY. [Fr.—L. *capitalis—caput*, the head.]

CAPITAL, kap'it-al, *n.* the *head* or top part of a column or pillar: the chief or most important thing: the chief city of a country: a large letter: the stock or money for carrying on any business.

CAPITAL, kap'i-tal, *v.t.* to furnish or crown with a capital, as a pillar or column. "The white column *capitalled* with gilding."—*Charlotte Bronte.*

CAPITALISM, kap'it-al-izm, *n.* the state of having capital or property: possession of capital. "The sense of *capitalism* sobered and dignified Paul de Florac."—*Thackeray.*

CAPITALIST, kap'it-al-ist, *n.* one who has *capital* or money.

CAPITALIZE, kap'it-al-īz, *v.t.* to convert into *capital* or money.

CAPITATION, kap-it-ā'shun, *n.* a numbering of every *head* or individual: a tax on every *head.* [Fr.—Low L. *capitatio—caput*, the head.]

CAPITOL, kap'it-ol, *n.* the temple of Jupiter at Rome built on the *top* of a hill: in the U.S. the house where Congress meets. [L. *Capitolium—caput*, the head.]

CAPITULAR, kap-it'ūl-ar, CAPITULARY, kap-it'ūl-ar-i, *n.* a statute passed in a *chapter* or ecclesiastical court: a member of a chapter.—*adj.* relating to a chapter in a cathedral: belonging to a chapter.—*adv.* CAPIT'ULARLY. [See CHAPTER.]

CAPITULATE, kap-it'ūl-āt, *v.i.* to yield or surrender on certain conditions or *heads.*—*n.* CAPITULA'TION.

CAPON, kā'pn, *n.* a young cock *cut* or *castrated.* [A.S. *capun*—L. *capo*—Gr. *kapōn—koptō*, to cut. See CHOP.]

CAPORAL, kap-or-al', *n.* a kind of shag tobacco, used in the United States for cigarettes. [Fr.]

CAPOTE, ka-pōt', a kind of cloak. [Fr., dim. of *cape*, a cloak.]

CAPRICE, ka-prēs', *n.* a change of humor or opinion without reason: a freak. [Fr. *caprice*—It. *capriccio;* perh. from L. *capra*, a she-goat.]

CAPRICIOUS, ka-prish'us, *adj.* full of *caprice:* changeable.—*adv.* CAPRI'CIOUSLY.—*n.* CAPRICIOUSNESS.

CAPRICORN, kap'ri-korn, *n.* one of the signs of the zodiac, like a *horned goat.* [L. *capricornus—caper*, a goat, *cornu*, a horn.]

CAPRIOLE, kap'ri-ōl, *n., a caper;* a leap without advancing. [O. Fr. *capriole.*—It. *capriola.*—L. *caper, capra*, a goat.]

CAPSICUM, kap'si-kum, *n.* a tropical plant, from which cayenne pepper is made. [From L. *capsa*, a case, its berries being contained in pods or capsules—*capio*, to hold.]

CAPSIZE, kap-sīz', *v.t.* to upset. [Ety. dub.]

CAPSTAN, kap'stan, *n.* an upright machine turned by spokes so as to wind upon it a cable which draws something, generally the anchor, on board ship. [Fr. *cabestan;* ety. dub.]

CAPSULAR, kap'sūl-ar, CAPSULARY, kap'sūl-ar-i, *adj.* hollow like a capsule: pertaining to a capsule.

CAPSULE, kap'sūl, *n.* the seed-vessel of a plant: a small dish. [Fr.—L. *capsula* dim. of *capsa*, a case—*capio*, to hold.]

CAPTAIN, kap'tin or kap'tān, *n.* a *head* or chief officer: the commander of a troop of horse, a company of infantry, or a ship: the overseer of a mine. [O. Fr. *capitain*—L. *caput*, the head.]

CAPTAINCY, kap'tin-si or kap'tān-si, *n.* the rank or commission of a captain.

CAPTION, kap'shun, *n.* the act of *taking:* an arrest. [L. *captio—capio*, to take.]

CAPTIOUS, kap'shus, *adj.* ready *to catch* at faults or *take* offence: critical: peevish.—*adv.* CAP'TIOUSLY.—*n.* CAP'TIOUSNESS. [Fr.—L. *captiosus—capto*, to snatch at.]

CAPTIVATE, kap'tiv-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) to *take* or *make captive:* to charm: to engage the affections. [See CAPTIVE.]

CAPTIVATING, kap'tiv-āt-ing, *adj.* having power to engage the affections.

CAPTIVE, kap'tiv, *n.* one *taken:* a prisoner of war: one kept in bondage.—*adj. taken* or *kept* a prisoner in war: charmed or subdued by any thing.—*n.* CAPTIV'ITY. [L. *captivus—capio, captus.*]

CAPTIVE, kap'tiv, *v.t.* to take *captive:* to capture.

CAPTOR, kap'tor, *n.* one who takes a prisoner or a prize.

CAPTURE, kap'tūr, *n.* the act of taking: the thing taken: an arrest.—*v.t.* to take as a prize: to take by force. [Fr. *capture*—L. *captura—capio*, to take.]

CAPUCHIN, kap-ū-shēn', *n.* a Franciscan monk, so called from the hood he wears; a *hooded* pigeon. [Fr. *capucin*—It. *cappucino*, a small cowl—Low L. *cappa.* See CAP, CAPE.]

CAR (old form CARR), kär, *n.* a light vehicle moved on wheels: a railway carriage, (*poetic*) a chariot. [Fr. *char*, O. Fr. *car: char*—L. *carrus;* from Celt. *câr*, allied to Lat. *currus.*]

CARABAO, kä-ra-bä'-ō *n.* (*zool.*) the

water-buffalo of the Philippine Islands. [Native name.]

CARABINE, kar'a-bīn, **CARBINE**, kär'bīn, *n.* a short light musket. [Fr. *carabine*, O. Fr. *calabrin*, a carabineer—*calabre*, a machine for casting stones—Low L. *chadabula*—Gr. *katabolē*, overthrown—*kataballō*—*kata*, down, and *ballō*, to throw. The name was transferred to the musket after the invention of gunpowder.]

CARABINEER, kar-a-bin-ēr', **CARBINEER**, kär-bin-ēr', *n.* a soldier armed with a carabine.

CARACK, kar'ak, *n.* a large ship of burden. [Fr. *caraque*, Sp. *carraca*; perh. from Low L. *carica*, a load—root of CAR.]

CARACOLE, kar'a-kōl, *n.* the half-*turn* which a horseman makes: a *winding* stair.—*v.i.* to turn half round, as cavalry in wheeling. [Fr. *caracole*—Sp. *caracol*, the spiral shell of a snail—Ar. *karkara*, to turn.]

CARAFE, ka-raf', *n.* a water-bottle for the table. [Fr.—Sp. *garrafa*—Ar.]

CARAT, kar'at, *n.* a weight of 4 grains: 1-24th part of pure gold. [Fr.—Ar. *qirat*—Gr. *keration*, a seed or beam used as a weight.]

CARAVAN, kar'a-van, *n.* a company of travelers associated together for security in crossing the deserts in the East: a large close carriage. [Fr. *caravane*—Pers. *kârwân*.]

CARAVANSARY, kar-a-van'sa-ri, **CARAVANSERA**, kar-a-van'se-ra, *n.* a kind of unfurnished inn where caravans stop. [Pers. *kârwânsarâi*—*kârwân*, caravan, *sarâi*, inn.]

CARAVEL, kar'av-el, *n.* a kind of light sailing vessel. [Fr.—It. *caravella*—L. *carabus*—Gr. *karabos*, a barque.]

CARAWAY, kar'a-wā, *n.* a plant with aromatic seeds, used as a tonic and condiment. [Sp. *alcaravea*—Ar. *karviya*—Gr. *karon*.]

CARBIDE, kär'bīd, *n.* a carbon-metallic compound.—Old word, CARBURET, *n.*

CARBOLIC ACID, kar-bol'ik as'id, *n.* an acid produced from *coal*-tar, used as a disinfectant. [L. *carbo*, coal.]

CARBON, kär'bon, *n.* an elementary substance, widely diffused, of which pure charcoal is an example. [Fr. *carbone*—L. *carbo*, coal.]

CARBON, kär'-bon, *n.* in electric lighting, a carbon pencil or rod used in an arc lamp: in a voltaic battery, a plate or piece of carbon forming one of the elements.

CARBONACEOUS, kär-bon-ā'she-us, **CARBONIC**, kär-bon'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or composed of *carbon*.

CARBONARI, kär-bon-är'i, *n.* members of a secret society in Italy at the beginning of this century. [It. "charcoal-burners."]

CARBONATE, kär'bon-āt, *n.* a salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.

CARBONIC, kär-bon'ik, *adj.* relating to carbon. CARBONIC ACID is an acid formed of carbon and oxygen, generally gaseous, and evolved by respiration and combustion.

CARBONIFEROUS, kär-bon-if'er-us, *adj.*, *producing carbon* or coal. [L. *carbo*, and *fero*, to produce.]

CARBONIZE, kär'bon-īz, *v.t.*, to *make* into *carbon*.—*n.* CARBONIZA'TION.

CARBORUNDUM, kär-bō-run'-dum, *n.* (*chem.*) a hard mixture of carbon and silicon, or carbon silicide, made in an electric furnace by heating sand and carbon together. Is used as an abradant, like emery. [*Carbon* and *Corundum*.]

CARBUNCLE, kär'bung-kl, *n.* a fiery red precious stone: an inflamed ulcer. [L. *carbunculus*, dim. of *carbo*, a coal.]

CARBUNCULAR, kär-bung'kū-lar, *adj.* belonging to or resembling a carbuncle: red: inflamed.

CARBURET, kär'bū-ret, *v.t.* to combine with carbon or a compound of it: specifically, to saturate, as inflammable vapor, by passing it through or over a liquid hydrocarbon, for the purpose of intensifying the illuminating power or to produce fuel for a gas engine.

CARBURETOR, kär'bū-ret-er, *n.* an apparatus of various forms by which coal-gas, hydrogen, or air is passed through or over a liquid hydrocarbon, to confer or intensify illuminating power. *E. H. Knight.*

CARBURIZE, kär'bū-rīz, *v.t.* same as CARBURET.

CARCANET, kär'ka-net, *n.* a collar of jewels. [Fr.—Bret. *kerchen*, the neck.]

CARCASS, CARCASE, kär'kas, *n.* a dead body or corpse: the framework of anything: a kind of bombshell. [Fr. *carcasse*, a skeleton—It. *carcasso*, a quiver, *hull*, hulk—Low L. *tarcasius*—Pers. *tarkash*, a quiver.]

CARD, kärd, *n.* a piece of pasteboard marked with figures for playing a game, or with a person's address upon it: a note. [Fr. *carte*—L. *charta*, Gr. *chartēs*, paper. CARTE is a doublet.]

CARD, kärd, *n.* an instrument for combing wool or flax.—*v.t.* to comb wool, etc.

CARDER, kärd'er, *n.* one of an association of Irish rebels, so termed because they punished their victims by driving a wool or flax card into their backs and then dragging it down along the spine. *Miss Edgeworth.*

> This shall a *Carder*, that a White-boy be;
> Ferocious leaders of atrocious bands.—*Hood.*

CARDIAC, kär'di-ak, **CARDIACAL**, kar-dī'ak-al, *adj.*, *belonging to the heart*: cordial: reviving. [L.—Gr. *kardiakos*—*kardia*, the heart.]

CARDINAL, kär'din-al, *adj.* denoting that on which a thing *hinges* or depends: principal.—*n.* a dignitary in the R. C. Church next to the pope. [L. *cardinalis*—*cardo*, *cardinis*, a hinge.]

CARDINALATE, kär'din-al-āt, CARDINALSHIP, kär'din-al-ship, *n.* the office or dignity of a cardinal.

CARDIOMETER, kär-dē-om'-ē-ter, *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the degree of pulse by measuring the shrinking and swelling of the heart.

CARDOPHAGI, kär-dof'a-jī, *n.pl.* eaters of thistles; hence, donkeys. "Kick and abuse him, you who have never brayed; but bear with him all honest fellow *cardophagi;* long-eared messmates, recognize a brother donkey!"—*Thackeray.* [Gr. *kardos,* a thistle, and *phagō,* to eat.]

CARE, kār, *n.,anxiety, heedfulness:* charge, oversight: the object of anxiety.—*v.i.* to be anxious: to be inclined: to have regard. [A.S. *caru;* Goth. *kara,* sorrow, Ice. *kæra,* to lament, Celt. *car,* care: allied to L. *carus,* dear.]

CAREEN, ka-rēn', *v.t.* to lay a ship on her side to repair her *bottom* and *keel.* [Fr. *carénercarène*—L. *carina,* the bottom of a ship, the keel.]

CAREENAGE, ka-rēn'āj, *n.* a place where ships are careened: the cost of careening.

CAREER, ka-rēr', *n.* a racecourse: a race: course of action; also, onset. *Milton.*—*v.i.* to move or run rapidly. [Fr. *carrière*—O. Fr. *car,* a car. See CAR.]

CAREFUL, kār'fool, *adj., full of care:* heedful: in *B.,* anxious: in Dan. iii. 16, at a loss, puzzled.—*adv.* CARE'FULLY.—*n.* CARE'FULNESS.

CARELESS, kār'les, *adj., without care:* heedless: unconcerned.—*adv.* CARE'LESSLY.—*n.* CARE'LESSNESS.

CARESS, ka-res', *v.t.* to treat with *affection:* to fondle: to embrace.—*n.* any act or expression of affection. [Fr. *caresser*—It. *carezza,* an endearment—Low L. *caritia*—L. *carus,* dear.]

CARET, kā'ret, *n.* a mark, ∧, used in writing when a word is left out. [L. *caret,* there is wanting.]

CARGO, kär'go, *n.* what a ship *carries;* its load. [Sp. from Celtic root of CAR.]

CARICATURE, kar-i-ka-tūr', *n.* a likeness of anything so exaggerated or distorted as to appear ridiculous.—*v.t.* to turn into ridicule by overdoing a likeness. [It. *caricatura—caricare,* to load, from root of CAR.]

CARICATURIST, kar-i-ka-tūr'ist, *n., one who caricatures.*

CARIES, kā'ri-ēz, *n., rottenness* or decay of a bone. [L.]

CARINA, ka-rī'na, *n.* in *bot.* same as *Keel:* in *zool.* a prominent median ridge or keel in the sternum of all existing birds except the Cursores. [L., the keel of a boat. See CARINATE.]

CARINARIA, kar-i-nā'ri-a, *n.* a genus of gasteropodous molluscs, of the order called Heteropoda or Nucleobranchiata, whose shells are known to collectors under the name of Venus' slipper and glass nautilus. The gills are protected by a small and very delicate shell of glassy translucence. The creature itself is about 2 inches in length, and is of oceanic habits. It is so transparent that the vital functions may be watched by the aid of a microscope. [L. *carina,* a keel, from the shape.]

CARINATÆ, kar-i-nā'tē, *n.pl.* Huxley's second order of the class Aves, the other two being Saururæ and Ratitæ. The Carinatæ include all the living flying birds, that is, all existing birds except the Cursores, and are characterized by the fact that the sternum is furnished with a prominent median ridge or keel, whence the name. [From L. *carina,* a keel.]

CARINATE, kar'i-nāt, CARINATED, kar'i-nāt-ed, *adj.* shaped like a keel: keeled: specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* having a longitudinal ridge like a keel: applied to a calyx, corolla, or leaf; (*b*) in *zool.* applied to those birds whose sternum is keeled, a character of all existing birds except the cursorial. [L. *carinatus,* from *carina,* a keel.]

CARIOLE, kar'i-ōl, *n.* a light one-horse carriage, used in Norway. [Fr. *carriole*—root of CAR.]

CARIOUS, kā'ri-us, *adj.* affected with caries.

CARKING, kärk'ing, *adj.* distressing, causing anxiety. [A.S. *cearc,* care; allied to CARE.]

CARMELITE, kär'mel-īt, *n.* a monk of the order of *Mount Carmel,* in Syria, in the 12th century: a kind of pear.

CARMINE, kär'mīn, *n.* a *crimson* color. [Fr. or Sp. *carmin*—Sp. *carmesin,* crimson—*carmes,* cochineal—Ar. *qirmizi,* crimson. Same root as CRIMSON.]

CARNAGE, kär'nāj, *n.* slaughter. [Fr. *carnage,* from L. *caro, carnis,* flesh.]

CARNAGE, kär'nāj, *v.t.* to strew or cover with carnage or slaughtered bodies.

CARNAL, kär'nal, *adj., fleshly:* sensual: unspiritual.—*adv.* CAR'NALLY. [L. *carnalis—caro, carnis,* flesh.]

CARNALIST, kär'nal-ist, *n.* a sensualist: a worldling.

CARNALITY, kar-nal'i-ti, *n.* state of being carnal.

CARNARIE, CARNARY, kär'na-ri, *n.* a bone-house attached to a church or burial-place: charnel-house. [L. *caro, carnis,* flesh.]

CARNATE, kär'nāt, *adj.* invested with or embodied in flesh: same as the modern INCARNATE, which word, however, is used in the extract as if the *in-* were privative. "I fear nothing . . . that devil *carnate* or *incarnate* can fairly do against a virtue so established."—*Richardson.*

CARNATION, kar-nā'shun, *n.* flesh-color: a flesh-colored flower. [L. *carnatio,* fleshiness.]

CARNELIAN, kar-nē'li-an, *n.* a corr. of CORNELIAN, owing to a supposed ety. from *carneus,* fleshy.]

CARNIVAL, kär'ni-val, *n.* a feast observed by Roman Catholics just before the fast of Lent: riotous feasting or merriment. [Fr. *carnaval*—It. *carnovale*—Low L. *carnelevamen*, solace of the flesh—*caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *levamen*, solace—*levare*, to lighten.]

CARNIVORA, kar-niv'ō-ra, *n.pl.* order of *flesh-eating* animals.

CARNIVOROUS, kar-niv'ō-rus, *adj.*, *flesh-eating*. [L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, *voro*, to eat.]

CAROL, kar'ol, *n.* a song of joy or praise. —*v.i.* to sing a carol: to sing or warble. —*v.t.* to praise or celebrate in song:—*pr.p.* car'olling; *pa.p.* car'olled. [O. Fr. *carole*; It. *carola*, orig. a ring-dance; ety. dub., either dim. of L. *chorus*, a choral dance, or from Bret. *koroll*, a dance, W. *carol*, a song—root *car*, circular motion.]

CAROTID, ka-rot'id, *adj.* relating to the two great arteries of the neck. [Gr. *karōtides*—*karos*, sleep, deep sleep being caused by compression of them.]

CAROTTE, ka-rot', *n.* a measure or roll of tobacco; as, in trade, a *carotte* of perique. [Fr.]

CAROUSAL, kar-owz'al, *n.* a *carouse*: a feast.

CAROUSE, kar-owz', *n.* a *drinking-bout*: a noisy revel.—*v.i.* to hold a drinking-bout: to drink freely and noisily. [O. Fr. *carous*, Fr. *carrousse*—Ger. *gar aus*, quite out!—that is, empty the glass.]

CARP, kärp, *v.i.* to catch at small faults or errors.—*adv.* CARP'INGLY. [Ice. *karpa*, to boast, modified in meaning through likeness to L. *carpo*, to pluck, deride.]

CARP, kärp, *n.* a fresh-water fish. [In all Teut. lang., also Fr. and It.]

CARPENTER, kär'pent-er, *n.* a worker in timber as used in building houses, ships, etc.—*n.* CARPENTRY, kär'pent-ri, the trade or work of a carpenter. [Fr. *charpentier*, O. Fr. *carpentier*—Low L. *carpentarius*—*carpentum*, a car, from root of CAR.]

CARPENTER, kär'pent-er, *v.i.* to do carpenter's work: to practice carpentry. "Mr. Grimwig plants, fishes, and *carpenters* with great ardor."—*Dickens.*

"He varnished, he *carpentered*, he glued."
—*Miss Austin.*

CARPER, kärp'er, *n.* one who carps or cavils.

CARPET, kär'pet, *n.* the woven or felted covering of floors, stairs, etc.—*v.t.* to cover with a carpet:—*pr.p.* and *n.* car'peting; *pa.p.* car'peted. [Fr. *carpette*—Low L. *carpeta*, a coarse fabric made from rags pulled to pieces—L. *carpere*, to pluck.]

CARRIAGE, kar'ij, *n.*, *act* or cost of *carrying*: a vehicle for carrying: behavior: (*B.*) baggage.

CARRIAGE-COMPANY, kar'ij-kum-pa-ni, *n.* people who keep their carriages: those wealthy people who pay visits, etc., in their own carriages. "There is no phrase more elegant and to my taste than that in which people are described as 'seeing a great deal of *carriage-company*.'"—*Thackeray.*

CARRIAGED, kar'ijd, *adj.* behaved: mannered. [See CARRIAGE.] "A fine lady . . . very well *carriaged* and mighty discreet."—*Pepys.*

CARRION, kar'i-un, *n.* the dead and putrid body or *flesh* of any animal.—*adj.* relating to, or feeding on, putrid flesh. [Fr. *carogne*—Low L. *caronia*—L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

CARRONADE, kar-un-ād', *n.* a short cannon of large bore, first made at *Carron* in Scotland.

CARROT, kar'ut, *n.* an eatable root of a reddish or yellowish color. [Fr. *carotte*—L. *carota*.]

CARROTY, kar'ut-i, *adj.*, *carrot*-colored.

CARRY, kar'i, *v.t.* to convey or bear: to lead or transport: to effect: to behave or demean.—*v.i.* to convey or propel as a gun:—*pr.p.* carr'ying; *pa.p.* carr'ied. [O. Fr. *carier*, from root of CAR.]

CART, kärt, *n.* a vehicle with two wheels for conveying heavy loads.—*v.t.* to convey in a cart. [Celt. *cart*, dim. of CAR.]

CARTAGE, kärt'āj, *n.* the act or cost of carting.

CARTE, kärt, *n.* a bill of fare: a term in fencing. [Fr.—L. *charta*, Gr. *chartēs*, paper. See CARD.]

CARTE-BLANCHE, -blänsh, *n.* a *white* or blank *card*, with a signature at the foot, which may be filled up at the pleasure of the receiver: unconditional terms.

CARTE-DE-VISITE, -viz-it', *n.* a photographic portrait pasted on a small *card*.

CARTEL, kär'tel, *n.* a *paper* of agreement for exchange of prisoners. [Fr. *cartel*—It. *cartello*, dim. from root of CARTE.]

CARTER, kärt'er, *n.* one who drives a cart.

CARTESIAN, kar-tē'zhi-an, *adj.* relating to the French philosopher *Des Cartes*, or his philosophy.

CARTILAGE, kär'ti-lāj, *n.* a tough, elastic substance, softer than bone: gristle. [Fr.—L. *cartilago*, ety. of which is doubtful.]

CARTILAGINOUS, kär-ti-laj'in-us, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of cartilage: gristly.

CARTON, kär'-ton, *n.* a thin pasteboard, or a box made from thin pasteboard, largely used in trade for packing biscuit and the like. [Fr.]

CARTONNAGE, kär-ton-nazh', *n.* a kind of pasteboard, esp. that used in bookbinding: many thicknesses of linen glued together forming the case containing a mummy. [Fr. *carton*, pasteboard.]

CARTOON, kär-tōōn', *n.* a preparatory drawing on strong *paper*, to be transferred to frescoes, tapestry, etc.: any large sketch or design on paper. [Fr. *carton* (It. *cartone*), augmentative of CARTE.]

CARTOUCHE, kär-tōōsh', *n.* a case for holding cartridges: a case containing bullets to be discharged from a mortar: (*arch.*) an ornament resembling a scroll of paper with the ends rolled up. [Fr. —It. *cartoccio*—L. *charta*, paper.]

CARTRIDGE, kär'trij, *n.* a *paper* case containing the charge for a gun. [Corruption of CARTOUCHE.]

CARTULARY, kär'tū-lar-i, *n.* a *register-book* of a monastery, etc.: one who kept the records. [Low L. *cartularium—chartula*, a document—*charta*, paper.]

CARVE, kärv, *v.t.*, *to cut* into forms, devices, etc.: to make or shape by cutting: to cut up (meat) into slices or pieces: to apportion or distribute.—*v.i.* to exercise the trade of a sculptor. [A.S. *ceorfan*, to cut, to hew; Dut. *kerven*, Ger. *kerben*, to notch. See GRAVE.]

CARVER, kärv'er, *n.* one who carves: a sculptor.

CARYATES, kar-i-āt'ēz, **CARYATIDES**, kar-i-at'i-dēz, *n.pl.* (*arch.*) figures of women used instead of columns for supporters. [L. *Caryates*, Gr. *Karyatides*, the women of *Caryæ*, a town in Arcadia.]

CASA, kä'-sa, *n.* a mansion or humbler abode in the Philippine Islands and Spanish-American countries. [Sp. *casa*, cabin.]

CASCADE, kas-kād', *n.* a water*fall*. [Fr. *cascade*—It. *cascata*, from *cascare*. L. *cado*, *casus*, to fall.]

CASCO, käs'-kō, *n.* a lighter or barge for freight, in the Philippine Islands; is long and has square ends and usually has sails. [Sp.]

CASE, kās, *n.* a covering box or sheath. [Fr. *caisse*, O. Fr. *casse*—L. *capsa*, from *capio*, to receive.]

CASE, kās, *v.t.* to put in a *case* or box.

CASE, kās, *n.* that which *falls* or *happens:* event: particular state or condition: subject of question or inquiry: statement of facts: (*gram.*) the inflection of nouns, etc. [Fr. *cas*—L. *casus*, from *cado*, to fall.]

CASEIN, CASEINE, kā'se-in, *n.* an organic substance, contained in milk and *cheese*. [Fr.—L. *caseus*, cheese.]

CASEMATE, kās'māt, *n.* a bomb-proof chamber or battery in which cannon may be placed to be fired through embrasures. [Fr.; ety. dub.]

CASEMENT, kās'ment, *n.* the *case* or frame of a window: a window that opens on hinges: a hollow moulding.

CASH, kash, *n.* coin or money: ready money.—*v.t.* to turn into or exchange for money: to pay money for. [A doublet of CASE, a box—O. Fr. *casse*, a box or till.]

CASHIER, kash-ēr', *n.* a *cash*-keeper: one who has charge of the receiving and paying of money.

CASHIER, kash-ēr', *v.t.* to dismiss from a post in disgrace: to discard or put away. [Ger. *cassiren*—Fr. *casser*—L. *cassare—cassus*, void, empty.]

CASHMERE, kash'mēr, *n.* a rich kind of shawl, first made at *Cashmere*, in India.

CASINO, kas-ē'nō, *n.* a room for public dancing. [It.; from L. *casa*, a cottage.]

CASK, kask, *n.* a hollow round vessel for holding liquor, made of staves bound with hoops. [Fr. *casque*, Sp. *casco*, skull, helmet, cask.]

CASKET, kask'et, *n.*, *a little cask* or case: a small *case* for holding jewels, etc.

CASQUE, CASK, kask, *n.* a cover for the head: a helmet. [A doublet of CASK.]

CASSATION, kas-sā'-shun, *n.* the act of making null or void: in French law, the act of annulling the decision of a court; hence COURT OF CASSATION, the supreme tribunal. [Fr.—Low L. *cassatio—casso*. to quash.]

CASSEROLE, kas'-e-rōl, *n.* in cookery, a stew-pan in which a steak and the like are served on the table. [Fr.]

CASSIA, kash'ya, *n.* a species of laurel-tree whose bark is *cut off* on account of its aromatic qualities: wild cinnamon: the senna-tree. [L. *cassia*—Gr. *kasia*; from a Heb. root, to cut.]

CASSIMERE, kas-i-mēr' (also spelled KERSEYMERE), *n.* a twilled cloth of the finest wools. [Corr. of CASHMERE.]

CASSOCK, kas'ok, *n.* a vestment worn by clergymen under the gown or surplice. [Fr. *casaque*—It. *casacca*—L. *casa*, a cottage, a covering.]

CASSOWARY, kas'ō-war-i, *n.* an ostrich-like bird, found in the E. Indies. [Malay *kassuwaris*.]

CAST, kast, *v.t.*, *to throw* or *fling:* to throw down: to throw together or reckon: to mould or shape.—*v.i.* to warp:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cast.—*n.* act of casting: a throw: the thing thrown: the distance thrown: a motion, turn, or squint, as of the eye: a chance: a mould: the form received from a mould: manner: the assignment of the various parts of a play to the several actors: the company of actors to whom such have been assigned. [Scan.; as Ice. *kasta*, to throw.]

CASTANET, kas-ta-net', *n.* a musical instrument, used chiefly by Spanish people as an accompaniment to dances and guitars, consisting of two hollow shells of ivory or hardwood tied together at the top, the whole fitting into the palm of the hand. [Sp.]

CASTAWAY, kast'a-wā, *n.*, *one cast away*, an outcast.

CASTE, kast, *n.* one of the classes into which society in India is divided: any class of society which keeps itself apart from the rest. [A name given by the Port. to the classes of people in India, Port. *casta*, breed, race—L. *castus*, pure, unmixed.]

CASTELLAN, kas'tel-an, *n.* governor or captain of a *castle*.

CASTELLAR, kas-tel'er, *adj.* belonging or pertaining to a castle. "Ancient *castellar* dungeons."—*Walpole*.

CASTELLATED, kas'tel-āt-ed, *adj.* having turrets and battlements like a *castle.* [L. *castellatus.*]

CASTER, kast'er, *n.* a small wheel on the legs of furniture.—in *pl.* small cruets.

CASTIGATE, kas'tig-āt, *v.t.*, *to chastise:* to correct: to punish with stripes. [L. *castigo, castigatus,* from *castus,* pure.]

CASTIGATION, kas-tig-ā'shun, *n.* act of castigating: chastisement: punishment.

CASTIGATOR, kas'tig-āt-or, *n.* one who castigates.

CASTING, kast'ing, *n.* act of casting or moulding: that which is cast: a mould; also same as WORM-CAST. "I resolved . . . to weigh all the *castings* thrown up within a given time in a measured space, instead of ascertaining the rate at which objects left on the surface were buried by worms."—*Darwin.*

CAST-IRON. See under IRON.

CASTLE, kas'l, *n.* a *fortified house* or *fortress:* the residence of a prince or nobleman. [A.S. *castel*—L. *castellum,* dim. of *castrum,* a fortified place: from root *skad,* as E. *shade.*] Formerly a term applied to a kind of helmet. Some commentators have unnecessarily given *casque* or *helmet* as the equivalent of *castle* in the following passage:—

Which of your hands hath not defended Rome,
And reared aloft the bloody battle-ax,
Writing destruction on the enemy's *castle?*—*Shak.*

CASTOR, kas'tor, *n.* the beaver: a hat made of its fur. [L., Gr. *kastōr;* cf. Sans. *kasturi,* musk.]

CASTOR-OIL, kas'tor-oil, *n.* a medicinal oil obtained from a tropical plant, the *Ricinus communis.* [Ety. dub.]

CASTRATE, kas'trāt, *v.t.* to deprive of the power of generation, to geld: to take from or render imperfect.—*n.* CASTRA'TION. [L. *castrare.*]

CASTRATE, kas'trāt, *n.* one who has been castrated, gelded, or emasculated: a eunuch.

CASUAL, kazh'ū-al, *adj.* accidental: unforeseen: occasional. [L. *casualis*—*casus.* See CASE.]

CASUALISM, kazh'ū-al-izm, *n.* the doctrine that all things exist or that all events happen by chance, that is, with an efficient, intelligent cause, and without design.

CASUALIST, kazh'ū-al-ist, *n.* one who believes in the doctrine of casualism.

CASUALTY, kazh'ū-al-ti, *n.*, *that which falls out:* an accident: a misfortune.

CASUIST, kazh'ū-ist, *n.* one who studies and resolves *cases* of conscience.

CASUISTIC, kazh-ū-ist'ik, **CASUISTICAL**, kazh-ū-ist'ik-al, *adj.* relating to *cases* of conscience.

CASUISTRY, kazh'ū-ist-ri, *n.* the science or doctrine of *cases* of conscience.

CAT, kat, *n.* a common domestic animal. [In Teut., Celt., Slav., Ar., Turk., and Late L.]

CATACLASM, kat'-a-klaz'm, *n.* a breaking into parts: disruption.—*adj.* CATACLASTIC, kat-a-klas'-tik (*geol.*), broken asunder; said of rocks crushed into fragments.

CATACLYSM, kat'a-klizm, *n.* a flood of water: a deluge. [Gr. *kataklysmos*—*kata,* downward, *klyzein,* to wash or dash.]

CATACLYSMIST, kat'a-kliz-mist, *n.* one who believes that many important geological phenomena are due to cataclysms.

CATACOMB, kat'a-kōm, *n.* a *hollow* or cave *underground* used as a burial-place. [It. *catacomba,* Low L. *catacumba*—Gr. *kata,* downward, and *kymbē,* a hollow, akin to W. *cwm,* a hollow.]

CATAFALQUE, kat-a-falk', *n.* a temporary structure of carpentry representing a tomb or cenotaph: a tomb of state. [Fr.—It. *catafalco*—Sp. *catar,* to see, and *falco,* from the Ger. root of BALCONY. SCAFFOLD is a doublet through Fr. *échafaud.*]

CATALEPSY, kat'a-lep-si, *n.* a disease that seizes suddenly.—*adj.* CATALEP'TIC. [Gr., from *kata,* down, *lambanō, lēsomai,* to seize.]

CATALOGUE, kat'a-log, *n.* a list of names, books, etc.—*v.t.* to put in a catalogue:—*pr.p.* cat'aloguing; *pa.p.* cat'alogued. [Fr.—Late Lat.—Gr., from *kata,* down, *logos,* a counting.]

CATAMARAN, kat-a-ma-ran', *n.* a raft of three trees, used by the natives of India and Brazil. [Tamul "tied logs."]

CATAPHRACT, kat'a-frakt, *n.* a cavalry soldier, horse and man being both in complete armor. [Gr. *kataphraktos,* covered—*kata,* quite, *phrassō,* to inclose.]

CATAPULT, kat'a-pult, *n.* anciently a machine for *throwing* stones, arrows, etc.; an instrument used by boys for throwing small stones. [L. *catapulta*—Gr. *katapeltēs*—*kata,* down, *pallō,* to throw.]

CATAPULTIER, kat'a-pul-tēr, *n.* one who manages or discharges missiles from a catapult. *C. Reade.*

CATARACT, kat'a-rakt, *n.* a great waterfall: a disease of the eye which comes on as if a veil fell before the eyes. [Gr. *kata,* down, *arassō,* to dash, to rush.]

CATARRH, kat-är', *n.* a discharge of fluid from a mucous membrane, especially of the nose, caused by cold in the head: the cold itself.—*adj.* CATARRH'AL. [L. *catarrhus,* Gr. *katarrhoos*—*kata,* down, *rheō,* to flow.]

CATASTROPHE, kat-as'trō-fē, *n.*, *an overturning:* a final event: an unfortunate conclusion: a calamity.

CATASTROPHISM, kat-as'trō-fizm, *n.* the theory or doctrine that geological changes are due to catastrophes or sudden, violent physical causes, rather than to continuous and uniform processes.

CATCAL, CATCALL, kat'kawl, *n.* a squeaking instrument used in theatres to condemn plays.

CATCH, kach, *v.t.*, *to take hold of*: to seize after pursuit: to trap or insnare: to take a disease by infection.—*v.i.* to be contagious:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* caught (kawt). —*n.* seizure: anything that seizes or holds: that which is caught: a sudden advantage taken: a song the parts of which are *caught up* by different voices. [A doublet of CHASE, from O. Fr. *cachier* —L. *captiare* for *captare*, inten. of *capere*, to take. See CHASE.]

CATCHPENNY, kach'pen-i, *n.* any worthless thing, esp. a publication, intended merely to gain money.

CATCHPOLL, kach'pōl, *n.* a constable.

CATCHUP, kach'up, **CATSUP**, kat'sup, **KETCHUP**, kech'up, *n.* a liquor extracted from mushrooms, etc., used as a sauce. [Prob. of E. Indian origin.]

CATCHWORD, kach'wurd, *n.* among actors, the last word of the preceding speaker: the first word of a page given at the bottom of the preceding page.

CATECHETIC, kat-e-ket'ik, **CATECHETICAL**, kat-e-ket'ik-al, *adj.*, *relating to a catechism.*—*adv.* CATECHET'ICALLY.

CATECHISE, kat'e-kīz, *v.t.* to instruct by question and answer: to question: to examine.—*n.* CAT'ECHISER. [Gr. *katēchizō*, *katēcheō*, to din into the ears—*kata*, down, *ēcheō*, to sound.]

CATECHISM, kat'e-kizm, *n.* a book containing a summary of principles in the form of questions and answers.

CATECHIST, kat'e-kist, *n.* one who catechises.

CATECHU, kat'-ē-shōō, *n.* a substance obtained from the betel-nut and other East Indian trees, used for tanning and dyeing, and medicinally as an astringent.

CATECHUMEN, kat-e-kū'men, *n.* one who is *being taught* the rudiments of Christianity. [Gr. *katēchoumenos*, being taught, p. of *katēcheō*, to teach.]

CATEGORICAL, kat-e-gor'ik-al, *adj.* positive: absolute: without exception.

CATEGORY, kat'e-gor-i, *n.*, *what may be affirmed* of a class: a class or order. [Gr. *katēgoria* — *kata*, down, against, *agoreuō*, to harangue, declare.]

CATER, kā'ter, *v.i.* to provide food, entertainment, etc.—*n.* CA'TERER. [Lit. to act as a *cater*, the word being orig. a substantive, and spelled *catour*—O. Fr. *acat* (Fr. *achat*), a purchase—Low L. *accaptare*, to buy—L. *ad*, to, *captare* intensive of *capere*, to take.]

CATERPILLAR, kat'er-pil-ar, *n.* a grub that lives upon the leaves of plants. [O. Fr. *chattepeleuse*, a hairy cat—*chatte*, a she-cat, *peleuse* = Lat. *pilosus*, hairy.]

CATERWAUL, kat'er-wawl, *v.i.* to make a noise like cats.

CATES, kāts, *n.pl.* dainty food. [O. E. *acates*—root of CATER.]

CATGUT, kat'gut, *n.* a kind of cord made from the intestines of animals, and used as strings for musical instruments.

CATHARTIC, kath-ärt'ik, **CATHARTICAL**, kath-ärt'ik-al, *adj.* having the power of *cleansing* the stomach and bowels: purgative. [Gr. *kathartikos*, fit for cleansing, from *katharos*, clean.]

CATHARTIC, kath-ärt'ik, *n.* a purgative medicine.

CATHEDRAL, kath-ē'dral, *n.* the principal church of a diocese, in which is the *seat* or throne of a bishop.—*adj.* belonging to a cathedral. [L. *cathedra*—Gr. *kathedra*, a seat.]

CATHODE, kath'-ōd, *n.* part of a voltaic battery.—CATHODE RAY, -rā, a ray produced by the cathode in vacuum tube.—*adj.* CATHODAL, kath'-ō-dal. [Gr. *kathodos*, a going down—*kata*, down, and *hodos*, a way.]

CATHODOGRAPH, ka-thod'-ō-graf, *n.* a radiograph or picture produced by the Röntgen ray process. Also written CATHODEGRAPH. [*Cathode* and sfx. *graph*.]

CATHOLIC, kath'ol-ik, *adj.*, *universal*: general, embracing the *whole* body of Christians: liberal, the opp. of exclusive: the name claimed by its adherents for the Church of Rome as the representative of the church founded by Christ and his apostles: relating to the Roman Catholics.—*n.* an adherent of the Roman Catholic Church. [Gr. *katholikos*, universal—*kata*, throughout, *holos*, the whole.]

CATHOLICISM, ka-thol'i-sizm, **CATHOLICITY**, kath-ol-is'it-i, *n.*, *universality*; liberality or breadth of view: the tenets of the R. Catholic Church.

CATHOOD, kat'hood, *n.* the state of being a cat. "Decidedly my kitten should never attain to *cathood*."—*Southey*.

CATKIN, kat'kin, *n.* a loose cluster of flowers like a *cat's tail* growing on certain trees, as hazels, etc. [CAT, and dim. suffix *-kin*.]

CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS, kat'-ō-nīn'-tālz, *n.* a whip with nine lashes.

CATOPTRIC, kat-op'trik, *adj.* relating to *catoptrics*, or vision by reflection. [Gr., from *katoptron*, a mirror—*kata*, against, *optomai*, to see.]

CATOPTRICS, kat-op'triks, *n.sing.* the part of optics which treats of *reflected light*.

CAT'S-PAW, kats'-paw, *n.* the dupe or tool of another: (*naut.*) a light breeze. [From the fable of the monkey who used the paws of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire.]

CAT-THYME, kat'-tīm, *n.*, *Teucrium Marum*, a plant belonging to the Labiatæ, one of the germanders, formerly used in medicine.

CATTLE, kat'l, *n.pl.* beasts of pasture, esp. oxen, bulls, and cows; sometimes also horses, sheep, etc. [O. Fr. *catel*, *chatel* —Low L. *captale*, orig. capital, property in general, then esp. animals—L. *capitalis*, chief—*caput*, the head, beasts in early times forming the chief part of property.]

CAUCUS, kaw'kus, *n.* a party combination

or meeting for influencing elections, esp. in Amer. [Ety. dub.; perh. a corr. of *calkers'* club, the nickname of a Boston clique about 1706.]

CAUDAL, kaw'dal, *adj.* pertaining to the *tail:* having a tail or something like one. [L. *cauda.*]

CAUDLE, kaw'dl, *n.*, *a warm* drink given to the sick. [O. Fr. *chaudel*—Fr. *chaud*—L. *calidus*, hot.]

CAUGHT, kawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of CATCH.

CAUL, kawl, *n.* a net or covering for the head: the membrane covering the head of some infants at their birth. [O. Fr. *cale*, a little cap—Celt. *cala*, a veil, hood.]

CAULDRON. See CALDRON.

CAULIFLOWER, kaw'li-flow-er, *n.* a variety of cabbage, the eatable part of which is the flower. [L. *caulis*, cabbage, and FLOWER. See COLE.]

CAULK. See CALK.

CAULKER, kawk'er, *n.* a dram: a glass or other small quantity of spirits. (Slang.) [Perhaps so called from being regarded as keeping all tight, keeping out the wet.] "Take a *caulker*? . . . No? Tak' a drap o' kindness yet for auld langsyne." —*Kingsley.*

CAUSAL, kawz'al, *adj.* relating to a *cause* or causes.

CAUSALITY, kawz-al'it-i, *n.* the working of a *cause: (phren.)* the faculty of tracing effects to their causes.

CAUSATION, kawz-ā'shun, *n.*, *the act of causing:* the bringing about of an effect.—LAW OF UNIVERSAL CAUSATION is the law or doctrine that every event or phenomenon is the result or sequel of some previous event or phenomenon without which it could not have taken place, and which being present it is sure to take place.

CAUSATIONISM, kawz-ā'shun-izm, *n.* same as *Law of Universal Causation.* [See under CAUSATION.]

CAUSATIONIST, kawz-ā'shun-ist, *n.* one who believes in causationism or in the operation of the law of causation.

CAUSATIVE, kawz'a-tiv, *adj.* producing an effect: causing.—*adv.* CAUS'ATIVELY.

CAUSE, kawz, *n.* that by or through which anything is done: inducement: a legal action.—*v.t.* to produce: to make to exist: to bring about. [Fr. *cause*—L. *causa.*]

CAUSELESS, kawz'les, *adj.*, *having no cause* or occasion.—*adv.* CAUSE'LESSLY.—*n.* CAUSE'LESSNESS.

CAUSERIE, kōs-rē', *n.* informal discussion, esp. about books and authors: chat: conversation in a light vein. [Fr. *causer*, to chat.]

CAUSEUSE, kō-zez, *n.* a small sofa or settee for seating two persons. [Fr., from *causer*, to converse.]

CAUSEWAY, kawz'wā, **CAUSEY**, kawz'e, *n* a pathway raised and *paved* with stone. [O. Fr. *caucie*, Fr. *chaussée*—L. *calciata*—*calx*, chalk, because built with mortar.]

CAUSTIC, kaws'tik, *adj.*, *burning:* severe, cutting.—*n.* a substance that *burns* or wastes away the flesh. [L.—Gr. *kaustikos*—*kaiō*, *kausō*, to burn.]

CAUSTICITY, kaws-tis'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *caustic.*

CAUTERIZATION, kaw-ter-īz-ā'shun, **CAUTERISM**, kaw'ter-ism, **CAUTERY**, kaw'ter-i, *n.* a burning with *caustics* or a hot iron.

CAUTERIZE, kaw'ter-īz, *v.t.* to *burn* with a *caustic* or a hot iron. [Fr. *cautériser*—Gr. *kautēr*, a hot iron—*kaiō*, to burn.]

CAUTION, kaw'shun, *n.* heedfulness: security: warning.—*v.t.* to warn to take care. [Fr.—L. *cautio*—*caveo*, to beware.]

CAUTIONARY, kaw'shun-ar-i, *adj.* containing caution: given as a pledge.

CAUTIOUS, kaw'shus, *adj.* possessing or using caution: watchful: prudent.—*adv.* CAU'TIOUSLY.—*n.* CAU'TIOUSNESS.

CAVALCADE, kav'al-kād, *n.* a train of persons on *horseback.* [Fr.—It. *cavallo*—L. *caballus*, Gr. *kaballēs*, a horse, a nag.]

CAVALIER, kav-al-ēr', *n.* a knight: a partisan of Charles I.—*adj.* like a *cavalier;* gay: warlike: haughty.—*adv.* CAVALIER'LY. [Fr.—It. *cavallo.* See CAVALCADE.]

CAVALRY, kav'al-ri, *n.*, *horse*-soldiers. [Fr. *cavalerie*—It.]

CAVATINA, kav-a-tē'-na', *n.* a short form of operatic air, consisting only of one part. [It.]

CAVE, kāv, *n.* a *hollow place* in the earth: a den. [Fr.—L. *cavea*—*cavus*, hollow. CAGE is a doublet.]

CAVEAT, kā've-at, *n. (lit.) let him take care:* a notice of warning: a notice to stop proceedings in a court. [L.—*caveo*, to take care.]

CAVENDISH, kav'en-dish, *n.* tobacco moistened and pressed into quadrangular cakes.

CAVERN, kav'ern, *n.* a deep *hollow place* in the earth. [L. *caverna*—*cavus*, hollow.]

CAVERNOUS, kav'er-nus, *adj.*, *hollow:* full of caverns.

CAVIARE, CAVIAR, kav-i-ār', *n.* an article of food made from the salted roes of the sturgeon, etc. [Fr. *caviar*—It. *caviale*—Turk. *haviâr.*]

CAVIL, kav'il, *v.t.* to make empty, trifling objections: to use false arguments:—*pr.p.* cav'illing; *pa.p.* cav'illed.—*n.* a frivolous objection.—*n.* CAV'ILLER. [O. Fr. *caviller*—L. *cavillor*, to practice jesting—*cavilla*, jesting.]

CAVITY, kav'it-i, *n.*, *a hollow place:* hollowness: an opening. [L. *cavitas*—*cavus*, hollow.]

CAVO-RILIEVO, kā'vō-rē-lē-ā'vō, *n.* in *sculp.* a kind of relief in which the highest surface is only level with the plane of the original stone. Sculpture of this kind is much employed in the decoration of the walls of Egyptian temples. [It.]

CAW, kaw, *v.i.* to cry as a crow.—*n.* the

cry of a crow.—*n.* **CAW'ING.** [From the sound. See **CHOUGH.**]

CAZIQUE, ka-zēk', *n.* a chief in certain parts of America at the time of its discovery. [Span. *cacique*, orig. Haytian.]

CEASE, sēs. *v.i.*, *to give over:* to stop: to be at an end.—*v.t.* to put an end to. [Fr. *cesser*—L. *cesso*, to give over—*cedo*, to yield, give up.]

CEASELESS, sēs'les, *adj.*, *without ceasing:* incessant.—*adv.* **CEASE'LESSLY.**

CEDAR, sē'dar, *n.* a large evergreen tree remarkable for the durability and fragrance of its wood.—*adj.* made of cedar. Also **CEDARN.** [L.—Gr. *kedros.*]

CEDE, sēd, *v.t.* to yield or give up to another.—*v.i.* to give way. [L. *cedo*, *cessum*, to go away from.]

CEDRON, sē'-drun, *n.* (*bot.*) a tropical American tree, the fruit of which is used as an antidote for snake-bite and as a cure for hydrophobia; also the remedy itself. [Sp. *cedron.*]

CEIBA, sā-ē'bā or thā-ē'bā. *n.* the silk-cotton tree (*Bombax Ceiba*). [Sp.]

CEIL, sēl, *v.t.* to overlay the inner roof of a room. [See **CEILING.**]

CEILING, sēl'ing, *n.* the inner roof of a room. [M. E. *syle* or *cyll*, a canopy—Fr. *ciel*, heaven, a canopy, a ceiling—L. *cœlum*, the vault of heaven. Cf. Gr. *koilos* = E. **HOLLOW.**]

CEINTURE, san-tur', *n.* a dressmaking term for a belt or girdle. [Fr.]

CELADON, sel'a-don, *n.* a soft, pale, sea-green color, so called from the name of the hero of the romance "Astrée," popular in France in the Louis XIV. epoch. "Porcelain beautiful with *celadon.*"—*Longfellow.*

CELANDINE, sel'an-dīn, *n.*, *swallow*-wort, a plant of the poppy family, so named because it was supposed to flower when the *swallows* appeared, and to perish when they departed. [O. Fr. *celidoine*—Gr. *chelidonion*—*chelidōn*, a swallow.]

CELATION, sē-lā'-shun, *n.* term used in medical jurisprudence, meaning concealment of childbirth or pregnancy. [L. *celatus*, *p.p.* of *celo*, to conceal.]

CELEBRATE, sel'e-brāt, *v.t.* to make famous: to distinguish by solemn ceremonies. [L. *celebro*, *-atum* — *celeber*, frequented.]

CELEBRATION, sel-e-brā'shun, *n.*, *act of celebrating.*

CELEBRITY, sel-eb'ri-ti, *n.* the condition of being *celebrated:* fame. [L. *celebritas*—*celeber.*]

CELERITY, sel-er'it-i, *n.* quickness: rapidity of motion. [Fr.—L. *celeritas*—*celer*, quick—*cello*, Gr. *kellō*, to drive, urge on.]

CELERY, sel'er-i, *n.* a kitchen vegetable. [Fr. *céleri*—L. and Gr. *selīnon*, parsley.]

CELESTIAL, sel-est'yal, *adj.*, *heavenly:* dwelling in heaven: in the visible heavens.—*n.* an inhabitant of heaven.—*adv.* **CELESTIALLY.** [L. *cœlestis*—*cœlum*, heaven; Gr. *koilos*. E. **HOLLOW.**]

CELIBACY, sel'i-bas-i or se-lib'as-i, *n.* a *single* life: an unmarried state. [L. *cœlebs*, single.]

CELIBATE, sel'i-bāt, *adj.*, *pertaining to a single life.*—*n.* one unmarried.

CELL, sel, *n.* a small room: a cave: a small shut cavity. [L. *cella*, conn with *celare*, to cover.]

CELLARET, sel-ar-et', *n.* an ornamental case for holding bottles. [A diminutive of **CELLAR.**]

CELLAR, sel'ar, *n.* a *cell* under ground where stores are kept. [L. *cellarium*—*cella.*]

CELLARAGE, sel'ar-āj, *n.* space for cellars: cellars: charge for storing in cellars.

CELLULAR, sel'ū-lar, *adj.*, *consisting of* or containing *cells.* [From L. *cellula*, a little cell.]

CELLULOID, sel'lū-loid, *n.* an artificial substance, chiefly composed of cellulose or vegetable fibrine, and much used as a substitute for ivory, bone, coral, etc., in the manufacture of piano-keys, buttons, billiard-balls, shirt cuffs, etc. The cellulose is first reduced by acids to pyroxyline, camphor is then added, and the mixture is subjected to immense hydraulic pressure. The compound may then be moulded by heat and pressure to any desired shape, and it becomes hard, elastic, and capable of taking on a fine finish. [From *cellulose*, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance.]

CELT, selt, *n.* a cutting instrument of stone or metal found in ancient barrows. [Founded on *Celte* (translated "with a chisel"), perh. a misreading for *certe* ("surely"), in the Vulgate, Job xix 24.]

CELT, selt, *n.* one of the *Celts*, an Aryan race, now represented by the Welsh, Irish, and Scottish Highlanders.—*adj.* **CELT'IC.** [L. *Celtæ*; Gr. *Keltoi* or *Keltai.*]

CEMENT, se-ment', *n.* anything that makes two bodies stick together: mortar: a bond of union. [L. *cæmenta*, chips of stone used to fill up in building a wall, *cædimenta*—*cædo*, to cut off.]

CEMENT, se-ment', *v.t.* to unite with *cement:* to join firmly.

CEMENTATION, sem-ent-ā'shun, *n.*, *the act of cementing:* the process by which iron is turned into steel, glass into porcelain, etc.—done by surrounding them with a *cement* or powder and exposing them to heat.

CEMETERY, sem'e-ter-i, *n.* a burying-ground. [Low L. *cœmeterium*—Gr. *koimētērion*—*koimaō*, to lull to sleep.]

CENOBITE, sen'ō-bīt or sē'nō-bīt, *n.* one of a religious order *living* in a *community*, in opposition to an **ANCHORITE**: a monk. — *adjs.* **CENOBIT'IC, CENOBIT'ICAL.** [L. *cœnobita*—Gr. *koinobios*, from *koinos*, common, and *bios*, life.]

CENOTAPH, sen'ō-taf, *n.* (*lit.*) *an empty tomb:* a monument to one who is buried elsewhere. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *kenotaphion*—*kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, a tomb.]

CENSER, sens'er, *n.* a pan in which *incense* is burned. [Fr. *encensoir*—Low L. *incensorium.*]

CENSOR, sen'sor, *n.* in ancient Rome, an officer who kept account of the property of the citizens, imposed taxes, and watched over their morals; in modern times, an officer who examines books or newspapers before they are printed, and whose permission is necessary for their publication: one who *censures* or blames. [L.—*censeo*, to weigh, to estimate.]

CENSORATE, sen'-sor-āt, *n.* a body of censors: the censors of a country or province, collectively.

CENSORIAL, sen-sō'ri-al, *adj.* belonging to a *censor*, or to the correction of public morals.

CENSORIOUS, sen-sō'ri-us, *adj.* expressing censure: fault-finding. — *adv.* CENSO'RIOUSLY.—*n.* CENSO'RIOUSNESS.

CENSORSHIP, sen'sor-ship, *n.* office of censor: time during which he holds office.—CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS, a regulation of certain governments, by which books and newspapers must be examined by officers, whose approval is necessary to their publication.

CENSURABLE, sen'shūr-a-bl, *adj.* deserving of *censure:* blamable.—*adv.* CEN'SURABLY.—*n.* CEN'SURABLENESS.

CENSURE, sen'shūr, *n.* an unfavorable *judgment:* blame: reproof. — *v.t.* to blame: to condemn as wrong. [L. *censura*, an opinion, a severe judgment—*censeo*, to estimate or judge.]

CENSUS, sen'sus, *n.* an official *enumeration* of the inhabitants of a country. [L. *census*, a register.]

CENT, sent, *n., a hundred:* an American coin=the *hundredth part* of a dollar.—PER CENT, *by the hundred.* [L. *centum*, a hundred.]

CENTAGE, sent'āj, *n.* rate *by the hundred.*

CENTAL, sen'tal, *n.* a weight of 100 lbs. proposed for general adoption, legalized in 1878 in Eng., but not in U. S.

CENTAL, sen'tal, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of a hundred: reckoning or proceeding by the hundred. [L. *centum*, a hundred.]

CENTAUR, sen'tawr, *n.* a fabulous monster, half-man half-horse. [L.—Gr. *kentauros*; ety. dub.]

CENTAVO, sān-tä'-vō, *n.* in Cuba and Central and South America, a cent, or the one-hundredth part of a dollar, called in those countries a peso. [Sp.—L. *centum*, hundred.]

CENTEN, sān-tān', *n.* in Porto Rico, a Spanish gold coin worth about $5.30. [Sp.—L. *centeni*, a hundred each—*centum*, hundred.]

CENTENARY, sen'ten-ar-i, *n.* a *hundred:* a *century* or *hundred* years.—*adj.* pertaining to a hundred.—*n.* CENTENA'RIAN, one a *hundred* years old. [L.—*centeni*, a hundred each—*centum.*]

CENTENNIAL, sen-ten'i-al, *adj.* happening once in a *hundred years.* [Coined from L. *centum*, and *annus*, a year.]

CENTESIMAL, sen-tes'i-mal, *adj., hundredth.—adv.* CENTES'IMALLY. [L. *centesimus—centum.*]

CENTIGRADE, sen'ti-grād, *adj.* having a *hundred degrees:* divided into a hundred degrees, as the *centigrade thermometer*, in which freezing-point is zero and boiling-point is 100°. [L. *centum*, and *gradus*, a step, a degree.]

CENTIMO, sān'-tē-mō, *n.* in Costa Rica, a coin worth a hundredth part of a colon. [Sp. *centimo.*]

CENTIPED, sen'ti-ped, **CENTIPEDE**, sen'-ti-pēd, *n.* an insect with a *hundred* or a great many *feet.* [L. *centum*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]

CENTNER, sent'ner, *n.* a common name on the Continent for a hundredweight.

CENTRAL, sen'tral, **CENTRIC**, sen'trik, **CENTRICAL**, sen'trik-al, *adjs., relating to*, placed in, or containing *the centre.—advs.* CEN'TRALLY, CEN'TRICALLY.

CENTRALIZE, sen'tral-īz, *v.t.* to draw to a *centre.—n.* CENTRALIZA'TION.

CENTRE, CENTER, sen'ter, *n.* the middle point of anything: the middle.—*v.t.* to place on or collect to a centre.—*v.i.* to be placed in the middle:—*pr.p.* cen'tring, cen'tering; *pa.p.* cen'tred, cen'tered. [Fr.—L. *centrum*—Gr. *kentron*, a sharp point—*kenteō*, to prick.]

CENTRIFUGAL, sen-trif'ū-gal, *adj.* tending to *flee from the centre.* [L. *centrum*, and *fugio*, to flee from.]

CENTRIFUGENCE, sen-trif'ū-jens, *n.* the tendency to fly off from the centre: centrifugal force or tendency. *Emerson.*

CENTRIPETAL, sen-trip'et-al, *adj., tending* toward the centre. [L. *centrum*, and *peto*, to seek.]

CENTUPLE, sen'tū-pl, *adj., hundred-fold.* [L. *centuplex—centum*, and *plico*, to fold.]

CENTURION, sen-tū'ri-on, *n.* among the Romans, the commander of a *hundred* men. [L. *centurio.*]

CENTURY, sen'tū-ri, *n., a hundred*, or something consisting of a hundred in number: a hundred years. [L. *centuria—centum.*]

CEPHALIC, se-fal'ik, *adj.* belonging to the *head.* [Gr. *kephalikos—kephalē*, the head.]

CEPHALOTRIPSY, sef'a-lō-trip-si, *n.* in *obstretrics*, the act or practice of operating with the cephalotribe: the operation of crushing the head of the fœtus in the womb to facilitate delivery. *Dunglison.*

CERACEOUS, se-rā'shus, *adj., of* or *like wax.*

CERAMIC, se-ram'ik, *adj., pertaining to pottery.* [Gr. *keramos*, potter's earth, and suffix *-ic.*]

CERASTES, se-ras'tēz, *n.* a genus of poisonous African serpents, having a *horny* scale over each eye. [L.—Gr. *kerastēs*, horned—*keras*, horn.]

CERE, sēr, *v.t.* to cover with *wax.—ns.*

CERE'CLOTH, CERE'MENT, a cloth dipped in melted wax in which to wrap a dead body. [L. *cera;* cog. with Gr. *kēros*, Gael. *ceir*, beeswax.]

CEREAL, sē're-al, *adj.* relating to corn or edible grain.—CEREALS, sē're-alz, *n.pl.* the grains used as food, such as wheat, barley, etc. [L. *cerealis—Ceres*, the goddess of corn or produce.]

CEREBELLUM, ser-e-bel'um, *n.* the hinder and lower part of the brain. [L., dim. of *cerebrum.*]

CEREBRAL, ser'e-bral, *adj.*, *pertaining to the cerebrum.—n.* CEREBRA'TION, action of the brain, conscious or unconscious.

CEREBRALISM, ser'e-bral-izm, *n.* in *psychol.* the theory or doctrine that all mental operations arise from the activity of the cerebrum or brain.

CEREBRALIST, ser'e-bral-ist, *n.* one who holds the doctrine or theory of cerebralism.

CEREBRATE, ser'-ē-brāt, *v.t.* in psychology, to accomplish by cerebration, or action of the brain.

CEREBRUM, ser'e-brum, *n.* the front and larger part of the *brain.* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain, of which *cere* = Gr. *kara*, the head, M. E. *hernes*, brains, Scot. *harns.*]

CEREMONIAL, ser-e-mō'ni-al, *adj.* relating to *ceremony.—n.* outward form: a system of ceremonies.—*adj.* CEREMO'NIALLY.

CEREMONIOUS, ser-e-mō'ni-us, *adj.*, *full of ceremony:* particular in observing forms: precise.—*adv.* CEREMO'NIOUSLY. —*n.* CEREMO'NIOUSNESS.

CEREMONY, ser'e-mo-ni, *n.* a sacred rite: the outward form, religious or otherwise. [Fr.—L. *cærimonia*, from root. *kar*, to make, do.]

CERES, sē'-rēz, *n.* the Roman name for the goddess of corn and tillage. [See CEREAL.]

CERTAIN, ser'tān or ser'tin, *adj.* sure: fixed: regular: some: one.—*adv.* CER'TAINLY. —*ns.* CER'TAINTY, CER'TITUDE. [Fr. *certain*—L. *certus*, old part. of *cerno*, to decide.]

CERTIFICATE, ser-tif'i-kāt, *n.* a written declaration of some fact: a testimonial of character.—*v.t.* to give a certificate.—*n.* CERTIFICA'TION. [Fr. *certificat* — L. *certus*, and *facio.*]

CERTIFY, ser'ti-fī, *v.t.*, *to make* known *as certain;* to inform: to declare in writing:—*pr.p.* cer'tifying; *pa.p.* cer'tified. [Fr. *certifier*—L. *certus*, and *facio*, to make.]

CERULEAN, se-rōō'le-an, *adj.*, *sky-blue;* dark-blue: sea-green. [L. *cæruleus* = *cœluleus—cœlum*, the sky.]

CERUSE, sē'rōōs, *n.* white-lead, the native carbonate of lead. [Fr.—L. *cerussa*, conn. with *cera*, wax.]

CERVICAL, ser'vi-kal, *adj.* belonging to the *neck.* [Fr.—L. *cervix, cervicis*, the neck.]

CERVINE, ser'vīn, *adj.* relating to *deer.* [L. *cervus*, a stag; akin to E. *hart.*]

CESAREAN, sē-zā're-an, *adj.* the Cesarean operation is taking a child out of the body of its mother *by cutting.* [L. *cædo, cæsus*, to cut.]

CESS, ses, *n.* a tax.—*v.t.* to impose a tax. [Shortened from ASSESS.]

CESSATION, ses-ā'shun, *n.* a *ceasing* or stopping: a rest: a pause. [Fr.—L.; see CEASE.]

CESSION, sesh'un, *n.* a yielding up. [Fr. —L.; see CEDE.]

CESSPOOL, ses'pōōl, *n.*, *a pool* or hollow in which filthy water collects. [Acc. to Skeat, from Celt. *soss-pool*, a pool into which foul messes flow. Cf. Scot. *soss*, a mixed dirty mess.]

CESTRUM, ses'-trum, *n.* a tool used in encaustic painting:—*pl.* CESTRA, ses'-tra.

CESTUS, ses'tus, *n.* the girdle of Venus, which had power to awaken love: an ancient boxing-glove loaded with lead or iron. [L.—Gr. *kestos*, a girdle.]

CESURA. See CÆSURA.

CETACEOUS, set-ā'shus, *adj.* belonging to fishes of the *whale-kind.* [L. *cete*—Gr. *kētos*, any sea-monster.]

CHABLIS, shab'-lē, *n.* a white Burgundy wine made at Chablis, France. [Fr.]

CHACE. See CHASE.

CHAFE, chāf, *v.t.*, *to make hot* by rubbing: to fret or wear by rubbing: to cause to fret or rage.—*v.i.* to fret or rage.—*n.* heat caused by rubbing: rage: passion. [Fr. *chauffer*—L. *calefacere—caleo*, to be hot, and *facere*, to make.]

CHAFER, chāf'er, *n.* a kind of beetle. [A.S. *ceafor.*]

CHAFF, chaf, *n.* the case or covering of grain: empty, worthless matter.—*adjs.* CHAFF'Y, CHAFF'LESS. [A.S. *ceaf;* Ger. *kaff.*]

CHAFF, chaf, *v.t.* to banter.—*n.* CHAFF'ING. [A corr. of *chafe.*]

CHAFFER, chaf'er, *v.t.*, *to buy.—v.i.* to bargain: to haggle about the price. [M.E. *chapfare*, a bargain, from A.S *ceap*, price, *faru*, way—a *business proceeding.*]

CHAFFINCH, chaf'insh, *n.* a little songbird of the finch family. [Said to delight in *chaff.* See FINCH.]

CHAGRIN, sha-grēn', *n.* that which *wears* or *gnaws* the mind: vexation: ill-humor.—*v.t.* to vex or annoy. [Fr. *chagrin*, shagreen, rough skin used for rasping or polishing wood.]

CHAIN, chān, *n.* a series of links or rings passing through one another: a number of things coming after each other: anything that binds: a measure of 100 links, 66 feet long.—*v.t.* to bind with or as with a chain. [Fr. *chaîne*—L. *catena.*]

CHAIR, chār, *n.* something *to sit down* upon: a movable seat for one, with a back to it: the seat or office of one in authority.—*v.t.* to carry one publicly in triumph. [Fr. *chaire*—L. *cathedra*—Gr. *kathedra—kathezomai*, to sit down.]

CHAISE, shāz, *n.* a light two-wheeled car-

riage, for two persons, drawn by one horse. [Fr., a Parisian pronunciation of *chaire*. See CHAIR.]

CHALCEDONY, kal-sed'ō-ni or kal'-, *n.* a variety of quartz of a milk-and-water color.—*adj.* CHALCEDON'IC. [From *Chalcedon*, in Asia Minor.]

CHALCIDIDÆ, kal-sid'i-dē, *n.pl.* a family of lizards, with long, snake-like bodies, but having minute fore and hind limbs present; the scales are rectangular, and arranged in transverse bands which do not overlap. All the members of the group are American. *H. A. Nicholson.* [Gr. *chalkcis*, a kind of lizard, and *eidos*, resemblance.]

CHALCOPYRITE, kal-ko-pir'īt, *n.* yellow or copper pyrites. [Gr. *kalkos*, copper, and *pyritēs*, from *pyr*, fire. See under PYRITES.]

CHALDAIC, kal-dā'ik, CHALDEE, kal'dē, *adj.* relating to *Chaldea*.

CHALDRON, chawl'drun, *n.* a coal-measure holding 36 bushels. [Fr. *chaudron*. See CALDRON.]

CHALICE, chal'is, *n.* a *cup* or *bowl:* a communion-cup. — *adj.* CHAL'ICED. [Fr. *calice*—L. *calix*, *calicis*; Gr. *kylix*, a cup. CALYX is a different word, but from the same root.]

CHALK, chawk, *n.* the well-known white substance, a carbonate of lime.—*v.t.* to rub or manure with chalk. — *adj.* CHALK'Y.—*n.* CHALK'INESS. [A.S. *ceale*, like Fr. *chaux*, O. Fr. *chaulx*, is from L. *calx*, limestone.]

CHALLENGE, chal'enj, *v.t.* to call on one to settle a matter by fighting or any kind of contest: to claim as one's own: to accuse: to object to.—*n.* a summons to a contest of any kind: exception to a juror: the demand of a sentry. [O. Fr. *chalenge*, a dispute, a claim—L. *calumnia*, a false accusation—*calui*, *caluere*, to deceive.]

CHALYBEAN, ka-lib'e-an, *adj.* forged by the *Chalybes* of Pontus, noted for their preparation of steel: well-tempered.

CHALYBEATE, ka-lib'e-āt, *adj.* containing *iron*.—*n.* a water or other liquor containing iron. [Gr. *chalyps*, *chalybos*, steel, so called from the *Chalybes*, a nation in Pontus famous for steel.]

CHAMBER, chām'ber, *n.* an apartment: the place where an assembly meets: an assembly or body of men met for some purpose, as a chamber of commerce: a hall of justice: the back end of the bore of a gun.—*adj.* CHAM'BERED.—*n.* CHAM'BERING, in *B.*, lewd behavior. [Fr. *chambre*—L. *camera*—Gr. *kamara*, a vault, a room; akin to Celt. *cam*, crooked.]

CHAMBERLAIN, chām'ber-lān or -lin, *n.* an overseer of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman: treasurer of a corporation.—*n.* CHAM'BERLAINSHIP. [O. Fr. *chambrelenc*; O. Ger. *chamerling*—L. *camera*, a chamber, and affix *ling* or *lenc*=E. *ling* in *hireling*.]

CHAMBERLIN, chām'ber-lin, *n.* a servant in an inn, in olden times, who united in himself the offices of chambermaid, waiter, and boots. [A form of CHAMBERLAIN.]

CHAMBERTIN, shang'-bert-ang', *n.* a red Burgundy from the vineyards of Chambertin, France. [Fr.]

CHAMELEON, ka-mēl'yun, *n.* a small lizard famous for changing its color. [L. *chamæleon*—Gr. *chamaileōn*—*chamai* (= L. *humi*), on the ground, *leōn*, a lion=a dwarf-lion.]

CHAMOIS, sham'waw or sha-moi', *n.* a kind of goat: a soft kind of leather originally made from its skin. [Fr.—Ger. *gemse*, a chamois.]

CHAMOMILE. See CAMOMILE.

CHAMP, champ, *v.i.* to make a snapping noise with the jaws in chewing.—*v.t.* to bite or chew. [Older form *cham*, from Scand., as in Ice. *kiapta*, to chatter, *kiaptr*, the jaw.]

CHAMPAGNE, sham-pān', *n.* a light sparkling wine from *Champagne*, in France.

CHAMPAIGN, sham-pān', *adj.*, *level*, open.—*n.* an open, *level country*. [A doublet of CAMPAIGN, from O. Fr. *champaigne*—L. *campania*, a plain.]

CHAMPAIN, sham-pān', *adj.* champaign.

CHAMPION, cham'pi-un, *n.* one who fights in single combat for himself or for another: a successful combatant: a hero.—*n.* CHAM'PIONSHIP. [Fr.—Low L. *campio*—Low L. *campus*, a combat—L. *campus*, a plain, a place for games; whence also are borrowed A.S. *camp*, a fight, *cempa*, a warrior, Ger. *kämpfen*, to fight.]

CHANCE, chans, *n.* that which *falls out* or *happens:* an unexpected event: risk: opportunity: possibility of something happening.—*v.t.* to risk.—*v.i.* to happen.—*adj.* happening by chance. [Fr.—Low L. *cadentia*—L. *cado*, to fall.]

CHANCEL, chan'sel, *n.* the part of a church where the altar is placed, formerly inclosed with *lattices* or rails. [O. Fr.—L. *cancel*, lattices.]

CHANCELLOR, chan'sel-or, *n.* the president of a court of *chancery* or other court.—*n.* CHAN'CELLORSHIP. [Fr. *chancelier*—Low L. *cancellarius*, orig. an officer that had charge of records and stood near the *cancelli* (L.), the crossbars that surrounded the judgment-seat.]

CHANCE-MEDLEY, chans'-med-li, *n.* the killing of a person by chance or in self-defence. [*Chance*, a corruption of Fr. *chaude* hot, *mêlée*, fray, fight.]

CHANCER, chan'-ser, *v.t.* a law term, meaning to settle in a court of chancery.

CHANCERY, chan'ser-i, *n.* the highest English court next to the parliament; in the United States a lower court of equity. Also a pugilistic term for the position of an opponent's head when it is under one's arm, so that it may be held and pommelled severely, the victim

meanwhile being unable to retaliate effectively; hence, sometimes figuratively used of an awkward fix or predicament.

CHANDELIER, shan-de-lēr', *n.* a frame with branches for holding lights. [Fr.—Low L. *candelaria*, a candlestick—L. *candela*, a candle.]

CHANDLER, chand'ler', *n.* orig. a *candle* maker and dealer: a dealer generally. [Fr. *chandelier*.]

CHANDLERY, chand'ler-i, *n.* goods sold by a chandler.

CHANGE, chānj, *v.t.* to alter or make different: to put or give one thing or person for another: to make to pass from one state to another.—*v.i.* to suffer change.—*n.* alteration or variation of any kind: a shift: variety: small coin: also used as a short term for the Exchange.—TO PUT THE CHANGE ON, to trick: to mislead: to deceive: to humbug. "I have *put the change upon* her that she may be otherwise employed."—*Congreve.* "You cannot *put the change on* me so easy as you think, for I have lived among the quick-stirring spirits of the age too long to swallow chaff for grain."—*Sir W. Scott.* [Fr. *changer*—Late L. *cambiare*—L. *cambire*, to barter.]

CHANGEABLE, chānj'a-bl, *adj.* subject or prone *to change*: fickle: inconstant.—*adv.* CHANGE'ABLY.—*n.* CHANGE'ABLENESS.

CHANGEFUL, chānj'fool, *adj.*, *full of change*: changeable.—*adv.* CHANGE'FULLY.—*n.* CHANGE'FULNESS.

CHANGELESS, chānj'les, *adj.*, *without change*: constant.

CHANGELING, chānj'ling, *n.* a child taken or left in place of another: one apt to change.

CHANNEL, chan'el, *n.* the bed of a stream of water: the deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbor: a strait or narrow sea: means of passing or conveying. [O. Fr. *chanel* or *canel*—L. *canalis*.]

CHANT, chant, *v.t.*, *to sing*: to celebrate in song: to recite in a singing manner.—*n.*, *song*: melody: a kind of sacred music, in which prose is sung. [Fr. *chanter* (It. *cantare*)—L. *canto*—*cano*, to sing.]

CHANSON, shan'-song', *n.* a song. [Fr.]

CHANTER, chant'er, *n.*, *one who chants*: a chief singer: the tenor or treble pipe of a bagpipe.

CHANTICLEER, chant'i-klēr, *n.* a cock. [M. E. *chaunte-cleer*, from CHANT and CLEAR.]

CHANTRY, chant'ri, *n.* an endowed chapel in which masses are *chanted* for the souls of the donors or others. [O. Fr. *chanterie*—*chanter*, to sing.]

CHAOS, kā'os, *n.* a confused, shapeless mass: disorder: the state of matter before it was reduced to order by the Creator. [L. and Gr. *chaos*—root *ha*, to gape, seen also in Gr. *chainō*, *chaō*, to gape, to yawn.]

CHAOTIC, kā-ot'ik, *adj.*, *like chaos*: confused or disordered.

CHAP, chap or chop, *v.t.*, *to cut*: to cleave, split, or crack.—*v.i.* to crack or open in slits:—*pr.p.* chapp'ing; *pa.p.* chapped', chapt. [E.; Dut. *kappen*, Dan. *kappe*, to cut. See CHIP.]

CHAP, chap, CHOP, chop, *n.* a cleft, crack, or chink.

CHAPARRAL, chap-a-ral', *n.* dense tangled brushwood. [Sp.]

CHAPBOOK, chap'book, *n.* a small kind of book or tract, at one time carried about for sale by chapmen.

CHAPEAU, sha-pō', *n.* a hat, cap, or bonnet. [Fr.]

CHAPEL, chap'el, *n.* place of worship inferior or subordinate to a regular church, or attached to a palace or a private dwelling: a dissenters' place of worship. [Fr. *chapelle*, O. Fr. *capele*—Low L. *capella*, dim. of *capa*, a cloak or cope: such a small cope was kept in the palaces of kings on which to administer oaths; the name was transferred to the sanctuary where the capella was kept, and hence to any sanctuary containing relics. *Littré.*]

CHAPELRY, chap'el-ri, *n.* the jurisdiction of a *chapel*.

CHAPERON, shap'e-rōn, *n.* a kind of hood or cap: one who attends a lady in public places as a protector.—*v.t.* to attend a lady to public places. [Fr., a large hood or head-dress, and hence a person who affords protection like a hood—*chape*, a hooded cloak—Low L. *cappa*. See CAPE.]

CHAP-FALLEN, chap-fawln. Same as CHOP-FALLEN.

CHAPITER, chap'i-ter, *n.* the *head* or *capital* of a column.

CHAPLAIN, chap'lān or chap'lin, *n.* a clergyman attached to a ship of war, a regiment, a public institution, or family.—*ns.* CHAP'LAINCY, CHAP'LAINSHIP. [Fr *chapelain*—Low L. *capellanus*—*capella* See CHAPEL.]

CHAPLET, chap'let, *n.* a *garland* or wreath for the head: a rosary. [Fr. *chapelet*, dim. of O. Fr. *chapel*, a hat—Low L. *capa*, a cape.]

CHAPLET, chap'let, *v.t.* to crown or adorn with a chaplet. "His forehead *chapleted* green with wreathy hop."—*Browning.*

CHAPMAN, chap'man, *n.* one who buys or sells: a dealer. [A.S. *ceap-man*—*ceap*, trade, and *man*. See CHEAP.]

CHAPS, chaps, *n.pl.* the jaws. [N. E. and Scot. *chafts*—Scand., as Ice. *kjaptr*, the jaw. See JOWL.]

CHAPT, chapt, *pa.p.* of CHAP.

CHAPTER, chap'ter, *n.*, *a head* or division of a book: a corporation of clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church: an organized branch of some society or fraternity. [Fr. *chapitre*—L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, the head.]

CHAPTER, chap'ter, *v.t.* to divide or arrange into chapters, as a literary composition.

CHAR, chär, *n.* work done by the day: a turn of work: a job.—*v.i.* to work by the day. [A.S. *cierr*, a turn, space of time—*cyrran*, to turn.]

CHAR, chär, *n.* a *red-bellied* fish of the salmon kind, found in mountain lakes and rivers. [Ir. and Gael. *cear*, red blood colored.]

CHAR, chär, *v.t.* to roast or burn until reduced to *carbon* or *coal*:—*pr.p.* charr'ing; *pa.p.* charred'. [Ety. dub.; acc. to Skeat, because wood is *turned* to coal, from CHAR, a *turn* of work.]

CHARACTER, kar'ak-ter, *n.* a letter, sign, or figure: the peculiar qualities of a person or thing: a description of the qualities of a person or thing: a person with his peculiar qualities. [Fr. *caractère*—L. *character*—Gr. *charaktēr*, from *charassō*, to cut, engrave.]

CHARACTERIZE, kar'ak-ter-īz, *v.t.* to give a *character* to: to describe by peculiar qualities: to distinguish or designate.—*n.* CHARACTERIZA'TION. [Gr. *charaktērizō*.]

CHARACTERISTIC, kar-ak-ter-is'tik, CHARACTERISTICAL, kar-ak-ter-is'tik-al, *adj.* marking or constituting the peculiar nature.—CHARACTERIS'TIC, *n.* that which marks or constitutes the character.—*adv.* CHARACTERIS'TICALLY. [Gr.]

CHARADE, shar-ād', or -ād, *n.* a species of riddle, the subject of which is a word proposed for solution from an enigmatical description of its several syllables and of the whole; the charade is often acted. [Fr.; ety. dub.]

CHARCOAL, chär'kōl, *n.*, *coal* made by *charring* or burning wood under turf.

CHARGE, chärj, *v.t.* to *lay on* or *load*: to impose or intrust: to fall upon or attack: to put to the account of: to impute to: to command: to exhort.—*v.i.* to make an onset.—*n.* that which is laid on: cost or price: the load of powder, etc., for a gun: attack or onset: care, custody: the object of care: command: exhortation: accusation. [Fr. *charger*—Low L. *carricare*, to load—L. *carrus*, a wagon. See CAR, CARGO.]

CHARGEABLE, chärj'a-bl, *adj.* liable to be *charged*: imputable: blamable: in *B.*, burdensome.—*n.* CHARGE'ABLENESS.—*adv.* CHARGE'ABLY.

CHARGE-D'AFFAIRES, shar'-zhā-da-fār, *n.* a diplomatic agent who holds credentials from the minister or ambassador, and is in charge during the absence or illness of his superior, or for the time being.

CHARGER, chärj'er, *n.* a dish capable of holding a heavy *charge* or quantity: a horse used in *charging*, a war-horse.

CHARILY, CHARINESS. See CHARY.

CHARIOT, char'i-ot, *n.* a four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage: a car used in ancient warfare. [Fr., dim. of *char*, a car, from root of CAR.]

CHARIOT, char'i-ot, *v.t.* to convey in a chariot.

CHARIOTEER, char-i-ot-ēr', *n.* one who drives a chariot.

CHARITABLE, char'i-ta-bl, *adj.*, *full of charity*: of or relating to charity: liberal to the poor.—*adv.* CHAR'ITABLY.—*n.* CHAR'ITABLENESS.

CHARITY, char'i-ti, *n.* in New Test., universal love: the disposition to think favorably of others, and do them good: almsgiving. [Fr. *charité*—L. *caritas*, from *carus*, dear.]

CHARLATAN, shär'la-tan, *n.* a mere talking pretender: a quack. [Fr.—It. *ciarlatano*—*ciarlare*, to chatter, an imitative word.]

CHARLATANRY, shär'la-tan-ri, *n.* the profession of a *charlatan*: undue or empty pretension: deception.

CHARLOCK, chär'lok, *n.* a plant of the mustard family, with yellow flowers, that grows as a weed in cornfields. [A.S. *cerlice*—*cer*, unknown, *lic* = *leek*, a plant.]

CHARM, chärm, *n.* a spell: something thought to possess hidden power or influence: that which can please irresistibly.—*v.t.* to influence by a charm: to subdue by secret influence: to enchant: to delight: to allure.—*adv.* CHARM'INGLY.

CHARMER, chärm'er, *n.*, *one who enchants* or delights.

CHARNEL, chär'nel, *adj.* containing *flesh* or carcasses. [Fr. *charnel*—L. *carnalis*—*caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

CHARNEL-HOUSE, chär'nel-hows, *n.* a place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

CHART, chärt, *n.* a map of a part of the sea, with its coasts, shoals, etc., for the use of sailors. [L. *charta*, a paper. See CARD.]

CHARTER, chärt'er, *n.* a formal written *paper*, conferring or confirming titles, rights, or privileges: a patent: grant: immunity.—*v.t.* to establish by charter: to let or hire, as a ship, on contract. [Fr. *chartre*—L. *chartarium*, archives—*charta*.]

CHARTER-PARTY, chärt'er-pär-ti, *n.* a mutual charter or contract for the hire of a vessel. [Fr. *chartre-partie*, (*lit.*) a divided charter, as the practice was to divide it in two and give a half to each person.]

CHARTISM, chärt'izm, *n.* the principles of a party who sprung up in Gt. Britain in 1838, and who advocated the people's *charter*—viz. universal suffrage, etc.

CHARTIST, chärt'ist, *n.* one who supports *chartism*.

CHARWOMAN, chär-woom'an, *n.* a *woman* who *chars* or does odd work by the day.

CHARY, chār'i, *adj.* sparing: cautious.—*adv.* CHAR'ILY.—*n.* CHAR'INESS. [A.S. *cearig*—*cearu*, care.]

CHASE, chās, *v.t.* to pursue: to hunt: to drive away.—*n.* pursuit: a hunting: that which is hunted: ground abounding in game. [Fr. *chasser*—Low L. *caciare*—L. *capto*—*capio*, to take.]

CHASE, chās, *v.t.* to *incase:* to emboss. [See ENCHASE.]

CHASE, chās, *n.* a *case* or frame for holding types: a groove. [Fr. *châsse*, a shrine, a setting—L. *capsa*, a chest. See CASE.]

CHASER, chās'er, *n.*, *one who chases:* an enchaser.

CHASM, kazm, *n.* a *yawning* or *gaping* hollow: a gap or opening: a void space. [Gr. *chasma*, from *chainō*, to gape; connected with CHAOS.]

CHASSE, shās, *n.* a saint's shrine: a small quantity of spirituous liquor taken to remove the taste of tobacco or coffee.

CHASSIS, shas-ē', *n.* the frame and wheels of a carriage or automobile without the body.

CHASTE, chāst, *adj.* modest: refined: virtuous: pure in taste and style.—*adv.* CHASTE'LY. [Fr. *chaste*—L. *castus*, pure.]

CHASTEN, chās'n, *v.t.* to free from faults by punishing: hence, to punish: to correct. [Fr. *châtier*, O. Fr. *chastier*—L. *castigare*—*castus*, pure.]

CHASTENESS, chāst'nes, **CHASTITY**, chas'ti-ti, *n.*, *purity* of body, conduct, or language.

CHASTISE, chas-tīz', *v.t.* to inflict punishment upon for the purpose of correction: to reduce to order or to obedience.—*n.* CHASTISEMENT, chas'tiz-ment.

CHASUBLE, chaz'ū-bl, *n.* the uppermost garment worn by a R. C. priest at mass. [Fr.—Low L. *casubula*, L. *casula*, a mantle, dim. of *casa*, a hut.]

CHAT, chat, *v.i.* to talk idly or familiarly: —*pr.p.* chatt'ing; *pa.p.* chatt'ed.—*n.* familiar, idle talk. [Short for CHATTER.]

CHATEAU, sha-tō', *n.* a *nobleman's castle:* a country-seat. [Fr., O. Fr. *châtel*, *castel*—L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fort.]

CHATTEL, chat'l, *n.* any kind of property which is not freehold.

CHATTER, chat'er, *v.i.* to talk idly or rapidly: to sound as the teeth when one shivers. [From the sound.]

CHATTINESS, chat'i-nes, *n.* the quality or state of being chatty: talkativeness.

CHATTY, chat'i, *adj.*, *given to chat:* talkative.

CHAUFFEUR, shō-fer', *n.masc.* one who drives or attends an automobile.

CHAUTAUQUA SYSTEM, sha-taw'-kwa, an educational system by which the students study at home, in connection with the summer schools at *Chautauqua*, N. Y.

CHAUVINIST, shō'vin-ist, *n.* a person imbued with chauvinisme, which means an absurdly exaggerated patriotism or excessive military enthusiasm.

CHAUVINISTIC, shō-vin-ist'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by chauvinisme: fanatically devoted to any cause.

CHEAP, chēp, *adj.* low in price: of small value.—*adv.* CHEAP'LY.—*n.* CHEAP'NESS. [Orig. GOOD CHEAP, *i.e.*, a good bargain; A.S. *ceap*, price, a bargain; A.S. *ceapan*, Ice. *kaupa*, Ger. *kaufen*, to buy; Scot. *coup*—all borrowed from L. *caupo*, a huckster.]

CHEAPEN, chēp'n, *v.t.* to *make cheap:* to beat down in price.

CHEAT, chēt, *v.t.* to deceive and defraud.—*n.* a fraud: one who cheats. [A corr. of ESCHEAT, the seizure of such property being looked upon as robbery.]

CHECK, chek, *v.t.* to bring to a stand: to restrain or hinder: to rebuke.—*n.* a term *in chess* when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his *king:* anything that checks: a sudden stop: in *B.*, a rebuke. [Fr. *échec* = Pers. *shah*, king —(mind your) king!]—*v.t.* to compare with a counterpart or authority in order to ascertain correctness.—*n.* a mark put against items in a list: a token: an order for money (usually written CHEQUE): any counter-register used as security: a checkered cloth. [From the practice of the Court of *Exchequer*, where accounts were settled by means of counters on a *checkered* cloth.]

CHECK-BOOK, chek'-book, *n.* a bank-book containing blank checks, for the use of persons having accounts with the bank.

CHECKER, **CHEQUER**, chek'er, *v.t.* to form into little squares like a *chessboard* or *checker*, by lines or stripes of different colors: to variegate or diversify.—*n.* a chessboard. [Fr. *échiquier*, O. Fr. *eschequier*, a chessboard—*échec*.]

CHECKERS, check'erz, *n.pl.* a game played by two persons on a *checkered* board; also called DRAUGHTS.

CHECKMATE, chek'māt, *n.* in chess, a *check* given to the adversary's king when in a position in which it can neither be protected nor moved out of check, so that the game is finished: a complete check: defeat: overthrow.—*v.t.* in chess, to make a movement which ends the game: to defeat. [Fr. *échec et mat*; Ger. *schachmatt* —Pers. *shâh mât*, the king is dead.]

CHEEK, chēk, *n.* the side of the face below the eye. [A.S. *ceace*, the cheek, jaw.]

CHEEP, chēp, *v.i.* to chirp, as a young bird. [From the sound, like CHIRP.]

CHEEPER, chēp'er, *n.* one who or that which cheeps, as a young chicken: specifically, among sportsmen, the young of the grouse and some other game birds.

CHEER, chēr, *n.* that which makes the *countenance* glad: joy: a shout: kind treatment: entertainment: fare.—*v.t.* to make the *countenance* glad: to comfort: to encourage: to applaud. [O. Fr. *chiere*, the countenance—Low L. *cara*, the face—Gr. *kara*, the head, face.]

CHEERFUL, chēr'fool, *adj.*, *full of cheer* or good spirits: joyful: lively.—*adv.* CHEER'FULLY.—*n.* CHEER'FULNESS.

CHEERLESS, chēr'les, *adj.*, *without cheer* or comfort: gloomy.—*n.* CHEER'LESSNESS.

CHEERY, chēr'i, *adj.*, *cheerful:* promoting cheerfulness.—*adv.* CHEER'ILY.—*n.* CHEER'INESS.

CHEESE, chēz, *n.* the *curd of milk* pressed into a hard mass: also the inflated appearance of a gown or petticoat resulting from whirling round and making a low curtsey; hence, a low curtsey. "What more reasonable thing could she do than amuse herself with making *cheeses?* that is, whirling round . . . until the petticoat is inflated like a balloon and then sinking into a curtsey."—*De Quincey.* "She and her sister both made these *cheeses* in compliment to the newcomer, and with much stately agility."—*Thackeray.* [A.S. *cese, cyse,* curdled milk; Ger. *käse;* both from L. *caseus;* cf. Gael. *caise.*]

CHEESECAKE, chēz'kāk, *n.* a cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

CHEESEMONGER, chēz'mung'ger, *n.* a dealer in cheese.

CHEESY, chēz'i, *adj.* having the nature of *cheese.*

CHEETAH, chē'tah, *n.* an eastern animal like the leopard, used in hunting. [Hind. *chîtâ.*]

CHEIROMANCY, kī'-ro-man-sē, *n.* the art of telling fortunes by the lineaments of the hand. Written also CHEIROSOPHY. —CHEIROSOPHIST, kī-ros'-ō-fist, *n.* one who tells fortunes by cheiromancy.—*adj.* CHEIROSOPHICAL. [Gr. *cheir,* the hand, and *manteia,* prophecy.]

CHEMIC, kem'ik, CHEMICAL, kem'i-kal, *adj., belonging to chemistry.*—*adv.* CHEM'ICALLY.

CHEMICALS, kem'ik-alz, *n.pl.* substances used for producing chemical effects.

CHEMICO-ELECTRIC, kem'i-kō-ē-lek'trik, *adj.* pertaining or relating to electricity resulting from chemical action: galvanism: also, pertaining to chemical action resulting from electricity.

CHEMISE, she-mēz', *n.* a lady's shift. [Fr. *chemise*—Low L. *camisia,* a nightgown—Ar. *qamis,* a shirt.]

CHEMISETTE, shem-e-zet', *n.* an undergarment worn by ladies over the *chemise.* [Fr., dim. of *chemise.*]

CHEMIST, kem'ist, *n.* one skilled in *chemistry.*

CHEMISTRY, kem'is-tri formerly CHYMISTRY, *n.* the science which treats of the properties of substances both elementary and compound, and of the laws of their combination and action one upon another. [From the ancient ALCHEMY, which see.]

CHEMOSMOSIS, kem-os-mō'sis, *n.* chemical action acting through an intervening membrane, as parchment, paper, etc. [From *chem-* in *chemistry,* and *osmosis.*]

CHEMOSMOTIC, kem-os-mot'ik, *adj.* pertaining or relating to chemosmosis.

CHENILLE, she-nēl, *n.* a thick, velvety-looking cord of silk or wool, used in ornamental sewing and manufactured trimmings. [Fr.]

CHEQUE, CHEQUER. See CHECK, CHECKER.

CHERISH, cher'ish, *v.t.* to protect and treat with affection. [Fr. *chérir, chérissant—cher,* dear—L. *carus.*]

CHEROOT, she-rōōt', *n.* a kind of cigar. [Ety. unknown.]

CHERRY, cher'i, *n.* a small bright-red stone-fruit: the tree that bears it.—*adj.* like a cherry in color: ruddy. [Fr. *cerise*—Gr. *kerasos,* a cherry-tree, said to be so named from Cerasus, a town in Pontus, from which the cherry was brought by Lucullus.]

CHERT, chert, *n.* a kind of quartz or flint: hornstone. [Ety. dub.]

CHERTY, chert'i, *adj., like* or containing *chert.*

CHERUB, cher'ub, *n.* a celestial spirit: a beautiful child.—*pl.* CHER'UBS, CHER'UBIM, CHER'UBIMS. [Heb. *kerub.*]

CHERUBIC, che-rōōb'ik, CHERUBICAL, che-rōōb'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to *cherubs:* angelic.

CHESS, ches, *n.* a game played by two persons on a board like that used in checkers. [Corr. of CHECKS, the *pl.* of CHECK.]

CHEST, chest, *n.* a large strong *box:* the part of the body between the neck and the abdomen. [A.S. *cyste,* Scot. *kist*—L. *cista*—Gr. *kistē.*]

CHESTNUT, CHESNUT, ches'nut, *n.* a nut or fruit inclosed in a prickly case: the tree that bears it.—*adj.* of a chestnut color, reddish-brown. [M.E. *chesten-nut*—O. Fr. *chastaigne*—L. *castanea*—Gr. *kastanon,* from *Castana,* in Pontus, where the tree abounded.]

CHEVAL-DE-FRISE, she-val'-de-frēz, *n.* a piece of timber armed with spikes, used to defend a passage or to stop cavalry.—*pl.* CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE, she-vō'-de-frēz. [Fr. *cheval,* horse, *de,* of, *Frise,* Friesland; a jocular name.]

CHEVALIER, shev-a-lēr', *n.* a *cavalier:* a knight: a gallant man. [Fr.—*cheval*—L. *caballus,* a horse.]

CHEVRON, shev'-ron, *n.* the band or braid worn on the sleeve of a non-commissioned officer's coat to indicate his rank. [Fr.]

CHEW, chōō, *v.t.* to *cut* and bruise with the teeth. [A.S. *ceowan;* Ger. *kauen:* conn. with JAW and CHAPS.]

CHIARO-OSCURO, ki-är'ō-os-kōō'rō. See CLARE-OBSCURE.

CHIBOUK, CHIBOUQUE, chi-book', *n.* a Turkish pipe for smoking. [Turk.]

CHICANE, shi-kān', *v.i.* to use shifts and tricks, to deceive.—*n.* CHICA'NERY, trickery or artifice, esp. in legal proceedings. [Fr. *chicane,* sharp practice at law, through a form *zicanum,* from Low Gr. *tzykanion,* a game at mall—Pers. *tchaugan.*]

CHICCORY. See CHICORY.

CHICK, chik, CHICKEN, chik'en, *n.* the young of fowls, especially of the hen: a child. [A.S. *cicen,* a dim. of *cocc,* a cock.]

CHICKEN-HEARTED, chik'en-härt'ed, *adj.* as timid *as a chicken:* cowardly.

CHICKEN-POX, chik'en-poks, *n.* mild skin-disease, generally attacking children only.

CHICKLING, chik'ling, *n.* a *little chicken.*
CHICKWEED, chik'wēd, *n.* a low creeping *weed* that *birds* are fond of.
CHICORY, CHICCORY, chik'o-ri, *n.*, *succory*, a carrot-like plant, the root of which when ground is used to adulterate coffee. [Fr. *chicorée*—L. *cichorium*, succory—Gr. *kichōrion.*]
CHIDE, chīd, *v.t.* to scold, rebuke, reprove by words:—*pr.p.* chīd'ing; *pa.t.* chid, (obs.) chōde; *pa.p.* chid, chidd'en. [A.S. *cīdan.*]
CHIEF, chēf, *adj.*, *head:* principal, highest, first.—*n.* a *head* or principal person: a leader: the principal part or top of anything. [Fr. *chef*—L. *caput*, the head; Gr. *kephalē*, Sans. *kapala.*]
CHIEFLY, chēf'li, *adv.* in the first place: principally: for the most part.
CHIEFTAIN, chēf'tān or 'tin, *n.* the *head* of a clan: a leader or commander.—*ns.* CHIEF'TAINCY, CHIEF'TAINSHIP. [From CHIEF, like CAPTAIN, which see.]
CHIFFON, shē-fôn', *n.* a guazy material, used for trimming or for the ornament of women's dress: hence any bunch of ribbon or other ornamental adjunct of women's clothing. [Fr.; lit. rag.]
CHIFFONIER, shif-on-ēr', *n.* an ornamental cupboard. [Fr., a place for rags—*chiffon*, a rag.]
CHIGNON, shē-nong', *n.* an artificial arrangement of hair at the back of the head. [Fr., meaning first the nape of the neck, the joints of which are like the links of a chain—*chaînon*, the link of a chain—*chaîne*, a chain.]
CHILBLAIN, chil'blān, *n.* a *blain* or sore on hands or feet caused by a *chill* or cold.
CHILD, chīld, *n.* (*pl.* CHILDREN), an infant or very young person: one intimately related to one older: a disciple:—*pl.* offspring: descendants: inhabitants. [A.S. *cild*, from the root *gan-*, to produce, which yields Ger. *kind*, a child.]
CHILDBED, chīld'bed, *n.* the state of a woman brought to *bed* with *child.*
CHILDE, chīld, *n.* a title formerly given to the eldest son of a noble, till admission to knighthood. [Same word as CHILD.]
CHILDERMAS-DAY, chil'der-mas-dā, *n.* an anniversary in the Church of England, called also Innocents' Day, held 'December 28th, to commemorate the slaying of the *children* by Herod. [CHILD, MASS, and DAY.]
CHILDHOOD, chīld'hood, *n.*, *state* of being *a child.*
CHILDISH, chīld'ish, *adj.*, *of* or *like a child:* silly: trifling.—*adv.* CHILD'ISHLY.—*n.* CHILD'ISHNESS.
CHILDKIND, chīld'kīnd, *n.* children generally. "All mankind, womankind, and *childkind.*"—*Carlyle.* [*Child* and *kind*, on type of *mankind, womankind.*]
CHILDLESS, chīld'les, *adj.*, *without children.*
CHILDLIKE, chīld'līk, *adj.*, *like a child:* becoming a child: docile: innocent.
CHILIAD, kil'i-ad, *n.* the number 1000: 1000 of any thing. [Gr.—*chilioi*, 1000.]
CHILL, chil, *n.*, *coldness:* a cold that causes shivering: anything that damps or disheartens.—*adj.* shivering with cold: slightly cold: opp. of cordial.—*v.t.* to make chill or cold: to blast with cold: to discourage.—*n.* CHILL'NESS. [A.S. *cyle*, coldness, *celan*, to chill. See COLD, COOL.]
CHILLY, chil'i, *adj.* somewhat *chill.*—*n.* CHILL'INESS.
CHIME, chīm, *n.* the harmonious sound of bells or other musical instruments; agreement of sound or of relation:—*pl.* a set of bells.—*v.i.* to sound in harmony: to jingle: to accord or agree.—*v.t.* to strike, or cause to sound in harmony. [M. E. *chimbe*, O. Fr. *cymbale*—L. *cymbalum*, a cymbal—Gr. *kymbaion.*]
CHIMERA, ki-mē'ra, *n.* a fabulous, fire-spouting monster, with a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and *a goat's* body: any idle or wild fancy. [L. *chimæra*—Gr. *chimaira*, a she-goat.]
CHIMERICAL, ki-mer'i-kal, *adj.* of the nature of a *chimera:* wild: fanciful.—*adv.* CHIMER'ICALLY.
CHIMNEY, chim'ni, *n.* a passage for the escape of smoke or heated air. [Fr. *cheminée*—L. *caminus*—Gr. *kaminos*, a furnace, prob. from *kaiō*, to burn.]
CHIMNEY-PIECE, chim'ni-pēs, *n.* a *piece* or shelf over the *chimney* or fireplace.
CHIMNEY-SHAFT, chim'ni-shaft, *n.* the *shaft* or stalk of a *chimney* which rises above the building.
CHIMPANZEE, chim-pan'zē, *n.* a species of monkey found in Africa. [Prob. native name of the animal.]
CHIN, chin, *n.* the jutting part of the face, below the mouth.
CHINA, chīn'a, *n.* a fine kind of earthenware, originally made in *China:* porcelain.
CHINCHILLA, chin-chil'-la, *n.* a small rodent quadruped of South America, valued for its soft, gray fur: the fur itself: a heavy woollen fabric. [Sp.]
CHINCOUGH, chin'kof, *n.* a disease attended with *violent fits of coughing:* whooping-cough. [E.; Scot. *kink-host*, Dut. *kinkhoeste.* See CHINK, the sound.]
CHINE, chīn, *n.* the spine or backbone, from its *thorn-like* form: a piece of the backbone of a beast and adjoining parts for cooking. [Fr. *échine*—O. Ger. *skina*, a pin, thorn; prob. conn. with L. *spina*, a thorn, the spine.]
CHINÉ, shē-nā, *n.* colored or dyed in Chinese fashion, esp. a fabric of mottled appearance. [Fr. *chiner*, to dye threads in a way to produce an indistinct design in a fabric.]
CHINESE, chī-nēz', *adj.* of or belonging to *China.*
CHINK, chingk, *n.* a *rent* or *cleft;* a narrow opening.—*v.i.* to split or crack. [A. S. *cinu*, a cleft, *cinan*, to split.]

CHINK, chingk, *n.* the *clink*, as of coins —*v.i.* to give a sharp sound, as coin [From the sound.]

CHINKERS, chingk'erz, *n.pl.* coin: money. (Slang.)

> Are men like us to be entrapped and sold
> And see no money down, Sir Hurly-Burly? . .
> So let us see your *chinkers.*—*Sir H. Taylor.*

CHINOISERIE, shē-nwä-ze-rē', *n.* a specimen of something Chinese, as decoration, art, manners, or conduct. [Fr. *Chinois*, Chinese.]

CHINTZ, chints, *n.* cotton cloth, printed in five or six *different colors.* [Hind. *chint*, spotted cotton cloth.]

CHIP, chip, *v.t.* to *chop* or cut into small pieces: to diminish by cutting away a little at a time :—*pr.p.* chipp'ing; *pa.p.* chipped'.—*n.* a small piece of wood or other substance chopped off. [Dim. of CHOP.]

CHIPMUNK, chip-mungk, *n.* a kind of North American squirrel.

CHIPPENDALE, chip'-pen-dāl, *adj.* said of furniture in the light, tasteful, delicate designs produced by an English cabinet-maker of the Eighteenth Century, Thomas *Chippendale.*

CHIROGRAPHER, kī-rog'ra-fer, **CHIROGRAPHIST**, kī-rog'ra-fist, *n.* one who professes the art of writing.

CHIROGRAPHOSOPHIC, kī'rō-graf'ō-sof'-ik, *n.* an expert in chirography: a judge of handwriting. *Kingsley.* (Rare.) [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, *graphō*, to write, and *sophos*, wise.]

CHIROGRAPHY, kī-rog'ra-fi, *n.* the art of writing or penmanship.—*adj.* CHIROGRAPH'IC. [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, *graphē*, writing.]

CHIROLOGIST, kī-rol'o-jist, *n.* one who converses by signs with the hands.

CHIROLOGY, kī-rol'o-ji, *n.* the art of *discoursing with the hands* or by signs as the deaf and dumb do. [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, *logos*, a discourse.]

CHIROPODIST, kī-rop'o-dist, *n.* a *hand and foot* doctor: one who removes corns, bunions, warts, etc. [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *pous*, *podos*, the foot.]

CHIROTONY, kī-rot'o-ni, *n.* imposition of hands in ordaining priests. [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *teinō*, to hold out.]

CHIRP, cherp, **CHIRRUP**, chir'up, *n.* the *sharp*, shrill sound of certain birds and insects.—*v.i.* to make such a sound. [From the sound.]

CHIRURGEON, kī-rur'jun, *n.* old form of SURGEON.—*n.* CHIRUR'GERY, now SURGERY.—*adj.* CHIRUR'GICAL, now SURGICAL. [Fr. *chirurgien*—Gr. *cheirourgos*—*cheir*, the hand, *ergon*, a work.]

CHISEL, chiz'el, *n.* a tool to cut or hollow out wood, stone, etc.—*v.t.* to cut, carve, etc. with a chisel :—*pr.p.* chis'elling; *pa.p.* chis'elled. [O. Fr. *cisel*—Low L. *cisellus*—L. *sicilicula*, dim. of *sicilis*, a sickle, from *seco*, to cut.]

CHIT, chit, *n.* a baby: a lively or pert young child. [A.S. *cith*, a young tender shoot.]

CHITCHAT, chit'chat, *n.* chatting or idle talk: prattle. [A reduplication of CHAT.]

CHIVALRESQUE, shiv'al-resk, *adj.* pertaining to chivalry: chivalrous. "Some warrior in a *chivalresque* romance."—*Miss Burney.* [Fr. *chevaleresque.*]

CHIVALRIC, shiv'al-rik, **CHIVALROUS**, shiv'al-rus, *adj.*, *pertaining to chivalry:* bold: gallant.—*adv.* CHIV'ALROUSLY.

CHIVALRY, shiv'al-ri, *n.* the usages and qualifications of *chevaliers* or knights: the system of knighthood: heroic adventures. [Fr. *chevalerie*—*cheval*—L. *caballus*, a horse. See CAVALRY.]

CHLORAL, klō'ral, *n.* a strongly narcotic substance obtained by the action of chlorine on alcohol. [Word formed by combining *chlor-* in *chlorine*, and *al-* in *alcohol.*]

CHLORALISM, klō'ral-izm, *n.* in *med.* a morbid state of the system arising from the incautious or habitual use of chloral.

CHLORIC, klō'rik, *adj.*, *of* or from *chlorine.*

CHLORIDE, klō'rid, *n.* a compound of *chlorine* with some other substance, as potash, soda, etc.

CHLORINE, klō'rin, *n.* a *pale-green* gas, with a disagreeable, suffocating odor.

CHLORITE, klō'rīt, *n.* a soft mineral of a *greenish* color, with a soapy feeling when handled.

CHLOROFORM, klō'ro-form, *n.* a colorless volatile liquid, much used to induce insensibility. [Orig. a compound of *chlorine* and *formic* acid; Gr. *chlōros*, and *formic* acid, so called because orig. made from ants, L. *formica*, an ant.]

CHLOROSIS, klor-ō'sis, *n.* a medical name for *green*-sickness. [Gr. *chlōros*, pale-green.]

CHOCOLATE, chok'o-lāt, *n.* a kind of paste made of the pounded seeds of the *Cacao theobroma:* a beverage made by dissolving this paste in hot water. [Sp. *chocolate;* from Mexican *kakahuatl.* See CACAO, COCOA.]

CHŒROGRYL, kē'rō-gril, *n.* a name of the *Hyrax syriacus* or rock-rabbit. [Gr. *choiros*, a hog, and *gryllos*, a pig.]

CHŒROPOTAMUS, ker-ō-pot'a-mus, *n.* a genus of fossil ungulate quadrupeds of the group Suidæ, remains of which have been found in the gypsum beds of Montmartre, near Paris. [Gr. *choiros*, a hog, and *potamos*, a river.]

CHOICE, chois, *n.* act or power of *choosing:* the thing chosen: preference: the preferable or best part.—*adj.* worthy of being chosen: select. [Fr. *choix*—*choisir;* from root of CHOOSE.]

CHOIR, kwīr, *n.* a *chorus* or band of singers, especially those belonging to a church: the part of a church appropriated to the singers: the part of a cathedral separated from the nave by a rail or screen. [Fr. *chœur*—L. *chorus* — Gr. *choros.*]

CHOKE, chōk, *v.t.* to throttle: to suffocate: to stop or obstruct.—*v.i.* to be choked or suffocated. [Ety. dub., prob. from the sound.]

CHOKE-DAMP, chōk'-damp, *n.* carbonic acid gas, so called by miners from its often causing suffocation.

CHOKEY, chōk'i, *adj.* 1, same as CHOKY; 2, inclined to choke: having a choking sensation in the throat. (Colloq.) "The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather *chokey*."—*T. Hughes.*

CHOLER, kol'er, *n.* the *bile*: anger or irascibility, once supposed to arise from excess of bile. [O. Fr. *cholere*—L., Gr. *cholera*—Gr. *cholē*, bile. Cf. E. GALL.]

CHOLERA, kol'er-a, *n.* a disease characterized by *bilious* vomiting and purging. [Gr. *cholera*—*cholē*, bile.]

CHOLERAIC, kol-er-ā'ik, *adj.*, *of the nature of cholera.*

CHOLERIC, kol'er-ik, *adj.* full of *choler* or anger: petulant.

CHOOSE, chōōz, *v.t.* to take one thing in preference to another: to select.—*v.i.* to will or determine:—*pa.t.* chōse; *pa.p.* chōs'en. [A.S. *ceosan*; *cog.* with Dut. *kiesen*, Goth. *kiusan*, to choose, and akin to L. *gustare*, to taste.]

CHOP, chop, *v.t.* to cut with a sudden blow: to cut into small pieces.—*v.i.* to shift suddenly, as the wind:—*pr.p.* chopp'ing; *pa.p.* chopped'. [From a Low-Ger. root found in Dut. *kappen*, also in Ger. *kappen*, to cut; cf. Gr. *koptō*, from a root *skap*, to cut.]

CHOP, chop, *n.* a *piece chopped off*, esp. of meat.

CHOP, chop, *v.t.* to exchange or barter: to put one thing in place of another:—*pr.p.* chopp'ing; *pa.p.* chopped'. [M.E. *copen*—O. Dut. *koopen*, to buy. Same root as CHEAP.]

CHOP, chop, *n.* the *chap* or *jaw*, generally used in *pl.* [See CHAPS.]

CHOP-FALLEN, chop'-fawn, *adj.* (*lit.*) having the *chop* or lower jaw *fallen* down: cast-down: dejected.

CHOPPER, chop'er, *n.* one who or that which *chops*.

CHOPSTICKS, chop'stiks, *n.* two small sticks of wood, ivory, etc., used by the Chinese instead of a fork and knife.

CHORAL, kō'ral, *adj.* belonging to a *chorus* or choir.—CHORAL SERVICE, a church service of song: said to be *partly* choral when only canticles, hymns, etc., are chanted or sung, and *wholly* choral when, in addition to these, the versicles, responses, etc., are chanted or sung.

CHORD, kord, *n.* the string of a musical instrument: a combination of tones in harmony: (*geom.*) a straight line joining the extremities of an arc. [L. *chorda*—Gr. *chordē*, an intestine.]

CHORISTER, kor'ist-er, *n.* a member of a *choir*.

CHORUS, kō'rus, *n.* a band of singers and dancers, esp. in the Greek plays: a company of singers: that which is sung by a chorus: the part of a song in which the company join the singer. [L. *chorus*—Gr. *choros*, orig. a dance in a ring.]

CHOSE, chōz, *pa.t.* and obs. *pa.p.* of CHOOSE.

CHOSEN, chōz'n, *past participle* of CHOOSE.

CHOUGH, chuf, *n.* a kind of jackdaw which frequents rocky places and the sea-coast. [A.S. *ceo*: from the cry of the bird—CAW.]

CHOUSE, chows, *v.t.* to defraud, cheat, or impose upon.—*n.* one easily cheated: a trick. [Turk. *chiaus*, a messenger or envoy. A *chiaus* sent to England in 1609 committed gross frauds upon the Turkish merchants resident in Britain; hence *chouse*, to act as this *chiaus* did, to defraud.]

CHRISM, krizm, *n.* consecrated or holy oil: unction. [O. Fr. *chresme*, Fr. *chrême*—Gr. *chrisma*, from *chriō*, *chrisō*, to anoint.]

CHRISMAL, kriz'mal, *adj.*, *pertaining to chrism.*

CHRIST, krīst, *n.* the Anointed, the Messiah. [A.S. *crist*—Gr. *Christos*—*chriō*, *chrisō*, to anoint.]

CHRISTDOM, kris'dum, *n.* the rule or service of Christ, whose service is perfect freedom. (Rare.)

> They know the grief of men without its wisdom;
> They sink in man's despair without its calm;
> Are slaves, without the liberty in *Christdom*.
> —*E. B. Browning.*

CHRISTEN, kris'n, *v.t.* to baptize in the name of *Christ*: to give a name to.

CHRISTENDOM, kris'n-dum, *n.* that part of the world in which Christianity is the received religion: the whole body of Christians. [A.S. *Cristendom*—*cristen*, a Christian, *dom*, rule, sway.]

CHRISTIAN, krist'yan, *n.* a follower of *Christ*.—*adj.* relating to Christ or his religion.—CHRISTIAN NAME, the name given when christened, as distinguished from the surname.—*adjs.* CHRIST'IAN-LIKE, CHRIST'IANLY. [A.S. *cristen*—L. *Christianus*—Gr. *Christos*.]

CHRISTIANIZE, krist'yan-īz, *v.t.* to *make Christian*: to convert to Christianity.

CHRISTIANITY, kris-ti-an'i-ti, *n.* the religion of *Christ*.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, a system of healing mental or bodily disease, founded by Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy of Concord, N. H., 1866, based on an interpretation of the Scriptures which implies that cause and effect are mental, and that sickness, sin, and death can be overcome by faith in the principle of healing as taught by Christ.—*n.* CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, one who believes in *Christian Science*.

CHRISTMAS, kris'mas, *n.* an annual festival, orig. *a mass*, in memory of the birth of *Christ*, held on the 25th of December. [CHRIST and MASS.]

CHRISTMAS-BOX, kris'mas-boks, *n.* a *box*

containing *Christmas* presents: a Christmas gift.

CHRISTOLOGY, kris-tol'o-ji, *n.* that branch of theology which treats of the nature and person of Christ. [Gr. *Christos*, and *logos*, a discourse.]

CHROMATIC, krō-mat'ik, *adj.* relating to *colors:* colored: (*music*) proceeding by semitones.—*n.sing.* CHROMAT'ICS, the science of colors. [Gr. *chrōmatikos*—*chrōma*, color.]

CHROMATOGRAPH, krō'-mat-ō-graf, *n.* an instrument having revolving party-colored disks for producing composite color effects.—*v.t.* to make a colored print of.

CHROME, krōm, **CHROMIUM**, krō'mi-um, *n.* a metal remarkable for the beautiful colors of its compounds.—*adj.* CHROM'IC.

CHROMO-PHOTOGRAPH, krō-mō-fō'-tō-graf, *n.* a picture in colors, made by one of the processes of reproducing photographs in colors.—*adj.* CHROMOPHOTOGRAPHIC, -graf'-ik.

CHROMOPHOTOGRAPHY, krō'mō-fō-tog'ra-fi, *n.* the art or process of producing colored photographic pictures. [See CHROMATYPE.]

CHROMOTYPOGRAPHY, krō'mō-tī-pog'ra-fi, *n.* typography in colors: the art of printing with type in various colors.

CHROMOXYLOGRAPHY, krō'mō-zī-log'ra-fi, *n.* the art or process of producing wood engravings in various colors.

CHRONIC, kron'ik, **CHRONICAL**, kron'ik-al, *adj.* lasting a long *time:* of a disease, deep-seated or long-continued, as opp. to *acute*. [L. *chronicus*, Gr. *chronikos*—*chronos*, time.]

CHRONICLE, kron'i-kl, *n.* a record of events in the order of *time:* a history.—*v.t.* to record in history.—*n.* CHRON'ICLER, a historian.

CHRONOLOGY, kron-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science of dates.—*adjs.* CHRONOLOG'IC, CHRONOLOG'ICAL.—*adv.* CHRONOLOG'ICALLY.—*ns.* CHRONOL'OGER, CHRONOL'OGIST. [Gr. *chronos*, time, *logos*, a discourse.]

CHRONOMETER, kron-om'e-ter, *n.* an instrument for *measuring time:* a watch.—*adjs.* CHRONOMET'RIC, CHRONOMET'RICAL. [Gr. *chronos*, and *metron*, a measure.]

CHRYSALIS, kris'a-lis, *n.* the form, often *gold-colored*, assumed by some insects before they become winged:—*pl.* CHRYSAL'IDES (i-dēz).—*adj.* CHRYS'ALID. [Gr. *chrysallis*—*chrysos*, gold.]

CHRYSANILINE, kris-an'i-līn, *n.* a beautiful yellow coloring matter ($C_{20}H_{17}N_3$) obtained as a secondary product in the preparation of rosaniline, and considered a splendid dye for silk and wool. Called also ANILINE YELLOW. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and E. *aniline*.]

CHRYSANTHEMUM, kris-an'the-mum, *n.* (*lit.*) *gold-flower:* a genus of composite plants to which belong the corn marigold and ox-eye daisy. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, *anthemon*, flower.]

CHRYSOLITE, kris'o-līt, *n.* a stone of a yellowish color. [Gr. *chrysos*, and *lithos*, a stone.]

CHRYSOPHYLL, kris'ō-fil, *n.* the bright golden yellow coloring matter of plants: xanthophyll. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *phyllon*, a leaf.]

CHRYSOPRASE, kris'o-prāz, *n.* a variety of chalcedony: (*B.*) a yellowish-green stone, nature unknown. [Gr. *chrysos*, and *prason*, a leek.]

CHTHONOPHAGIA, thon-ō-fā'ji-a, **CHTHONOPHAGY**, tho-nof'a-ji, *n.* dirt-eating: cachexia Africana. [Gr. *chthōn*, *chthonos*, earth, and *phagō*, to eat. See DIRT-EATING.]

CHUB, chub, *n.* a small fat river-fish.

CHUBBY, chub'i, *adj.* short and thick: plump.—*n.* CHUBB'INESS.

CHUCK, chuk, *n.* the call of a hen: a word of endearment.—*v.i.* to call as a hen. [From the sound—a variety of CLUCK.]

CHUCK, chuk, *v.t.* to strike gently, to toss.—*n.* a slight blow. [Fr. *choquer*, to jolt; allied to E. SHAKE.]

CHUCKLE, chuk'l, *v.t.* to call, as a hen does her chickens: to caress.

CHUCKLE, chuk'l, *v.i.* to laugh in a quiet, suppressed manner, indicating derision or enjoyment. [See CHOKE.]

CHUM, chum, *n.* a chamber-fellow. [Perh. a mutilation of COMRADE, or CHAMBER-FELLOW.]

CHURCH, church, *n.* a house set apart for Christian worship: the whole body of Christians: the clergy: any particular sect or denomination of Christians.—*v.t.* to perform with any one the giving of thanks *in church*. [A.S. *circe;* Scot. *kirk;* Ger. *kirche;* all from Gr. *kyriakon*, belonging to the Lord—*Kyrios*, the Lord.]

CHURCHMAN, church'man, *n.* a clergyman or ecclesiastic: a member of the Church of England.

CHURCHWARDEN, church-wawr'den, *n.* an officer who represents the interests of a parish or church: a long clay-pipe. [CHURCH and WARDEN.]

CHURCHYARD, church'yärd, *n.* the *yard* round the *church*, where the dead are buried.

CHURL, churl, *n.* an ill-bred, surly fellow. [A.S. *ceorl*, a countryman; Ice. *karl*, Ger. *kerl*, a man; Scot. *carl*.]

CHURLISH, churl'ish, *adj.* rude: surly: ill-bred.—*adv.* CHURL'ISHLY.—*n.* CHURL'ISHNESS.

CHURN, churn, *v.t.* to shake violently, as cream when making butter.—*n.* a vessel in which cream is churned. [Ice. *kirna*, a churn, Dut. and Ger. *kernen*, to churn; akin to KERN-el; as if to extract the essence or best part.]

CHUSE, chōōz. *v.t.* a form of CHOOSE.

CHUTNEY, chut'-nē, *n.* an East Indian condiment, a compound of mangoes, chillies, lime-juice, etc. [Hind. *chutni*.]

CHYLE, kīl, *n.* a white fluid drawn from the food while in the intestines.—*adjs.* CHYLA'CEOUS, CHYL'OUS. [Fr.—Gr. *chylos*, juice—*cheō*, to pour.]

CHYLIFACTIVE, kīl-i-fak'tiv, *adj.* having the power to *make chyle*.—*n.* CHYLIFAC'TION, or CHYLIFICA'TION. [L. *chylus*, and *facio*, to make.]

CHYME, kīm, *n.* the pulp to which the food is reduced in the stomach.—*adj.* CHYM'OUS. [Gr. *chymos*, from *cheō*.]

CHYMIFICATION, kīm-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of being *formed* into *chyme*. [L. *chymus*, and *facio*, to make.]

CHYMIST, CHYMISTRY, now CHEMIST, CHEMISTRY.

CICADA, si-kā'da, CICALA, si-kā'la, *n.* an insect remarkable for the sound it produces.

CICATRICE, sīk'a-tris [Fr.], CICATRIX, si-kā'triks [L.], *n.* the scar over a wound after it is healed.

CICATRIZE, sik'a-trīz, *v.t.* to help the formation of a skin or *cicatrix* on a wound or ulcer by medicines.—*v.i.* to heal. [Fr. *cicatriser*.]

CICERONE, sis-e-rō'ne, *n.* one who shows strangers the curiosities of a place: a guide. [It.—L. *Cicero*, the Roman orator.]

CICERONIAN, sis-e-rō'ni-an, *adj.* relating to or like *Cicero*.

CIDER, sī'der, *n.* a drink made from apple-juice.—*n.* CI'DERKIN, an inferior cider. [Fr. *cidre*—L. *sicera*—Gr. *sikera*, strong drink—Heb. *shakar*, to be intoxicated.]

CIEL, sēl. See CEIL.

CIELING, sēl'ing, *n.* same as CEILING, used by Milton with allusion to its derivation.

CIGAR, si-gär', *n.* a small roll of *tobacco* for smoking. [Sp. *cigarro*, a kind of tobacco in Cuba.]

CIGARETTE, sig-ar-et', *n.* a *little cigar*: a little finely-cut tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.

CILIA, sil'i-a, *n.pl.* hair-like appendages on the edge of a vegetable body, or on an animal organ or animalcule.—*adjs.* CIL'IARY, CIL'IATED, having cilia. [L. *cilium*, pl. *cilia*, eyelids, eyelashes.]

CIMBRIC, sim'brik, *adj.* relating to the *Cimbri*, a tribe originally from the north of Germany.

CIMETER, sim'e-ter. See SCIMITAR.

CIMMERIAN, sim-ē'ri-an, *adj.* relating to the *Cimmerii*, a tribe fabled to have lived in perpetual *darkness*: extremely dark.

CINCHONA, sin-kō'na, *n.* the bark of a tree that grows in Peru, from which QUININE is extracted, a valuable medicine for ague: also called Peruvian bark. [Said to be so named from the Countess del *Cinchon*, but prob. from *kinakina*, the native word for bark.]

CINCTURE, singk'tūr, *n.* a *girdle* or belt: a moulding round a column.—*adj.* CINC'TURED, having a cincture. [L. *cinctura*—*cingo*, *cinctus*, to gird.]

CINDER, sin'der, *n.* the refuse of burned coals: anything charred by fire. [A.S. *sinder*, scoriæ, slag. The *c* instead of *s* is owing to Fr. *cendre*, a wholly unconnected word, which comes from L. *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes.]

CINDERY, sin'der-i, *adj.*, *like* or composed of *cinders*.

CINEMATOGRAPH, sin-ē-mat'-ō-graf, *n.* a machine for taking photographs of moving objects, reproducing them in colors, and throwing them upon a screen in such rapid succession as to produce the effect of an animated scene.

CINERARY, sin'er-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to *ashes*.

CINERATION, sin-er-ā'tion, *n.* the act of reducing to *ashes*. [L. *cinis*, *cineris*.]

CINNABAR, sin'a-bar, *n.* sulphuret of mercury, called vermilion when used as a pigment. [L. *cinnabaris*, Gr. *kinnabari*, a dye, known as dragon's blood, from Pers.]

CINNAMON, sin'a-mon, *n.* the spicy bark of a laurel in Ceylon. [L. *cinnamomum*—Heb. *kinnamon*.]

CINQUE, singk, *n.* the number *five*. [Fr.]

CINQUE-FOIL, singk'-foil, *n.* the *five-bladed* clover. [Fr. *cinque*, and *feuille*, L. *folium*, Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf.]

CIPHER, sī'fer, *n.* (*arith.*) the character 0: any of the nine figures: anything of little value: an interweaving of the initials of a name: a secret kind of writing.—*v.i.* to work at arithmetic. [O. Fr. *cifre*, Fr. *chiffre*—Ar. *sifr*, empty.]

CIRCASSIAN, ser-kash'yan, *adj.* belonging to *Circassia*, a country on the north of Mount Caucasus.

CIRCEAN, ser-sē'an, *adj.* relating to the fabled *Circe*, who by magic potions changed her guests into animals: poisonous, delusive, fatal.

CIRCLE, serk'l, *n.* a plane figure bounded by a line every point of which is equally distant from a point in the middle called the centre: the line which bounds the figure: a ring: a series ending where it began: a company surrounding the principal person.—*v.t.* to move round: to encompass.—*v.i.* to move in a circle. [A.S. *circul*, from L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*, Gr. *kirkos* or *krikos*, a circle; allied to A.S. *hring*, a ring—root *kar*, to move in a circle.]

CIRCLET, serk'let, *n.* a *little circle*.

CIRCUIT, ser'kit, *n.* the act of *moving round*: that which encircles: a round made in the exercise of a calling, esp. the round made by the judges for holding the courts of law. [Fr.—L. *circuitus*—*circueo*, to go round—*circum*, round, *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

CIRCUITOUS, ser-kū'it-us, *adj.* round about.—*adv.* CIRCU'ITOUSLY.

CIRCULAR, ser'kū-lar, *adj.* round: ending in itself: addressed to a circle of persons.—CIRCULAR NOTES are a kind of bank-note issued for the convenience of travelers.—*n.* a note sent round to a circle

or number of persons.—*adv.* CIR'CULARLY.—*n.* CIRCULAR'ITY.

CIRCULATE, ser'kū-lāt, *v.t.* to make to go round as *in a circle*; to spread.—*v.i.* to move round: to be spread about. [L. *circulo, circulatus.*]

CIRCULATION, ser-kū-lā'shun, *n.* the act of moving *in a circle*, or of going and returning: the money in use at any time in a country.

CIRCULATORY, ser'kū-la-tor-i, *adj.* circular: circulating.

CIRCUMAMBIENT, ser-kum-amb'i-ent, *adj. going round about:* surrounding. [L. *circum*, about, *ambio*, to go round—*ambi*, Gr. *amphi*, around, and *eo*, to go.]

CIRCUMAMBULATE, ser-kum-am'būl-āt, *v.i.* to *walk round about.*—*n.* CIRCUMAMBULA'TION. [L. *ambulo, ambulatus*, to walk.]

CIRCUMCISE, ser'kum-sīz, *v.t.* to cut off the fore-skin according to the Jewish law. [L. *circumcido, circumcisus—cædo*, to cut.]

CIRCUMCISION, ser-kum-sizh'un, *n.* the act of circumcising.

CIRCUMFERENCE, ser-kum'fer-ens, *n.* the boundary-line of any round body: the line surrounding anything.—*adj.* CIRCUMFEREN'TIAL. [L. *fero*, to carry.]

CIRCUMFLECT, ser'kum-flekt, *v.t.* to mark with a *circumflex.*

CIRCUMFLEX, ser'kum-fleks, *n.* an accent (^) denoting a *rising and falling* of the voice on a vowel or syllable. [L. *flecto, flexns*, to bend.]

CIRCUMFLUENT, ser-kum'floo-ent, *adj., flowing round about.* [L. *fluens, fluentis*, flowing.]

CIRCUMFUSE, ser-kum-fūz', *v.t.* to *pour around.*—*n.* CIRCUMFU'SION. [L. *fundo, fusus*, to pour.]

CIRCUMJACENT, ser-kum-jā'sent, *adj., lying round:* bordering on every side. [L. *jacens*, lying—*jaceo*, to lie.]

CIRCUMLOCUTION, ser-kum-lō-kū'shun, *n., round-about speaking:* a manner of expression in which more words are used than are necessary.—*adj.* CIRCUMLOC'UTORY. [L. *loquor, locutus*, to speak.]

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, ser-kum-nav'i-gāt, *v.t.* to *sail round.*—*n.* CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION. [See NAVIGATE.]

CIRCUMNAVIGATOR, ser-kum-nav'i-gāt-or, *n., one who sails round.*

CIRCUMNUTATE, ser-kum-nū'tāt, *v.i.* to nod or turn round: specifically, in *bot.* to move round in a more or less circular or elliptical path: said of the stem and other organs of a plant. "It will be shown that apparently every growing part of every plant is continually *circumnutating*, though often on a small scale."—*Darwin.* [L. *circum*, round, and *nuto*, freq. from *nuo*, to nod. See CIRCUMNUTATION.]

CIRCUMNUTATION, ser'kum-nū-tā'shon, *n.* a nodding or inclining round about: specifically, in *bot.* the continuous motion of every part or organ of every plant, in which it describes irregular elliptical or oval figures; as, for instance, the apex of a stem, after pointing in one direction commonly moves back to the opposite side, not, however, returning along the same line. While describing such figures, the apex often travels in a zigzag line, or makes small subordinate loops or triangles. "On the whole, we may at present conclude that increased growth first on one side, and then on the other, is a secondary effect, and that the increased turgescence of the cells, together with the extensibility of their walls is the primary cause of the movement of *circumnutation.*"—*Darwin.*

CIRCUMSCRIBE, ser-kum-skrīb', *v.t.* to draw a line round: to inclose within certain limits. [L. *scribo*, to write.]

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, ser-kum-skrip'shun, *n.* limitation: the line that limits.

CIRCUMSPECT, ser'kum-spekt, *adj., looking round on all sides* watchfully: cautious: prudent.—*adv.* CIR'CUMSPECTLY.—*n.* CIR'CUMSPECTNESS. [L. *specio, spectum*,

CIRCUMSPECTION, ser-kum-spek'shun, *n.* watchfulness: caution.

CIRCUMSTANCE, ser'kum-stans, *n.* something attendant upon another thing: an accident or event:—*pl.* the state of one's affairs. [L. *stans, stantis*, standing—*sto*, to stand.]

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, ser-kum-stan'shal, *adj.* consisting of details: minute.—*adv.* CIRCUMSTAN'TIALLY. — CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE, evidence not positive or direct, but which is gathered indirectly from the circumstances of a case.

CIRCUMSTANTIALS, ser-kum-stan'shals, *n.pl.* incidentals.

CIRCUMSTANTIATE, ser-kum-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* to *prove by circumstances:* to describe exactly.

CIRCUMVALLATION, ser-kum-val-ā'shun, *n.* a *surrounding with a wall:* a wall or fortification surrounding a town or fort. [L. *vallum*, an earthen rampart or wall.]

CIRCUMVENT, ser-kum-vent', *v.t.* to *come round* or outwit a person: to deceive or cheat.—*n.* CIRCUMVEN'TION. [L. *venio*, to come.]

CIRCUMVENTIVE, ser-kum-vent'iv, *adj.* deceiving by artifices.

CIRCUMVOLUTION, ser-kum-vol-ū'shun, *n.* a turning or rolling round: anything winding or sinuous. [L. *volvo, volutum*, to roll.]

CIRCUS, ser'kus, *n.* a circular building for the exhibition of games: a place for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship. [L. *circus*; cog. with Gr. *kirkos*, A.S. *hring*, a ring.]

CIRQUE-COUCHANT, sirk-kōō'shant, *adj.* lying coiled up. (Rare.) [Fr. *cirque*, a circus, and *couchant*, lying.]

CIRROUS, sir'us, *adj., having a curl* or tendril.

CIRRUS, sir'us, *n.* the highest form of cloud consisting of curling fibres: (*bot.*) a tendril: (*zool.*) any curled filament. [L., curled hair.]

CISALPINE, sis-alp'in or -alp'īn, *adj.*, *on this side* (to the Romans) *of the Alps*, that is, on the south side. [L. *cis*, on this side, and ALPINE.]

CIST, sist, *n.* a tomb consisting of a stone *chest* covered with stone slabs. [See CHEST, CYST.]

CISTERN, sis'tern, *n.* any receptacle for holding water or other liquid: a reservoir. [L. *cisterna*, from *cista*, a chest.]

CIT, sit, *n.* shortened from *citizen*, and used as a term of contempt. [See CITIZEN.]

CITADEL, sit'a-del, *n.* a fortress in or near a city. [It. *cittadella*, dim. of *città*, a city. See CITY.]

CITATION, sī-tā'shun, *n.* an official *summons* to appear: the act of quoting: the passage or name quoted.

CITE, sīt, *v.t.* to *call* or *summon*: to summon to answer in court: to quote: to name. [L. *cito*, to call, intensive of *cieo*, *cio*, to make to go, to rouse.]

CITHERN, sith'ern, CITTERN, sit'ern, *n.* a musical instrument like the guitar. [A.S. *cytere*—L. *cithara*—Gr. *kithara*. A doublet of GUITAR.]

CITIZEN, sit'i-zen, *n.* an inhabitant of a *city*: a member of a state: a townsman: a freeman.—*n.* CIT'IZENSHIP, the rights of a citizen. [M.E. *citesein*—O. Fr. *citeain*. See CITY.]

CITIZENRY, sit'i-zen-ri, *n.* the inhabitants of a city, as opposed to country people, or to the military, etc.: townspeople. "No Spanish soldiery nor *citizenry*, showed the least disposition to join him."—*Carlyle.*

CITRON, sit'run, *n.* the fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon; also, same as CITRON-WATER. "Drinking *citron* with his Grace."—*Miscellanies by Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot.* [Fr.—L. *citrus*—Gr. *kitron*, a citron.]

CITY, sit'i, *n.* a large town: a town with a corporation. [Fr. *cité*, a city—L. *civitas*, the state—*civis*, a citizen; akin to L. *quies*, quiet, E. HIVE and HOME.]

CIVES, sīvz, *n.* a plant of the leek and *onion* genus growing in tufts. [Fr. *cive*—L. *cæpa*, an onion.]

CIVET, siv'et, *n.* a perfume obtained from the civet or civet-cat, a small carnivorous animal of N. Africa. [Fr. *civette*—Ar. *zabad*.]

CIVIC, siv'ik, *adj.* pertaining to a *city* or a citizen. [L. *civicus*—*civis*.]

CIVIL, siv'il, *adj.* pertaining to the community: having the refinement of city-bred people: polite: commercial, not military: lay, not ecclesiastical.—CIVIL ENGINEER, one who plans railways, docks, etc., as opp. to a *military* engineer, or to a *mechanical* engineer, who makes machines, etc.—CIVIL LIST, now embraces only the expenses of the sovereign's household.—CIVIL SERVICE, the paid service of the State, in so far as it is not military or naval.—CIVIL-SUITED, *suited* or attired like a *civilian* or citizen, as opp. to the gay dresses of courtiers, etc.—CIVIL WAR, a war between citizens of the same state.—*adv.* CIV'ILLY. [L. *civilis*—*civis*.]

CIVILIAN, siv-il'yan, *n.* a professor or student of civil law (not canon law): one engaged in civil as distinguished from military and other pursuits.

CIVILITY, siv-il'i-ti, *n.* good-breeding: politeness.

CIVILIZATION, siv-il-i-zā'shun, *n.* the state of being civilized.

CIVILIZE, siv'il-īz, *v.t.* to reclaim from barbarism: to instruct in arts and refinements.

CLACK, klak, *v.i.* to make a *sudden sharp noise* as by striking.—*n.* a sharp sudden sound frequently repeated. [From the sound.]

CLAD, klad, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of CLOTHE.

CLAIM, klām, *v.t.* to *call for*: to demand as a right.—*n.* a demand for something supposed due: right or ground for demanding: the thing claimed. [O. Fr. *claimer*—L. *clamo*, to call out, from *calo*, cog. with Gr. *kaleō*, to call.]

CLAIMABLE, klām'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *claimed*.

CLAIMANT, klām'ant, *n.* one who makes a *claim*.

CLAIRVOYANCE, klār-voi'ans, *n.* the alleged power of seeing things not present to the senses. [Fr.—*clair*—L. *clarus*, clear, and Fr. *voir*—L. *video*, to see.]

CLAIRVOYANT, klār-voi'ant, *n.* one who professes clairvoyance.

CLAM, klam, *v.t.* to clog with sticky matter;—*pr.p.* clamm'ing; *pa.p.* clammed'. [A.S. *clam*, clay; a variety of *lam*, LOAM.]

CLAM, klam, *n.* a common shell-fish.—AS HAPPY AS A CLAM, a common expression in those parts of the U. S. coast where clams are found.

CLAM, klam, *n.* the state or quality of having or conveying a cold, moist, viscous feeling: clamminess. "Corruption, and the *clam* of death."—*Carlyle.*

CLAMANT, klam'ant, *adj.*, *calling aloud* or earnestly.

CLAM-BAKE, klam'-bāk, *n.* an out-door feast, customary on exceptionally joyful occasions in the New England States, at which huge quantities of clams are baked in improvised ovens of stone and weeds.

CLAMBER, klam'ber, *v.i.* to *climb* with difficulty, grasping with the hands and feet. [From root of CLUMP; cf. Ger. *klammern*—*klemmen*, to squeeze or hold tightly.]

CLAMMY, klam'i, *adj.* sticky: moist and adhesive.—*n.* CLAMM'INESS.

CLAMOR, klam'or, *n.* a loud continuous

outcry: uproar.—*v.i.* to cry aloud in demand: to make a loud continuous outcry.—*v.i.* to salute with *clamor*. [L. *clamor*.]

CLAMOROUS, klam'or-us, *adj.* noisy: boisterous. — *adv.* CLAM'OROUSLY. — *n.* CLAM'OROUSNESS.

CLAMP, klamp, *n.* a piece of timber, iron, etc., used to fasten things together or to strengthen any framework.—*v.t.* to bind with clamps. [From a root, seen in A.S. *clom*, a bond, Dut. *klamp*, a clamp, and akin to E. CLIP, CLIMB.]

CLAM-SHELL, klam'-shel, *n.* the lips or mouth: the patent lock on a mail bag.

CLAN, klan, *n.* a *tribe* or collection of families subject to a single chieftain, bearing the same surname, and supposed to have a common ancestor: a clique, sect, or body of persons. [Gael. *clann*, Ir. *clann* or *cland*, offspring, tribe.]

CLANDESTINE, klan-des'tin, *adj.*, *concealed* or *hidden:* private: unlawful: sly.—*adv.* CLANDES'TINELY. [L. *clandestinus—clam*, secretly, from root *kal*, seen also in *celo*, to conceal.]

CLANG, klang, *v.i.* to produce a sharp, ringing sound.—*v.t.* to cause to clang.—*n.* a sharp, ringing sound, like that made by metallic substances struck together. [L. *clango;* Ger. *klang:* formed from the sound.]

CLANGOR, klang'gur, *n.* a *clang:* a sharp, shrill, harsh sound. [L. *clangor*.]

CLANK, klangk, *n.* a sharp sound, less prolonged than a clang, such as is made by a chain.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* to make or cause a clank.

CLANNISH, klan'ish, *adj.* closely united like the members of a *clan*.—*adv.* CLANN'ISHLY.—*n.* CLANN'ISHNESS.

CLANSHIP, klan'ship, *n.* association of families under a chieftain.

CLANSMAN, klanz'man, *n.* a member of a *clan*.

CLAP, klap, *n.* the noise made by the sudden striking together of two things, as the hands: a sudden act or motion: a burst of sound.—*v.t.* to strike together so as to make a noise: to thrust or drive together suddenly: to applaud with the hands.—*v.i.* to strike the hands together: to strike together with noise:—*pr.p.* clapp'ing; *pa.p.* clapped'. [Ice. *klappa*, to pat; Dut. and Ger. *klappen:* formed from the sound.]

CLAPBOARD, klap'bōrd, *n.* a narrow, thin, planed board used for siding on houses, and so placed as to overlap the one below it. (Amer.)

CLAPPER, klap'er, *n.* *one who claps: that which claps*, as the tongue of a bell.

CLAP-STICK, klap'stik, *n.* a kind of wooden rattle or clapper used in raising an alarm or the like. "He was not disturbed . . . by the watchman's rappers or *clap-sticks*."—*Southey*.

CLAP-TRAP, klap'-trap, *n.* a trick to gain applause.

CLAQUE, klak, *n.* a band of persons for securing the success of a public performance by bestowing upon it preconcerted applause: hence CLAQUER, klak-ur', a member of the *claque*. [Fr. *claquer*, to clap.]

CLARE-OBSCURE, klār'-ob-skūr', CHIARO-OSCURO, ki-är'ō-os-kōō'rō, *n.* *clear-obscure:* light and shade in painting. [Fr. *clair*—L. *clarus*, clear, and Fr. *obscur*—L. *obscurus*, obscure; It. *chiaro*, clear, *oscuro*, obscure.]

CLARET, klar'et, *n.* orig. applied to wines of a light or *clear* red color, but now used, generally, for the dark-red wines of Bordeaux. [Fr. *clairet — clair* — L. *clarus*, clear.]

CLARIFIER, klar'i-fī-er, *n.* that which *clarifies* or purifies.

CLARIFY, klar'i-fī, *v.t.* to *make clear.*—*v.i.* to become clear:—*pr.p.* clar'ifying; *pa.p.* clar'ified.—*n.* CLARIFICA'TION. [L. *clarus*, clear, and *facio*, to make.]

CLARION, klar'i-on, *n.* a kind of trumpet whose note is *clear* and shrill. [Fr. *clairon—clair*, clear.]

CLARIONET, klar'i-on-et, CLARINET, klar'i-net, *n.* a wind instrument of music, sounded by means of a reed fixed to the mouthpiece. [Fr. *clarinette*, dim. of *clairon*.]

CLASH, klash, *n.* a loud noise, such as is caused by the striking together of weapons: opposition: contradiction.—*v.i.* to dash noisily together: to meet in opposition: to act in a contrary direction.—*v.t.* to strike noisily against. [Formed from the sound, like Ger. and Sw. *klatsch*.]

CLASP, klasp, *n.* a hook for fastening: an embrace.—*v.t.* to fasten with a clasp: to inclose and hold in the hand or arms: to embrace: to twine round. [M.E. *clapse*, from the root of A.S. *clyppan*, to embrace. See CLIP.]

CLASPER, klasp'er, *n.*, *that which clasps:* the tendril of a plant.

CLASP-KNIFE, klasp'-nīf, *n.* a *knife*, the blade of which is *clasped* by, or folds into, the handle.

CLASS, klas, *n.* a rank or order of persons or things: a number of students or scholars who are taught together: a scientific division or arrangement.—*v.t.* to form into a class or classes; to arrange methodically. [Fr. *classe*—L. *classis*, orig. a rank or order of the Roman people when *called* together, from a root, *kal-*, seen in L. *calare*, *clamare*, to call, Gr. *kaleō*, *klēsis*.]

CLASSIC, klas'ik, CLASSICAL, klas'ik-al, *adj.* of the highest class or rank, esp. in literature: originally and chiefly used of the best Greek and Roman writers: (as opp. to romantic) like in style to the authors of Greece and Rome: chaste: refined.—CLASS'ICS, *n.pl.* Greek, Roman, and modern writers of the first rank, or their works.—*adv.* CLASS'ICALLY.

CLASSICALITY, klas-ik-al'i-ti, CLASSIC-

ALNESS, klas'ik-al-nes, *n.* the quality of being *classical.*

CLASSIFICATION, klas-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* act of forming into *classes.*

CLASSIFY, klas'i-fī, *v.t.* to *make* or form into *classes:* to arrange :—*pr.p.* class'ifying; *pa.p.* class'ified. [L. *classis,* and *facio,* to make.]

CLASSMAN, klas'man, *n.* one who has gained honors of a certain *class* at the Oxford examinations: opp. to passman.

CLASTIC, klas'tik, *adj.* relating to what may be taken to pieces; as, *clastic anatomy,* the art of putting together or taking apart the pieces of a manikin. [Gr. *klastos,* broken.]

CLATTER, klat'er, *n.* a repeated confused *rattling noise:* a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds.—*v.i.* to make rattling sounds: to rattle with the tongue: to talk fast and idly.—*v.t.* to strike so as to produce a rattling. [Acc. to Skeat, *clatter=clacker,* a freq. of CLACK.]

CLAUSE, klawz, *n.* a sentence or part of a sentence: an article or part of a contract, will, etc. [Fr. *clause*—L. *clausus*—*claudo,* to shut, inclose.]

CLAVE, klāv—did cleave—*past tense* of CLEAVE.

CLAVICLE, klav'i-kl, *n.* the collar-bone, so called from its resemblance to a Roman *key.* [Fr. *clavicule*—L. *clavicula,* dim. of *clavis,* a key.]

CLAVICULAR, kla-vik'ū-lar, *adj.* pertaining to the clavicle.

CLAW, klaw, *n.* the hooked nail of a beast or bird: the whole foot of an animal with hooked nails: anything like a claw.—*v.t.* to scratch or tear as with the *claws* or nails: to tickle. [A.S. *clawu;* cog. with Ger. *klaue:* akin to CLEAVE, to stick or hold on.]

CLAY, klā, *n.* a tenacious ductile earth: earth in general.—*v.t.* to purify with clay, as sugar. [A.S. *clæg;* cog. with Dan. *klæg,* Dut. *klai,* Ger. *klei;* conn. with CLAG, CLOG, CLEW, L. *gluten,* Gr. *glia,* glue; and GLUE.]

CLAYBANK, klā'bangk, *adj.* denoting the color most common to a bank of clay. (Amer.)

CLAYEY, klā'i, *adj.* consisting of or like *clay.*

CLAYMORE, klā'mōr, *n.* a large sword formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders. [Gael. *claidheamh-mor*—Gael. and Ir. *claidheamh,* sword, and *mor,* great: cf. L. *gladius,* a sword.]

CLEAN, klēn, *adj.* free from stain or whatever defiles: pure: guiltless: neat.—*adv.* quite: entirely: cleverly.—*v.t.* to make clean, or free from dirt.—*n.* CLEAN'NESS. [A.S. *clæne;* W., Gael. *glan,* shine, polish; Ger. *klein,* small.]

CLEANLY, klen'li, *adj.* clean in habits or person: pure: neat.—*adv.* in a cleanly manner.—*n.* CLEAN'LINESS.

CLEANSE, klenz, *v.t.* to make *clean* or pure.

CLEAR, klēr, *adj.* pure, bright, undimmed: free from obstruction or difficulty: plain, distinct: without blemish, defect, drawback, or diminution: conspicuous.—*adv.* in a clear manner: plainly: wholly: quite.—*v.t.* to make clear: to free from obscurity, obstruction, or guilt: to free, acquit, or vindicate: to leap, or pass by or over: to make profit.—*v.i.* to become clear: to grow free, bright, or transparent. —*n.* CLEAR'NESS. [Fr. *clair*—L. *clarus,* clear, loud.]

CLEARANCE, klēr'ans, *n., act of clearing:* a certificate that a ship has been *cleared* at the custom-house—that is, has satisfied all demands and procured permission to sail.

CLEARING, klēr'ing, *n.* a tract of land *cleared* of wood, etc., for cultivation.

CLEARING, klēr'ing, *n.* a method by which banks and railway companies *clear* or arrange certain affairs which mutually concern them. — CLEARING-HOUSE, a place where such *clearing* business is done.

CLEARLY, klēr'li, *adv., in a clear manner:* distinctly.

CLEAVAGE, klēv'āj, *n.* act or manner of *cleaving* or splitting.

CLEAVE, klēv, *v.t.* to *divide,* to *split:* to separate with violence. — *v.i.* to part asunder: to crack: —*pr.p.* cleav'ing; *pa.t.* clōve or cleft; *pa.p.* clov'en or cleft. [A.S. *cleofan;* cog. with Ger. *klieben.*]

CLEAVE, klēv, *v.i.* to *stick* or *adhere:* to unite :—*pr.p.* cleav'ing; *pa.t.* cleaved' or clāve; *pa.p.* cleaved'. [A.S. *clifian;* cog. with Ger. *kleben,* Dut. *kleven.* See CLAY.]

CLEAVER, klēv'er, *n.* the person or thing *that cleaves:* a butcher's chopper.

CLEEK, klēk', *n.* in golf, an iron-headed club; also the act of CLEEKING, or using the *cleek.*

CLEF, klef, *n.* a character in music which determines the *key* or position on the scale of the notes that follow it. [Fr., from L. *clavis,* the root of which is seen also in L. *claudere,* to shut, Gr. *kleis,* a key.]

CLEFT, kleft, in B., CLIFT, *n.* an opening made by *cleaving* or splitting: a crack, fissure, or chink.

CLEMATIS, klem'a-tis, *n.* a creeping plant, called also *virgin's bower* and *traveller's joy.* [Low L.—Gr. *klēmatis*—*klēma,* a twig.]

CLEMENCY, klem'en-si, *n.* the quality of being *clement:* mildness: readiness to forgive.

CLEMENT, klem'ent, *adj.* mild: gentle: kind: merciful.—*adv.* CLEM'ENTLY. [Fr.—L. *clemens.*]

CLENCH, klensh. Same as CLINCH.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, klē-ō-pat-raz, either of two obelisks, the one on the Thames Embankment in London and the other in Central Park, New York, named after Queen *Cleopatra* of Egypt.

CLEPSYDRA, klep'si-dra, *n.* an instrument used by the Greeks and Romans for measuring time by the trickling of *water*, as if by *stealth*, through a very small orifice. [L.—Gr. *klepsydra—kleptō, klepsō*, to steal, *hydōr*, water.]

CLERGY, kler'ji, *n.* the body of ministers of religion: persons connected with the clerical profession or the religious orders. "I found the *clergy* in general persons of moderate minds and decorous manners; I include the seculars and regulars of both sexes."—*Burke.* [Fr. *clergé*—Low L. *clericia;* from Late L. *clericus*, Gr. *klērikos*, from Gr. *klēros*, a lot, then the clergy; because the Lord was the lot or inheritance of the Levites (Deut. xviii. 2), or because the church was the inheritance of the Lord (1 Peter v. 3), the name being thence applied to the clergy.]

CLERGYMAN, kler'ji-man, *n.* one of the *clergy*, a man regularly ordained to preach the gospel, and administer its ordinances.

CLERGYWOMAN, kler'ji-woom'an, *n.* a woman connected with the clergy or belonging to a clergyman's family. "From the *clergywomen* of Windham down to the charwomen the question was discussed."—*Mrs. Oliphant.*

CLERIC, kler'ik, CLERICAL, kler'ik-al, *adj.* belonging to the *clergy:* pertaining to a *clerk* or writer.

CLERK, klerk, *n.* (*orig.*) a *clergyman* or *priest:* a scholar: one who reads the responses in the English Church service: in common use, one employed as a writer or assistant in an office.—*n.* CLERK'SHIP. [A.S. *clerc*, a priest—Late L. *clericus.* See CLERGY.]

CLERUCHIAL, klē-rōō'ki-al, *adj.* pertaining to a kind of colonial land settlement (called a *klērouchia*) in ancient Greece, by which a number of citizens obtained an allotment of land in a foreign country while still retaining all the privileges of citizens in their own state, where they might continue to reside. [Gr. *klērouchia—klēros*, a lot, and *echō*, to have.]

CLEVER, klev'er, *adj.* able or dexterous: ingenious: skillfully done; also, good-natured, obliging (Amer.).—*adv.* CLEV'ERLY.—*n.* CLEV'ERNESS. [Ety. dub.]

CLEW, klōō, *n.* a *ball* of thread, or the thread in it: a thread that guides through a labyrinth: anything that solves a mystery: the corner of a sail.—*v.t.* to truss or tie up sails to the yards. [A.S. *cliwe;* prob. akin to L. *glomus*, a ball of thread, and *globus*, a sphere, from root of CLEAVE, to adhere. See GLOBE.]

CLICK, klik, *n.* a short, sharp *clack* or sound: anything that makes such a sound, as a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel.—*v.i.* to make a light, sharp sound. [Dim. of CLACK.]

CLIENT, klī'ent, *n.* one who employs a lawyer: a dependent.—*n.* CLI'ENTSHIP. [Fr.—L. *cliens*, for *cluens*, one who hears or listens (to advice), from *clueo*, to hear.]

CLIFF, klif, *n.* a high steep rock: the steep side of a mountain. [Perh. akin to CLIMB.]

CLIFT. Same as CLEFT.

CLIFTY, klif'ti, *adj.* applied to a river on the banks of which limestone cliffs abound. (Amer.)

CLIMACTERIC, klīm-ak'ter-ik or klim-ak-ter'ik, *n.* a critical period in human life, in which some great bodily change is supposed to take place, esp. the grand climacteric or sixty-third year.—*adjs.* CLIMAC'TERIC, CLIMACTER'IC, CLIMACTER'ICAL. [Gr. *klimaktēr—klimax*, a ladder.]

CLIMATE, klī'māt, *n.* the condition of a country or place with regard to temperature, moisture, etc. [Fr.—L. *clima, climatis*—Gr. *klima, klimatos*, slope—*klinō*, to make to slope, akin to E. LEAN.]

CLIMATIC, klī-mat'ik, CLIMATICAL, klī-mat'ik-al, *adj.* relating to, or limited by a *climate.*

CLIMATIZE, klī'ma-tīz, *v.t.* or *v.i.* See ACCLIMATIZE.

CLIMATOLOGY, klī-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.*, *the science of climates*, or an investigation of the causes on which the climate of a place depends. [Gr. *klima*, and *logos*, discourse.]

CLIMAX, klī'maks, *n.* in **Rhetoric,** the arranging of the particulars of a portion of discourse so as to rise in strength to the last. [Gr. *klimax*, a ladder or staircase—from *klinō*, to slope.]

CLIMB, klīm, *v.i.* or *v.t.* to ascend or mount up by clutching with the hands and feet; to ascend with difficulty. [A.S. *climban;* Ger. *klimmen;* conn. with CLAMBER and CLEAVE, to stick.]

CLIME, klīm, *n.* a country, region, tract. [A variety of CLIMATE.]

CLINCH, klinsh, *v.t.* to *fasten* or *rivet* a nail: to grasp tightly: to settle or confirm. [Causal form of *klink*, to strike smartly; Dut. and Ger. *klinken*, to rivet a bolt.]

CLINCHER, klinsh'er, *n.* one that *clinches;* a decisive argument.

CLING, kling, *v.i.* to *adhere* or *stick close* by winding round: to adhere in interest or affection:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* clung. [A.S. *clingan*, to shrivel up, to draw together.]

CLINIC, klin'ik, CLINICAL, klin'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *bed:* (*med.*) applied to instruction given in hospitals at the *bedside* of the patient. [Gr. *klinikos—klinē*, a bed, from *klinō*, to recline.]

CLINK, klingk, *n.* a *ringing* sound made by the striking together of sounding bodies.—*v.t.* to cause to make a ringing sound.—*v.i.* to ring or jingle. [A form of CLICK and CLANK.]

CLINKER, klink'er, *n.* the cinder or slag formed in furnaces: brick burned so hard that, when struck, it makes a sharp and ringing sound.

CLIP, klip, *v.t.* to cut by making the blades of shears meet: to cut off: for-

merly, to debase the coin by cutting off the edges: to give a blow to (Amer.):—*pr.p.* clipp'ing; *pa.p.* clipped'. [From the root of Ice. *klippa*, to cut, and allied to A.S. *clyppan*, to embrace, to draw closely.]

CLIP, klip, *n.* the thing *clipped* off, as the wool that has been shorn off sheep: also a blow.

CLIPPER, klip'er, *n.*, *one that clips:* a sharp-built, fast-sailing vessel.

CLIPPING, klip'ing, *n.* the act of cutting, esp. debasing coin by cutting off the edges: the thing clipped off.

CLIQUE, klēk, *n.* a group of persons in union for a purpose: a party or faction: a gang:—used generally in a bad sense. [Fr., prob. from root of *click*, and so=a noisy conclave.]

CLOAK, CLOKE, klōk, *n.* a loose outer *garment:* a covering: that which conceals: a disguise, pretext.—*v.t.* to clothe with a cloak: to cover: to conceal. [Old Fr. *cloque*—Low L. *cloca*, a bell, also a horseman's cape, because bell-shaped, from root of CLOCK.]

CLOCK, klok, *n.* a machine for measuring time, and which marks the time by the position of its "hands" upon the dial-plate, or by the striking of a hammer on a bell. [Word widely diffused, as A.S. *clucga*, Gael. *clog*, Ger. *glocke*, Fr. *cloche*, and all—a bell; the root is doubtful.]

CLOCKMUTCH, klok'mutch, *n.* a woman's cap composed of three pieces—a straight centre one from the forehead to the neck, with two side-pieces. [D. *klapmuts*, a night-cap. Amer.]

CLOCKWORK, klok'wurk, *n.* the *works* or machinery of a *clock:* machinery like that of a clock.

CLOD, klod, *n.* a thick round mass or lump, that *cleaves* or *sticks together*, especially of earth or turf: the ground: a stupid fellow: a bait used in fishing for eels, and consisting of a bunch of lobworms strung on to stout worsted [see CLOD-FISHING]:—*pr.p.* clodd'ing; *pa.p.* clodd'ed. [A later form of CLOT.]

CLOD-FISHING, klod'-fish-ing, *n.* a method of catching eels by means of a clod or bait of lobworms strung on worsted. The fisher allows this bait to sink to the bottom of the stream, and when he feels an eel tugging he raises the bait without a jerk from the water, and if successful he will find the eel has its teeth so entangled in the worsted as to be unable to let go.

CLODHOPPER, klod'hop-er, *n.* a countryman: a peasant: a dolt. [CLOD and HOPPER.]

CLODHOPPING, klod'hop-ing, *adj.* like a clodhopper: loutish: boorish: heavy treading, as one accustomed to walking on ploughed land. "What a mercy you are shod with velvet, Jane! a *clodhopping* messenger would never do at this juncture."—*Charlotte Bronte.*

CLODPATE, klod'pāt, CLODPOLL, klod'-pōl, *n.* one with a *head* like a *clod*, a stupid fellow. [CLOD and PATE, POLL.]

CLOG, klog, *v.t.* to accumulate in a mass and cause a stoppage: to obstruct: to encumber:—*pr.p.* clogg'ing; *pa.p.* clogged'.—*n.* anything hindering motion: an obstruction: a shoe with a wooden sole. [Akin to Scot. *clag*, to cover with mud, *claggy*, sticky; from root of CLAY.]

CLOISONNE, klwä-zō-nā', *n.* enamel inlaid between partitions of metal wire. [Fr. *cloison*, a partition.]

CLOISTER, klois'ter, *n.* a covered arcade forming part of a monastic or collegiate establishment: a place of religious retirement, a monastery or nunnery.—*v.t.* to confine in a cloister: to confine within walls. [O. Fr. *cloistre*, Fr. *cloître* (A.S. *clauster*)—L. *claustrum*—*claudo*, *clausum*, to close, to shut.]

CLOISTERAL, klois'ter-al, CLOISTRAL, klois'tral, old form CLAUSTRAL, klaws'-tral, *adj.* pertaining to or confined to a *cloister;* secluded.

CLOISTERED, klois'terd, *adj.* dwelling in *cloisters:* solitary: retired from the world.

CLOMB, klōm, old *past tense* of CLIMB.

CLOSE, klōs, *adj.*, *shut up:* with no opening: confined, unventilated: narrow: near, in time or place: compact: crowded: hidden: reserved: crafty.—*adv.* in a close manner: nearly: densely.—*n.* an inclosed place: a small inclosed field: a narrow passage of a street.—*adv.* CLOSE'LY.—*n.* CLOSE'NESS. [Fr. *clos*, shut—*pa.p.* of *clore*, from L. *claudere*, *clausus*, to shut.]

CLOSE, klōz, *v.t.* to make *close:* to draw together and unite: to finish.—*v.i.* to grow together: to come to an end.—*n.* the manner or time of closing: a pause or stop: the end.

CLOSET, kloz'et, *n.* a small private room: a recess off a room.—*v.t.* to shut up in, or take into a closet: to conceal:—*pr.p.* clos'eting; *pa.p.* clos'eted. [O. Fr. *closet*, dim. of *clos*. See CLOSE.]

CLOSE-TIME, klōs'-tīm, *n.* a certain season of the year during which it is unlawful for any person to catch or kill winged game and certain kinds of fish. "He had shot . . . some young wild-ducks, as though *close-time* was then unknown, the broods of grouse were yet too young for the sportsman." — *Sir W. Scott* "They came on a wicked old gentleman breaking the laws of his country, and catching perch in *close-time* out of a punt."—*H. Kingsley.*

CLOSURE, klōz'ūr, *n.* the act of closing: that which closes: specifically, the bringing or putting an end to a debate so as to proceed immediately to vote on a question or measure in a deliberative assembly, as a parliament, by the decision of a competent authority, as the president, or by a majority of votes of the members

themselves. [Called also CLOTURE, of which French word it is a translation.]

CLOT, klot, *n.* a mass of soft or fluid matter concreted, as blood.—*v.i.* to form into *clots:* to coagulate:—*pr.p.* clott'ing; *pa.p.* clott'ed. [M.E. *clot*, a clod of earth; cog. with Ice. *klot*, a ball, Dan. *klode*, a globe; from root of CLEW. See CLEAVE, to stick, adhere.]

CLOTH, kloth, *pl.* CLOTHS, *n.* woven material from which garments or coverings are made: the clerical profession, from their wearing black cloth. [A.S. *cloth*, cloth, *clathas*, clothes, garments; Ger. *kleid*, Ice. *klœdi*, a garment.]

CLOTHE, klōth, *v.t.* to cover with *clothes:* to provide with clothes: (*fig.*) to invest, as with a garment:—*pr.p.* clōth'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* clōthed' or clad.

CLOTHES, klōthz (*colloq.* klōz), *n.pl.* garments or articles of dress.

CLOTHIER, klōth'i-er, *n.* one who makes or sells *cloths* or *clothes.*

CLOTHING, klōth'ing, *n.*, *clothes*, garments.

CLOUD, klowd, *n.* a mass of watery vapor floating in the air: (*fig.*) a great volume of dust or smoke.—*v.t.* to overspread with clouds: to darken: to stain with dark spots or streaks.—*v.i.* to become clouded or darkened. [A.S. *clud*, a hill, then, a cloud, the root idea being a mass or ball. CLOD and CLOT are from the same root.]

CLOUDLESS, klowd'les, *adj.* unclouded, in any sense.—*adv.* CLOUD'LESSLY.

CLOUDLET, klowd'let, *n.* a *little cloud.*

CLOUDY, klowd'i, *adj.* darkened with, or consisting of *clouds:* obscure: gloomy: stained with dark spots.—*adv.* CLOUD'ILY.—*n.* CLOUD'INESS.

CLOUGH, kluf, *n.* a *cleft* in a rock, or the side of a hill. [A doublet of CLEFT; Scot. *cleugh.*]

CLOUT, klowt, *n.* a small piece of cloth: a piece of cloth sewed on clumsily; a rag.—*v.t.* to *mend with a patch:* to mend clumsily. [A.S. *clut*, from W. *clwt*, a patch.]

CLOVE, klōv, *pa.t.* of CLEAVE, to split.

CLOVE, klōv, *n.* a pungent, aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower-bud (so called from its resemblance to a *nail*) of the clove-tree, a native of the Moluccas.

CLOVEN, klōv'n, *pa.p.* of CLEAVE, to divide, or *adj.* divided: parted.—*adjs.* CLOVEN-FOOTED, CLOVEN-HOOFED, having the foot parted or divided.

CLOVE-PINK, klōv'-pingk, *n.* the *clove* gillyflower or carnation *pink*, which has an odor like that of *cloves.*

CLOVER, klōv'er, *n.* a species of grass in which the leaf is *divided* into three lobes. [A.S. *clœfer*, perh. from *cleofan*, to cleave.]

CLOWN, klown, *n.* a rustic or country-fellow: one with the rough manners of a country-man: a fool or buffoon. [Ety. dub.]

CLOWNISH, klown'ish, *adj.* of or like a clown: coarse and awkward: rustic.—*adv.* CLOWN'ISHLY.—*n.* CLOWN'ISHNESS.

CLOY, kloi, *v.t.* to fill to loathing: to glut or satiate:—*pr.p.* cloy'ing; *pa.p.* cloyed'. [O. Fr. *cloyer*, Fr. *clouer*, to drive a nail into, to spike or stop, as a gun, from L. *clavus*, a nail.]

CLUB, klub, *n.* an association of persons for the promotion of a common object, as literature, politics, pleasure, etc.—*v.i.* to *join* together for some common end: to share in a common expense:—*pr.p.* clubb'ing; *pa.p.* clubbed'. [From root of CLUMP, a club being a *clump* of people.]

CLUB, klub, *n.* a heavy tapering stick, *knoboy* or *massy* at one end, used to strike with: a cudgel: one of the four suits of cards (called in Sp. *bastos*, cudgels or clubs). [Ice. and Sw. *klubba;* same root as CLUMP.]

CLUB-FOOT, klub'-foot, *n.* a short, deformed *foot*, like a *club.*—*adj.* CLUB'-FOOT'ED.

CLUB-LAW, klub'-law, *n.* government by violence.

CLUB-MOSS, klub'-mos, *n.* a *moss* with scaly leaves and stems like a *club.*

CLUCK, kluck, *n.* the call of a hen to her chickens.—*v.i.* to make the sound of a hen when calling on her chickens. [From the sound, like Dut. *klokken*, Ger. *gluck-en*, to cluck.]

CLUE. See CLEW.

CLUMP, klump, *n.* a thick, short, shapeless piece of anything: a cluster of trees or shrubs. [Prob. E., but cog. with Ger. and Dan. *klump*, a lump; from root of O. Ger. *klimpfen*, to press together, conn. with CLAMP, CLUB.]

CLUMSY, klum'zi, *adj.* shapeless: ill-made: awkward: ungainly.—*adv.* CLUM'SILY.—*n.* CLUM'SINESS. [M.E. *clumsen*, to be stiff or benumbed; akin to CLAM.]

CLUNG, klung—did cling—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of CLING.

CLUSTER, klus'ter, *n.* a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together: a bunch: a mass.—*v.i.* to grow or gather into clusters.—*v.t.* to collect into clusters. [A.S. *cluster;* Ice. *klastr*, from the root *klib*, seen in A.S. *clifian*, to adhere.]

CLUTCH, kluch, *v.t.* to *seize* or *grasp.*—*n.* a *grasp* or *grip:* seizure:—*pl.* CLUTCH'ES, the hands or paws: cruelty: rapacity. [M.E. *cloche*, *cloke*, claw, grasp; Scot. *cleik;* from root of A.S. *gelœccan*, to catch, whence LATCH.]

CLUTTER, klut'er, a form of CLATTER.

CLYFAKING, klī'fāk-ing, *n.* pocket-picking. *H. Kingsley.* (English slang.)

CLYSTER, klis'ter, *n.* a liquid injected into the intestines to *wash them out.* [Gr.—*klyzō*, to wash out.]

COACH, kōch, *n.* a large, close, four-wheeled carriage.—*v.t.* to carry in a *coach:* in American sports, to train before or direct

during a contest. [Fr. *coche*—L. *concha*, a shell, a boat, a carriage—Gr. *kogkē*, a shell; or from Hung. *kotschi*.]

COADJACENT, kō-ad-jā'-sent, *adj.* contiguous: lying immediately next to each other.

COADJUST, kō-ad-just', *v.t.* to adjust mutually or reciprocally: to fit to each other. *Owen.*

COADJUTOR, kō-ad-jōōt'or, *n.* a *fellow-helper* or assistant: an associate:—*fem.* COADJUT'RIX.—*n.* COADJUT'ORSHIP. [L. *co*, with, *adjutor*, a helper—*ad*, to, *juvo*, to help.]

COAGULABLE, kō-ag'ū-la-bl, *adj.* capable of being *coagulated.*

COAGULANT, kō-ag'ū-lant, *n.* a substance which causes *coaguiation*, as rennet.

COAGULATE, kō-ag'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to make to curdle or congeal.—*v.i.* to curdle or congeal.—*n.* COAGULA'TION.—*adj.* COAG'ULATIVE. [L. *coagulo—co*, together, *ago*, to drive.]

COAGULUM, kō-ag'ū-lum, *n.* what is coagulated. [L.]

COAL, kōl, *n.* a solid, black, combustible substance used for fuel, dug out of the earth.—*v.i.* to take in coal. [A.S. *col*, cog. with Ice. *kol*, Ger. *kohle;* conn. with Sw. *kylla*, to kindle.]

COALESCE, kō-al-es', *v.i.* to *grow together* or unite into one body: to associate.—*adj.* COALESC'ENT, uniting. [L. *coalesco—co*, together, and *alesco*, to grow up, from *alo*, to nourish.]

COALESCENCE, kō-al-es'ens, *n.* act of *coalescing:* union.

COALFIELD, kōl'fēld, *n.* a field or district containing coal strata.

COALITION, kō-al-ish'un, *n.* act of *coalescing*, or uniting into one body: a union or combination of persons, states, etc., into one: alliance.

COALITIONIST, kō-al-ish'un-ist, *n.* one of a *coalition.*

COALIZED, kō-al-īzd', *p.* and *adj.* joined by a coalition: allied. "Rash *coalized* kings."—*Carlyle.* (Rare.)

COAL-OIL, kōl'oil, *n.* same as PETROLEUM.

COAL-SCUTTLE, kōl-skut'tl, *n.* a bucket used for carrying coal, and so shaped as to let the coal slide out of it into the stove without scattering.—COAL-SCUTTLE BONNET, a woman's bonnet shaped like a coal-scuttle, and usually projecting far before the face. "Miss Snevellici . . . . glancing from the depths of her *coal-scuttle* bonnet."—*Dickens.*

COALY, kōl'i, *adj.* of or like *coal.*

COARSE, kōrs, *adj.* rough: rude: uncivil: gross.—*adv.* COARSE'LY.—*n.* COARSE'NESS. [Orig. written COURSE; from being used in the phrase, "in course," it came to mean *ordinary, commonplace.*]

COAST, kōst, *n.*, *side* or border of land next the sea: the sea-shore: limit or border of a country.—*v.i.* to sail along or near a coast.—*v.t.* to sail by or near to. [Fr. *côte* for *coste*—L. *costa*, a rib, side.]

COASTAL, kōst'al, *adj.* of or pertaining to a coast or shore.

COASTER, kōst'er, *n.* a vessel that sails along the coast.

COASTGUARD, kōst'gärd, *n.* a body of men organized to act as a guard along the coast, orig. intended to prevent smuggling.

COASTWISE, kōst'wīz, *adv.* along the coast. [COAST and WISE.]

COAT, kōt, *n.* a kind of outer garment: the hair or wool of a beast: vesture or habit: any covering: a membrane or layer: the ground on which ensigns armorial are portrayed, usually called *a coat of arms:* an exaction levied by Charles I. on the pretext of providing clothing for the army: more usually called COAT-MONEY [see CONDUCT, last meaning].—*v.t.* to cover with a coat or layer. [Fr. *cotte*—Low L. *cottus, cotta*, a tunic; from root of Ger. *kotze*, a matted covering: akin to E. *cot*, a hut.]

COATEE, kōt-ē', *n.* a *little coat:* a coat with short flaps.

COATING, kōt'ing, *n.* a covering: cloth for coats.

COAX, kōks, *v.t.* to persuade by fondling or flattery: to humor or soothe.—*adv.* COAX'INGLY. [M.E. *cokes*, a simpleton: prob. from W. *coeg*, empty, foolish. See COG.]

COB, kob, *n.* a head of maize: a thick strong pony. [W. *cob;* cf. Dut. *kop*, Ger. *kopf*, the top, head.]

COBALT, kō'bawlt, *n.* a brittle, reddish-gray metal, usually found combined with arsenic and other minerals. [Ger. *kobalt*, from *kobold*, a demon, a nickname given by the German miners, because they supposed it to be a mischievous and hurtful metal; from Low L. *gobelinus* — Gr *kobālos*, a goblin.]

COBBLE, kob'l, *v.t.* to patch up or mend coarsely, as shoes. [O. Fr. *cobler*, to join together, to tie together; from L. *copulo*, to join.]

COBBLER, kob'ler, *n.* one who *cobbles* or mends shoes.

COB-HOUSE, kob'-hous, *n.* in England a house built of cob, that is of a compost of puddled clay and straw, or of straw, lime, and earth. "A narrow street of *cob-houses* whitewashed and thatched."—*H. Kingsley.*

COBLE, kob'l, *n.* a small fishing-boat. [W. *keubal*, a hollow trunk, a boat.]

COBRA DA CAPELLO, kō'bra da ka-pel'o, *n.* a poisonous snake, native of the East Indies, which dilates the back and sides of the neck so as to resemble a *hood.*

COB-WALL, kob'-wawl, *n.* a wall built up solid of cob. [See COB-HOUSE above.]

COBWEB, kob'web, *n.* the *spider's web* or net: any snare or device intended to entrap. [A.S. *attorcoppa*, a spider, lit. *poison-head* or tuft, from A.S. *ator*, poison, and *coppa* = W. *cop*, a head, tuft.]

COCAGNE, kok-ān', *n.* the land of *cookery* or good living: an imaginary country of luxury and delight. [Fr. *cocagne;* from L. *coquo*, to cook.]

COCCIFEROUS, kok-sif'er-us, *adj.*, *berry-bearing.* [L. *coccus* (—Gr. *kokkos*), a berry, and *fero*, to bear.]

COCHINEAL, koch'i-nēl, *n.* a scarlet dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of certain insects gathered from the cactus plant in Mexico, the W. Indies, etc. [Sp. *cochinilla*, dim. of L. *coccinus*—Gr. *kokkos*, a berry, as the cochineal was formerly supposed to be the berry or seed of the plant.]

COCHLEARY, kok'lē-ar-i, COCHLEATE, kok'lē-āt, COCHLEATED, kok'lē-āt-ed, *adj.*, *twisted* like a *snail-shell:* spiral. [L. *cochlea*, snail-shell, screw — Gr. *kochlos*, a shell-fish with a spiral shell.]

COCK, kok, *n.* the male of birds, particularly of the domestic fowl: a weathercock: a strutting chief or leader: anything set erect: a tap for liquor: a familiar form of address or appellation, preceded usually by *old*, and used much in the same way as *chap, fellow, boy*, etc. "He has drawn blood of him yet; well done, *old cock!*" —*Massinger.* "He was an honest *old cock*, and loved his pipe and a tankard of cider, as well as the best of us."—*Graves.* —THAT COCK WON'T FIGHT, that plan will not do, that story will not tell (Eng. colloquial). "I tried to see the arms on the carriage, but there were none; so *that cock wouldn't fight.*"—*Kingsley.*—*v.t.* to set erect or upright: to set up, as the hat.—*v.i.* to strut: to hold up the head. [A.S. *coc*, an imitative word.]

COCK, kok, *n.* a small pile of hay. [Swed. *koka*, a lump of earth; Dut. *kogel*, Ger. *kugel*, a ball.]

COCK, kok, *n.* part of the lock of a gun. [Ital. *cocca*, a notch, *coccare*, to put the string of a bow into the notch of the arrow; this expression was transferred to firearms—hence, to put a gun on *cock.*]

COCKADE, kok-ād', *n.* a knot of ribbons or something similar worn on the hat as a badge. [Fr. *cocarde—coq*, perh. from its likeness to the comb of the cock.]

COCKATOO, kok-a-tōō', *n.* a kind of parrot with a crest. [Malay *kakatua*, formed from its cry.]

COCKATRICE, kok'a-trīs, *n.* a lizard or serpent imagined to be produced from a cock's egg. [The word has nothing to do with *cock;* the O. Fr. *cocatrice* meant a crocodile—Low L. *cocatrix*, a corr. of Low L. *cocodrillus*, a crocodile. See CROCODILE.]

COCKBOAT, kok'bōt, *n.* a small *boat.* [O. Fr. *coque*, Fr. *coche*, a small boat—L. *concha*, a shell; the word boat is superfluous.]

COCK-BREAD, kok'-bred, *n.* a kind of stimulating food given to game-cocks. "You feed us with *cock-bread*, and arm us with steel spurs that we may mangle and kill each other for your sport."—*Southey.*

COCKCHAFER, kok'chāf-er, *n.* the May-bug, an insect of a pitchy-black color, most destructive to vegetation.

COCKER, kok'er, *v.t.* (*obs.*) *to pamper*, to indulge. [Ety. dub.]

COCKLE, kok'l, *n.* a troublesome weed among wheat, with a purple flower. [A. S. *coccel*—Gael. *cogal*, from *cog*, a husk, a bowl.]

COCKLE, kok'l, *n.* a shell-fish, having two wrinkled shells, of a heart-shape. [W. *cocs*, cockles, and Gael. *cuach*, a drinking-bowl, dim. *cogan*, a small bowl; compare Fr. *coquille*—Gr. *kongchylion*, *kongchē*, a cockle.]

COCKLOFT, kok'loft, *n.* the room in a house next the roof. [The loft where the cocks roost.]

COCKNEY, kok'ne, *n.* byname for a native of the city of London.—*pl.* COCK'NEYS.

COCKNEYDOM, kok'ne-dum, *n.* the region or home of *Cockneys.*

COCKNEYISM, kok'ne-izm, *n.* the dialect or manners of a *Cockney.*

COCKPIT, kok'pit, *n.* a *pit* or inclosed space where game-*cocks* fought: a room in a ship-of-war for the wounded during an action.

COCKROACH, kok'rōch, *n.* the common black beetle.

COCKSCOMB, koks'kōm, *n.* the *comb* or crest on a *cock's* head: the name of three plants.

COCKSWAIN, or COXSWAIN, kok'swān (*colloq.* kok'sn), *n.* a seaman who steers a boat, and under the superior officer takes charge of it. [*Cock*, a boat, and *swain.*]

COCOA, kō'kō, *n.* a beverage made from the ground beans of the *cacao* or chocolate tree. [A corr. of *cacao.*]

COCOA, kō'kō, *n.* a palm-tree growing in tropical countries, and producing the cocoa-nut. [Port. and Sp. *coco*, a bug-bear; applied to the nut from the three marks at the end of it, which form a grotesque face.]

COCOA-NUT, or COCO-NUT, kō'kō-nut, *n.* the well-known fruit of the cocoa-palm.

COCOON, kō-kōōn', *n.* the egg-shaped *shell* or covering which the larvæ of silkworms and some other insects spin. [Fr. *cocon*, from *coque*, a shell—L. *concha*, a shell.]

COCOONERY, kō-kōōn'er-i, *n.* a place for keeping silkworms when feeding and spinning cocoons.

COCTION, kok'shun, *n.* the act of *boiling.* [L. *coctio—coquo*, to boil, to cook.]

COD, kod, CODFISH, kod'fish, *n.* a species of fish much used as food, found in the northern seas.—COD-LIVER OIL, a medicinal oil extracted from the fresh liver of the common cod. [Ety. dub.]

COD, kod, *n.* a *husk*, shell, or *pod*, containing seeds. [A.S. *codd*, a small bag; Ice. *koddi*, a cushion.]

CODDLE, kod'l, *v.t.* to pamper: to fondle: to parboil. [Ety. dub.]

CODE, kōd, *n.* a collection or digest of laws. [Fr. *code*—L. *codex* or *caudex*, the trunk of a tree, a tablet for writing, a set of tablets, a book.]

CODICIL, kod'i-sil, *n.* a short writing or note added as a supplement to a will.—*adj.* CODICILL'ARY. [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*.]

CODIFY, kod'i-fī, *v.t.* to *put into the form of a code*:—*pr.p.* cod'ifying; *pa.p.* cod'ified.—*n.* CODIFICA'TION. [L. *codex*, a code, and *facio*, to make.]

CODLING, kod'ling, *n.* a young cod-fish.

CODLING, kod'ling, CODLIN, kod'lin, *n.* a hard kind of apple. [Dim. of *cod*, a pod.]

COEFFICIENT, kō-ef-fish'ent, *n.* that which acts together with another thing: (*math.*) the number of known quantity prefixed as a multiplier to a variable or unknown quantity.—*n.* COEFFI'CIENCY.—*adv.* COEFFI'CIENTLY. [L. *co*, together, and EFFICIENT.]

CŒNOGAMY, sē-nog'a-mi, *n.* the state of having husbands or wives in common: a community of husbands or wives, such as exists among certain primitive tribes. [Gr. *koinos*, common, and *gamos*, marriage.]

COERCE, kō-ers', *v.t.* to restrain by force: to compel. [L. *coerceo*—*co*, together, *arceo*, to shut in, conn. with *arca*, a chest.]

COERCIBLE, kō-ers'i-bl, *adj.* that may be restrained or compelled.—*adv.* COERC'IBLY.

COERCION, kō-er'shun, *n.* the act or process of coercing: restraint.

COERCIVE, kō-ers'iv, *adj.* having power to coerce: compelling.—*adv.* COERC'IVELY.

COEVAL, kō-ē'val, *adj.*, *of the same age.*—*n.* one of the same age. [L. *co*, together, and *ævum*, age, Gr. *aiōn*.]

CO-EXTENSIVE, kō-eks-ten'siv, *adj.* equally extensive.

COFFEE, kof'ē, *n.* a drink made from the seeds of the coffee-tree, a native of Arabia. [Turk. *kahveh*—Ar. *qahweh*.]

COFFER, kof'er, *n.* a *chest* for holding money or treasure. [O. Fr. *cofre* or *cofin*, a chest—L. *cophinus*, a basket—Gr. *kophinos*.]

COFFERDAM, kof'er-dam, *n.* a water-tight barrier or *box* of timber, placed in the bed of a river, etc., to *exclude* the water during the progress of some work. [COFFER and DAM.]

COFFIN, kof'in, *n.* the *coffer* or *chest* in which a dead body is inclosed.—*v.t.* to place within a coffin. [The earlier form of COFFER.]

COG, kog, *v.t.* to cheat or deceive: to cog dice is to load them so that they may fall in a given way. [W. *coegio*, to make void, to trick—*coeg*, empty.]

COG, kog, *n.* a catch or tooth on a wheel.—*v.t.* to fix teeth in the rim of a wheel:—*pr.p.* cogg'ing; *pa.p.* cogged'. [Acc. to Skeat from Gael. and Ir. *cog*, a mill-cog.]

COGENCY, kō'jen-si, *n.* power of convincing.

COGENT, kō'jent, *adj.*, *driving* or pressing on the mind: powerful: convincing.—*adv.* CO'GENTLY. [L. *cogo*—*co*, together, and *ago*, to drive.]

COGITATE, koj'i-tāt, *v.i.* to *agitate* or *turn a thing over* in one's mind: to meditate: to ponder. [L. *cogito*, to think deeply—*co*, together, and *agito*, to put a thing in motion.]

COGITATION, koj-i-tā'shun, *n.* deep thought: meditation.

COGITATIVE, koj'i-tā-tiv, *adj.* having the power of cogitating or thinking: given to cogitating.

COGNAC, COGNIAC, kōn'yak, *n.* the best kind of French brandy, so called because much of it is made near the town *Cognac*.

COGNATE, kog'nāt, *adj.*, *born of the same family*: related to: of the same kind. [L. *cognatus*—*co*, together, and *gnascor*, *gnatus*, to be born.]

COGNITION, kog-nish'un, *n.* certain *knowledge*. [L., from *cognosco*, *cognitum*—*co*, together, and *nosco*, *gnosco*, to know.]

COGNIZABLE, kog'niz-abl or kon'-, *adj.* *that may be known* or understood: that may be judicially investigated. [O. Fr. *cognoissable*.]

COGNIZANCE, kog'ni-zans or kon'-, *n.*, *knowledge* or notice, judicial or private: observation: jurisdiction: that by which one is known, a badge. [O. Fr.—L. *cognosco*.]

COGNIZANT, kog'ni-zant or kon'-, *adj.*, *having cognizance* or knowledge of.

COGNOMEN, kog-nō'men, *n.* a surname: the last of the three names of an individual among the Romans, indicating the house or family to which he belonged. [L.—*co*, together, *nomen*, *gnomen*, a name—*nosco*, *gnosco*, to know.]

COHABIT, kō-hab'it, *v.i.* to dwell together as husband and wife.—*n.* COHABITA'TION. [L. *cohabito*—*co*, together, and *habito*, to dwell.]

COHERE, kō-hēr', *v.i.* to *stick together*: to remain in contact: to follow in proper connection. [L. *cohæreo*—*co*, together, and *hæreo*, to stick.]

COHERENCE, kō-hēr'ens, COHERENCY, kō-hēr'en-si, *n.* a *sticking together*: a consistent connection between several parts.

COHERENT, kō-hēr'ent, *adj.*, *sticking together*: connected: consistent.—*adv.* COHER'ENTLY.

COHERER, kō-hēr'-er, *n.* an essential part of the receiving apparatus in wireless telegraphy, used for detecting the presence of electric waves.

COHESION, kō-hē'zhun, *n.* the act of *sticking together*: a form of attraction by which particles of bodies of the same nature stick together: logical connection. [L. *cohæsus*, pa.p. of *cohæreo*.]

COHESIVE, kō-hē'siv, *adj.* having the

power of *cohering:* tending to unite into a mass.—*adv.* COHE'SIVELY.—*n.* COHE'SIVENESS.

COHORT, kō'hort, *n.* among the Romans, a body of soldiers about 600 in number, forming about a tenth part of a legion: any band of armed men. [Fr.—L. *cohors*, an inclosed place, a multitude inclosed, a company of soldiers. [See COURT,

COIF, koif, *n.* a *cap* or covering for the head. [Fr. *coiffe*—Low L. *cofia*, a cap, from O. Ger. *chuppha*, a cap, another from of O. Ger. *chuph*, a cup (Ger. *kopf*, the head): so that *coif* is a doublet of CUP.]

COIFFEUR, kwä-fer', *n.* a hairdresser: a barber. [Fr.]

COIFFURE, koif'ūr, *n.* a head-dress. [Fr.]

COIGN, koin, *n.* a corner or external angle: a corner-stone: a wedge. [See COIN.]

COIL, koil, *v.t.* to *gather together*, or wind in rings as a rope, a serpent.—*n.* one of the rings into which a rope is gathered. [O. Fr. *coillir*, Fr. *cueillir*—L. *colligere*—*col*, together, *legere*, to gather.]

COIN, koin, *n.* a piece of metal legally stamped and current as money.—*v.t.* to convert a piece of metal into money: to form, as a medal, by stamping: to make, invent, fabricate. [Fr. *coin*, coin, also the die to stamp money—L. *cuneus*, a wedge. COIGN is a doublet.]

COINAGE, koin'āj, *n.* the act or art of *coining:* the pieces of metal coined: invention, fabrication.

COINCIDE, kō-in-sīd', *v.i.* to *fall in with*, or agree, in opinion: to correspond: to be identical. [L. *co*, together, *incidere*—*in*, in, *cado*, to fall.]

COINCIDENCE, kō-in'si-dens, COINCIDENCY, kō-in'si-den-si, *n.* act or condition of *coinciding:* the occurrence of an event at the same time as another event.—*adj.* COIN'CIDENT.—*adv.* COIN'CIDENTLY.

COINLESS, koin'les, *adj.* having no coin or money: moneyless: penniless. "*Coinless* bards."—*Wm. Combe.*

COIR, koir, *n.* cocoa-nut fibre for ropes or matting.

COKE, kōk, *n.* coal charred and deprived of its volatile matters, for use in furnaces. [Perh. conn. with CAKE.]

COLANDER, kul'and-er, CULLENDER, kul'end-er, *n.* a *strainer:* a vessel having small holes in the bottom. [L. *colans*, *colantis*, pr.p. of *colare*, to strain—*colum*, a strainer.]

COLD, kōld, *adj.* the opposite of hot: shivering: without passion or zeal: spiritless: unfriendly: indifferent: reserved.—*n.* absence of heat: the feeling or sensation caused by the absence of heat: a disease caused by cold: catarrh: chilliness.—*adv.* COLD'LY.—*n.* COLD'NESS. [A.S. *ceald*; Scot. *cauld*, Ger. *kalt*; cog. also with E. *cool*, Ice. *kala*, to freeze, L. *gelidus*—*gelu*, frost.]

COLDISH, kōld'ish, *adj.*, *somewhat cold:* cool.

COLE, kōl, *n.* a general name for all sorts of cabbage. [A.S. *cawel*; Ger. *kohl*, Scot. *kail*; all from L. *colis*, *caulis*, a stem, especially of cabbage; cf. Gr. *kaulos.*]

COLEOPTERA, kol-e-op'tër-a, *n.pl.* an order of insects having two pair of wings, the outer pair being hard or horny, serving as wing-cases for the true wings, as the beetle. [Gr. *koleos*, a sheath, and *pteron*, pl. *ptera*, a wing.]

COLEOPTEROUS, kol-e-op'ter-us, *adj.*, *sheath-winged.*

COLEWORT, kōl'wurt, *n.* a species of cole or cabbage. [A.S. *wyrt*, a plant.]

COLIBRI, ko-lē'brē, *n.* a name given to various species of humming-birds. [Said to be the Carib name.]

COLIC, kol'ik, *n.* a disorder of the *colon:* acute pain in the stomach or bowels.

COLISEUM. See COLOSSEUM.

COLLABORATE, kol-lab'ō-rāt, *v.i.* to work jointly or together.

COLLABORATOR, kol-ab'ō-rā-tor, *n.* an associate or assistant in labor, particularly literary or scientific. [Coined from L. *col*, with, and *laboro*, *laboratum*, to labor.]

COLLAPSE, kol-aps', *n.* a falling away or breaking down: any sudden or complete breakdown or prostration.—*v.i.* to fall or break down: to go to ruin. [L. *collapsus*—*col*, together, and *labor*, *lapsus*, to slide or fall.]

COLLAR, kol'ar, *n.* something worn round the *neck:* the part of a garment at the neck: a ring: a band.—*v.t.* to seize by the collar: to put on a collar. [Fr. *collier*—L. *collare*—*collum*, the neck; akin to A.S. *heals*, Ger. *hals*, the neck.]

COLLAR-BONE, kol'ar-bōn, *n.* a bone of the *neck* between the breastbone and the shoulder-blade; also called the clavicle.

COLLARET, kol-ler-et', *n.* a small collar of lace, fur, or other material worn by women. Written also COLLARETTE, kol-la-ret'. [Fr. *collerette*, dim. of *collier*.]

COLLATE, kol-āt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) to *bring* or *lay together* for comparison: to examine and compare, as books, and esp. old manuscripts: to place in or confer a benefice: to place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding. [L. *collatus*, pa.p. of *confero*—*con*, together, and *fero*, to bring.]

COLLATERAL, kol-at'er-al, *adj.*, *side by side:* running parallel or together: not direct: descended from the same ancestor, but not directly, as the children of brothers.—*n.* a collateral relation.—*adv.* COLLAT'ERALLY. [L. *col*, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.]

COLLATION, kol-ā'shun, *n.*, *act of collating:* a bringing together, for examination and comparison: presentation to a benefice: a repast between meals.

COLLATOR, kol-ā'tor, *n.*, *one who collates* or compares: one who bestows or presents.

COLLEAGUE, kol'ēg, *n.* a partner, asso-

ciate, or coadjutor. [Fr. *collègue*—L. *collega*—*col*, together, and *lego*, to send on an embassy.]

COLLEAGUE, kol-ēg′, *v.i.* to join or unite with in the same office:—*pr.p.* colleaguing (kol-ēg′ing); *pa.p.* colleagued (kol-ēgd′).

COLLECT, kol-ekt′, *v.t.* to assemble or bring together: to infer: to compile.—*v.i.* to run together: to accumulate. [L. *colligo*, *collectus*, from *col*, together, and *lego*, Gr. *legō*, to gather, to choose.]

COLLECT, kol′ekt, *n.* a short and comprehensive prayer in the service of the R. Catholic and Anglican Churches. [Origin of the name dub.]

COLLECTED, kol-ekt′ed, *adj.*, *gathered together:* having one's senses gathered together: cool: firm.—*adv.* COLLECT′EDLY.—*n.* COLLECT′EDNESS.

COLLECTION, kol-ek′shun, *n.*, *act of collecting:* that which is collected: an assemblage: a heap or mass: a book of selections.

COLLECTIVE, kol-ekt′iv, *adj.* considered as forming one mass or sum: congregated: (*gram.*) expressing a number or multitude.—COLLECTIVE NOTE, in *diplomacy*, a note or official communication signed by the representatives of several governments.—*adv.* COLLECT′IVELY.—*n.* COLLECT′IVENESS.

COLLECTIVITY, kol-lek-tiv′i-ti, *n.* same as COLLECTIVENESS. *John Morley.*

COLLECTOR, kol-ekt′or, *n.*, *one who collects* or gathers.—*ns.* COLLEC′TORATE, COLLEC′TORSHIP.

COLLEEN, kol-lēn′, *n.* Anglo-Irish name for maiden, or girl. [Ir. *cailin.*]

COLLEGE, kol′ej, *n.* (*orig.*) any *collection* or community of men with certain privileges or a common pursuit, as a college of heralds or the college of cardinals: a seminary of learning: a literary, political, or religious institution: the edifice appropriated to a college.—COLLEGIAN, kol-ē′ji-an, *n.* a member or inhabitant of a *college:* in England, an inmate of a debtor's prison. "It became a not unusual circumstance for letters to be put under his door at night inclosing half-a-crown . . . for the Father of the Marshalsea, 'with the compliments of a *collegian* taking leave.'"—*Dickens.* [Fr. *collège*—L. *collegium*, from *col*, and *lego.*]

COLLEGIATE, kol-ē′ji-āt, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a *college:* containing a college, as a town: instituted like a college.

COLLET, kol′et, *n.* the *collar* of a ring or the part which contains the stone. [Fr.—L. *collum.*]

COLLIDE, kol-īd′, *v.i.* to *strike* or *dash together.* [L. *collido*, *collisus*—*col*, together, *lædo*, to strike.]

COLLIE, COLLY, kol′i, *n.* a shepherd's dog. [Ety. dub., prob. Celt.]

COLLIER, kol′yer, *n.* one who works in a *coal*-mine: a ship that carries coal.

COLLIERY, kol′yer-i, *n.* a *coal*-mine.

COLLISION, kol-izh′un, *n.* a *striking together:* state of being struck together: conflict: opposition.

COLLOCATE, kol′ō-kāt, *v.t.* to *place together:* to place, set, or station. [L. *colloco*, *collocatus*, from *col*, together, and *loco*, to place.]

COLLOCATION, kol-ō-kā′shun, *n.*, *act of collocating:* disposition in place: arrangement. [L. *collocatio.*]

COLLOCUTORY, kol-lok′ū-to-ri, *adj.* pertaining to or having the form of a colloquy or conversation: colloquial. "We proceed to give our imitation, which is of the Amœbean or *collocutory* kind."—*Antijacobin.*

COLLODION, kol-ō′di-on, *n.* a *gluey* solution of gun cotton in alcohol and ether, used in surgery and photography. [Gr. *kollōdēs*, from *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, form, appearance.]

COLLOGRAPH, kol′-ō-graf, *n.* a machine for making many copies of pictures. Hence *n.* COLLOGRAPHY, kol-log′-ra-fē, *adj.* COLLOGRAPHIC, kol-ō-graf′-ik. [See COLLOTYPE.]

COLLOP, kol′up, *n.* a slice of meat. [From *clop* or *colp*, the sound of a soft lump thrown on a flat surface; Dut. *klop*, It. *colpo*, a blow.]

COLLOQUIAL, kol-ō′kwi-al, *adj.* pertaining to or used in common conversation.—*adv.* COLLO′QUIALLY.

COLLOQUIALISM, kol-ō′kwi-al-izm, *n.* a form of expression, used in familiar talk.

COLLOQUY, kol′o-kwi, *n.* a *speaking together:* mutual discourse: conversation. [L. *colloquium*, from *col*, together, and *loquor*, to speak.]

COLLOTYPE, kol′-lō-tīp, *n.* a print made from prepared gelatin, instead of from metal or stone. Hence COLLOTYPE PROCESS, a modern photo-engraving process producing the collograph, albertype, autotype, and phototype. Used for book illustrations and advertising purposes. [Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *type.*]

COLLUDE, kol-ūd′, *v.i.* to play into each other's hand: to act in concert, especially in a fraud. [L. *colludo*, *collusus*, from *col*, and *ludo*, to play.]

COLLUSION, kol-ū′zhun, *n.*, *act of colluding:* a secret agreement to deceive. [L. *collusio.*]

COLLUSIVE, kol-ū′ziv, *adj.* fraudulently concerted: deceitful.—*adv.* COLLU′SIVELY.—*n.* COLLU′SIVENESS.

COLOCOLA, kol-o-kō′la, *n.* a ferocious tiger-cat of Central America (*Felis* or *Leopardus ferox*). It equals or surpasses the ocelots in size, and is a terrible enemy to the animals among which it lives, especially the monkeys.

COLOCYNTH, kol′ō-sinth, *n.* the dried and powdered pulp of a kind of cucumber, much used as a purgative. [Gr. *kolokynthis.*]

COLON, kō′lon, *n.* the mark (:) used to in-

dicate a distinct *member* or clause of a sentence. [Gr. *kōlon*, a limb, member.]

COLON, kō'lon, *n.* the lower division of the intestinal canal or large intestine. [Gr. *kōlon*. conn. with *koilos*, hollow.]

COLON, kō-lōn', *n.* in Costa Rica, the monetary unit, a ten-colon gold coin being worth about $4.60: also a gold coin of Chile. [Sp.-Amer.]

COLONEL, kur'nel, *n.* an officer who has command of a regiment.—*n.* COLONELCY, kur'nel-si, his office or rank. [Fr. (Sp. and O. E. *coronel*); a corr. of It. *colonello*, the leader of a *colonna*, or column—L. *columna*.]

COLONIAL, kol-ō'ni-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *colony*.

COLONIST, kol'on-ist, *n.* an inhabitant of a *colony*.

COLONIZATION, kol-on-i-zā'shun, *n.* act or practice of *colonizing:* state of being colonized.

COLONIZE, kol'on-īz, *v.t.* to plant or establish a *colony* in: to form into a colony.

COLONNADE, kol-on-ād', *n.* a *range of columns* placed at regular intervals.

COLONY, kol'on-i, *n.* a body of persons who form a fixed settlement in another country: the settlement so formed. [L. *colonia—colonus*, a husbandman—*colo*, to till.]

COLOPHON, kol'o-fon, *n.* in early printing, the inscription at the *end* of a book containing the name or date, etc. [L. *colophon*—Gr. *kolophōn*, the top, the finish.]

COLOPHONY, kol-of'o-ni, *n.* the dark-colored resin got from the distillation of oil of turpentine. [Gr., from *Colophon*, a city of Asia Minor.]

COLORIFIC, kul-ur-if'ik, *adj.* containing or producing *colors*. [L. *color*, and *facio*, to make.]

COLOR, kul'ur, *n.* a property of light which causes bodies to have different appearances to the eye: the hue or appearance which bodies present to the eye: appearance of blood in the face: tint: paint: false show: kind:—*pl.* a flag, ensign, or standard: paints.—*v.t.* to put color on: to stain: to paint: to set in a fair light: to exaggerate.—*v.i.* to show color: to blush. [Fr.—L. *color;* akin to *celo*, to cover, conceal.]

COLORABLE, kul'ur-a-bl, *adj.* having a fair appearance: designed to conceal.—*adv.* COL'ORABLY.

COLOR-BLINDNESS, kul'ur-blīnd'nes, *n.* a defect of the eyesight by which one is unable to distinguish between colors.

COLORING, kul'ur-ing, *n.* any substance used to give *color:* manner of applying colors: specious appearance.

COLORIST, kul'ur-ist, *n.*, *one who colors* or paints: one who excels in coloring.

COLORLESS, kul'ur-les, *adj.*, *without color:* transparent.

COLOR-SERGEANT, kul'ur-sär'jent, *n* the sergeant who guards the colors of a regiment.

COLOSSAL, kol-os'al, *adj.*, *like a colossus:* gigantic.

COLOSSEUM, kol-os-ē'um, COLISEUM, kol-i-sē'um, *n.* Vespasian's amphitheatre at Rome, which was the largest in the world. [L.; from adj. of Gr. *kolossos*.]

COLOSSUS, kol-os'us, *n.* a gigantic statue, particularly that of Apollo which stood at the entrance of the harbor of Rhodes. [L.—Gr. *kolossos*.]

COLPORTAGE, kol'pōrt-āj, *n.* the distribution of books, etc., by *colporteurs*.

COLPORTEUR, kol'pōrt-ār, COLPORTER, kol'pōrt-er, *n.* a pedler, particularly one who travels for the sale of tracts and religious books. [Fr. *colporteur*, from *col*—L. *collum*, the neck, and *porter*—L. *portare*, to carry.]

COLT, kōlt, *n.* a young horse: a foolish young fellow: (*B.*) a young camel or ass. [A.S. *colt;* Sw. *kult*, a young boar, a stout boy.]

COLTER, COULTER, kōl'ter, *n.* the fore-iron of a plough, that *cuts* through the ground. [A.S. *culter;* from L. *culter*, a knife; Sans. *krit*, to cut.]

COLTISH, kōlt'ish, *adj.*, *like a colt:* frisky: wanton.

COLT'S-FOOT, kōltz'-foot, *n.* a plant with large soft leaves once used in medicine.

COLUMBARY, kol'um-ba-ri, *n.* a *pigeon-house* or *dovecot*. [L. *columbarium—columba*, a dove.]

COLUMBIAN, kō-lum'bi-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Columbia*, a name of America. [*Columbia*, America, from *Columbus*, its discoverer.]

COLUMBINE, kol'um-bīn, *adj.*, *of* or *like a dove:* dove-colored.—*n.* a genus of plants: a kind of violet or dove color: the heroine in a pantomime. [Fr.—L. *columba*, a dove.]

COLUMN, kol'um, *n.* a long, round body, used to support or adorn a building: any upright body or mass like a column: a body of troops drawn up in deep files: a perpendicular row of lines in a book. [L. *columen*, *columna*, akin to *cel-sus*, high, *collis*, a hill, and Gr. *kolōnē*, a hill.]

COLUMNAL, kol-um'nal, *adj.* same as COLUMNAR.

> Crag overhanging, nor *columnal* rock
> Cast its dark outline there.—*Southey.*

COLUMNAR, kol-um'nar, *adj.* formed *in columns:* having the form of a column.

COLURE, kol'ūr, *n.* (*astron.*) one of two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the equator, so called because a part is always beneath the horizon. [Gr. *kolouros*, dock-tailed—*kolos*, docked, *oura*, tail.]

COLZA, kol'za, *n.* a kind of cabbage from the seeds of which is obtained an oil used in lamps. [Dut. *koolzaad*, the "seed of cabbage."]

COMA, kō'ma, *n.*, *deep sleep:* stupor. [Gr. —*koimaō*, to hush to sleep.]

COMATOSE, kō'ma-tōs or kom'-, COMA-

TOUS, kō'ma-tus, *adj.*, *affected with coma:* in a state of stupor from drowsiness: drowsy.

COMB, kōm, *n.* a toothed instrument for separating and cleaning hair, wool, flax, etc.; the crest of a cock: the top or crest of a wave or of a hill: a cell for honey.—*v.t.* to separate, arrange, or clean by means of a comb. [A.S. *camb*; Ice. *kambr*, comb, crest.]

COMB, COMBE, kōm, *n.* a *hollow* among hills: a narrow valley. [W. *cwm*, a hollow.]

COMB, kōm, *n.* a dry measure of four bushels. [Ety. dub.]

COMBAT, kom'bat or kum'bat, *v.i.* to contend or struggle with.—*v.t.* to beat against: to act in opposition to: to contest.—*n.* a struggle: a battle or fight. [Fr. *combattre*, to fight—*com*, with, and *battre*, to beat. See BEAT.]

COMBATANT, kom'bat-ant, *adj.* disposed or inclined to *combat.*—*n.* one who fights or combats.

COMBATIVE, kom'bat-iv, *adj.* inclined to quarrel or fight.—*n.* COM'BATIVENESS.

COMBER, kōm'er, *n.*, *one who combs* wool, etc.

COMBINATION, kom-bi-nā'shun, *n.* the act of combining: union: a number of persons united for a purpose.

COMBINE, kom-bīn', *v.t.* to *join two together:* to unite intimately.—*v.i.* to come into close union: (*chem.*) to unite and form a new compound. [L. *combinare*, to join—*com*, together, and *bini*, two and two.]

COMBUSTIBLE, kom-bust'i-bl, *adj.* that may *take fire and burn:* liable to take fire and burn.—*n.* anything that will take fire and burn. [L. *comburo*, *combustus*, to consume—*com*, intensive, and *buro*, *uro*, to burn.]

COMBUSTIBLENESS, kom-bust'i-bl-nes, COMBUSTIBILITY, kom-bust-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* capability of being burned.

COMBUSTION, kom-bust'yun, *n.* a *burning:* the action of fire on combustible substances.

COME, kum, *v.i.* to move toward this place (the opp. of *go*): to draw near: to arrive at a certain state or condition: to issue: to happen:—*pr.p.* com'ing; *pa.t.* came; *pa.p.* come. [A.S. *cuman*; Ger. *kommen*, to come.]

COMEDIAN, kōm-ē'di-an, *n.* one who acts or writes *comedies:* an actor.

COMEDIETTA, kōm-ē'di-et'ta, *n.* a dramatic composition of the comedy class, but not so much elaborated as a regular comedy, and generally consisting of one or at most two acts.

COMEDY, kom'e-di, *n.* a dramatic piece of a pleasant or humorous character, orig. accomp. with dancing and singing. [L. *comœdia*—Gr. *kōmōdia*, a ludicrous spectacle, from *kōmos*, a revel, and *ōdē*, a song.]

COMELY, kum'li, *adj.* pleasing: graceful: handsome.—*adv.* in a comely manner.—*n.* COME'LINESS. [A.S. *cymlic*—*cyme*, suitable (from COME), and *lic*, like.]

COMESTIBLES, kom-est'i-blz, *n.* eatables. [Fr.—L. *comedo*, I eat up.]

COMET, kom'et, *n.* a heavenly body with an eccentric orbit and a luminous tail.—*adj.* COM'ETARY. [Gr. *komētēs*, long-haired—*komē*, the hair.]

COMFIT, kum'fit, COMFITURE, kum'fi-tūr, *n.* a sweetmeat. [A doublet of CONFECT; from Fr. *confit*, *confiture*—L. *conficio*, to make up.]

COMFORT, kum'furt, *v.t.* to relieve from pain or distress: to cheer, revive.—*n.* COM'FORTER. [O. Fr. *conforter*—L. *con*, and *fortis*, strong.]

COMFORT, kum'furt, *n.* relief: encouragement: ease: quiet enjoyment: freedom from annoyance: whatever gives ease, enjoyment, etc.

COMFORTABLE, kum'furt-a-bl, *adj.* imparting or enjoying comfort.—*adv.* COM'FORTABLY.

COMFORTATIVE, kum'furt-āt-iv, *adj.* tending to promote comfort: capable of making comfortable. "*Comfortative* and wholesome, too."—*Udall.*

COMFORTATIVE, kum'furt-āt-iv, *n.* that which gives or ministers to comfort. "The two hundred crowns in gold . . . as a cordial and *comfortative* I carry next my heart."—*Jarvis.*

COMFORTLESS, kum'furt-les, *adj.* without comfort.

COMIC, kom'ik, COMICAL, kom'ik-al, *adj.* relating to *comedy:* raising mirth: droll.—*adv.* COM'ICALLY. — *ns.* COMICAL'ITY, COM'ICALNESS.

COMITIA, ko-mish'i-a, *n.* among the Romans, the *assemblies* of the people for electing magistrates, passing laws, etc.

COMITY, kom'i-ti, *n.*, *courteousness:* civility. [L. *comitas*, *-atis*—*comis*, courteous.]

COMMA, kom'a, *n.* in punctuation, the point (,) which marks the smallest division of a sentence. [L. *comma*—Gr. *komma*, a section of a sentence, from *koptō*, to cut off.]

COMMAND, kom-and', *v.t.* to order: to bid: to exercise supreme authority over: to have within sight, influence, or control.—*v.i.* to have chief authority: to govern.—*n.* an order: authority: message: the ability to overlook or influence: the thing commanded. [Fr. *commander*—L. *commendare*, to commit to one's charge, to order—*com*, and *mandare*, to intrust. A doublet of COMMEND.]

COMMANDANT, kom-and-ant', *n.* an officer who has the *command* of a place or of a body of troops.

COMMANDEER, kom-man-dēr', *v.t.* to seize for military purposes, or to compel to serve as a soldier: applied esp. to this custom as practiced by the Boers in South Africa. [Dut. *kommandeeren*, to command—Fr. *commander*, to command.]

COMMANDER, kom-and'er, *n.*, *one who commands:* an officer in the navy next in rank under a captain.—*n.* COMMAND'ERSHIP.

COMMANDING, kom-and'ing, *adj.* fitted to impress or control.—*adv.* COMMAND'INGLY.

COMMANDMENT, kom-and'ment, *n.* a *command:* a precept: one of the ten moral laws.

COMMANDO, kom-man'-dō, *n.* a body of soldiers, military expedition, or raid in South Africa.

COMMEMORATE, kom-em'o-rāt, *v.t.* to call to *remembrance* by a solemn or public act.—*n.* COMMEMORA'TION. [L. *commemoratus*, pa.p. of *commemorare*, to remember—*com*, intensive, and *memor*, mindful.]

COMMEMORATIVE, kom-em'o-rā-tiv, *adj.* tending or serving to *commemorate.*

COMMENCE, kom-ens', *v.i.* to *begin:* to originate: to take rise.—*v.t.* to begin: to originate: to enter upon. [Fr. *commencer*—L. *com*, and *initiare*, to begin—*in*, into, and *eo*, to go.]

COMMENCEMENT, kom-ens'ment, *n.* the beginning: the thing begun.

COMMEND, kom-end', *v.t.* to give into the charge of: to recommend as worthy: to praise. [L. *commendare*, to intrust. See COMMAND.]

COMMENDABLE, kom-end'a-bl, *adj.* worthy of being *commended* or praised.—*adv.* COMMEND'ABLY.—*n.* COMMEND'ABLENESS.

COMMENDATION, kom-en-dā'shun, *n.* the *act of commending:* praise: declaration of esteem.

COMMENDATORY, kom-end'a-to-ri, *adj.*, *commending:* containing praise or commendation: presenting to favorable notice or reception.]

COMMENSURABLE, kom-en'sū-ra-bl, *adj.*, *having a common measure.*—*adv.* COMMEN'SURABLY.—*ns.* COMMENSURABIL'ITY, COMMEN'SURABLENESS. [L. *com*, with, and *mensura*, a measure—*metior*, *mensus*, to measure.]

COMMENSURATE, kom-en'sū-rāt, *adj.*, *of the same measure with:* equal in measure or extent: in proportion with.—*adv.* COMMEN'SURATELY.—*ns.* COMMEN'SURATENESS, COMMENSURA'TION.

COMMENT, kom'ent, *n.* a note conveying an illustration or explanation: a remark, observation, criticism.—*v.i.* (or kom-ent') to make critical or explanatory notes.—*ns.* COM'MENTATOR, COM'MENTOR. [Fr.—L. *commentor*, to reflect upon—*com*, and the root *ment-*, L. *mens*, the MIND.]

COMMENTARY, kom'ent-a-ri, *n.* a *comment*, or a book or body of comments.

COMMERCE, kom'ers, *n.* interchange of *merchandise* on a large scale *between* nations or individuals: extended trade or traffic: intercourse: fellowship. [Fr. *commerce*—L. *commercium*—*com*, with, and *merx*, *mercis*, goods, merchandise.]

COMMERCIAL, kom-er'shal, *adj.* pertaining to commerce: mercantile.—*adv.* COMMER'CIALLY.

COMMERCIALISM, kom-mer'shal-izm, *n.* the doctrines, tenets, or practices of commerce or of commercial men. "The buy-cheap-and-sell-dear *commercialism* in which he had been brought up."—*Kingsley.*

COMMERCING, kom-mers'ing, *pr.p.* of *Commerce*, *v.i.* to hold intercourse with.

COMMINATION, kom-in-ā'shun, *n.* a *threat:* a recital of God's threatenings made on Ash-Wednesday in the Episcopal Church. [L.—*com*, intensive, and *minor*, to threaten. See MENACE.]

COMMINATORY, kom-in'a-tor-i, *adj.*, *threatening* or denouncing punishment.

COMMINGLE, kom-ing'gl, *v.t.* to *mingle* or mix *with.* [L. *com*, together, and MINGLE.]

COMMINUTE, kom'in-ūt, *v.t.* to reduce to *minute* or small *particles.*—*n.* COMMINU'TION. [L. *comminuo*, *-utum*, to break into pieces—*com*, and *minuo*, to make small—root *minus*, less.]

COMMISERATE, kom-iz'er-āt, *v.t.* to *feel for the miseries of another:* to pity. [L. *com*, with, and *miseror*, to deplore, from *miser*, wretched.]

COMMISERATION, kom-iz-er-ā'shun, *n.* concern for the sufferings of others: pity.

COMMISSARIAL, kom-is-ā'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *commissary.*

COMMISSARIAT, kom-is-ā'ri-at, *n.* the department which is charged with the furnishing of provisions, as for an army: the body of officers in that department: the office of a commissary.

COMMISSARY, kom'is-ar-i, *n.* one to whom any charge is *committed:* an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, etc. to an army.—*n.* COMM'ISSARYSHIP. [Low L. *commissarius*—L. *committo*, *commissus.*]

COMMISSION, kom-ish'un, *n.*, *act of committing:* that which is committed: a writing conferring certain powers: authority: charge or fee to an agent, etc. for transacting business: one or more persons appointed to perform certain duties.—*v.t.* to give a commission to: to appoint.

COMMISSIONER, kom-ish'un-er, *n.* one who holds a *commission* to perform some business.

COMMIT, kom-it', *v.t.* to give in charge or trust: to do: to endanger: to pledge:—*pr.p.* committ'ing; *pa.p.* committ'ed. [L. *committo—com*, with, and *mitto*, to send.]

COMMITMENT, kom-it'ment, *n.*, *act of committing:* an order for sending to prison: imprisonment.

COMMITTAL, kom-it'al, *n.* commitment: a pledge, actual or implied.

COMMITTEE, kom-it'ē, *n.* one or more persons to whom some special business

is *committed* by a court or assembly or other body of men.

COMMIX, kom-iks', *v.t.* to *mix together.*—*v.i.* to mix. [L. *com*, together, and MIX.]

COMMIXTURE, kom-iks'tūr, *n.*, *act of mixing together:* the state of being mixed: the mass formed by mixing.

COMMODE, kom-ōd', *n.* a small sideboard: a head-dress formerly worn by ladies. [Fr.—L. *commodus*, convenient.]

COMMODE, kom-mōd', *adj.* accommodating: obliging. "Am I not very *commode* to you."—*Cibber.* [Fr. *commode*, commodious, accommodating, kind.]

COMMODELY, kom-mōd'li, *adv.* conveniently. "It will fall in very *commodely* between my parties."—*H. Walpole.*

COMMODIOUS, kom-ō'di-us, *adj.* suitable or convenient: comfortable.—*adv.* COMMO'DIOUSLY.—*n.* COMMO'DIOUSNESS. [L. *commodus* (*lit.*, having the same measure, fitting)—*com*, with, *modus*, measure.]

COMMODITY, kom-od'it-i, *n.* a convenience, or that which affords it: an article of traffic. [L. *commoditas*, from *commodus.*]

COMMODORE, kom'o-dōr, *n.* the *commander* of a squadron or detachment of ships: the *leading* ship of a fleet of merchantmen. [Corr. of Sp. *comendador*—L. *commendo*, in late L. to command.]

COMMON, kom'un, *adj.* belonging equally to more than one: public: general: usual: frequent: easy to be had: of little value: vulgar.—*n.* a tract of open land, used in *common* by the inhabitants of a town, parish, etc.—COMMON PLEAS, one of the high courts of justice in Eng.: in some of the United States a county court.—BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, the liturgy of the Episcopal Church.—*adv.* COMM'ONLY.—*n.* COMM'ONNESS. [Fr. *commun*—L. *communis*—*com*, together, and *munis*, serving, obliging.]

COMMONAGE, kom'un-āj, *n.* right of pasturing on a *common:* the right of using anything *in common.*

COMMONALTY, kom'un-al-ti, *n.* the body of *common* people below the rank of nobility.

COMMONER, kom'un-er, *n.* a member of the House of Commons: a student of the second rank in the university of Oxford.

COMMONPLACE, kom'un-plās, *n.* a *common topic* or subject: a memorandum: a note.—*adj.* common: hackneyed.—*n.* COMM'ONPLACE-BOOK, a note or memorandum book. [COMMON, and PLACE, a translation of L. *locus*, a place, a topic of discourse.]

COMMONS, kom'unz, *n.pl.* the lower House of Parliament or House of Commons: common land: food at a common table.

COMMON-SENSE, kom'un-sens, *adj.* marked by sound, plain good sense.

COMMONWEAL, kom'un-wēl, COMMONWEALTH, kom'un-welth, *n.* (*lit.*) the *common* or public *well*-being or good: the government in a free state: the public or whole body of the people: a form of government in which the power rests with the people, (*hist.*) that in England after the overthrow of Charles I. [See WEALTH.]

COMMORANT, kom'mo-rant, *n.* a resident. "All my time that I was a *commorant* in Cambridge."—*Bp. Hacket.*

COMMOTE, kom-mōt', *v.t.* to commove: to disturb: to stir up. *Hawthorne.* [See COMMOTION.]

COMMOTION, kom-ō'shun, *n.* a *violent motion* or *moving:* excited or tumultuous action, physical or mental: agitation: tumult. [L. *commotio*—*com*, intensive, and *moveo*, *motus*, to move.]

COMMUNAL, kom-ūn'al, *adj.* of a *commune.*

COMMUNE, kom'ūn, *n.* in France, a territorial division governed by a mayor. The COMMUNE at Paris in 1871 was a revolt against the national government, the principle of the revolt being that each city or district should be ruled independently by its own *commune* or local government. [Fr. *commune*—root of COMMON.]

COMMUNE, kom-ūn', *v.i.* to converse or talk together: to have intercourse. [Fr. *communier*—L. *communico*, from *communis.* See COMMON.]

COMMUNICABLE, kom-ūn'i-ka-bl, *adj.* that may be communicated.—*adv.* COMMUN'ICABLY.

COMMUNICANT, kom-ūn'i-kant, *n.* one who partakes of The Communion.

COMMUNICATE, kom-ūn'i-kāt, *v.t.* to give a share of, impart: to reveal: to bestow.—*v.i.* to have something in common with another: to have the means of passing from one to another: to have intercourse: to partake of The Communion. [L. *communico*, *communicatus*, from *communis.*]

COMMUNICATION, kom-ūn-i-kā'shun, *n.* act of communicating: that which is communicated: intercourse: correspondence.

COMMUNICATIVE, kom-ūn'i-kā-tiv, *adj.* inclined to communicate or give information: unreserved.—*n.* COMMUN'ICATIVENESS.

COMMUNICATORY, kom-ūn'i-ka-tor-i, *adj.* imparting knowledge.

COMMUNION, kom-ūn'yun, *n.* act of *communing:* mutual intercourse: fellowship: common possession: interchange of transactions: union in religious service; the body of people who so unite.—THE COMMUNION, the celebration of the Lord's Supper: the act of receiving Holy Eucharist in R. C. Church.

COMMUNISM, kom'ū-nizm, *n.* a theory or condition of things, according to which private property should be abolished, and all things held in *common.*

COMMUNIST, kom'ū-nist, *n.* one who holds the principles *of communism.*

COMMUNITY, kom-ūn'i-ti, *n.*, *common* possession or enjoyment: people having common rights, etc.; the public or people in general.

COMMUTABLE, kom-ūt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be commuted or exchanged.—*n.* COMMUTABIL'ITY.

COMMUTATION, kom-ū-tā'shun, *n.* the act of *commuting:* change or exchange of one thing for another: the change of a penalty or rate from a greater to a less.

COMMUTATIVE, kom-ūt'a-tiv, *adj.* relating to *exchange:* interchangeable.—*adv.* COMMUT'ATIVELY.

COMMUTE, kom-ūt', *v.t.* to *exchange:* to exchange a punishment for one less severe. [L. *commuto*, from *com*, with, and *muto*, to change.]

COMMUTUAL, kom-ūt'ū-al, *adj.* mutual.

COMPACT, kom-pakt', *adj.*, *fastened* or *packed together*: firm: close: brief: in *Milton*, composed or made of.—*v.t.* to press closely together: to consolidate.—*advs.* COMPACT'LY, COMPACT'EDLY.—*n.* COMPACT'EDNESS. [Fr.—L. *compactus*, pa.p. of *compingo—com*, together, and *pango*, to fasten, fix: akin to E. FANG.]

COMPACT kom'pakt, *n.* a *mutual bargain* or *agreement:* a league, treaty, or union. [L. *compactum — compaciscor*, from *com*, with, and *paciscor*, to make a bargain; from root *pango*.]

COMPACTNESS, kom-pakt'nes, *n*, state of being compact: closeness.

COMPANION, kom-pan'yun, *n.* one who keeps company or frequently associates with another: an associate or partner.—*n.* COMPAN'IONSHIP. [Fr. *compagnon*, from Low L. *companium*, a mess—L. *com*, with, and *panis*, bread.]

COMPANIONABLE, kom-pan'yun-a-bl, *adj.*, *fit to be a companion:* agreeable.—*adv.* COMPAN'IONABLY.

COMPANIONLESS, kom-pan'yun-les, *adj.*, *without a companion.*

COMPANY, kum'pa-ni, *n.* an assembly of persons: a number of persons associated together for trade, etc.: a society: a subdivision of a regiment: the crew of a ship: state of being a companion: fellowship: society.—*v.i.* to associate with. [Fr. *compagnie.* See COMPANION.]

COMPARABLE, kom'par-a-bl, *adj.* that may be compared: being of equal regard.—*adv.* COM'PARABLY.

COMPARATIVE, kom-par'a-tiv, *adj.* estimated by *comparing* with something else: not positive or absolute: (*gram.*) expressing more.—*adv.* COMPAR'ATIVELY.

COMPARE, kom-pār', *v.t.* to set things together, to ascertain how far they agree or disagree: to liken or represent as similar: (*gram.*) to inflect an adjective.—*v.i.* to hold comparison. [Fr.—L. *comparo*, to match, from *com*, together, and *paro*, to make or esteem equal—*par*, equal.]

COMPARE, kom-pār', *n.* comparison.

COMPARISON, kom-par'i-sun, *n.* the act of *comparing:* comparative estimate: a simile, or figure by which two things are compared: (*gram.*) the inflection of an adjective.

COMPARTMENT, kom-pärt'ment, *n.* a separate *part* or division of any inclosed space: a subdivision of a carriage. [Fr., from *compartir*, to divide—Lat. *com*, and *partire*, to part.]

COMPASS, kum'pas, *n.* a circuit or circle: space: limit: range: an instrument consisting of a magnetized needle, used to steer ships by, etc.—To *fetch a* COMPASS, to make a circuit, to go round:—*pl.* COM'PASSES, an instrument consisting of two movable legs, for describing circles, etc. [Fr. *compas*, a circle—Low L. *compassus*—L. *com*, together, and *passus*, a step, a way, a route; the mariner's compass goes round in a circle.]

COMPASS, kum'pas, *v.t.* to *pass* or *go round:* to surround or inclose: to besiege: to bring about or obtain: to contrive or plot.

COMPASSION, kom-pash'un, *n.* fellow-feeling, or sorrow for the sufferings of another: pity. [Fr.—L. *compassio—com*, with, and *patior*, *passus*, to suffer.]

COMPASSIONATE, kom-pash'un-āt, *adj.* inclined to pity or to have mercy upon: merciful.—*v.t.* to have compassion for: to have pity or mercy upon.—*adv.* COMPASS'IONATELY.—*n.* COMPASS'IONATENESS.

COMPATIBILITY, kom-pat-i-bil'it-i, *n.* the *being compatible:* suitability.

COMPATIBLE, kom-pat'i-bl, *adj.*, *that can bear with:* that suits or agrees with.—*adv.* COMPAT'IBLY. [Fr.—L. *com*, with, *patior*, to bear.]

COMPATRIOT, kom-pā'tri-ot, *adj.*, *of the same fatherland* or country.—*n.* one of the same country. [Fr.—L. *com*, with, and PATRIOT.]

COMPEER, kom-pēr', *n.*, *one who is equal to another:* a companion: an associate. [L. *compar—com*, with, and PEER, from *par*, equal.]

COMPEL, kom-pel', *v.t.* to *drive* or urge on *forcibly:* to oblige:—*pr.p.* compell'ing; *pa.p.* compelled'.—*adj.* COMPELL'ABLE. [L. *com*, intensive, and *pello*, *pulsum*, to drive.]

COMPENDIOUS, kom-pen'di-us, *adj.* short: comprehensive.—*adv.* COMPEN'DIOUSLY.

COMPENDIUM, kom-pen'di-um, *n.* a shortening or abridgment: a book or treatise containing the substance of a larger one. [L. *compendium*, what is weighed together, or saved (opposed to *dispendium*)—*com*, together, and *pendo*, to weigh.]

COMPENSATE, kom-pen'sāt, or kom'pen-sāt, *v.t.* to reward suitably for service rendered: to make amends for loss sustained: to recompense: to counterbalance. [L. *com*, intensive, and *penso*, to weigh, freq. of *pendo*, to weigh.]

COMPENSATION, kom-pen-sā'shun, *n.* act

of *compensating:* reward for service: amends for loss sustained.

COMPENSATORY, kom-pen'sa-tor-i, *adj.* serving for *compensation:* making amends.

COMPESCE, kom-pes', *v.t.* to hold in check: to restrain: to curb. *Carlyle.* [L. *compesco*, to fasten together, to confine.]

COMPETE, kom-pēt', *v.i.* to *seek* or *strive* with others for something: to contend for a prize.

COMPETENCE, kom'pe-tens, COMPETENCY, kom'pe-ten-si, *n.* fitness: sufficiency: legal power or capacity.

COMPETENT, kom'pe-tent, *adj.*, *suitable:* sufficient: fit: belonging.—*adv.* COM'PETENTLY. [Fr.—L. *competo*, to strive after together, to agree—*com*, with, and *peto*, to seek.]

COMPETITION, kom-pe-tish'un, *n.* the act of *competing:* common strife for the same object.

COMPETITIVE, kom-pet'i-tiv, *adj.* pertaining to or producing *competition.*

COMPETITOR, kom-pet'i-tor, *n.* one who *competes:* a rival or opponent.

COMPILATION, kom-pil-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *compiling*, or the thing compiled: a literary work composed by gathering the materials from various authors.

COMPILE, kom-pīl', *v.t.* to write or compose by collecting the materials from other books: to draw up or collect.—*n.* COMPIL'ER. [Fr. — L. *compilo—com*, together, and *pilo*, to plunder.]

COMPLACENCE, kom-plā'sens, COMPLACENCY, kom-plā'sen-si, *n.* pleasure: satisfaction: civility.

COMPLACENT, kom-plā'sent, *adj.* showing satisfaction: pleased: gratified. — *adv.* COMPLA'CENTLY. [L. *complacens—com*, intensive, and *placeo*, to please.]

COMPLAIN, kom-plān', *v.i.* to express grief, pain, censure: to murmur or express a sense of injury: to accuse. [Fr. *complaindre*—Low L. *complangere—com*, intensive, and *plango*, to bewail: (*lit.*) to beat (the breast), Gr. *plēssō*, to strike.]

COMPLAINANT, kom-plān'ant, *n.* one who *complains:* (*law*) one who raises a suit, a plaintiff.

COMPLAINT, kom-plānt', *n.*, *a complaining:* an expression of grief: a representation of pains or injuries: a finding fault: the thing complained of.

COMPLAISANCE, kom'plā-zans or kom-plā-zans', *n.* care or desire to please: an obliging civility. [Fr.]

COMPLAISANT, kom'plā-zant or kom-plā-zant', *adj.* desirous of pleasing: obliging. —*adv.* COM'PLAISANTLY or COMPLAISANT'LY. [Fr.—*complaire*—L. *complaceo.*]

COMPLEMENT, kom'ple-ment, *n.* that which *completes* or fills up: full number or quantity. [L. *complementum—com*, and *pleo.*]

COMPLEMENTAL, kom-ple-ment'al, COMPLEMENTARY, kom-ple-ment'ar-i, *adj.*, *filling up:* supplying a deficiency.

COMPLETE, kom-plēt', *v.t.* to *fill up*, finish, or perfect: to accomplish. [L. *compleo*, *completum*, to fill up—*com*, intensive, and *pleo*, to fill.]

COMPLETE, kom-plēt', *adj.*, *filled up:* free from deficiency: perfect: finished. —*adv.* COMPLETE'LY.—*n.* COMPLETE'NESS.

COMPLETION, kom-plē'shun, *n.* the act or state of being *complete:* fulfillment.

COMPLEX, kom'pleks, *adj.* composed of more than one, or of many parts not simple: intricate: difficult.—*adv.* COM'PLEXLY.—*n.* COM'PLEXNESS. [L. *complex —com*, together, and root of *plico*, to fold. See COMPLICATE.]

COMPLEXION, kom-plek'shun, *n.* color or look of the skin, esp. of the face: general appearance, temperament, or texture. [Fr.—L. *complexio*, a combination, physical structure of body—*complector*, *complexus*, to embrace—*plectere*, to plait.]

COMPLEXIONAL, kom-plek'shun-al, *adj.* depending on or pertaining to *complexion.*

COMPLEXIONED, kom-plek'shund, *adj.* having a *complexion*, or a certain temperament or state.

COMPLEXITY, kom-plek'si-ti, *n.* state of being *complex.*

COMPLIANCE, kom-plī'ans, *n.* a yielding: agreement.

COMPLIANT, kom-plī'ant, *adj.* yielding: civil.—*adv.* COMPLI'ANTLY.

COMPLICACY, kom'pli-ka-si, *n.* state of being *complicated.*

COMPLICATE, kom'pli-kāt, *v.t.* to *twist* or *plait together:* to render complex: to entangle. [L. *com*, together, and *plico*, *plicatum*, to fold. See COMPLEX.]

COMPLICATION, kom-pli-kā'shun, *n.* an intricate blending or entanglement.

COMPLICITY, kom-plis'i-ti, *n.* state or condition of being an *accomplice.*

COMPLIMENT, kom'pli-ment, *n.* an expression of regard: delicate flattery. [Fr. *compliment*, from root of COMPLY. COMPLEMENT is etymologically the same word, but direct from the Lat.]

COMPLIMENT, kom'pli-ment, *v.t.* to pay a compliment to: to express respect for: to praise: to flatter.

COMPLIMENTARY, kom-pli-ment'ar-i, *adj.* conveying civility or praise.

COMPLOT, kom-plot', *v.t.* to plot together, to conspire:—*pr.p.* complott'ing; *pa.p.* complott'ed.

COMPLY, kom-plī', *v.i.* to yield to the wishes of another: to agree:—*pr.p.* comply'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* complied'. [O. Fr. *complir*, It. *complire*, to fulfill, to suit, to offer courtesies—L. *complere*, to fulfill or complete.]

COMPONENT, kom-pō'nent, *adj.* making up or composing: forming one of the elements of a compound.—*n.* one of the elements of a compound. [L. *com*, together, and *pono*, to place.]

COMPORT, kom-pōrt', *v.i.* to agree, accord, suit.—*v.t.* to bear one's self, to behave.

COMPORTMENT, kom-pōrt'ment, *n.* deportment, behavior.

COMPOSE, kom-pōz', *v.t.* to form by putting two or more parts or things together: to place in order: to set at rest: to soothe: to place types in order for printing: to originate or become the author of, as a book. [Fr. *composer*, from L. *cum*, and Fr. *poser*, which is from L. *pausare*, to cease, to rest.]

COMPOSED, kom-pōzd', *adj.* settled, quiet, calm.—*adv.* COMPOS'EDLY.—*n.* COMPOS'EDNESS.

COMPOSER, kom-pōz'er, *n.* one who *composes* or adjusts a thing: a writer, an author, esp. of a piece of music.

COMPOSITE, kom'poz-it, *adj.*, *composed* of two or more distinct parts: (*arch.*) a blending of the Ionic and the Corinthian orders. [L. *compositus*, pa.p. of *componere*, to put together.]

COMPOSITION, kom-pō-zish'un, *n.* the act of *putting together:* the thing composed, as a work in literature, music, or painting: a coming together or agreement: an agreement whereby payment of part of a debt is taken for the whole.

COMPOSITOR, kom-poz'ī-tor, *n.* one who puts together or sets up types for printing.

COMPOSITOUS, kom-poz'i-tus, *adj.* in *bot.* belonging to the order Compositæ: composite. *Darwin.*

COMPOS MENTIS, kom'-pos men'-tis, a law term, meaning of sound mind, memory and understanding: otherwise used to denote a sane person, one who is responsible for his acts. [L.]

COMPOST, kom'pōst, *n.* a mixture for manure: a kind of plaster: in *Milton*, composition, agreement.

COMPOSURE, kom-pō'zhūr, *n.* calmness, self-possession, tranquillity.

COMPOUND, kom-pownd', *v.t.* to mix or combine: to settle or adjust by agreement.—*v.i.* to agree, or come to terms: to bargain in the lump. [L. *compono.* See COMPOSITE.]

COMPOUND, kom'pownd, *adj.* mixed or *composed* of a number of parts: not simple.—*n.* a mass made up of a number of parts.

COMPREHEND, kom-pre-hend', *v.t.* to seize or take up with the mind, to understand: to comprise or include. [L. *com*, with, and *prehendo*, from *præ*, before, and an old word *hendo* = Gr. *chandanō*, to hold, comprise; akin to E. GET.]

COMPREHENSIBLE, kom-pre-hen'si-bl, *adj.* capable of being understood.—*adv.* COMPREHEN'SIBLY.—*ns.* COMPREHENSIBIL'ITY, COMPREHEN'SIBLENESS.

COMPREHENSION, kom-pre-hen'shun, *n.* the act or quality of *comprehending:* power of the mind to understand: (*logic*) the intension of a term or the sum of the qualities implied in the term.

COMPREHENSIVE, kom-pre-hen'siv, *adj.* having the quality or power of *comprehending* much: extensive: full.—*adv.* COMPREHEN'SIVELY.—*n.* COMPREHEN'SIVENESS.

COMPRESS, kom-pres', *v.t.* to *press together:* to force into a narrower space: to condense. [L. *com*, together, and *pressare*, to press—*premo*, *pressus*, to press.]

COMPRESS, kom'pres, *n.* folds of linen, used in surgery to make due *pressure* on any part.

COMPRESSIBILITY, kom-pres'i-bil-i-ti, *n.* the property that bodies have of being reduced in bulk by *pressure.*

COMPRESSIBLE, kom-pres'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *compressed.*

COMPRESSION, kom-presh'un, *n.* act of *compressing:* state of being compressed.

COMPRESSIVE, kom-pres'iv, *adj.* able to *compress.*

COMPRISAL, kom-prīz'al, *n.* the act of *comprising.*

COMPRISE, kom-prīz', *v.t.* to contain, include. [Fr. *compris*, pa.p. of *comprendre*—L. *comprehendere.* See COMPREHEND.]

COMPROMISE, kom'prō-mīz, *n.* a settlement of differences by *mutual promise* or concession.—*v.t.* to settle by mutual agreement and concession: to pledge: to involve or bring into question. [Fr. *compromis*—L. *com*, together, and *promitto*, to promise.]

COMPTOGRAPH, kount'-ō-graf, *n.* an adding machine, or device for adding numbers and recording the total. [Fr. *compter*, to count, and sfx. *graph.*]

COMPTOMETER, kom-tom'-ē-ter, *n.* a device for figuring, or making calculations in figures. [Fr. *compte*, count, account, and *meter.*]

COMPTROLL, COMPTROLLER. See under CONTROL.

COMPULSION, kom-pul'shun, *n.* the act of *compelling:* force: necessity: violence. [See COMPEL.]

COMPULSE, kom-puls', *v.t.* to compel: to constrain: to oblige. "Some are beaten and *compulsed.*"—*Latimer.* "She rends her woes, shivers them in *compulsed* abhorrence."—*Charlotte Bronte.*

COMPULSIVE, kom-pul'siv, COMPULSORY, kom-pul'sor-i, *adj.* having power to *compel:* forcing.—*advs.* COMPUL'SIVELY, COMPUL'SORILY.

COMPUNCTION, kom-pungk'shun, *n.* uneasiness of conscience: remorse. [O.Fr.—L. *compunctio*—*com*, intensive, and *pungo*, *punctus*, to prick.]

COMPUNCTIOUS, kom-pungk'shus, *adj.* feeling or causing *compunction:* repentant: remorseful.

COMPUTABLE, kom-pūt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *computed* or calculated.

COMPUTATION, kom-pūt-ā'shun, *n.* act of *computing:* the sum or quantity computed: estimate.

COMPUTE, kom-pūt', *v.t.* to calculate: to number. [L. *computo*, from *com*, together, and *puto*, to reckon.]

COMRADE, kom'rād, *n.* a companion. [Sp. *camarada*, a room-full, a chamber-mate —L. *camera*, a chamber.]
COMRADERY, kom'rād-ri, *n.* the state or feeling of being a comrade: companionship: fellowship.
COMTISM, kongt'izm, *n.* the philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte: positivism. [See POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY, under POSITIVE.]
COMTIST, kongt'ist, *n.* a disciple of Comte: a positivist. [Also used as an adjective.]
CON, kon, a contraction of L. *contra*, against, as in PRO AND CON, for and against.
CON, kon, *v.t.* to study carefully: to commit to memory:—*pr.p.* conn'ing; *pa.p.* conned'. [A.S. *cunnian*, to test, to try to know—from *cunnan*, to know.]
CONCATENATE, kon-kat'e-nāt, *v.t.* to *chain* or *link together:* to connect in a series. [L. *con*, together, and *catena*, a chain.]
CONCATENATION, kon-kat-e-nā'shun, *n.* a series of links united: a series of things depending on each other.
CONCAVE, kon'kāv, *adj.* curved, vaulted, or arched, applied to the inner side of any curved line or rounded body, and opposed to *convex*, which is applied to the outside.—*n.* a hollow: an arch or vault. [L. *concavus*, from *con*, intensive, and *cavus*, hollow. See CAVE.]
CONCAVITY, kon-kav'i-ti, *n.* the inner surface of a concave or hollow body.
CONCEAL, kon-sēl', *v.t.* to *hide completely* or *carefully:* to keep secret: to disguise: to keep from telling. [L. *concelo*, from *con*, intens., and *celo*, to hide; akin to A.S. *helan*, to hide.]
CONCEALABLE, kon-sēl'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *concealed.*
CONCEALMENT, kon-sēl'ment, *n.* act of *concealing:* secrecy: disguise: hiding-place.
CONCEDE, kon-sēd', *v.t.* to *cede* or give up: to quit: to surrender: to admit: to grant.—*v.i.* to admit or grant. [L. *concedo*, from *con*, sig. completeness, and *cedo*, to go, to yield.]
CONCEDENCE, kon-sēd'ens, *n.* the act of conceding: concession. "A mutual *concedence.*"—*Richardson.*
CONCEIT, kon-sēt', *n.* over-estimate of one's self: too favorable opinion of one's own good qualities: a pleasant, fantastical, or affected notion.—OUT OF CONCEIT WITH, no longer fond of. [Through a Fr. form *conceit*, from L. *conceptus*, pa.p. of *concipio.*]
CONCEITED, kon-sēt'ed, *adj.* having a high opinion of one's self; egotistical. —*adv.* CONCEIT'EDLY.—*n.* CONCEIT'EDNESS.
CONCEIVABLE, kon-sēv'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *conceived*, understood, or believed. —*adv.* CONCEIV'ABLY. —*n.* CONCEIV'ABLENESS.
CONCEIVE, kon-sēv', *v.t.* to receive into, and form in the womb: to form in the mind: to imagine or think: to understand. —*v.i.* to become pregnant: to think. [O. Fr. *concever*—L. *concipio*, *conceptum*, from *con*, and *capio*, to take.]
CONCENT, kon-sent', *n.* a *singing together:* concert: harmony. [L. *concentus*—*con*, together, and *cano*, *cantum*, to sing.]
CONCENTRATE, kon-sen'trāt, *v.t.* to bring into a closer union, or a narrower compass: to condense. [A lengthened form of CONCENTRE.]
CONCENTRATION, kon-sen-trā'shun, *n.* act of *concentrating:* condensation.
CONCENTRATIVE, kon-sen'tra-tiv, *adj.* tending to concentrate.
CONCENTRE, kon-sent'er, *v.i.* to tend to or meet *in a common centre.* —*v.t.* to bring or direct to a common centre or point:—*pr.p.* concent'ring; *pa.p.* concent'red or concent'ered. [Fr. *concentrer* —L. *con*, with, and *centrum*, the CENTRE.]
CONCENTRIC, kon-sen'trik, CONCENTRICAL, kon-sen'trik-al, *adj.* having a common centre.
CONCEPT, kon'sept, *n.* a thing conceived, a notion.
CONCEPTION, kon-sep'shun, *n.* the act of *conceiving:* the thing conceived: the formation in the mind of an image or idea: a notion.
CONCEPTUALISM, kon-sep'tū-al-izm, *n.* the doctrine in philosophy that general properties can be conceived in the mind apart from any concrete embodiment.
CONCERN, kon-sern', *v.t.* to relate or belong to: to affect or interest: to make uneasy.—*n.* that which concerns or belongs to one: interest: regard: anxiety: a business or those connected with it.—*n.* CONCERN'MENT. [Fr. — L. *concerno*, from *con*, together, and *cerno*, to sift, to see.]
CONCERNED, kon-sernd', *adj.* having connection with: interested: anxious; also confused with drink: slightly intoxicated. "Not that I know his Reverence was ever *concern'd* to my knowledge."—*Swift.* "A little as you see *concerned* with liquor." —*Sir H. Taylor.*—*adv.* CONCERN'EDLY.—*n.* CONCERN'EDNESS.
CONCERNING, kon-sern'ing, *prep.* regarding: pertaining to. [*Pr.p.* of CONCERN.]
CONCERNMENT, kon-sern'ment, *n.* that which *concerns* one.
CONCERT, kon-sert', *v.t.* to frame or devise together: to arrange, adjust. [Fr. *concerter*—*con*, together, *certare*, to contend, vie with: acc. to Skeat, from L. *consertus*, joined together.]
CONCERT, kon'sert, *n.* union or agreement in any undertaking: harmony: musical harmony: a musical entertainment. [Fr.]
CONCERTINA, kon-ser-tē'na, *n.* a musical instrument, on the principle of the accordion.
CONCERTO, kon-ser'tō, *n.* a piece of music for a *concert.* [It.]

CONCESSIBLE, kon-ses'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being conceded or granted. "One of the most *concessible* postulations in nature."—*Sterne.*

CONCESSION, kon-sesh'un, *n.* act of *conceding:* the thing conceded: a grant.

CONCESSIVE, kon-ses'iv, *adj.* implying *concession.*

CONCESSORY, kon-ses'or-i, *adj.* yielding.

CONCH, kongk, *n.* a marine *shell.* [L. *concha*—Gr. *kongchē;* Sans. *cankha,* a shell; conn. with COCKLE.]

CONCHIFEROUS, kong-kif'er-us, *adj.*, *having a shell.* [L. *concha,* and *fero,* to bear.]

CONCHOIDAL, kong-koid'al, *adj.*, *shell-like,* applied to the fracture of a mineral. [Gr. *kongchē,* and *eidos,* form.]

CONCHOLOGIST, kong-kol'o-jist, *n.* one versed in *conchology.*

CONCHOLOGY, kong-kol'o-ji, *n.* the science of shells and of the animals inhabiting them. [Gr. *kongchē,* and *logos,* a discourse.]

CONCILIATE, kon-sil'i-āt. *v.t.* to gain or win over: to gain the love or good-will of such as have been indifferent or hostile. [L. *concilio, conciliatus,* to bring together—*concilium.* See COUNCIL.]

CONCILIATION, kon-sil-i-ā'shun, *n.* act of *conciliating.*—*n.* CONCILIATOR, kon-sil'i-ā-tor. — *adj.* CONCILIATORY, kon-sil'i-a-tor-i.

CONCISE, kon-sīs', *adj.*, *cut short:* brief.—*adv.* CONCISE'LY.—*n.* CONCISE'NESS. [Fr.—L. *concido, concisus,* from *con,* and *cædo,* to cut.]

CONCISION, kon-sizh'un, *n.* (*B.*) circumcision: a faction.

CONCLAVE, kon'klāv, *n.* the room in which cardinals meet to elect a pope: the body of cardinals: any close assembly. [L. *conclave,* from *con,* together, and *clavis,* a key.]

CONCLUDE, kon-klōōd', *v.t.* to close: to end.—*v.i.* to end: to infer: to form a final judgment. [L. *concludo, conclusus*—*con,* together, and *claudo,* to shut.]

CONCLUSION, kon-klōō'zhun, *n.* act of *concluding:* the end, close, or last part: inference: judgment. [L. *conclusio.*]

CONCLUSIVE, kon-klōōs'iv, *adj.* final: convincing.—*adv.* CONCLUS'IVELY. —*n.* CONCLUS'IVENESS.

CONCOCT, kon-kokt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) to *cook* or boil *together:* to digest: to prepare or mature. [L. *concoquo, concoctus*—*con,* together, and *coquo,* to cook, to boil.]

CONCOCTION, kon-kok'shun, *n.* act of *concocting:* ripening: preparation.

CONCOCTIVE, kon-kokt'iv, *adj.* having the power of digesting or ripening. *Milton.*

CONCOMITANCE, kon-kom'i-tans, CONCOMITANCY, kon-kom'i-tan-si, *n.* state of being concomitant.

CONCOMITANT, kon-kom'i-tant, *adj.*, *accompanying* or *going along with:* conjoined with.—*n.* he or that which accompanies.—*adv.* CONCOM'ITANTLY. [L. *con,* with, and *comitans,* pr.p. of *comitor,* to accompany—*comes,* a companion.]

CONCORD, kong'kord or kon'-, *n.* state of being of *the same heart* or mind: union: harmony. [Fr. *concorde*—L. *concordia*—*concors,* of the same heart, from *con,* together, and *cor, cordis,* the heart.]

CONCORDANCE, kon-kord'ans, *n.* agreement: an index or dictionary of the leading words or passages of the Bible, or of any author.

CONCORDANT, kon-kord'ant, *adj.* harmonious: united. —*adv.* CONCORD'ANTLY. [L. *concordans,* pr.p. of *concordo*—*concors,* agreeing.]

CONCORDAT, kon-kord'at, *n.* an agreement or compact, especially between a temporal sovereign and the pope. [Fr.—It. *concordato*—L. *concordo,* to agree.]

CONCOURSE, kong'kōrs, *n.* an assembly of persons *running* or drawn *together.*

CONCRESCENCE, kon-kres'ens, *n.* a *growing together.*

CONCRETE, kong'krēt, or kon'-, *adj.* formed into one mass: the opposite of *abstract,* and denoting a particular thing. — *n.* a mass formed by parts growing or sticking together: a mixture of lime, sand, pebbles, etc., used in building. — *adv.* CONCRETE'LY. — *n.* CONCRETE'NESS. [L. *concretus*—*con,* together, *cresco, cretum,* to grow.]

CONCRETE, kon-krēt', *v.i.* to unite into a solid mass.

CONCRETIANISM, kon-krē'shan-izm, *n.* the belief that the soul was generated at the same time as, and grows along with, the body. [L. *con,* together, and *cresco, cretum,* to grow.]

CONCRETION, kon-krē'shun, *n.* a mass concreted: a lump or growth which forms in certain parts of the body, as calculi, etc.

CONCRETIVE, kon-krēt'iv, *adj.*, *causing* or having power to *concrete.*

CONCUBINAGE, kon-kū'bin-āj, *n.* state of living together as man and wife without being married.

CONCUBINE, kong'kū-bīn, *n.* a woman who cohabits or lives with a man without being married. [Fr.—L. *concubina*—*con,* together, *cubo,* to lie down.]

CONCUPISCENCE, kon-kū'pis-ens, *n.*, *excessive* or irregular *desire* for unlawful pleasure: lust. — *adj.* CONCU'PISCENT. [Fr. — L. *concupiscentia* — *concupisco* — *con,* intensive, *cupio,* to desire.]

CONCUR, kon-kur', *v.i.* to *run together:* to meet in one point: to act together: to agree: to assent to:—*pr.p.* concurr'ing; *pa.p.* concurred'. [L. *concurro,* from *con,* together, and *curro, cursum,* to run.]

CONCURRENCE, kon-kur'ens, *n.* union: joint action: assent.

CONCURRENT, kon-kur'ent, *adj.* coming, acting, or existing together: united: accompanying.—*adv.* CONCURR'ENTLY.

CONCUSSION, kon-kush'un, *n.* state of being shaken: a violent shock caused by the sudden contact of two bodies: any undue pressure or force exerted upon any one. [L. *concussio—concutio —con*, intensive, and *quatio*, to shake.]

CONCUSSIVE, kon-kus'iv, *adj.* having the power or quality of *shaking* or compelling.

CONCUTIENT, kon-kū'shi-ent, *adj.* coming suddenly into collision: meeting together with violence. "Meet in combat like two *concutient* cannon-balls."—*Thackeray.* [See CONCUSSION.]

CONDEMN, kon-dem', *v.t.* to pronounce guilty: to censure or blame: to sentence to punishment: to pronounce unfit for use. [L. *condemno*, from *con*, intensive, and *damno*, to damn. See DAMN.]

CONDEMNABLE, kon-dem'na-bl, *adj.* blamable.

CONDEMNATION, kon-dem-nā'shun, *n.* state of being condemned: blame: punishment.

CONDEMNATORY, kon-dem'na-tor-i, *adj.*, *containing* or implying *condemnation.*

CONDENSABLE, kon-dens'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being compressed.

CONDENSATION, kon-den-sā'shun, *n.* act of *condensing.*

CONDENSE, kon-dens', *v.t.* to compress, or reduce by pressure into smaller compass.—*v.i.* to grow dense. [L. *condenso —con*, intensive, *denso*, to make dense. See DENSE.]

CONDENSE, kon-dens', *adj.*, *dense:* compact: close in texture. *Milton.* [See CONDENSE.]

CONDENSER, kon-dens'er, *n.* an apparatus for reducing vapors to a liquid form: an appliance for collecting or condensing electricity.

CONDESCEND, kon-de-send', *v.i.* to descend willingly from a superior position: to act kindly to inferiors: to deign: to lower one's self. [L. *con*, intensive, and *descendo*, to descend.]

CONDESCENDING, kon-de-send'ing, *adj.* yielding to inferiors: courteous: obliging.—*adv.* CONDESCEND'INGLY.

CONDESCENSION, kon-de-sen'shun, *n.* kindness to inferiors: courtesy.

CONDIGN, kon-dīn', *adj.* well merited: adequate (generally said of punishment). —*adv.* CONDIGN'LY.—*n.* CONDIGN'NESS. [L. *condignus — con*, wholly, *dignus*, worthy.]

CONDIMENT, kon'di-ment, *n.* that which is put along with something else to *preserve* or pickle it: seasoning: sauce. [L. *condimentum—condio*, to preserve, to pickle.]

CONDITION, kon-dish'un, *n.* state in which things exist: a particular manner of being: quality: rank: temper: a term of a contract: proposal: arrangement.—*v.i.* to make terms.—*v.t.* to agree upon. [L. *conditio—condere*, to put together.]

CONDITIONAL, kon-dish'un-al, *adj.* depending on stipulations or *conditions*: not absolute.—*adv.* CONDI'TIONALLY.

CONDITIONED, kon-dish'und, *adj.* having a certain *condition*, state, or quality: subject to limitations—the opp. of *absolute.*

CONDOLE, kon-dōl', *v.i.* to *grieve with* another: to sympathize in sorrow. [L. *con*, with, and *doleo*, to grieve.]

CONDOLEMENT, kon-dōl'ment, **CONDOLENCE**, kon-dōl'ens, *n.* expression of grief for another's sorrow.

CONDONATION, kon-don-ā'shun, *n.*, *forgiveness.* [L. *condonatio.*]

CONDONE, kon-dōn', *v.t.* to *forgive.* [L. *con*, *dono*, to give. See DONATION.]

CONDOR, kon'dor, *n.* a large vulture found among the Andes of S. America. [Sp. *condor*, from Peruvian *cuntur.*]

CONDOTTIERE, kon-dot'i-ā'rā, *n.* pl. **CONDOTTIERI**, kon-dot'i-ā'rē, one of the leaders of certain bands of Italian military adventurers who, during the fourteenth century, were ready to serve any party, and often practiced warfare on their own account, purely for the sake of plunder: a mercenary soldier; also, a brigand. *Hallam.* [It.]

CONDUCE, kon-dūs', *v.i.* to *lead* or tend to some end: to contribute. [L. *con*, together, and *duco. ductus*, to lead.]

CONDUCIBLE, kon-dūs'i-bl, **CONDUCIVE**, kon-dūs'iv, *adj.*, *leading* or tending: having power to promote.—*advs.* CONDUC'IBLY, CONDUC'IVELY.—*ns.* CONDUC'IBLENESS, CONDUC'IVENESS.

CONDUCT, kon-dukt', *v.t.* to *lead* or guide: to direct: to manage: to behave: (*electricity*) to carry or transmit. [See CONDUCE.]

CONDUCT, kon'dukt, *n.* act or method of *leading* or managing: guidance: management: behavior: the leading of an army: also a tax levied by Charles I. of England for the purpose of paying the travelling expenses of his soldiers. "He who takes up arms for cote and *conduct* and his four nobles of Danegelt."—*Milton.* [Called also CONDUCT-MONEY. See COAT.]

CONDUCTIBLE, kon-dukt'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being *conducted* or transmitted.—*n.* CONDUCTIBIL'ITY.

CONDUCTION, kon-duk'shun, *n.* act or property of *conducting* or transmitting: transmission by a conductor, as heat.

CONDUCTIVE, kon-dukt'iv, *adj.* having the quality or power of *conducting* or transmitting.

CONDUCTIVITY, kon-duk-tiv'i-ti, *n.* a power that bodies have of transmitting heat and electricity.

CONDUCTOR, kon-dukt'or, *n.* the person or thing *that conducts:* a leader: a manager: that which has the property of transmitting electricity, heat, etc.—*fem.* CONDUCT'RESS.

CONDUIT, kon'dit or kun'-, *n.* a channel or pipe to *lead* or convey water, etc. [Fr. *conduit — L. conductus — conduco*, to lead.]

CONE, kōn, *n.* a solid *pointed* figure with a circular base, as a sugar-loaf: fruit shaped like a cone, as that of the pine, fir, etc. [Fr. *cone*—L. *conus*—Gr. *kōnos*, a peak, a peg; from a root *ka*, to sharpen; allied to E. *hone*.]

CONEY. See **CONY**.

CONFAB, kon-fab', *v.i.* to confabulate: to chat. "Mrs. Thrale and I were dressing, and as usual *confabbing*."—*Miss Burney*.

CONFABULATE, kon-fab'ū-lāt, *v.i.* to *talk familiarly together*: to chat.—*n.* **CONFABULA'TION**. [L. *con*, together, and *fabulor, fabulatus*, to talk—*fabula*, the thing spoken about—*fari*, akin to Gr. *phaō*, and *phēmi*, to speak.]

CONFECT, kon'fekt, **CONFECTION**, kon-fek'shun, *n.* fruit, etc., prepared with sugar: a sweetmeat: a comfit: also the art of confecting or compounding different substances into one preparation; as, the *confection* of sweetmeats. [L. *confi cio, confectus*, to make up together—*con*, together, *facio*, to make.]

CONFECTIONARY, kon-fek'shon-a-ri, *n.* a room in which confections are kept. "The keys of the stores, of the *confectionary*, of the wine vaults."—*Richardson*.

CONFECTIONER, kon-fek'shun-er, (*B.*) **CONFEC'TIONARY**, *n.* one who makes or sells *confections*.

CONFECTIONERY, kon-fek'shun-er-i, *n.* sweetmeats in general: a place for making or selling sweetmeats.

CONFEDERACY, kon-fed'er-a-si, *n.* a league or mutual engagement: persons or states united by a league.

CONFEDERATE, kon-fed'er-āt, *adj.*, *leagued together*: allied.—*n.* one united in a league: an ally: an accomplice.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to league together or join in a league. [L. *confœderatus*, pa.p. of *confœdero—con*, together, *fœdus, fœderis*, a league.]

CONFEDERATION, kon-fed-er-ā'shun, *n.* a league: alliance, especially of princes, states, etc.

CONFER, kon-fer', *v.t.* to give or bestow.—*v.i.* to talk or consult together:—*pr.p.* confer'ing; *pa.p.* conferred'. [Fr.—L. *confero—con*, together, and *fero*, to bring.]

CONFERENCE, kon'fer-ens, *n.* an appointed meeting for instruction or discussion.

CONFESS, kon-fes', *v.t.* to *acknowledge fully*, especially something wrong: to own or admit: to make known, as sins to a priest: to hear a confession, as a priest.—*v.i.* to make confession.—*adv.* **CONFESS'EDLY**. [Fr. *confesser*—L. *confiteor, confessus—con*, sig. completeness, and *fateor—fari*, to speak, akin to Gr. *phēmi*, to speak.]

CONFESSION, kon-fesh'un, *n.* acknowledgment of a crime or fault: avowal: a statement of one's religious belief: acknowledgment of sin to a priest.

CONFESSIONAL, kon-fesh'un-al, *n.* the seat or inclosed recess where a priest hears *confessions*.

CONFESSOR, kon-fes'or, *n.* one who professes the Christian faith: in the R. C. Church, a priest who hears *confessions* and grants absolution.

CONFIDANT, kon'fi-dant or kon-fi-dant', *n.* one *confided in* or intrusted with secrets: a bosom-friend.—*fem.* **CON'FI-**

CONFIDE, kon-fīd', *v.i.* to *trust wholly* or have *faith* in: to rely.—*v.t.* to intrust, or commit to the charge of. [L. *confido—con*, sig. completeness, and *fido*, to trust.]

CONFIDENCE, kon'fi-dens, *n.* firm trust or belief: self-reliance: firmness: boldness.

CONFIDENT, kon'fi-dent, *adj.* trusting firmly: having full belief: positive: bold.—*adv.* **CON'FIDENTLY**.

CONFIDENTIAL, kon-fi-den'shal, *adj.* (given) in confidence: admitted to confidence: private.—*adv.* **CONFIDEN'TIALLY**.

CONFIGURATION, kon-fig-ū-rā'shun, *n.* external *figure* or shape: relative position or aspect, as of planets. [L. *configuratio—con*, together, and *figuro*, to form. See **FIGURE**.]

CONFINABLE, kon-fīn'a-bl, *adj.* that may be confined.

CONFINE, kon-fīn', *v.t.* to limit, inclose, imprison. [Fr. *confiner*, to border on, to confine; also, in Milton, to have the same boundary width: to border on—L. *confinis*, having a common boundary, bordering upon—*con*, with, *finis*, the end or boundary.]

CONFINE, kon'fin, *n.* border, boundary, or limit—generally used in plural.

CONFINEMENT, kon-fīn'ment, *n.* state of being shut up: restraint from going abroad by sickness, and esp. of women in childbirth: seclusion.

CONFIRM, kon-ferm', *v.t.* to strengthen: to fix or establish: to assure: to admit to full communion in the Episcopal Church.—*adj.* **CONFIRM'ABLE**. [Fr.—L. *confirmo—con*, intensive, and root of **FIRM**.]

CONFIRMATION, kon-fer-mā'shun, *n.* a making firm or sure: convincing proof: the right by which persons are admitted to full communion in the Episcopal Church.

CONFIRMATIVE, kon-ferm'a-tiv, *adj.* tending to confirm.

CONFIRMATORY, kon-ferm'a-tor-i, *adj.* giving additional strength to.

CONFISCATE, kon-fis'kāt or kon'-, *v.t.* to appropriate to the state, as a penalty. [L. *confisco—con*, and *fiscus*, a basket, the public treasury.]

CONFISCATE, kon-fis'kāt or kon'fis-kāt, *adj.* forfeited to the public treasury.—*adj.* **CONFIS'CABLE**.—*n.* **CONFISCA'TION**.

CONFISCATOR, kon'fis-kā-tor, *n.* one who confiscates.

CONFISCATORY, kon-fis'ka-tor-i, *adj.* consigning to *confiscation*.

CONFLAGRANT, kon-flā'grant, *adj.*, *burning together.* [L. *con*, together, and FLAGRANT.]

CONFLAGRATE, kon-flā'grāt, *v.t.* to burn up: to consume with fire. "*Conflagrating* the poor man himself into ashes and *caput mortuum.*"—*Carlyle.*

CONFLAGRATION, kon-fla-grā'shun, *n.* a *great burning* or *fire.* [L. *conflagratio—con*, intensive, and *flagro*, to burn.

CONFLICT, kon-flikt', *v.i.* to be in opposition: to fight: to contest. [L. *confligo*, *conflictus*, from *con*, together, and *fligo*, to dash.]

CONFLICT, kon'flikt, *n.* violent collision: a struggle or contest: agony.

CONFLUENCE, kon'floo-ens, *n.* a *flowing together:* the place of meeting, as of rivers: a concourse.

CONFLUENT, kon'floo-ent, *adj.*, *flowing together:* uniting. [L. *confluens*, pr.p. of *confluo*, *confluxus*, from *con*, together, and *fluo*, to flow.]

CONFLUX, kon'fluks, *n.* a flowing together.

CONFORM, kon-form', *v.t.* to make like or of the same *form with:* to adapt.—*v.i.* to be of the same form: to comply with: to obey. [L. *conformo—con*, with, and *formo—forma*, form.]

CONFORM, kon-form', *adj.* made like in *form:* assuming the same shape: similar. *Milton.* [Late L. *conformis—L. con*, and *forma*, form.]

CONFORMABLE, kon-form'a-bl, *adj.* corresponding in *form:* suitable: compliant. —*adv.* CONFORM'ABLY.

CONFORMATION, kon-for-mā'shun, *n.* the manner in which a body is *formed*: shape or structure.

CONFORMER, kon-form'er, **CONFORMIST**, kon-form'ist, *n.* one who *conforms*, especially with the worship of the Established Church in England.

CONFORMITY, kon-form'i-ti, *n.* likeness: compliance with: consistency.

CONFOUND, kon-fownd', *v.t.* to mingle so as to make the parts indistinguishable: to throw into disorder: to perplex: to astonish. [Fr. *confondre*—L. *confundo*, *confusus—con*, together, and *fundo*, to pour.]

CONFRATERNITY, kon-fra-ter'ni-ti, *n.* same as FRATERNITY. [L. *con*, intensive, and FRATERNITY.]

CONFRONT, kon-frunt', *v.t.* to stand *front to front:* to face: to oppose: to compare. [Fr. *confronter* — Low L. *confrontare*, from L. *con*, together, and *frons*, the front. See FRONT.]

CONFUCIAN, kon-fū'shyan, *adj.* of or belonging to *Confucius*, the Chinese philosopher.

CONFUSE, kon-fūz', *v.t.* to *pour* or mix *together* so that things cannot be distinguished: to throw into disorder: to perplex. [A doublet of CONFOUND.]

CONFUSEDLY, kon-fūz'ed-li, *adv.* in a confused manner.

CONFUSION, kon-fū'zhun, *n.* disorder: shame: overthrow.

CONFUTE, kon-fūt', *v.t.* to prove to be false: to repress: to disprove. — *adj.* CONFU'TABLE. — *n.* CONFUTA'TION. [L. *confuto*, to cool boiling water by pouring in cold—*con*, intensive, and *futis*, a water-vessel, from *fundo*, to pour. See FUTILE.]

CONGÉ, kon'jē (formerly written CONGIE), *n.* leave of absence: farewell: parting ceremony.—*v.i.* to take leave: to bow or courtesy. [Fr. (Prov. *comjat*), from L. *commeatus*, a going back and forth, leave of absence—*com*, intensive, and *meo*, to go.]

CONGEAL, kon-jēl', *v.t.* to *cause to freeze:* to change from fluid to solid by cold: to fix, as by cold.—*v.i.* to pass from fluid to solid as by cold.—*adj.* CONGEAL'ABLE.

CONGEALMENT, kon-jēl'ment, **CONGELATION**, kon-jēl-ā'shun, *n.* act or process of *congealing.*

CONGENER, kon'je-ner or kon-jē'ner, *n.* a person or thing of the *same kind* or nature. [L.—*con*, with, and *genus*, *generis*, Gr. *genos*, kind.]

CONGENIAL, kon-jē'ni-al, *adj.* of the *same genius*, spirit, or tastes: kindred, sympathetic: suitable.—*adv.* CONGE'NIALLY.—*n.* CONGENIAL'ITY. [L.—*con*, with, *genialis*, genial. See GENIAL.]

CONGENITAL, kon-jen'i-tal, *adj.*, *begotten* or *born with*, said of diseases or deformities dating from birth. [L. *congenitus*, from *con*, together, *gigno*, *genitus*, to beget.]

CONGER, kong'ger, *n.* a large sea-eel. [L.; Gr. *gonggros.*]

CONGERIES, kon-jē'ri-ēz, *n.* a collection of particles or small bodies in one mass. [L.—*con*, together, *gero*, *gestus*, to bring.]

CONGESTED, kon-jest'ed, *adj.* affected with an unnatural accumulation of blood.

CONGESTION, kon-jest'yun, *n.* an accumulation of blood in any part of the body: fullness. [L. *congestio.*]

CONGESTIVE, kon-jest'iv, *adj.* indicating or tending to *congestion.*

CONGLOBATE, kon-glōb'āt, *adj.* formed *together* into a *globe* or ball.—*v.t.* to form into a globe or ball.—*n.* CONGLOBA'TION. [L. *con*, together, and *globo*, *globatus—globus*, a ball, globe. See GLOBE.]

CONGLOBULATE, kon-glob'ū-lāt, *v.i.* to gather *into a globule* or small globe. [L. *con-*, and *globulus*, dim of *globus.*]

CONGLOMERATE, kon-glom'er-āt, *adj.* gathered *into a clew* or mass.—*v.t.* to gather into a ball.—*n.* a rock composed of pebbles cemented together. [L. *conglomeratus*, pa.p. of *conglomero* — *con*, together, and *glomus*, *glomeris*, a clew, akin to *globus.*]

CONGLOMERATION, kon-glom-er-ā'shun, *n.* state of being conglomerated.

CONGLUTINANT, kon-glōō'tin-ant, *adj.* serving to *glue* or unite: healing.

CONGLUTINATE, kon-glōō'tin-āt, *v.t.* to *glue together:* to heal by uniting.—*v.i.* to unite or grow together. [L. *conglutino, conglutinatus—con,* together, and *gluten,* glue. See GLUE.]

CONGLUTINATION, kon-glōō-tin-ā'shun, *n.* a joining by means of some sticky substance: healing.

CONGLUTINATIVE, kon-glōō'tin-ā-tiv, *adj.* having power to conglutinate.

CONGOU, kong'gōō, *n.* a kind of black tea. [Chinese.]

CONGRATULATE, kon-grat'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to *wish much joy to* on any fortunate event. [L. *congratulor, congratulatus—con,* intensive, and *gratulor—gratus,* pleasing.]

CONGRATULATION, kon-grat-ū-lā'shun, *n.* expression of sympathy or joy on account of good fortune.—*adj.* CONGRAT'ULATORY.

CONGREDIENT, kon-grē'di-ent, *n.* a component part: an element which, along with others, forms a compound. *Sterne.*

CONGREGATE, kong'gre-gāt, *v.t.* to *gather together:* to assemble.—*v.i.* to flock together. [L. *congrego—con,* together, and *grex, gregis,* a flock.]

CONGREGATION, kong-gre-gā'shun, *n.* an assembly.

CONGREGATIONAL, kong-gre-gā'shun-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *congregation.*

CONGREGATIONALISM, kong-gre-gā'shun-al-izm, *n.* a form of church government in which each *congregation* is independent in the management of its own affairs: also called Independency.

CONGREGATIONALIST, kong-gre-gā'shun-al-ist, *n.* an adherent of *Congregationalism.*

CONGRESS, kong'gres, *n.* a *meeting together* or assembly, as of ambassadors, etc., for political purposes: the federal legislature of the United States.—*adj.* CONGRESS'IONAL. [L. *con,* together, and *gradior, gressus,* to step, to go.]

CONGRUENCE, kong'grōō-ens, CONGRUENCY, kong-grōō'en-si, *n., agreement:* suitableness.

CONGRUENT, kong'grōō-ent, *adj., agreeing:* suitable. [L. *congruo,* to run or meet together, to agree.]

CONGRUITY, kong-grōō'i-ti, *n.* agreement between things: consistency.

CONGRUOUS, kong'grōō-us, *adj.* suitable: fit: consistent.—*adv.* CONG'RUOUSLY.—*n.* CONG'RUOUSNESS.

CONIC, kon'ik, CONICAL, kon'ik-al, *adj.* having the form of or pertaining to a *cone.*—*adv.* CON'ICALLY.

CONICS, kon'iks, *n.* the part of geometry which treats of the *cone* and its sections.

CONIFEROUS, kon-if'er-us, *adj., cone-bearing,* as the fir, etc. [CONE, and L. *fero,* to carry.]

CONIFORM, kōn'i-form, *adj.* in the form of a *cone.*

CONJECTURE, kon-jekt'ūr, *n.* an opinion formed on slight or defective evidence: an opinion without proof: a guess: an idea.—*adj.* CONJECT'URAL.—*adv.* CONJECT'URALLY. [L. *conjicio, conjectum,* to throw together—*con,* together, *jacio,* to throw.]

CONJECTURE, kon-jekt'ūr, *v.t.* to make *conjectures* regarding: to infer on slight evidence: to guess.

CONJOIN, kon-join', *v.t.* to *join together.* [Fr. *conjoindre*—L. *con,* together, and *jungo, junctus,* to join. See JOIN.]

CONJOINT, kon-joint', *adj.* joined together: united.—*adv.* CONJOINT'LY.

CONJUGAL, kon'joo-gal, *adj.* pertaining to the *marriage-tie* or to marriage.—*adv.* CON'JUGALLY.—*n.* CONJUGAL'ITY. [L. *conjugalis—conjux,* one united to another, a husband or wife—*con,* and *jugum,* a yoke.]

CONJUGATE, kon'joo-gāt, *v.t.* (*gram.*) to give the various inflections or parts of a verb.—*n.* a word agreeing in derivation with another word. [L. *conjugo—con,* together, and *jugum,* that which joins, a yoke.]

CONJUGATION, kon-joo-gā'shun, *n.* a *joining together:* the inflection of the verb: a class of verbs inflected in the same manner.

CONJUNCTION, kon-junk'shun, *n., connection,* union: (*gram.*) a word that *connects* sentences, clauses, and words. [L. *conjunctio—con,* and *jungo.*]

CONJUNCTIVE, kon-junk'tiv, *adj.* closely united: serving to unite: (*gram.*) introduced by a conjunction.—*adv.* CONJUNC'TIVELY.

CONJUNCTURE, kon-junk'tūr, *n.* combination of circumstances: important occasion, crisis.

CONJURATION, kon-joo-rā'shun, *n.* act of summoning by a sacred name or solemnly: enchantment.

CONJURE, kon-jōōr', *v.t.* to call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner: to implore earnestly.—*n.* CONJUR'ER. [Orig. *v.i.* to *unite under oath,* Fr.—L. *con,* together, and *juro,* to swear.]

CONJURE, kun'jer, *v.t.* to compel (a spirit) by incantations: to enchant: to raise up or frame needlessly.—*v.i.* to practice magical arts:—*pr.p.* conjuring (kun'jering); *pa.p.* conjured (kun'jerd). [Same word as the preceding.]

CONJURER, kun'jer-er, *n.* one who practices magic: an enchanter.

CONJUROR, kon-jōōr'or, *n.* one bound *by oath with others.*

CONJURY, kon'jū-ri, *n.* the acts or art of a conjurer: magic: legerdemain. *Motley.*

CONNATE, kon'āt or kon-āt', *adj., born with* one's self. [L. *con,* with, and *nascor, natus,* to be born.]

CONNATURAL, kon-at'ū-ral, *adj.* of the *same nature with* another.

CONNECT, kon-ekt', *v.t.* to *tie* or *fasten together:* to establish a relation between. [L. *con,* together, and *necto,* to tie.]

CONNECTEDLY, kon-ekt'ed-li, *adv.* in a connected manner.

CONNECTION, kon-ek'shun, *n.* act of *connecting:* that which connects: a body or society held together by a bond: coherence: intercourse.

CONNECTIVE, kon-ekt'iv, *adj.* binding together.—*n.* a word that *connects* sentences or words.—*adv.* CONNECT'IVELY.

CONNEXION, kon-ek'shun, *n.* same as CONNECTION.

CONNIVANCE, kon-īv'ans, *n.* voluntary oversight of a fault.

CONNIVE, kon-īv', *v.i.* to *wink* at a fault: to fail by intention to see a fault. [Fr.—L. *conniveo*, to wink.]

CONNOISSEUR, kon-is-sār', *n.* one who *knows well* about a subject: a critical judge. [Fr., from *connoître*—L. *cognosco*, to know—*co*, intensive, and *nosco*, old form *gnosco*, to acquire knowledge.]

CONNOISSEURSHIP, kon-is-ār'ship, *n.* the skill of a connoisseur.

CONNOTE, kon-ōt', *v.t.* to *note* or imply along *with* an object something inherent therein: to include.—*n.* CONNOTA'TION.—*adj.* CONNOT'ATIVE. [L. *con*, with, and NOTE.]

CONNUBIAL, kon-ū'bi-al, *adj.* pertaining to *marriage* or to the married state: nuptial. [L. *con*, and *nubo*, to marry. See

CONOID, kōn'oid, *n.* anything *like a cone in form.*—*adjs.* CON'OID, CONOID'AL. [Gr. *kōnos*, *eidos*, form.]

CONQUER, kong'ker, *v.t.* to gain by force: to overcome or vanquish.—*v.i.* to be victor. [Fr. *conquérir*—L. *conquiro*, to seek after earnestly—*con*, intensive, and *quæro*, to seek.]

CONQUERABLE, kong'ker-a-bl, *adj.* that may be conquered.

CONQUEROR, kong'ker-or, *n.* one who conquers.

CONQUEST, kong'kwest, *n.* the act of *conquering:* that which is conquered or acquired by physical or moral force. [O. Fr. *conqueste*, Fr. *conquête*—L. *conquiro*, *conquisitum*.]

CONSANGUINEOUS, kon-sang-gwin'ē-us, *adj.* related *by blood:* of the same family or descent. [L. *consanguineus*—*con*, with, and *sanguis*, blood.]

CONSANGUINITY, kon-sang-gwin'i-ti, *n.* relationship *by blood:* opposed to *affinity* or relationship by marriage.

CONSCIENCE, kon'shens, *n.* the *knowledge* of our own acts and feelings as right or wrong: sense of duty: the faculty or principle by which we distinguish right from wrong. [L. *conscientia*, from *conscio*, to know with one's self—*con*, with, and *scio*, to know.]

CONSCIENTIOUS, kon-shi-en'shus, *adj.* regulated by a regard to *conscience:* faithful: just.—*adv.* CONSCIEN'TIOUSLY.—*n.* CONSCIEN'TIOUSNESS.

CONSCIONABLE, kon'shun-a-bl, *adj.* governed or regulated by *conscience.*—*adv.* CON'SCIONABLY.

CONSCIOUS, kon'shus, *adj.* having the feeling or knowledge: aware.—*adv.* CON'SCIOUSLY.

CONSCIOUSNESS, kon'shus-nes, *n.* the knowledge which the mind has of its own acts and feelings.

CONSCRIPT, kon'skript, *adj.*, *written down*, enrolled, registered.—*n.* one whose name has been enrolled and who is liable to serve as a soldier or sailor. [L. *conscribo*, *conscriptum*, to write together in a list, to enlist.]

CONSCRIPTION, kon-skrip'shun, *n.* an enrolment of individuals held liable for naval or military service.—*adj.* CONSCRIP'TIONAL.

CONSECRATE, kon'se-krāt, *v.t.* to set apart for a *holy* use: to render holy or venerable.—*n.* CON'SECRATER or CON'SECRATOR. [L. *consecro*, to make wholly sacred—*con*, and *sacro*, to set apart as sacred—*sacer*, sacred.]

CONSECRATION, kon-se-krā'shun, *n.* the act of devoting to a *sacred* use.

CONSECUTION, kon-se-kū'shun, *n.* a train of *consequences* or deductions: a series of things that follow one another.

CONSECUTIVE, kon-sek'ū-tiv, *adj.*, *following* in regular order: succeeding.—*adv.* CONSEC'UTIVELY.—*n.* CONSEC'UTIVENESS. [Fr. *consécutif*—L. *con*, and *sequor*, *secutus*, to follow.]

CONSENSUS, kon-sen'sus, *n.* unanimity: agreement.

CONSENT, kon-sent', *v.i.* to *feel* or *think along with* another: to be of the same mind: to agree: to give assent: to yield.—*n.* agreement: accordance with the actions or opinions of another: concurrence. [L. *consentio*, to agree—*con*, with, and *sentio*, to feel, to think.]

CONSENTANEOUS, kon-sen-tā'ne-us, *adj.*, *agreeable* or accordant to: consistent with.—*adv.* CONSENTA'NEOUSLY.—*ns.* CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS, CONSENTANE'ITY.

CONSENTIENT, kon-sen'shi-ent, *adj.*, *agreeing* in mind or in opinion.

CONSEQUENCE, kon'se-kwens, *n.* that which *follows* or *comes after:* effect: influence: importance. [L. *consequentia*—*con*, with, and *sequor*, to follow.]

CONSEQUENT, kon'se-kwent, *adj.*, *following* as a natural effect or deduction.—*n.* that which follows: the natural effect of a cause.—CONSEQUENT POINTS, in *magnetism*, intermediate poles, caused when either from some peculiarity in the structure of a bar, or from some irregularity in the magnetizing process, a reversal of the direction of magnetization occurs in some part or parts of the length, whereby the magnet will have not only a pole at each end, but also a pole at each point where the reversal occurs.—*adv.* CON'SEQUENTLY.

CONSEQUENTIAL, kon-se-kwen'shal, *n.* an inference: a deduction: a conclusion. "Observations out of the Lord Clarendon's History, and some *consequentials*."

CONSEQUENTIAL, kon-se-kwen'shal, *adj.* *following* as a result: pretending to importance: pompous.—*adv.* CONSEQUEN'TIALLY.

CONSERVANT, kon-serv'ant, *adj.* having the power of *conserving.*

CONSERVATION, kon-ser-vā'shun, *n.* the act of *conserving:* the keeping entire.

CONSERVATISM, kon-serv'a-tizm, *n.* the opinions and principles of a Conservative: aversion to change.

CONSERVATIVE, kon-serv'a-tiv, *adj.*, *tending*, or having power *to conserve.* —*n.* (*politics*) one who desires to *preserve* the institutions of his country until they can be changed with certainty for the better: one averse to change.

CONSERVATOR, kon'ser-vā-tor or kon-ser-vā'tor, *n.* one who *preserves* from injury or violation.

CONSERVATORY, kon-serv'a-tor-i, *n.* a place in which things are put for *preservation:* a greenhouse or place in which exotic plants are kept.

CONSERVE, kon-serv', *v.t.* to *keep entire:* to retain: to preserve: to preserve in sugar: to pickle.—*n.* CONSERV'ER. [L. *con*, together, and *servo*, to keep.]

CONSERVE, kon'serv, *n.* something preserved, as fruits in sugar.—*adj.* CONSERV'ABLE.

CONSIDER, kon-sid'er, *v.t.* to look at closely or carefully: to think or deliberate on: to take into account: to attend to: to reward.—*v.i.* to think seriously or carefully: to deliberate. [Fr.—L. *considero*, prob. a word borrowed from augury, meaning to mark out the boundaries of a *templum* (see CONTEMPLATE) by the stars—*sidus*, *sideris*, a star.]

CONSIDERABLE, kon-sid'er-a-bl, *adj.* worthy of being *considered:* important: more than a little.—*adv.* CONSID'ERABLY. —*n.* CONSID'ERABLENESS.

CONSIDERATE, kon-sid'er-āt, *adj.* thoughtful: serious: prudent. — *adv.* CONSID'ERATELY.—*n.* CONSID'ERATENESS.

CONSIDERATION, kon-sid-er-ā'shun, *n.* deliberation: importance: motive or reason: compensation: the reason or basis of a compact.

CONSIGN, kon-sīn', *v.t.* to give to another formally or under *sign* or *seal:* to transfer: to intrust.—*n.* CONSIGN'ER. [Fr. *consigner*—L. *consigno*—*con*, with, and *signum*, a sign or seal. See SIGN.]

CONSIGNEE, kon-si-nē', *n.* one to whom anything is *consigned* or intrusted. [Fr. *consigné*, pa.p. of *consigner*, to consign.]

CONSIGNMENT, kon-sīn'ment, *n.* act of *consigning:* the thing consigned: the writing by which anything is made over.

CONSIST, kon-sist', *v.i.* to be composed: to *co-exist*, *i.e.* to agree. [Fr.—L. *consisto*—*con*, sig. completeness, and *sisto*—*sto*, to stand.]

CONSISTENCE, kon-sist'ens, CONSISTENCY, kon-sist'en-si, *n.* a degree of density: substance: agreement.

CONSISTENT, kon-sist'ent, *adj.* fixed: not fluid: agreeing together: uniform.—*adv.* CONSIST'ENTLY.

CONSISTORY, kon-sist'or-i, *n.* an assembly or council: a spiritual or ecclesiastical court.—*adj.* CONSISTO'RIAL.

CONSOCIATION, kon-sō-shi-ā'shun, *n.*, *companionship with:* association: alliance. [L. *consociatio*—*con*, with, *socius*, a companion.]

CONSOLABLE, kon-sōl'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *comforted.*

CONSOLATION, kon-sol-ā'shun, *n.*, *solace:* alleviation of misery. — *adj.* CONSOLATORY, kon-sol'a-tor-i.

CONSOLE, kon-sōl', *v.t.* to give *solace* or *comfort:* to cheer in distress.—*n.* CONSOL'ER. [L. *con*, intensive, and *solor*, to comfort. See SOLACE.]

CONSOLIDATE, kon-sol'i-dāt, *v.t.* to *make solid:* to form into a compact mass: to unite into one.—*v.i.* to grow solid or firm: to unite. [L. *consolido*, *consolidatus*—*con*, intensive, and *solidus*, solid.]

CONSOLIDATION, kon-sol-i-dā'shun, *n.* act of *making* or ōf becoming *solid.*

CONSOLS, kon'solz, *n.pl.* (short for CONSOLIDATED ANNUITIES) that part of the British national debt which consists of the 3 per cent annuities *consolidated* into one fund.

CONSONANCE, kon'son-ans, *n.* a state of agreement: agreement or unison of sounds.

CONSONANT, kon'son-ant, *adj.* consistent: suitable.—*n.* an articulation which can be sounded only with a vowel: a letter representing such a sound.—*adj.* CONSONANT'AL. — *adv.* CON'SONANTLY. [L. *consonans*, pr.p. of *consono*, to sound with, to harmonize—*con*, with, and *sono*, to sound.]

CONSORT, kon'sort, *n.* one that shares *the same lot with another:* a partner: a companion: a wife or husband: an accompanying ship. [L. *consors*, from *con*, with, and *sors*, *sortis*, a lot.]

CONSORT, kon-sort', *v.i.* to associate or keep company.

CONSPICUOUS, kon-spik'ū-us, *adj.*, *clearly seen:* visible to the eye or mind; prominent. — *adv.* CONSPIC'UOUSLY. — *n.* CONSPIC'UOUSNESS. [L. *conspicuus*—*conspicio*—*con*, intensive, and *specio*, to look.]

CONSPIRACY, kon-spir'a-si, *n.* a banding together for an evil purpose: a plot: concurrence.

CONSPIRATOR, kon-spir'a-tor, *n.* a plotter (along with others).

CONSPIRE, kon-spīr', *v.i.* to plot or scheme together: to agree: to concur to one end. [L. *conspiro*—*con*, together, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

CONSTABLE, kun'sta-bl, *n.* formerly a state-officer of the highest rank: a peace-officer: a policeman.—*n.* CON'STABLESHIP. [O. Fr. *conestable*, Fr. *connétable*, L. *comes stabuli*, count of the *stabulum*, stable.]

CONSTABULARY, kon-stab'ū-lar-i, *adj.* pertaining to *constables* or peace-officers. —*n.* the body of constables.

CONSTANCY, kon'stan-si, *n.* fixedness, unchangeableness.

CONSTANT, kon'stant, *adj.* fixed, unchangeable: continual: faithful.—*n.* that which remains unchanged. [L. *constans*, from *consto*, to stand firm—*con*, intensive, *sto*, to stand.]

CONSTANTLY, kon'stant-li, *adv.* firmly: continually.

CONSTATE, kon'stāt, *v.t.* to verify: to prove: to establish. (Recent and rare.) [Fr. *constater*, to verify; L. *constare*, *constatum*, to be established or evident —*con*, together, and *stare*, to stand.]

CONSTELLATION, kon-stel-ā-shun, *n.* a *group of stars:* an assemblage of beauties or excellencies: (*astrol.*) a particular disposition of the planets. [L. *constellatio* —*con*, together, *stella*, a star.]

CONSTERNATION, kon-ster-nā'shun, *n.* terror which throws into confusion: astonishment: horror. [L. *consternatio*—*consterno*, *consternatus*, from *con*, sig. completeness, and *sterno*, to strew, to throw down.]

CONSTIPATE, kon'stip-āt, *v.t.* to *press closely together:* to stop up: to make costive. [L. *con*, together, and *stipo*, *stipatus*, to pack.]

CONSTIPATION, kon-stip-ā'shun, *n.* costiveness.

CONSTITUENCY, kon-stit'ū-en-si, *n.* the whole body of voters for a member of Congress.

CONSTITUENT, kon-stit'ū-ent, *adj.*, *constituting* or forming: essential: elemental.—*n.* an essential or elemental part: one of those who elect a representative, esp. in Congress.

CONSTITUTE, kon'stit-ūt, *v.t.* to set up: to establish: to form or compose: to appoint. [L. *constituo*, *constitutus*, from *con*, together, and *statuo*, to make to stand, to place—*sto*, to stand.]

CONSTITUTION, kon-stit-ū'shun, *n.* the natural condition of body or mind: a system of laws and customs: the established form of government: in U. S. the highest, fundamental law.

CONSTITUTIONAL, kon-stit-ū'shun-al, *adj.* inherent in the natural frame: natural: agreeable to the constitution or frame of government: legal: a CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT is one where the ruler is subject to fixed laws. See ABSOLUTE.—*n.* a walk for the sake of one's health.—*adv.* CONSTITU'TIONALLY.

CONSTITUTIONALIST, kon-stit-ū'shun-al-ist, CONSTITUTIONIST, kon-sti-tū'shun-ist, *n.* one who favors a *constitutional* government.

CONSTITUTIVE, kon'stit-ūt-iv, *adj.*, *that constitutes* or establishes: having power to enact, etc.

CONSTRAIN, kon-strān', *v.t.* to urge with irresistible power: to force.—*adj.* CONSTRAINABLE, kon-strān'a-bl.—*adv.* CONSTRAINEDLY, kon-strān'ed-li. [O. Fr. *constraindre*—L. *constringo*, *constrictus* —*con*, together, *stringo*, to press. See STRAIN.]

CONSTRAINT, kon-strānt', *n.* irresistible force: compulsion: confinement.

CONSTRICT, kon-strikt', *v.t.* to *bind* or *press together:* to contract: to cramp.

CONSTRICTION, kon-strik'shun, *n.* a *pressing together.*

CONSTRICTOR, kon-strikt'or, *n.* that which *draws together:* a serpent which crushes its prey in its folds.

CONSTRINGE, kon-strinj', *v.t.* to *draw together:* to contract. [L. *constringo.*]

CONSTRINGENT, kon-strinj'ent, *adj.* having the quality of contracting.

CONSTRUCT, kon-strukt', *v.t.* to *build up:* to compile: to put together the parts of a thing: to make: to compose. [L. *construo*, *constructus*, to pile together.]

CONSTRUCTION, kon-struk'shun, *n.* anything *piled together*, building: manner of forming: (*gram.*) the arrangement of words in a sentence: interpretation: meaning.

CONSTRUCTIVE, kon-strukt'iv, *adj.* not direct or expressed, but inferred.—*adv.* CONSTRUCT'IVELY.

CONSTRUCTIVENESS, kon-strukt'iv-nes, *n.* the faculty of constructing.

CONSTRUE, kon'strōō, *v.t.* to *set in order:* to exhibit the order or arrangement in another language: to translate: to explain. [L. *construo*, *constructus*, to pile together.]

CONSUBSTANTIAL, kon-sub-stan'shal, *adj.* of the *same substance*, nature, or essence.—*n.* CONSUBSTANTIAL'ITY. [L. *con*, with, and SUBSTANTIAL.]

CONSUBSTANTIALIST, kon-sub-stan'-shal-ist, *n.* one who believes in *consubstantiation.*

CONSUBSTANTIATE, kon-sub-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* to unite in one common *substance* or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, kon-sub-stan-shi-ā'shun, *n.* state of being of the *same substance:* (*theol.*) the Lutheran doctrine of the actual, *substantial* presence of the body and blood of Christ *with* the bread and wine used at the Lord's Supper. [See TRANSUBSTANTIATION.]

CONSUETUDE, kon'swe-tūd, *n.* custom.—*adj.* CON'SUETUDINARY, also *n.* a ritual of customary devotions. [L. *consuetudo*, custom.]

CONSUL, kon'sul, *n.* among the Romans, one of the two chief magistrates of the state: one commissioned to reside in a foreign country as an agent for, or representative of, a government. [L.]

CONSULAR, kon'sūl-ar, *adj.* pertaining to a *consul.*

CONSULATE, kon'sūl-āt, *n.* the *office*, residence, or jurisdiction of a *consul.*

CONSULSHIP, kon'sul-ship, *n.* the *office*, or term of office, of a *consul.*

CONSULT, kon-sult', *v.t.* to ask advice of: to apply to for instruction: to decide or act in favor of.—*v.i.* to consider in company: to take counsel. [L. *consulto*, inten. of *consulo*, to consult.]

CONSULTATION, kon-sult-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *consulting:* a meeting for the purpose of consulting.

CONSUMABLE, kon-sūm'a-bl, *adj.* that can be consumed.

CONSUME, kon-sūm', *v.t.* to destroy by wasting, fire, etc.: to devour: to waste or spend: to exhaust.—*v.i.* to waste away.—*n.* CONSUM'ER. [L. *consumo*, to destroy—*con*, sig. completeness, and *sumo*, *sumptus*, to take.]

CONSUMMATE, kon-sum'āt or kon'-, *v.t.* to raise to the *summit* or *highest point:* to perfect or finish. [L. *consummo*, to perfect—*con*, with, and *summus*, highest, perfect.]

CONSUMMATE, kon-sum'āt, *adj.* in the *highest degree:* perfect.—*adv.* CONSUMM'ATELY.

CONSUMMATION, kon-sum-ā'shun, *n.* act of completing: perfection: close.

CONSUMPTION, kon-sum'shun, *n.* the act of using up: a disease in the lungs, which gradually *wastes away* the frame =PHTHISIS. [See CONSUME.]

CONSUMPTIVE, kon-sum'tiv, *adj.* having the quality of wasting away: inclined to the disease *consumption.* — *adv.* CONSUMP'TIVELY.

CONSUMPTIVENESS, kon-sum'tiv-nes, *n.* a tendency to *consumption.*

CONTABESCENCE, kon-tab-es'sens, *n.* in *bot.* a peculiar condition of the anthers of certain plants, in which they are shrivelled up or become brown and tough, and contain no good pollen, thus resembling the anthers of the most sterile hybrids. *Darwin.*

CONTACT, kon'takt, *n.* a *close touching:* close union: meeting. [L. *contingo*, *contactum*, to touch—*con*, sig. completeness, and *tango*, to touch—root *tag-*]

CONTAGION, kon-tā'jun, *n.* transmission of a disease by *contact.*

CONTAGIOUS, kon-tā'jus, *adj.* that may be communicated by *contact.*—*adv.* CONTA'GIOUSLY.—*n.* CONTA'GIOUSNESS.

CONTAGIUM, kon-tā'ji-um, *n.* in *med.* that which carries the infectious element in diseases from one person to another. "Supposing the *contagium* of every communicable disease to consist of minute organized particles susceptible of undergoing almost unlimited multiplication when introduced into a suitable medium, etc."—*Academy.* [See CONTAGION.]

CONTAIN, kon-tān', *v.t.* to *hold together:* to comprise, to include: to restrain.—*adj.* CONTAIN'ABLE, that may be *contained.* [Fr. *contenir*—L. *contineo*—*con*, together, and *teneo*, to hold.]

CONTAMINATE, kon-tam'i-nāt, *v.t.* to defile *by touching* or mixing with: to pollute: to corrupt: to infect. [L. *contaminatus.*—*pp.* of *contaminare.* See CONTACT.]

CONTAMINATION, kon-tam-i-nā'shun, *n.* pollution.

CONTEMN, kon-tem', *v.t.* to despise: to neglect.—*n.* CONTEM'NER. [L. *contemno*, *contemptus*, to value little—*con*, intensive, and *temno*, to slight.]

CONTEMPLANT, kon-tem'plant, *adj.* given to contemplation: meditative. "*Contemplant* spirits."—*Coleridge.*

CONTEMPLATE, kon-tem'plāt, *v.t.* to consider or look at attentively: to meditate on or study: to intend.—*v.i.* to think seriously: to meditate. [L. *contemplar*, *contemplatus*, to mark out carefully a *templum* or place for auguries—*con*, sig. completeness, and *templum.* See CONSIDER *and* TEMPLE.]

CONTEMPLATION, kon-tem-plā'shun, *n.* continued study of a subject.

CONTEMPLATIVE, kon-tem'pla-tiv, *adj.* given to contemplation.—*adv.* CONTEM'PLATIVELY.

CONTEMPORANEOUS, kon-tem-po-rā'ne-us, *adj.* living, happening, or being at the *same time.*—*adv.* CONTEMPORA'NEOUSLY. —*n.* CONTEMPORA'NEOUSNESS. [L. *con*, together, and *temporaneus*—*tempus*, time.]

CONTEMPORARY, kon-tem'po-rar-i, *adj.* contemporaneous.—*n.* one who lives at the same time.

CONTEMPT, kon-tempt', *n.* scorn: disgrace: (*law*) disobedience of the rules of a court. [See CONTEMN.]

CONTEMPTIBLE, kon-tempt'i-bl, *adj.* despicable.—*adv.* CONTEMPT'IBLY.—*n.* CONTEMPT'IBLENESS.

CONTEMPTUOUS, kon-tempt'ū-us, *adj.*, *full of contempt:* haughty: scornful.—*adv.* CONTEMPT'UOUSLY.—*n.* CONTEMPT'UOUSNESS.

CONTEND, kon-tend', *v.i.* to strive: to struggle in emulation or in opposition: to dispute or debate. [L. *contendo*, *contentum*—*con*, and *tendo*, to stretch, strain.]

CONTENT, kon'tent or kon-tent', *n.* that which is *contained:* the capacity, measurement, or extent of anything:—*pl.* the things contained: the list of subjects treated of in a book. [See CONTAIN.]

CONTENT, kon-tent', *adj.* having the desires limited by present enjoyment: satisfied.—*v.t.* to *make content:* to satisfy the mind: to make quiet: to please.

CONTENTED, kon-tent'ed, *adj.*, *content.*—*adv.* CONTENT'EDLY.—*ns.* CONTENT'EDNESS, CONTENT'MENT.

CONTENTION, kon-ten'shun, *n.* a violent straining after any object: strife: debate. [See CONTEND.]

CONTENTIOUS, kon-ten'shus, *adj.* quarrelsome.—*adv.* CONTEN'TIOUSLY.—*n.* CONTEN'TIOUSNESS.

CONTERMINAL, kon-ter'min-al, CONTERMINOUS, kon-ter'min-us, *adj.* having a *common terminus* or boundary. [L. *con-*

terminus, neighboring—*con*, together, and *terminus*, a boundary.]

CONTERMINANT, kon-ter'min-ant, *adj.* coming to an end at the same time: conterminate. *Lamb.*

CONTEST, kon-test', *v.t.* to call in question or make the subject of dispute: to strive for.—*adj.* CONTEST'ABLE. [L. *contestor*, to call to witness—*con*, and *testor*, to be a witness—*testis*, a witness.]

CONTEST, kon'test, *n.* a struggle for superiority: strife: debate.

CONTEXT, kon'tekst, *n.* something *woven together* or connected: the parts of a discourse or treatise which precede and follow a special passage. [L. *contexo*—*con*, together, *texo*, *textus*, to weave.]

CONTEXTURE, kon-tekst'ūr, *n.* the *interweaving* of parts into a whole: system.

CONTICENT, kon'ti-sent, *adj.* silent: hushed: quiet: said of a number of persons or the like. "The servants have left the room, the guests sit *conticent*."—*Thackeray.* [L. *conticens*, *conticentis*, ppr. of *conticeo*—*con*, together, and *taceo*, to be silent.]

CONTIGUITY, kon-tig-ū'i-ti, *n.* the state of being in close contact.

CONTIGUOUS, kon-tig'ū-us, *adj.*, *touching:* adjoining: near.—*adv.* CONTIG'UOUSLY.—*n.* CONTIG'UOUSNESS. [L. *contiguus*, from *contingo*, *contigi*, to touch on all sides—*con*, signifying completeness, *tango*, to touch.]

CONTINENCE, kon'ti-nens, CONTINENCY, kon'ti-nen-si, *n.* the restraint imposed by a person upon his desires and passions: chastity. [See CONTINENT, *adj.*]

CONTINENT, kon'ti-nent, *n.* a large extent of land not broken up by seas: the mainland of Europe: one of the great divisions of the land surface of the globe.—*adj.* CONTINENT'AL. [L. *continens* = *continuus*, *holding together*, uninterrupted.]

CONTINENT, kon'ti-nent, *adj.*, *holding in* or restraining the indulgence of pleasure, especially of sexual enjoyment: temperate: virtuous.—*adv.* CON'TINENTLY. [L. *continens*, moderate—*contineo*—*con*, together, and *teneo*, to hold.]

CONTINENTALISM, kon-ti-nen'-tal-iz'm *n.* a procedure, opinion, custom, etc., common to *Continental* Europe.

CONTINGENCE, kon-tin'jens, CONTINGENCY, kon-tin'jen-si, *n.* the quality of being *contingent:* what happens by chance: an accident.

CONTINGENT, kon-tin'jent, *adj.* dependent on something else: liable but not certain to happen: accidental.—*n.* an event which is liable but not certain to occur: a share or proportion, especially of soldiers.—*adv.* CONTIN'GENTLY. [L. *contingo*, to touch, to happen.]

CONTINUAL, kon-tin'ū-al, *adj.* without interruption: unceasing.—*adv.* CONTIN'UALLY. [See CONTINUE.]

CONTINUANCE, kon-tin'ū-ans, *n.* duration: uninterrupted succession: stay.

CONTINUATION, kon-tin'ū-ā'shun, *n.* constant succession: extension.

CONTINUATIVE, kon-tin'ū-ā-tiv, *adj.*, *continuing.*

CONTINUATOR, kon-tin'ū-ā-tor, *n.* one who *continues* or keeps up a series or succession.

CONTINUE, kon-tin'ū, *v.t.* to draw out or prolong: to extend or increase in any way: to unite without break: to persist in.—*v.i.* to remain in the same place or state: to last or endure: to persevere. [Fr. *continuer*—L. *continuus*, joined, connected, from *contineo*—*con*, together, and *teneo*, to hold.]

CONTINUED, kon-tin'ūd, *adj.* uninterrupted: unceasing: extended.—*adv.* CON.IN'UEDLY.

CONTINUITY, kon-tin-ū'i-ti, *n.* state of being continuous: uninterrupted connection.

CONTINUOUS, kon-tin'ū-us, *adj.*, *joined together:* without interruption.—*adv.* CONTIN'UOUSLY.

CONTLINE, kont'līn, *n.* the space between the strands on the outside of a rope. *E. H. Knight.*

CONTO, kon'tō, *n.* a Portuguese money of account in which large sums are calculated; value 1,000,000 reis, or $1,100 gold standard.

CONTORT, kon-tort', *v.t.* to *twist* or *turn violently:* to writhe. [L. *con*, intensive, and *torqueo*, *tortus*, to twist.]

CONTORTION, kon-tor'shun, *n.* a violent twisting.

CONTOUR, kon-tōōr', *n.* the outline: the line which bounds the figure of any object. [Fr. *contour*, from *con*, and *tour*, a turning—L. *tornus*, Gr. *tornos*, a turning-lathe.]

CONTRABAND, kon'tra-band, *adj.*, *against* or contrary to *ban* or law: prohibited.—*n.* illegal traffic: prohibition: prohibited goods.—*n.* CON'TRABANDIST, a smuggler. [It. *contrabbando*—L. *contra*, against, and Low L. *bandum*, a proclamation. See BAN.]

CONTRABASS, kon-tra-bās', *n.* (*mus.*) a stringed instrument of the violin family of the lowest key.

CONTRACT, kon-trakt', *v.t.* to *draw together:* to lessen: to shorten: to acquire: to incur: to bargain for: to betroth.—*v.i.* to shrink: to become less. [L. *contraho*, *contractus*, from *con*, together, and *traho*, to draw.]

CONTRACT, kon'trakt, *n.* an agreement on fixed terms: a bond: a betrothment: the writing containing an agreement. [O. Fr. *contract*, an agreement—L. *contractus*, a compact.]

CONTRACTED, kon-trakt'ed, *adj.*, *drawn together:* narrow: mean.—*adv.* CONTRACT'EDLY.—*n.* CONTRACT'EDNESS.

CONTRACTIBLE, kon-trakt'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being contracted.—*ns.* CONTRACTIBIL'ITY, CONTRACT'IBLENESS.

CONTRACTILE, kon-trakt'il, *adj.* tending

or having power to *contract*.—*n.* CONTRACTIL'ITY.

CONTRACTION, kon-trak'shun, *n.* act of *contracting:* a word shortened by rejecting a part of it.

CONTRACTOR, kon-trakt'or, *n.* one of the parties to a bargain or *agreement:* one who engages to execute work or furnish supplies at a fixed rate.

CONTRA-DANCE, kon'tra-dans (corruptly COUNTRY-DANCE), *n.* a *dance* in which the partners are arranged in *opposite* lines. [Fr. *contre-danse;* from L. *contra*, against, opposite, and DANCE.]

CONTRADICT, kon-tra-dikt', *v.t.* to *speak in opposition to:* to oppose by words: to assert the contrary: to deny. [L. *contradico, contradictus—contra*, against, and *dico*, to speak.]

CONTRADICTION, kon-tra-dik'shun, *n.* act of *contradicting:* a speaking against: denial: inconsistency.

CONTRADICTIVE, kon-tra-dikt'iv, CONTRADICTORY, kon-tra-dikt'or-i, *adj.* affirming the contrary: opposite: inconsistent.—*adv.* CONTRADICT'ORILY.

CONTRADISTINCTION, kon-tra-dis-tink'shun, *n.*, *distinction* by contrast.

CONTRADISTINCTIVE, kon-tra-dis-tinkt'iv, *adj.*, *distinguishing* by *opposite* qualities.

CONTRADISTINGUISH, kon-tra-dis-ting'gwish, *v.t.* to *distinguish* or mark the difference by *opposite* qualities. [L. *contra*, against, opposite, and DISTINGUISH.]

CONTRALTO, kon-tral'tō, *n.* (*music*) *counter-alto:* same as alto or counter-tenor.

CONTRARIETY, kon-tra-rī'e-ti, *n.* opposition: inconsistency.

CONTRARIWISE, kon'tra-ri-wīz, *adv.* on the *contrary way* or side: on the other hand. [CONTRARY and WAYS.]

CONTRARY, kon'tra-ri, *adj.*, *opposite:* inconsistent: contradictory.—*n.* a thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities.—*n.* CON'TRARINESS.—*adv.* CON'TRARILY. [L. *contrarius—contra*, against.]

CONTRAST, kon-trast', *v.i.* to *stand against* or in *opposition to.*—*v.t.* to set in opposition, in order to show superiority or give effect. [Fr. *contraster*—L. *contra*, opposite to, *stare*, to stand.]

CONTRAST, kon'trast, *n.*, *opposition* or unlikeness in things compared: exhibition of differences.

CONTRAVALLATION, kon-tra-val-ā'shun, *n.* a *fortification* built by besiegers, which is thus *opposed to* that of the besieged. [L. *contra*, opposite to, and *vallo, vallatus*, to fortify—*vallum*, a wall.]

CONTRAVENE, kon-tra-vēn', *v.t.* to *come against:* to oppose: to hinder. [L. *contra*, against, *venio*, to come.]

CONTRAVENTION, kon-tra-ven'shun, *n.* act of *contravening:* opposition: obstruction

CONTRIBUTARY, kon-trib'ū-tar-i, *adj.* paying a share.

CONTRETEMPS, kon-tr-täng', *n.* something happening inopportunely or at the wrong time: anything embarrassing: a hitch. [Fr.—*contre*, against, and *temps*, time.]

CONTRIBUTE, kon-trib'ūt, *v.t.* to *give along with* others: to give for a common purpose: to pay a share.—*v.i.* to give or bear a part.—*n.* CONTRIB'UTOR. [L. *con*, along with, *tribuo, tributus*, to give.]

CONTRIBUTION, kon-trib-ū'shun, *n.* a collection: a levy.

CONTRIBUTIVE, kon-trib'ū-tiv, CONTRIBUTORY, kon-trib'ū-tor-i, *adj.* giving a share: helping.

CONTRITE, kon'trīt, *adj.* broken-hearted for sin: penitent.—*adv.* CON'TRITELY. [L. *contritus—contero—con*, sig. completeness, and *tero*, to bruise.]

CONTRITION, kon-trish'un, *n.* deep sorrow for sin: remorse.

CONTRIVANCE, kon-trīv'ans, *n.* act of *contriving:* the thing contrived: invention: artifice.

CONTRIVE, kon-trīv', *v.t.* to *find out* or plan: to invent.—*n.* CONTRIV'ER. [Fr. *controuver—con*, and *trouver*, to find. See TROVER.]

CONTROL, kon-trōl', *n.* (formerly COMPTROLL), restraint: authority: command.—*v.t.* to check: to restrain: to govern:—*pr.p.* contrōll'ing; *pa.p.* contrōlled'. [Fr. *contrôle*, from *contre-role*, a duplicate register, for checking the original. See ROLL.]

CONTROLLABLE, kon-trōl'a-bl, *adj.* capable of, or subject to *control.*

CONTROLLER, kon-trol'-er, *n.* an automatic or other kind of device for controlling electric current, or any mechanism run by electric current, or the speed of a motor.

CONTROLLER, COMPTROLLER. kon-trōl'er, *n.* one who *controls* or checks the accounts of others by keeping a *counter-roll* or register.—*n.* CONTROLL'ERSHIP.

CONTROLMENT, kon-trōl'ment, *n.* act or power of *controlling:* state of being controlled: control.

CONTROVERSIAL, kon-tro-ver'shal, *adj.* relating to *controversy.*—*adv.* CONTROVER'SIALLY.

CONTROVERSIALIST, kon-tro-ver'shal-ist, *n.* one given to *controversy.*

CONTROVERSY, kon'tro-ver-si, *n.* a disputation, discussion, or debate: contest.

CONTROVERT, kon'tro-vert, *v.t.* to oppose: to argue against: to refute. [L. *contra*, against, and *verto*, to turn.]

CONTROVERTIBLE, kon-tro-vert'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *controverted.*—*adv.* CONTROVERT'IBLY.

CONTUMACIOUS, kon-tū-mā'shus, *adj.* opposing lawful authority with contempt: obstinate: stubborn.—*adv.* CONTUMA'CIOUSLY.—*n.* CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS.

CONTUMACITY, kon-tū-mas'i-ti, *n.* same as CONTUMACY. *Carlyle.*

CONTUMACY, kon'tū-ma-si, *n.* obstinate disobedience or resistance: stubbornness.

[L. *contumacia—contumax, contumacis*, insolent, from *con*, and root *tem-* in *temno*, to despise, or acc. to Littré from *tumeo*, to swell.]

CONTUMELIOUS, kon-tū-mē'li-us, *adj.* haughtily reproachful: insolent.—*adv.* CONTUME'LIOUSLY.—*n.* CONTUME'LIOUSNESS.

CONTUMELY, kon'tū-mel-i, *n.* rudeness: insolence: reproach. [L. *contumelia*, which is from the same source as *contumacy*. See CONTUMACY.]

CONTUSE, kon-tūz', *v.t.* to *beat* exceedingly or *bruise* to pieces: to crush. [L. *contundo, contusus—con* and *tundo*, to beat, to bruise.]

CONTUSION, kon-tū'zhun, *n.* act of *bruising*: state of being bruised: a bruise.

CONTUSIVE, kon-tū'ziv, *adj.* apt to cause contusion: bruising. "Shield from *contusive* rocks her tender limbs."—*Antijacobin.*

CONUNDRUM, kon-un'drum, *n.* a sort of riddle containing some odd or fanciful resemblance between things quite unlike. [Ety. unknown.]

CONVALESCE, kon-val-es', *v.i.* to regain health. [L. *con*, and *valesco—valeo*, to be strong.]

CONVALESCENCE, kon-val-es'ens, *n.* gradual recovery of health and strength.

CONVALESCENT, kon-val-es'ent, *adj.* gradually recovering health.—*n.* one recovering health.

CONVECTION, kon-vek'shun, *n.* the process of transmission of heat or electricity through liquids or gases by means of currents. [L. *convectio—con*, and *veho*, I carry.]

CONVENE, kon-vēn', *v.i.* to *come together*: to assemble.—*v.t.* to call together. [Fr.—L. *convenio*, from *con*, together, and *venio*, to come.]

CONVENER, kon-vēn'er, *n.* one who *convenes* a meeting: the chairman of a committee.

CONVENIENCE, kon-vēn'yens, CONVENIENCY, kon-vēn'yen-si, *n.* suitableness: accommodation.

CONVENIENT, kon-vēn'yent, *adj.* suitable: handy: commodious.—*adv.* CONVEN'IENTLY. [L. *conveniens, convenientis*, orig. pr.p. of *convenio*, to come together.]

CONVENT, kon'vent, *n.* an *association* of persons secluded from the world and devoted to a religious life: the house in which they live, a monastery or nunnery. [L. *conventus—convenio*, to come together.]

CONVENTICLE, kon-vent'i-kl, *n.* applied in contempt to a meeting for worship of dissenters from the Established Church in England. [L. *conventiculum*, a secret meeting of monks. dim. of *conventus*.]

CONVENTION, kon-ven'shun, *n.* an assembly, esp. of representatives for some special object: temporary treaty: an agreement. [Fr.—L. *conventio*. See CONVENE.]

CONVENTIONAL, kon-ven'shun-al, *adj.* formed by *convention*: growing out of tacit agreement or custom: customary.—*adv.* CONVEN'TIONALLY.

CONVENTIONALISM, kon-ven'shun-al-izm, *n.* that which is established by tacit agreement, as a mode of speech, etc.

CONVENTIONALITY, kon-ven-shun-al'i-ti, *n.* state of being *conventional*: that which is established by use or custom.

CONVENTUAL, kon-vent'ū-al, *adj.* belonging to a *convent*.—*n.* a monk or nun. [L. *conventualis*.]

CONVERGE, kon-verj', *v.i.* to tend to one point. [L. *con*, together, and *vergo*, to bend, to incline.]

CONVERGENCE, kon-verj'ens, CONVERGENCY, kon-verj'ens-i, *n.* act or quality of tending to one point.

CONVERGENT, kon-verj'ent, *adj.* tending to one point.

CONVERSABLE, kon-vers'a-bl, *adj.* disposed to *converse*: sociable.—*adv.* CONVERS'ABLY. [See CONVERSE.]

CONVERSANT, kon'vers-ant, *adj.* acquainted by study: familiar: (*B.*) walking or associating with.

CONVERSATION, kon-ver-sā'shun, *n.* intercourse: talk: familiar discourse: (*B.*) behavior or deportment.—*adj.* CONVERSA'TIONAL.

CONVERSATIONALIST, kon-ver-sā'shun-al-ist, *n.* one who excels in *conversation*.

CONVERSAZIONE, kon-ver-sat-se-ō'ne, *n.* a meeting for *conversation*, particularly on literary subjects:—*pl.* CONVERSAZIO'NI (-nē.) [It.]

CONVERSE, kon-vers', *v.i.* to have intercourse: to talk familiarly. [Fr.—L. *conversor*, to live with—*con*, intensive, and *verso*, to turn much—*verto*, to turn.]

CONVERSE, kon'vers, *n.* familiar intercourse: conversation.

CONVERSE, kon'vers, *n.* a proposition *converted* or turned about—*i.e.* one in which the subject and predicate have changed places.—*adj.* reversed in order or relation.—*adv.* CON'VERSELY.

CONVERSION, kon-ver'shun, *n.* change from one thing, state, or religion, to another: change from a wicked to a holy life: appropriation to a special purpose: (*logic*) act of interchanging the terms of a proposition.

CONVERT, kon-vert', *v.t.* to *turn round*: to change or turn from one thing, condition, or religion to another: to change from a bad to a good life: to apply to a particular purpose. [L. *converto, conversus—con*, and *verto*, to turn.]

CONVERT, kon'vert, *n.*, *one converted*: one who has become religious, or who has changed his religion.

CONVERTER, kon-vert'er, *n.* an iron retort of a somewhat globular shape with a large neck, used in the Bessemer process of steel-making, molten iron being exposed in it to a blast of air, the oxygen of which burns out the carbon and some

other ingredients of the iron; the requisite amount of carbon being then introduced by the addition of molten spiegeleisen or other variety of iron rich in carbon, and the result being a variety of steel. The converter is supported on trunnions, so that it may swing freely. It has a lining consisting in most cases of finely ground hard sandstone mixed with fire-clay powder, and made into a paste with water. Also written CONVERTOR.

CONVERTER, kon-ver'-ter, *n.* used esp. in electrical engineering, meaning a transformer.

CONVERTIBLE, kon-vert'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *converted:* that may be changed one for the other.—*adv.* CONVERT'IBLY.—*n.* CONVERTIBIL'ITY.

CONVEX, kon'veks, *adj.* rising into a round form on the outside, the reverse of *concave.*—*adv.* CON'VEXLY. [L. *convexus*—*conveho*—*con*, together, and *veho*, to carry.]

CONVEXED, kon-vekst', *adj.* made *convex.*—*adv.* CONVEX'EDLY.

CONVEXITY, kon-veks'i-ti, *n.* roundness of form on the outside.

CONVEY, kon-vā', *v.t.* (*lit.*) to bring or send *on the way:* to carry: to transmit; to impart.—*adj.* CONVEYABLE, kon-vā'a-bl.—*n.* CONVEY'ER. [O. Fr. *conveier*—Low L. *conviare*, to conduct—L. *con*, along with, and *via*, a way.]

CONVEYANCE, kon-vā'ans, *n.* the instrument or means of *conveying:* (*law*) the act of transferring property: the writing which transfers it.

CONVEYANCER, kon-vā'ans-er, *n.* one whose business is the preparation of deeds for the transference of property.

CONVEYANCING, kon-vā'ans-ing, *n.* the business of a *conveyancer.*

CONVICT, kon-vikt', *v.t.* to prove guilty; to pronounce guilty. [From root of CONVINCE.]

CONVICT, kon'vikt, *n.* one *convicted* or found guilty of crime, esp. one who has been condemned to penal servitude.

CONVICTION, kon-vik'shun, *n.* act of *convincing* or of *convicting:* strong belief: a proving guilty.

CONVINCE, kon-vins', *v.t.* to subdue the mind by evidence: to satisfy as to truth or error: (*B.*) to convict: to refute.—*adj.* CONVINC'IBLE.—*adv.* CONVINC'INGLY. [L. *con*, sig. completeness, and *vinco*, *victus*, to conquer.]

CONVIVE, kon'vīv, *n.* a boon companion. *Fraser's Mag.* [Fr. *convive*, L. *conviva*, a guest, a table companion.]

CONVIVIAL, kon-viv'i-al, *adj.* feasting in company: relating to a feast: social: jovial. — *adv.* CONVIV'IALLY. — *n.* CONVIVIAL'ITY. [L. *convivium*, a living together, a feast—*con*, together, and *vivo*, to live.]

CONVOCATION, kon-vo-kā'shun, *n.* act of *convoking:* an assembly.

CONVOKE, kon-vōk', *v.t.* to *call together:* to assemble. [L. *con*, together, and *voco*, *vocatus*, to call.]

CONVOLUTE, kon'vo-lūt, CONVOLUTED, kon'vo-lūt-ed, *adj.*, *rolled together*, or one part on another. [See CONVOLVE.]

CONVOLUTION, kon-vo-lū'shun, *n.* a twisting: a fold.

CONVOLVE, kon-volv', *v.t.* to *roll together*, or one part on another. [L. *con*, together, and *volvo*, *volutus*, to roll.]

CONVOLVULUS, kon-vol'vū-lus, *n.* a genus of *twining* or trailing plants, called also bindweed.

CONVOY, kon-voy', *v.t.* to accompany *on the way* for protection. [Fr. *convoyer*, from root of CONVEY.]

CONVOY, kon'voy, *n.* the act of *convoying:* protection: that which convoys or is convoyed.

CONVULSE, kon-vuls', *v.t.* to agitate violently: to affect by spasms. [L. *con*, intensive, and *vello*, *vulsus*, to pluck, to pull.]

CONVULSIBLE, kon-vuls'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being convulsed: subject to convulsion. *Emerson.*

CONVULSION, kon-vul'shun, *n.* a *violent* and involuntary *contortion* of the muscles: commotion.

CONVULSIVE, kon-vuls'iv, *adj.* attended with *convulsions:* spasmodic.—*adv.* CONVULS'IVELY.—*n.* CONVULS'IVENESS.

CONY, CONEY, kō'ni or kun'i, *n.* a rabbit. [Prob. orig. E.; cf. Dut. *konijn*, Dan. *kanin;* or, through O. Fr. *connil*, from L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit.]

COO, kōō, *v.i.* to make a noise as a dove: to caress fondly:—*pr.p.* cōō'ing; *pa.p.* cōōed'. [From the sound.]

COOK, kook, *v.t.* to prepare food.—*n.* one whose business is to cook. [A.S. *coc*, a cook (Ger. *koch*), borrowed from L. *coquo*, to cook.]

COOKERY, kook'er-i, *n.* the *art* or practice *of cooking;* also a delicacy: a dainty. "*Cookeries* were provided in order to tempt his palate."—*Roger North.*

COOL, kōōl, *adj.* slightly *cold:* free from excitement: calm: not zealous or ardent: indifferent: impudent; also used in speaking of a sum of money, generally a large sum, by way of emphasizing the amount. (Colloq.) "I would pit her for a *cool* hundred."—*Smollett.* "A *cool* four thousand . . . I never discovered from whom Joe derived the conventional temperature of the four thousand pounds, but it appeared to make the sum of money more to him, and he had a manifest relish in insisting on its being *cool.*"—*Dickens.*—*v.t.* to make cool: to allay or moderate, as heat, excitement, passion, etc.—TO COOL ONE'S COPPERS, to allay the thirst or parched sensation caused by excessive drinking of intoxicating liquors. "Something *to cool his coppers.*"—*T. Hughes.* (Slang.)—*v.i.* to grow cool. — *n.* COOL. — *adv.* COOL'LY.

[A.S. *col;* Ger. *kühl;* see COLD and CHILL.]

COOLER, kōōl'er, *n.* anything that *cools.*

COOLIE, kōōl'i, *n.* a *laborer:* in Hindustan, a porter in general: an Indian or Chinese laborer in other countries. [Hind. *kûli,* a laborer.]

COOLNESS, kōōl'nes, *n.* moderate cold: indifference: want of zeal.

COOM, kōōm, *n.* matter that gathers at the naves of wheels: soot that gathers at the mouth of an oven: coaldust. [Conn. with Ger. *kahm,* mould gathered on liquids.]

COOMB, kōōm, another form of COMB=4 bushels.

COOP, kōōp, *n.* (*lit.*) anything *hollow,* as a *cup*—a tub, cask, or barrel: a box or cage for fowls or small animals.—*v.t.* to confine in a coop: to shut up or confine. [A.S. *cypa,* a basket; akin to CUP.]

COOPER, kōōp'er, *n.* one who makes *coops,* tubs, casks, etc.

COOPERAGE, kōōp'er-āj, *n.* the work, or workshop of a *cooper:* the sum paid for a cooper's work.

CO-OPERANT, kō-op'er-ant, *adj.* working together.

CO-OPERATE, kō-op'er-āt, *v.i.* to *work together.*—*n.* CO-OP'ERATOR. [L. *co,* together, and OPERATE.]

CO-OPERATION, kō-op-er-ā'shun, *n.* joint operation: the association of a number of persons for the cheaper purchasing of goods, or for carrying on some branch of industry.—*adj.* CO-OP'ERATIVE.

CO-ORDINATE, kō-or'di-nāt, *adj.* holding the *same order* or rank: not subordinate.—*adv.* CO-OR'DINATELY. [L. *co,* together, equal, and ORDINATE.]

CO-ORDINATION, kō-or-di-nā'shun, *n.* state of being co-ordinate.

COOT, kōōt, *n.* a *short-tailed* water-fowl. [Dut. *koet;* W. *cwtiar—cwt,* a short tail. See CUT.]

COPAL, kō'pal, *n.* a *resinous* substance used in varnishes. [Sp.—Mexican *copalli,* a general name of resins.]

COPARTNER, kō-pärt'ner, *n.* a *joint partner.*—*ns.* COPART'NERSHIP, COPART'NERY. [L. *co,* together, and PARTNER.]

COPE, kōp, *n.* a *covering,* a *cap* or hood: a cloak worn by a priest: anything spread overhead: a coping.—*v.t.* to cover with a cope. [From root of CAP.]

COPE, kōp, *v.i.* to vie with, especially on equal terms or successfully: to match. [Dut. *koopen,* cog. with A.S. *ceapian,* to bargain. See CHEAP.]

COPECK, kō'pek, *n.* a Russian copper coin equal to ¾ of a cent.

COPESTONE, kōp'stōn, COPING-STONE, kōp'ing-stōn, *n.* the stone which copes or tops a wall. [COPE, a covering, and STONE.]

COPIER, kop'i-er, COPYIST, kop'i-ist, *n.* one who copies: an imitator: a plagiarist.

COPING, kōp'ing, *n.* the *capping* or covering course of masonry of a wall.

COPIOUS, kō'pi-us, *adj., plentiful:* overflowing: not concise.—*adv.* CO'PIOUSLY.—*n.* CO'PIOUSNESS. [O. Fr. *copieux*—L. *copiosus—copia,* plenty—*co,* intensive, and *ops, opis,* power, property, wealth. See OPULENT.]

COPPER, kop'er, *n.* a metal of a reddish color, named from the island of *Cyprus:* a vessel made of copper.—*v.t.* to cover with copper. [Low L. *cuper*—L. *cuprum,* a contr. of *cuprium æs,* "Cyprian brass," because the Romans obtained copper in Cyprus.]

COPPERAS, kop'er-as, *n.* sulphate of iron or green vitriol. [Fr. *couperose* (It. *copparosa*)—L. *cupri rosa,* rose of copper.]

COPPERISH, kop'er-ish, COPPERY, kop'er-i, CUPREOUS, kū'prē-us, *adj.* containing or *like copper.*

COPPERPLATE, kop'er-plāt, *n.* a *plate* of polished *copper,* on which something has been engraved: an impression taken from the plate.

COPPICE, kop'is, COPSE, kops, *n.* a wood of small growth for *cutting.* [O. Fr. *copeiz,* wood newly *cut—couper,* to cut—Low L. *copare,* to cut.]

COPRESENCE, kō-prez'ens, *n.* the state or condition of being present along with others: associated presence. "The *co-presence* of other laws."—*Emerson.*

COPTIC, kop'tik, *adj.* pertaining to the *Copts,* the descendants of the ancient Egyptians.

COPULA, kop'ū-la, *n.* that which *couples* or *joins together:* a bond or tie: (*logic*) the word joining the subject and predicate.—COPULA (*gram.*) is omitted, with few exceptions, in modern improved text-books. [L. *co,* together, and root *ap,* connected with L. *aptus,* fastened, and Gr. *haptō,* to join.]

COPULAR, kop'ū-ler, *adj.* in *logic,* of or relating to a copula.

COPULATE, kop'ū-lāt, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to *couple* or *join together:* to come together sexually.

COPULATION, kop-ū-lā'shun, *n.* act of *copulating.*

COPULATIVE, kop'ū-lāt-iv, *adj., uniting.*—*n.* (*gram.*) a conjunction that *unites* ideas as well as words.

COPY, kop'i, *n.* one of a number, esp. of books: an imitation from an original pattern: that which is imitated: an original work: manuscript for printing.—*v.t.* to write, paint, etc., after an original: to imitate: to transcribe:—*pa.p.* cop'ied. [Fr. *copie,* from L. *copia,* plenty; in Low L. a transcript, because by such the original was *multiplied.*]

COPYHOLD, kop'i-hōld, *n.* (*Eng. law*) a species of estate or right of holding land, for which the owner can only show the *copy* of the rolls originally made by the steward of the lord's court.

COPYIST. See COPIER.

COPYRIGHT, kop'i-rīt, *n.* the exclusive *right* of an author or his heirs to publish

for a term of years *copies* of his work, whether a book, painting, engraving, etc.

COQUET, ko-ket', *v.i.* to excite admiration or love, from vanity, or to deceive.—*v.t.* to trifle with in love:—*pr.p.* coquett'ing; *pa.p.* coquett'ed. [Fr. *coqueter—coquet*, dim. of *coq*, a cock.]

COQUETRY, ko-ket'ri or kok'et-ri, *n.* act of *coquetting:* attempt to attract admiration, etc., in order to deceive: deceit in love. [Fr. *coquetterie.*]

COQUETTE, ko-ket', *n.* a vain, trifling woman.

COQUETTISH, ko-ket'ish, *adj.* practicing *coquetry:* befitting a coquette.—*adv.* COQUETT'ISHLY.—*n.* COQUETT'ISHNESS.

COR, kor, *n.* a Hebrew measure, the same as the homer.

CORACLE, kor'a-kl, *n.* a small oval rowboat used in Wales, made of skins or oilcloth stretched on wicker-work. [W. *corwgl—corwg*, anything round; Gael. *curach*, a wicker-boat.]

CO-RADICATE, ko-rad'i-kāt, *adj.* in *philol.* of the same root with. *Skeat.* [L. prefix *co*, and *radix, radicis*, a root.]

CORAL, kor'al, *n.* a hard substance of various colors, growing on the bottom of the sea, composed of the skeletons of zoophytes: a child's toy made of coral: also the unimpregnated eggs in the lobster, so called from being of a bright red color. [O. Fr.—L. *corallium*—Gr. *korallion.*]

CORALLIFEROUS, kor-al-if'er-us, *adj., bearing* or containing *coral.* [CORAL, and L. *fero*, to bear.]

CORALLINE, kor'al-in, *adj.* of, like, or containing *coral.*—*n.* a moss-like coral: a coral-like substance.

CORANACH, kor'a-nak, *n.* a *dirge* or lamentation for the dead, formerly common among the Irish and Scottish Celts. [Ir., a "dirge."]

CORBAN, kor'ban, *n.* (*lit.*) anything *devoted* to God: a vessel to receive gifts of charity: alms. [Heb. *korban*, an offering, sacrifice.]

CORBEL, kor'bel, *n.* (*arch.*) an ornament orig. in the form of a *basket*—any ornamented projection supporting a superincumbent weight. [Fr. *corbeille*, from L. *corbicula*, dim. of *corbis*, a basket.]

CORD, kord, *n.* (*orig.*) a *chord:* a small rope or thick kind of string,—*v.t.* to bind with a cord. [Fr. *corde*—L. *chorda.* See CHORD.]

CORDAGE, kord'āj, *n.* a quantity of *cords* or ropes.

CORDELIER, kor-de-lēr', *n.* a Franciscan friar, so named from the knotted *cord* worn by him as a girdle. [O. Fr. *cordel*, dim. of *corde*, a rope.]

CORDIAL, kor'di-al, *adj., hearty:* with warmth of heart: sincere: affectionate: reviving the heart or spirits.—*n.* anything which revives or comforts the heart: a medicine or drink for refreshing the spirits.—*adv.* COR'DIALLY.—*n.* CORDIAL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *cor, cordis*, the heart. See CORE.]

CORDITE, kōrd'-īt, *n.* (*mil.*) a smokeless powder made in the shape of a cord.

CORDON, kor'don, *n.* a *cord* or ribbon bestowed as a badge of honor: (*fort.*) a row of jutting stones: a line of military posts. [Fr.]

CORDOVAN, kor'do-van, CORDWAIN, kord'wān, *n.* goatskin leather, orig. from *Cordova* in Spain.

CORDUROY, kor'du-roy, *n.* thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed. [Perh. Fr. *corde du roi*, king's cord.]

CORDWAINER, kord'wān-er, *n.* a worker in *cordovan* or cordwain: a shoemaker.

CORE, kōr, *n.* the *heart:* the inner part of anything, especially of fruit. [O. Fr. *cor*—L. *cor, cordis*, the heart.]

CORELATIVE, etc. See CORRELATIVE.

CORELESS, kōr'les, *adj.* wanting a core: without pith: weak: debilitated.

> I am gone in years, my Liege, am very old,
> *Coreless* and sapless.—*Sir H. Taylor.*

CORIACEOUS, kōr-i-ā'shus, *adj., leathery:* of or like leather. [L. *corium* — Gr. *chorion*, skin, leather.]

CORIANDER, kōr-i-an'der, *n.* an annual plant, the seeds of which when fresh have a *bug*-like smell, used as a medicine, spice, etc. [Fr.—L. *coriandrum*—Gr. *koriannon, korion*, from *koris*, a bug.]

CORINTHIAN, ko-rinth'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Corinth*, a city of Greece: pertaining to an ornate order of Greek architecture.

CORK, kork, *n.* the outer bark of the cork-tree, an oak found in the south of Europe, etc.: a stopper made of cork.—*v.t.* to stop with a cork: to stop up. [Sp. *corcho*—L. *cortex*, bark, rind.]

CORMOPHYTE, kor'mō-fīt, *n.* in *bot.* a general term applied to all vascular plants and to the higher cellular plants in which roots and leaves are distinguishable. Called also PHYLLOPHYTE. *Ency. Brit.* [Gr. *kormos*, a trunk, and *phyton*, a plant.]

CORMORANT, kor'mo-rant, *n.* a genus of web-footed seabirds, of great voracity: a glutton. [Fr. *cormoran* (It. *corvo marino*), from L. *corvus marinus*, the sea-crow.—*Brachet.*]

CORN, korn, *n.* a *grain* or *kernel:* seeds that grow in ears, as wheat, rye, etc.: *grain* of all kinds. In U.S., applied to Indian corn or maize, only.—*v.t.* to sprinkle with salt in grains.—*n.* CORN'FIELD, a field in which corn is growing. [A.S. *corn;* Goth. *kaurn;* akin to L. *granum.*]

CORN, korn, *n.* (*lit.*) *horn:* a hard *horny* excrescence on the toe or foot. [Fr. *corne* — Low L. *corna*—L. *cornu*, horn, akin to E. HORN.]

CORNCRAKE. Same as CRAKE.

CORNEA, kor'ne-a, *n.* the transparent

horny membrane which forms the front part of the eye.

CORNEL, kor'nel, *n.* the *cornelian*-cherry or dogwood-tree, so named from the *horny* or hard nature of its wood. [O. Fr. *cornille*, Low L. *corniola, cornolium* —L. *cornu*, a horn.]

CORNELIAN, kor-nē'li-an, *n.* a precious stone, a variety of chalcedony. [Fr. *cornaline*—L. *cornu*, a horn, the stone being so called from the likeness of its color to the reddish tint of the finger-nail.]

CORNER, kor'ner, *n.* a *horn*-like projection: the point where two lines meet: a secret or confined place: in speculation, a clique or party formed for the purpose of obtaining possession of the whole or greater part of a particular stock or other species of property, and thus creating a demand for it at high prices. [O. Fr. *corniere*—L. *cornu.*]

CORNER, kor'ner, *v.t.* to place at a disadvantage: to checkmate: also, to create a scarcity of, as of a particular stock or the like, after having obtained command of the supply. [See above noun.]

CORNERED, kor'nerd, *adj.* having *corners.*

CORNER-STONE, kor'ner-stōn, *n.* the stone which unites the two walls of a building at a corner: the principal stone, esp. the corner of the foundation of a building: hence (*fig.*) something of very great importance, as that upon which other things rest.

CORNET, kor'net, *n.* (*lit.*) a *little horn:* a horn-shaped trumpet: formerly a body of cavalry accompanied by a cornet-player: formerly, the lowest rank of commissioned officers in the British cavalry, corresponding to the present sub-lieutenant.—*n.* COR'NET-A-PIS'TON, a kind of *cornet* with valves and *pistons.* [Fr. *cornet*, dim. of *corne*, a horn, trumpet. See CORN, (*lit.*) horn.]

CORNETCY, kor'net-si, *n.* the commission or rank of a *cornet.*

CORNICE, kor'nis, *n.* the highest moulded projection of a wall or column, etc. [Fr.—It.—Low L. *coronix, coronicis*—Gr. *korōnis*, a curved line, a flourish; akin to L. *corona.*]

CORNICULATE, kor-nik'ū-lāt, *adj.*, *horned:* shaped like a horn. [L. *corniculatus—corniculum*, dim. of *cornu.*]

CORNIFICATION, kor'nif-i-kā'shun, *n.* the growth or formation of horn. *Southey.* [L. *cornu*, a horn, and *facio*, to make.]

CORNIGEROUS, kor-nij'er-us, *adj.*, *bearing horns.* [L. *cornu*, and *gero*, to bear.]

CORN-LAWS, korn-lawz, *n.* (in England) laws that restricted the importation of wheat, etc., by imposing a duty, repealed in 1846.

CORNOPEAN, kor-nō'pe-an, *n.* a musical wind-instrument of the *horn* or trumpet kind. [From L. *cornu*, a horn.]

CORNUCOPIA, kor-nū-kō'pi-a, *n.* (*lit.*) the *horn of plenty:* according to the fable, the horn of the goat that suckled Jupiter, placed among the stars as an emblem of plenty. [L. *cornu*, and *copia*, plenty.]

COROLLA, ko-rol'a, *n.* the inner covering of a flower composed of one or more leaves called petals. [L. *corolla*, dim. of *corona*, a crown.]

COROLLARY, kor'ol-a-ri, *n.* an inference or deduction from recognized facts. [L. *corollarium*, a little garland, a gratuity —*corolla.*]

CORONAL, kor'o-nal, CORONARY, kor'o-nar-i, *adj.* pertaining to a *crown*, or to the top of the head.—CORONAL, *n.* a crown or garland: the frontal bone. [L. *corona*, a crown.]

CORONATION, kor-ō-nā'shun, *n.* the act of *crowning* a sovereign. [L. *coronatio.*]

CORONER, kor'o-ner, *n.* an officer, in most States elected, whose duty is to inquire into the causes of accidental or suspicious deaths.

CORONET, kor'o-net, *n.* a *small* or inferior *crown* worn by the nobility: an ornamental head-dress.—*adj.* COR'ONETED, having or wearing a *coronet.*

CORONIS, ko-rō'nis, *n.* the curved line or flourish at the end of a book or chapter; hence, the end generally. (Rare.) "The *coronis* of this matter is thus: some bad ones in this family were punish'd strictly, all rebuked, not all amended."—*Bp. Hacket.* Also in *Greek gram.* a sign of contraction (') placed over a syllable. [Gr. *korōnis.*]

CORPORAL, kor'po-ral, *n.* among infantry, a non-commissioned or sub-officer next in rank to a sergeant: in the navy, an officer under a master-at-arms.—*n.* COR'PORALSHIP. [Fr. *caporal*—It. *caporale—capo*, the head—L. *caput*, the head.]

CORPORAL, kor'po-ral, *adj.* belonging or relating to the *body:* having a body: not spiritual.—*n.* the cloth used in Catholic churches for covering the elements of the Eucharist.—*adv.* COR'PORALLY. [L. *corporalis—corpus, corporis*, the body.]

CORPORATE, kor'po-rāt, *adj.* legally united into a *body* so as to act as an individual: belonging to a corporation: united.—*adv.* COR'PORATELY.—*n.* COR'PORATENESS. [L. *corporatus—corporo*, to shape into a body, from *corpus.*]

CORPORATION, kor-po-rā'shun, *n.* a *body* or society authorized by law to act as one individual.

CORPOREAL, kor-pō're-al, *adj.* having a *body* or substance: material.—*adv.* COR-PO'REALLY.—*n.* CORPOREAL'ITY. [L. *corporeus.*]

CORPS, kōr, *n.* a large *body* of soldiers, consisting of two divisions, and forming a complete army by itself:—*pl.* CORPS, kōrz. [Fr., from L. *corpus.*]

CORPSE, korps, *n.* the dead *body* of a human being. [O. Fr. *corps*, or *cors*, the

body—Lat. *corpus;* akin to A.S. *hrif.* See MIDRIFF.]

CORPULENCE, kor'pū-lens, CORPULENCY, kor'pū-len-si, *n.* fleshiness of *body:* excessive fatness.

CORPULENT, kor'pū-lent, *adj.* having a large *body:* fleshy or fat.—*adv.* COR'PULENTLY. [Fr.—L. *corpulentus—corpus,* a body.]

CORPUSCLE, kor'pus-l, *n.* a minute particle: a physical atom.—*adjs.* CORPUS'CULAR, CORPUS'CULOUS. *Prof. Tyndall.* [L. *corpusculum,* a little body, dim. of *corpus,* a body.]

CORRECT, kor-ekt', *v.t.* to *make right:* to remove faults: to punish: to counterbalance.—*adj.* made right or straight: free from faults: true.—*adv.* CORRECT'LY.—*n.* CORRECT'NESS. [L. *corrigo, correctus—cor,* intensive, *rego,* to rule, set right.]

CORRECTION, kor-ek'shun, *n.* amendment: punishment.

CORRECTIONAL, kor-ek'shun-al, CORRECTIVE, kor-ekt'iv, *adj.* tending, or having the power, to *correct.*—CORRECT'IVE, *n.* that which *corrects.*

CORRECTOR, kor-ekt'or, *n.* he who, or that which, *corrects.*

CORRELATABLE, ko-rē-lāt'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being correlated: assignable to correlation.

CORRELATE, kor'e-lāt, *v.i.* to be *mutually related,* as father and son.—*n.* CORRELA'TION. [Coined from L. *cor,* with, and RELATE.]

CORRELATIVE, kor-el'a-tiv, *adj.,mutually* or reciprocally *related.*—*n.* person or thing correspondingly *related* to another person or thing.—*adv.* CORREL'ATIVELY.—*n.* CORREL'ATIVENESS.

CORRESPOND, kor-e-spond', *v.i.* to answer, suit: to hold intercourse, especially by sending and receiving letters.—*adv.* CORRESPOND'INGLY. [Coined from L. *cor,* with, and RESPOND.]

CORRESPONDENCE, kor-e-spond'ens, CORRESPONDENCY, kor-e-spond'en-si, *n.* suitableness: friendly intercourse: communication by means of letters: letters which pass between correspondents.

CORRESPONDENT, kor-e-spond'ent, *adj.* agreeing with: suitable.—*n.* one with whom intercourse is kept up by letters.—*adv.* CORRESPOND'ENTLY.

CORRIDOR, kor'i-dōr, *n.* a passage-way or open gallery *running along,* communicating with separate chambers. [Fr.—It. *corridore,* a runner, a running—It. *correre,* to run—L. *curro.*]

CORRIGENDA, kor-i-jen'da, *n.pl.* things to be *corrected.*

CORRIGIBLE, kor'i-ji-bl, *adj.* that may be *corrected,* reformed, or punished.

CORROBORANT, kor-ob'o-rant, CORROBORATIVE, kor-ob'o-rāt-iv, *adj.* tending to confirm.—*n.* that which corroborates.

CORROBORATE, kor-ob'o-rāt, *v.t.* to confirm: to make more certain. [L. *cor,* intensive, and *roboro, roboratus,* to make strong. See ROBUST.]

CORROBORATION, kor-ob-o-rā'shun, *n.* confirmation.

CORRODE, kor-ōd', *v.t.* to *gnaw* or eat away by degrees: to rust. [L. *cor,* intensive, *rodo, rosus,* to gnaw.]

CORRODENT, kor-ōd'ent, *adj.* having the power of *corroding.*—*n.* that which corrodes.

CORROSION, kor-ō'zhun, *n.* act of eating or wasting away.

CORROSIVE, kor-ōs'iv, *adj.* having the quality of eating away.—*n.* that which has the power of corroding.—*adv.* CORROSIVELY.—*n.* CORROS'IVENESS. [L. *corrosus.* See CORRODE.]

CORRUGATE, kor'oo-gāt, *v.t.* to *wrinkle* or draw into folds.—*n.* CORRUGA'TION. [L. *cor,* intensive, *rugo, rugatus,* to wrinkle—*ruga,* a wrinkle.]

CORRUPT, kor-upt', *v.t.* to make putrid: to defile: to debase: to bribe.—*v.i.* to rot: to lose purity.—*adj.* putrid: depraved: defiled: not genuine: full of errors.—*adv.* CORRUPT'LY.—*ns.* CORRUPT'NESS, CORRUPT'ER. [L. *cor,* intensive, and *rumpo, ruptus,* to break.]

CORRUPTIBLE, kor-upt'i-bl, *adj.* liable to be corrupted.—*adv.* CORRUPT'IBLY.—*ns.* CORRUPTIBIL'ITY, CORRUPT'IBLENESS.

CORRUPTION, kor-up'shun, *n.* rottenness: putrid matter: impurity: bribery.

CORRUPTIVE, kor-upt'iv, *adj.* having the quality of *corrupting.*

CORSAIR, kor'sār, *n.* a pirate: a pirate's vessel. [Fr. *corsaire,* one who makes the course or ranges—L. *cursus,* a running—*curro,* to run.]

CORSE, kors, *n.* a poetic form of CORPSE.

CORSELET, CORSLET, kors'let, *n.* a piece of armor for covering the *body.* [Fr. *corselet,* dim. of O. Fr. *cors*—L. *corpus* the body.]

CORSET, kor'set, *n.* an article of women's dress laced round the *body:* stays. [Dim. of O. Fr. *cors*—L. *corpus,* the body.]

CORTEGE, kor'tāzh, *n.* a *train* of attendants, orig. applied only to the *court:* a procession. [Fr.—It. *corteggio — corte,* court. See COURT.]

CORTES, kor'tes, *n.* the parliament of Spain and Portugal. [Sp., *pl.* of *corte,* a court.]

CORTEX, kor'teks, *n.* the *bark* or skin of a plant: a covering.—*adj.* COR'TICAL, pertaining to *bark:* external. [L. *cortex, corticis,* bark. See CORK.]

CORTICATE, kor'ti-kāt, CORTICATED, kor'ti-kāt-ed, *adj.* furnished with *bark;* resembling bark.

CORUNDUM, ko-run'dum, *n.* a crystallized mineral of extreme hardness, consisting of pure alumina, used for polishing gems.

CORUSCATE, ko-rus'kāt or kor'-, *v.i.* to *sparkle:* to throw off flashes of light.—*adj.* CORUS'CANT, flashing. [L. *corusco, coruscatus,* to vibrate, glitter—*coruscus.*]

CORUSCATION, ko-rus-kā'shun, *n.* a glittering: sudden flash of light.

CORVETTE, kor-vet', *n.* a small *ship* of war, next to a frigate. [Fr.—Port. *corbeta* — L. *corbīta*, a slow-sailing ship, from *corbis*, a basket.]

CORVINE, kor'vīn, *adj.* pertaining to the *crow*. [L. *corvinus—corvus*, a crow.]

CORYPHEUS, kor-i-fē'us, *n.* the chief or leader, esp. the leader of the chorus in the Attic drama. [L.—Gr. *koryphaios—koryphē*, the head.]

COSE, kōz, *n.* anything snug, comfortable, or cosey: specifically, a snug conversation. Written also COZE. "They might have a comfortable *coze*."—*Miss Austen*.

COSE, kōz, *v.i.* to be snug, comfortable, or cosey. "The sailors *cose* round the fire with wife and child."—*Kingsley*.

COSECANT, kō-sē'kant, COSINE, kō'sīn, COTANGENT, kō-tan'jent, *ns.* (*math.*) the secant, sine, or tangent respectively of the complement of an arc or angle of 90°.

COSEISMAL, kō-sīs'mal, *n.* the curve formed by the points at which the wave-swell of an earthquake reaches the surface: the line along which an earthquake is simultaneously felt. Used also adjectively, as a *coseismal* line. "The *coseismal* zone of maximum disturbance."—*R. Mallet*. [Prefix *co*, and Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake.]

COSMETIC, koz-met'ik, *adj.* improving beauty, especially that of the complexion.—*n.* a preparation used for beautifying the complexion.—*adv.* COSMET'ICALLY. [Gr. *kosmētikos—kosmeo*, to adorn—*kosmos*, order, ornament.]

COSMIC, koz'mik, COSMICAL, koz'mik-al, *adj.* relating to the *world* or to the universe: of or pertaining to cosmism; as, the *cosmic* philosophy: (*astron.*) rising or setting with the sun.—*adv.* COS'MICALLY. [Gr. *kosmikos—kosmos*.]

COSMISM, koz'mizm, *n.* that system of philosophy based on the doctrine of evolution enunciated by Mr. Herbert Spencer and his school: a phase of positivism.

COSMOCRAT, koz'mo-krat, *n.* ruler of the universe or of the world: in the extract applied to the devil. [Gr. *kosmos*, the universe, and *krateō*, to rule.]

> You will not think, great *Cosmocrat!*
> That I spend my time in fooling;
> Many irons, my Sire, have we in the fire,
> And I must leave none of them cooling.
> —*Southey*.

COSMOGONIST, koz-mog'o-nist, *n.* one who speculates on the origin of the universe.

COSMOGONY, koz-mog'o-ni, *n.* the science of the *formation of the universe*. [Gr. *kosmogonia—kosmos*, and *gon*, root of *gignomai*, to be born.]

COSMOGRAPHIC, koz-mo-graf'ik, COSMOGRAPHICAL, koz-mo-graf'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *cosmography*.

COSMOGRAPHY, koz-mog'ra-fi, *n.* (*lit.*) a *description of the world*: the science of the constitution of the universe.—*n.* COSMOG'RAPHER. [Gr. *kosmographia—kosmos*, and *graphō*, to write.]

COSMOLOGIST, koz-mol'o-jist, *n.* one versed in cosmology.

COSMOLOGY, koz-mol'o-ji, *n.* the *science of the universe*: a treatise on the structure and parts of the system of creation.—*adj.* COSMOLOG'ICAL. [Coined from Gr. *kosmos*, and *logos*, discourse.]

COSMOPOLITAN, koz-mo-pol'i-tan, COSMOPOLITE, koz-mop'o-līt, *n.* (*lit.*) a *citizen of the world*: one who can make a home everywhere: one free from local or national prejudices.—*n.* COSMOPOL'ITANISM. [Gr. *kosmopolitēs—kosmos*, and *politēs*, a citizen—*polis*, a city.]

COSMORAMA, koz-mo-rā'ma, *n.* a *view*, or a series of views, of different *parts of the world*.—*adj.* COSMORAM'IC. [Gr. *kosmos*, and *horama*, a spectacle—*horaō*, to see.]

COSMOS, koz'mos, *n.* the world as an *orderly* or systematic whole, opposed to *chaos*. [Gr.]

COSMOTHEISM, koz-mo-thē'izm, *n.* same as PANTHEISM. [Gr. *kosmos*, the universe, and *Theos*, God.]

COSSACK, kos'ak, *n.* one of a warlike tribe in the east and south of Russia. [Russ. *Kasake* (of Tartar origin), a light-armed soldier, a robber.]

COSSETTE, kos-set', in beet sugar manufacture, the cut beet ready for extracting the juice. [Fr.]

COST, kost, *v.t.* to bring a certain price: to require to be laid out or suffered:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cost.—*n.* what is laid out, or suffered to obtain anything—*pl.* expenses of a lawsuit. [Fr. *coûter*, O. Fr. *couster*—L. *constare*, to stand at—*con*, and *stare*, to stand.]

COSTAL, kost'al, *adj.* relating to the *ribs*, or to the side of the body. [L. *costa*, a rib.]

COSTERMONGER, kos'ter-mung-ger, *n.* a *seller of costards* or apples and other fruit: an itinerant seller of fruit. [*Costard*, a variety of apple, and MONGER.]

COSTIVE, kos'tiv, *adj.* having the motion of the bowels too slow.—*adv.* COS'TIVELY. [Fr. *constipé*. See CONSTIPATE.]

COSTIVENESS, kos'tiv-nes, *n.* slowness in the action of the bowels.

COSTLY, kost'li, *adj.* of *great cost*: high-priced: valuable.—*n.* COST'LINESS.

COSTUME, kos-tūm', *n.* the manner of dressing prevalent at a particular period or place: dress. [Fr.—It.—Low L. *costuma* — L. *consuetudo*, custom. Doublet of CUSTOM.]

COT, kot, *n.* a *small dwelling*, a cottage; a small bed: a sleeping-place on board ship: an inclosure for sheep or cattle. [A.S. *cote*, a cot or den; a doublet of COAT.]

COTE, kōt, *n.* an inclosure for sheep, etc.

COTEMPORANEOUS, kō-tem-po-rā'ne-us, COTEMPORARY, kō-tem'po-rar-i. Same as CONTEMPORANEOUS, CONTEMPORARY.

COTERIE, kō'te-rē, *n.* a number of persons who meet familiarly for social, literary, or other purposes. [Fr.; orig. a number of peasants clubbed together to obtain a tenure of land from a lord—Low L. *cota*, a hut. See COT.]

COTILLON, COTILLION, ko-til'yun, *n.* a brisk dance by eight persons. [Fr.—*cotte*, a petticoat—Low L. *cotta*, a tunic. See COAT.]

COTQUEAN, kot'kwēn, *n.* a man who busies himself with women's affairs. [COT, a small house, and *quean*.]

COTTAGE, kot'āj, *n.* a *cot:* formerly applied to a hut or hovel, now to a small neat dwelling.

COTTAGER, kot'āj-er, *n.* one who dwells in a *cottage*.

COTTAR, COTTER, kot'er, *n.* same as COTTAGER.

COTTON, kot'n, *n.* a soft substance like fine wool, got from the pods of the cotton-plant: cloth made of cotton. [Fr. *coton*—Ar. *qutun*.]

COTYLE, kot'i-lē, COTYLA, kot'i-la, *n.* in *anat.* the cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in articulation: in *zool.* one of the suctorial cups or disks of the arms of a cuttle-fish, by means of which it attaches itself to any object, on the principle of a boy's sucker. [Gr. *kotylē*, a hollow, cavity.]

COTYLEDON, kot-i-lē'don, *n.* a *cup-shaped* leaf or lobe in certain plants, forming part of the seed, and on which the growing germ is nourished. [Gr. *kotylēdōn*—*kotylē*, a cup.]

COTYLEDONOUS, kot-i-lē'don-us or -led'-on-us, *adj.* pertaining to or having *cotyledons* or seed-lobes.

COTYLIGEROUS, kot-i-lij'er-us, *adj.* furnished with cotyles.

COUCH, kowch, *v.t.* to *lay down* on a bed, etc.: to arrange in language, to express: to depress or remove a cataract in the eye.—*v.i.* to lie down for the purpose of sleep, concealment, etc.: to bend or stoop in reverence.—COUCH A SPEAR, to fix it in its rest at the side of the armor. [Fr. *coucher*, to lay or lie down, O. Fr. *colcher*—L. *collocare*, to place—*col*, and *locus*, a place.]

COUCH, kowch, *n.* any place for rest or sleep: a bed.

COUCHANT, kowch'ant, *adj.*, *couching* or lying down with the head raised. [Fr., pr.p. of *coucher*.]

COUCHMATE, kowch'māt, *n.* one who lies in the same couch or bed with another: a bed-fellow: a bed-mate: hence a husband or wife. *Browning.*

COUGAR, kōō'gar, *n.* an American animal same as the puma. [Brazilian.]

COUGH, kof, *n.* an effort of the lungs to throw off injurious matter, accompanied by a harsh sound, proceeding from the throat.—*v.i.* to make this effort.—*v.t.* to expel from the throat or lungs by a cough. [From a Low Ger. root found in Dut. *kugchen*, to cough, imitative of the sound.]

COULD, kood, *past tense* of CAN. [O. E. *coude*, *couth*—A.S. *cuthe* for *cunthe*, was able; *l* is inserted from the influence of *would* and *should*.]

COULEUR, kōō-ler', *n.* color; used in French phrases such as *couleur de rose*, meaning color of rose: hence, as an adjective, roseate, or rose-colored: also a suit in certain card games played by the French. [Fr.]

COULTER. See COLTER.

COUNCIL, kown'sil, *n.* an assembly *called together* for deliberation or advice. [Fr. *concile*—L. *concilium*—*con*, together, and root *cal*, to call.]

COUNCILLOR, kown'sil-or, *n.* a member of a *council*.

COUNSEL, kown'sel, *n.*, *consultation:* deliberation: advice: plan: purpose: one who gives counsel, a barrister or advocate.—*v.t.* to give advice: to warn:—*pr.p.* coun'selling; *pa.p.* coun'selled. [Fr. *conseil*—L. *consilium*, advice—*consulere*, to consult.]

COUNSELLOR, kown'sel-or, *n.* one who *counsels:* a barrister.—*n.* COUN'SELLOR-SHIP.

COUNT, kownt, *n.* on the continent, a title of nobility equal in rank to an English earl.—*fem.* COUNT'ESS, the wife of a *count* or earl. [Fr. *comte*, from L. *comes*, *comitis*, a companion (of a prince)—*con*, with, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

COUNT, kownt, *v.t.* to number, sum up: to ascribe: esteem: consider.—*v.i.* to add to or increase a number by being counted to it: to depend.—*n.* act of numbering: the number counted: a particular charge in an indictment.—*adj.* COUNT'LESS. [O. Fr. *cunter*, Fr. *compter*—L. *computare*. See COMPUTE.]

COUNTENANCE, kown'ten-ans, *n.* the face: the expression of the face: appearance.—*v.t.* to favor or approve. [Fr. *contenance*—L. *continentia*, restraint, in Late L. demeanor—L. *continere*, to contain. See CONTAIN.]

COUNTER, kown'ter, *n.* he who or that which *counts:* that which indicates a number: a piece of metal, etc., used in reckoning: a table on which money is counted or goods laid.

COUNTER, kown'ter, *adv.*, *against:* in opposition.—*adj.* contrary: opposite. [L. *contra*, against.]

COUNTERACT, kown-ter-akt', *v.t.* to *act counter* or in opposition to: to hinder or defeat.—*n.* COUNTERAC'TION.

COUNTERACTIVE, kown-ter-akt'iv, *adj.* tending to *counteract.*—*n.* one who or that which counteracts.—*adv.* COUNTER-ACT'IVELY.

COUNTERBALANCE, kown-ter-bal'ans, *v.t.* to *balance* by weight on the *opposite* side: to act against with equal weight, power, or influence.

COUNTERBALANCE, kown'ter-bal-ans, *n.*

an equal weight, power, or agency working in opposition.

COUNTER-CLAIM, koun-ter-klām', *v.t.* and *i.* in law, to present a claim as against the claim of another.—*n.* such a claim.

COUNTERFEIT, kown'ter-fit, *v.t.* to imitate: to copy without authority: to forge. [Fr. *contrefait*, from *contrefaire*, to imitate—L. *contra*, against, *facere*, to do, to make.]

COUNTERFEIT, kown'ter-fit, *n.* something false or copied, or that pretends to be true and original.—*adj.* pretended: made in imitation of: forged: false.

COUNTERFOIL, kown'ter-foil, *n.* the corresponding part of a tally or check. [Counter and Foil].

COUNTERMAND, kown-ter-mand', *v.t.* to give a *command in opposition to* one already given: to revoke. [Fr. *contremander*—L. *contra*, against, and *mando*, to order.]

COUNTERMAND, kown'ter-mand, *n.* a revocation of a former order. — *adj.* Countermand'able.

COUNTERMARCH, kown-ter-märch', *v.i.* to march back or in a direction contrary to a former one.

COUNTERMARCH, kown'ter-märch, *n.* a marching backward or in a direction different from a former one: (*mil.*) an evolution by which a body of men change front, and still retain the same men in the front rank: change of measures.

COUNTERPANE, kown'ter-pān, *n.* a coverlet for a *bed*, *stitched* or woven in squares. [A corr. of O. Fr. *contrepoincte*, which is a corr. of *coultepointe*—L. *culcita puncta*, a stitched pillow or cover. See Quilt.]

COUNTERPART, kown'ter-pärt, *n.* the part that answers to another part: that which fits into or completes another, having the qualities which the other lacks, and so an opposite.

COUNTERPOINT, kown'ter-point, *n.* the older form of Counterpane.

COUNTERPOINT, kown'ter-point, *n.* (*music*) written harmony which originally consisted of *points* placed *opposite* to each other: the setting of a harmony of one or more parts to a melody: the art of composition. [Fr. *contrepoint—contre*, against, and *point*, a point. See Counter and Point.]

COUNTERPOISE, kown-ter-poiz', *v.t.* to *poise* or weigh *against* or on the opposite side: to act in opposition to with equal effect.—*n.* Coun'terpoise, an equally heavy weight in the other scale. [Counter and Poise.]

COUNTERSCARP, kown'ter-skärp, *n.* (*fort.*) the side of the ditch nearest to the besiegers and *opposite* to the *scarp*. [Counter and Scarp.]

COUNTERSIGN, kown'ter-sīn, *v.t.* to *sign* on the *opposite side* of a writing: to sign in addition to the signature of a superior, to attest the authenticity of a writing.—*n.* a military private *sign* or word, which must be given in order to pass a sentry: a counter-signature. [Counter and Sign.]

COUNTER-SIGNATURE, kown'ter-sig'natūr, *n.* a name *countersigned* to a writing.

COUNTERSTAND, kown'ter-stand, *n.* the act of resisting or making a stand against: opposition: resistance. *Longfellow.*

COUNTER-TENOR, kown'ter-ten'or, *n.* name applied to alto, when sung by a male voice (so called, because a *contrast* to tenor).

COUNTERVAIL, kown-ter-vāl', *v.t.* to be of *avail against*: to act against with equal effect: to be of equal value to. [Counter and Avail.]

COUNTESS. See under Count.

COUNTRY, kun'tri, *n.* a rural region as distinct from a town: a tract of land: the land in which one was born, or in which one resides.—*adj.* belonging to the country: rustic: rude. [Fr. *contrée*—Low L. *contrata*, *contrada*, an extension of L. *contra*, over against. It was a name adapted by the German settlers in Gaul as a translation of Ger. *gegend*, region (from *gegen*, over against).]

COUNTRY-DANCE. See Contra-dance.

COUNTRYMAN, kun'tri-man, *n.* one who lives in the *country*: a farmer: one born in the same country with another.

COUNTY, kown'ti, *n.* (*orig.*) the province ruled by a *count*: a division of a State in U. S. with a chief city, called the county-seat: a shire (Eng.).

COUP, kōō, *n.* a prompt, forcible, unexpected stroke, blow, or stratagem. Hence *coup de grace*, kōō-dē-gras', a finishing stroke: *coup d'état*, kōō-dā-tä', a stroke of policy in government or politics; *coup de main*, kōō-dē-man', an unexpected attack. [Fr.—L. *colaphus*, a cuff.]

COUPLE, kup'l, *n.* two of a kind *joined together*, or connected: two: a pair.—*v.t.* to join together: to unite. [Fr., from L. *copula*. See Copula.]

COUPLET, kup'let, *n.*, *two* lines of verse that rhyme with each other.

COUPLING, kup'ling, *n.* that which connects.

COUPON, kōō'pong, *n.* an interest warrant attached to transferable bonds, which is *cut off* when presented for payment. [Fr. —*couper*, to cut off.]

COURAGE, kur'āj, *n.* the quality that enables men to meet dangers without fear: bravery: spirit. [Fr. *courage*, from L. *cor*, the heart.]

COURAGEOUS, kur-ā'jus, *adj.*, *full of courage*: brave.—*adv.* Coura'geously.—*n.* Coura'geousness.

COURIER, kōō'ri-er, *n.* a *runner*: a messenger: a state servant or messenger: a travelling attendant. [Fr., from *courir*—L. *currere*, to run.]

COURSE, kōrs, *n.* the *act of running*: the road or track on which one runs: the direction pursued: a voyage: a race: regular progress from point to point:

method of procedure: conduct: a part of a meal served at one time. [Fr. *cours*—L. *cursus*, from *curro, cursum*, to run.]

COURSE, kōrs, *v.t.* to *run*, chase, or hunt after.—*v.i.* to move with speed as in a race or hunt.

COURSER, kōrs'er, *n.* a *runner:* a swift horse: one who courses or hunts.

COURSING, kōrs'ing, *n.*, *hunting* with greyhounds.

COURT, kōrt, *n.* a *space inclosed:* a space surrounded by houses: the palace of a sovereign: the body of persons who form his suite or council: attention: civility, as to pay court: (*law*) the hall of justice: the judges and officials who preside there: any body of persons assembled to decide causes, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical.—*v.t.* to pay attentions to: to woo: to solicit: to seek.—*n.* COURT'YARD, a court or inclosure near a house. [Fr. *cour*, O. Fr. *cort*—Low L. *cortis*, a court-yard—L. *cors, cohors*, an inclosure; akin to Gr. *chortos*, an inclosed place, L. *hortus*, a garden. See YARD.]

COURTEOUS, kurt'yus, *adj.* of *court-like* manners: polite: respectful: obliging.—*adv.* COURT'EOUSLY.—*n.* COURT'EOUSNESS.

COURTESAN, COURTEZAN, kurt'e-zan, *n.* a fashionable prostitute. [Sp. *cortesana—corte*, court. See COURT.]

COURTESY, kurt'e-si, *n.*, *courtliness:* elegance of manner: an act of civility or respect.

COURTESY, kurt'si, *n.* the gesture of salutation or respect performed by women by slightly depressing the body and bending the knees.—*v.i.* to make a courtesy:—*pr.p.* court'esying; *pa.p.* court'esied. [O. Fr. *cortoisie*. See COURT.]

COURTIER, kōrt'yer, *n.* one who frequents *courts* or palaces: one who courts or flatters.

COURTIERISM, kōrt'i-er-izm, *n.* the practices and behavior of a courtier. "The perked-up *courtierism* and pretentious nullity of many here."—*Carlyle.*

COURTLEDGE, kōrt'lej, *n.* same as CURTILAGE. "A rambling *courtledge* of barns and walls."—*Kingsley.*

COURTLY, kōrt'li, *adj.* having manners *like* those of a *court:* elegant.—*n.* COURT'LINESS.

COURT-MARTIAL, kōrt'-mär'shal, *n.* a *court* held by officers of the *army* or *navy* for the trial of offences against military or naval laws:—*pl.* COURTS-MAR'TIAL.

COURT-PLASTER, kōrt'-plas'ter, *n.* sticking *plaster* made of silk, orig. applied as patches on the face by ladies at *court.*

COURTSHIP, kōrt'ship, *n.* the act of wooing with intention to marry.

COUSIN, kuz'n, *n.* formerly, a kinsman generally: now, the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt.—COUSIN-GERMAN, a first-cousin. [Fr.—L. *consobrinus—con*, sig. connection, and *sobrinus* for *sororinus*, applied to the children of sisters—*soror*, a sister.]

COUSINRY, kuz'n-ri, *n.* cousins collectively: relatives: kindred. "Of the numerous and now mostly forgettable *cousinry* we specify farther only the Mashams of Otes in Essex."—*Carlyle.*

COUSINSHIP, kuz'n-ship, *n.* the state of being cousins: relationship: cousinhood. *George Eliot.*

COUTIL, kōō-til', *n.* a material used for corsets, mattresses, etc.: a closely woven canvas: also written COUTILLE, COUTELLE. [Fr. *coutil.*]

COVE, kōv, *n.* a small inlet of the sea: a bay.—*v.t.* to overarch, and thus form a hollow. [A.S. *cofa*, a chamber; Ice. *kofi*, a shed; not to be confused with *cave* or *alcove.*]

COVENANT, kuv'e-nant, *n.* a mutual agreement: the writing containing the agreement.—*v.i.* to enter into an agreement: to contract or bargain. [O. Fr.—L. *con*, together, and *venio*, to come.]

COVENANTED, kuv'en-ant-ed, *adj.* holding a position, situation, or the like under a covenant.—COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, that branch of the British Indian civil service whose members enter a special department after being sent out from Britain, and are entitled to regular promotion and a pension after serving a specified number of years, and who cannot resign without permission.

COVENANTER, kuv-e-nant'er, *n.* one who signed or adhered to the Scottish National Covenant of 1638.

COVER, kuv'er, *v.t.* to hide: to clothe: to shelter: to brood or sit on: to be sufficient for, as to cover expense.—*n.* that which covers or protects: (*hunting*) the retreat of a fox or hare. [Fr. *couvrir* (It. *coprire*)—L. *cooperire—con*, and *operio*, to cover.]

COVER, kuv'er, *v.i.* to lay a table for a meal: to prepare a banquet. *Shak.* "To *cover* courtly for a king."—*Greene.*

COVERING, kuv'er-ing, *n.* anything that *covers.*

COVERLET, kuv'er-let, *n.* a *bedcover.* [Fr. *couvrelit*, from *couvre*, and *lit*—L. *lectum*, a bed.]

COVERT, kuv'ert, *adj.*, *covered:* concealed: secret.—*n.* a place that covers or affords protection.

COVERTLY, kuv'ert-li, *adv.* in a *covered* or concealed manner.

COVERTURE, kuv'er-tūr, *n.*, *covering*, shelter, defence: (*law*) the condition of a married woman.

COVET, kuv'et, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to *desire* or wish for *eagerly:* to wish for what is unlawful.—*adj.* COV'ETABLE. [O. Fr. *coveiter*, Fr. *convoiter;* It. *cubitare*—L. *cupidus*, desirous—*cupio*, to desire.]

COVETOUS, kuv'et-us, *adj.* inordinately *desirous:* avaricious.—*adv.* COV'ETOUSLY.—*n.* COV'ETOUSNESS.

COVEY, kuv'i, *n.* a *brood* or *hatch* of birds:

a small flock of birds—said of game. [Fr. *couvée—couvé*, pa.p. of *couver*, to hatch —L. *cubo*, to lie down.]

COW, kow, *n.* the female of the bull. [A.S. *cu;* Ger. *kuh*, Sans. *go:* from its cry.]

COW, kow, *v.t.* to *subdue, keep under:* to dishearten. [Ice. *kuga*, Dan. *kue*, to subdue, to keep under.]

COWARD, kow'ard, *n.* one who *turns tail:* one without courage. [O. Fr. *couard*, It. *codardo*—L. *cauda*, a tail.]

COWARD, kow'ard, COWARDLY, kow'-ard-li, *adj.* afraid of danger: timid: mean.—*adv.* COW'ARDLY.—*n.* COW'ARDLI-NESS.

COWARDICE, kow'ard-is, *n.* want of courage: timidity.

COWER, kow'er, *v.i.* to sink down, generally through fear: to crouch. [Cf. Ice. *kura*, Dan. *kure*, to lie quiet.]

COWL, kowl, *n.* a *cap* or *hood:* a monk's hood: a cover for a chimney. [A.S. *cufle;* Ice. *cofl;* akin to L. *cucullus*, hood.]

COWLED, kowld, *adj.* wearing a *cowl.*

COWPOX, kow'poks, *n.* a disease which appears in *pox* or pimples on the teats of the *cow*, the matter from which is used for VACCINATION.

COWRY, kow'ri, *n.* a small shell used as money in the E. Indies and in Africa.

COWSLIP, kow'slip, *n.* a species of primrose which appears early in spring in moist places. [A.S. *ku-slyppe*, a word of doubtful meaning.]

COWTREE, kow'trē, *n.* a tree that produces a nourishing fluid resembling milk.

COXCOMB, koks'kōm, *n.* a strip of red cloth notched like a cock's comb, which professional fools used to wear: a fool: a fop. [Corr. of COCKSCOMB.]

COXSWAIN. See COCKSWAIN.

COY, koy, *adj.* modest: bashful: shy.—*adv.* COY'LY.—*n.* COY'NESS. [Fr. *coi;* from L. *quietus*, quiet.]

COYISH, koy'ish, *adj.*, *somewhat coy.*—*adv.* COY'ISHLY.—*n.* COY'ISHNESS.

COZ, kuz, *n.* a contraction of COUSIN.

COZEN, kuz'n, *v.t.* to flatter: to cheat.—*n.* COZ'ENER. [From Fr. *cousiner*, to claim kindred for one's own advantage, play the parasite—*cousin*, a cousin.]

COZENAGE, kuz'n-āj, *n.* the practice of *cheating:* deceit.

COZY, kō'zi, *adj.* snug: comfortable.—*adv.* CO'ZILY. [Fr. *causer*, to chat; prob. fr. Ger. *kosen*, to caress.]

CRAB, krab, *n.* a common shell-fish having ten legs, the front pair terminating in claws: a sign in the zodiac. [A.S. *crabba;* Ger. *krabbe.*]

CRAB, krab, *n.* a wild *bitter* apple. [Perh. because it pinches, like a *crab.*]

CRABBED, krab'ed, *adj.* ill-natured: peevish: harsh: rough: difficult, perplexing.—*adv.* CRABB'EDLY.—*n.* CRABB'EDNESS.

CRABSIDLE, krab'sīd-l, *v.i.* to go or move side foremost like a crab. "Others *crabsidling* along."—*Southey.*

CRACK, krak, *n.* a lie: a fib. "A confounded *crack.*"—*Goldsmith.* (Old slang.)

CRACK, krak, *v.i.* to utter a sharp sudden sound: to split.—*v.t.* to produce a sudden noise: to break into chinks: to split: to break partially or wholly.—*n.* a sudden sharp splitting sound: a chink: a flaw. [A.S. *cearcian*, to crack; Dut. *krak*, Gael. *cnac;* like CREAK, CROAK, etc., from the sound.]

CRACKER, krak'er, *n.* the person or thing which *cracks:* a noisy firework: a hard biscuit.

CRACKLE, krak'l, *v.i.* to give out *slight* but *frequent cracks.*—*n.* CRACK'LING, the rind of roasted pork.

CRACKLE, krak'l, *n.* a small crack: specifically applied to a particular kind of chinaware, or to the mode of ornamenting it. [See CRACKLIN.]

CRACKLIN, krak'lin, *n.* a species of chinaware which is ornamented by a network of small cracks in all directions. The ware receives the minute cracks in the kiln with the effect that the glaze or enamel which is afterwards applied appears to be cracked all over.

CRACKNEL, krak'nel, *n.* a hard, *brittle* biscuit.

CRADLE, krā'dl, *n.* a bed or crib in which children are rocked: (*fig.*) infancy: a frame in which anything is imbedded: a case for a broken limb: a frame under a ship for launching it: an implement for reaping grain by hand.—*v.t.* to lay or rock in a cradle. [A.S. *cradol*, borrowed from Gael. *creathall*, a cradle, a grate; akin to L. *craticula*, dim. of *crates*, a crate, and to E. HURDLE. See CRATE.]

CRADLE-BABE, krā'dl-bāb, *n.* an infant lying in a cradle. "Mild and gentle as the *cradle-babe.*"—*Shak.*

CRADLE-CLOTHES, krā'dl-klōthz, *n.* clothes worn by a child in the cradle: swaddling-clothes.

O that it could be proved
That some night-tripping fairy had exchanged
In *cradle-clothes* our children where they lay.
—*Shak.*

CRADLE-WALK, krā'dl-wawk, *n.* a walk or avenue arched over with trees. "The garden is just as Sir John Germain brought it from Holland; pyramidal yews, treillages, and square *cradle-walks* with windows clipped in them."

CRAFT, kraft, *n.* cunning: dexterity: art: trade: small ships. [A.S. *craeft;* Ger. *kraft*, power, energy; from root of CRAMP.]

CRAFTSMAN, krafts'man, *n.* one engaged in a *craft* or trade.

CRAFTY, kraft'i, *adj.* having *craft* or skill: cunning: deceitful.—*adv.* CRAFT'-ILY.—*n.* CRAFT'INESS.

CRAG, krag, *n.* a rough, steep rock or point: (*geol.*) a bed of gravel mixed with shells. [Gael. *creag*, W. *craig*, a rock, which is short for *car-eg*, a dim. from root *car*, a rock, whence also *carn* = E. CAIRN.]

CRAGGED, krag'ed, CRAGGY, krag'i, *adj.*, *full of crags* or broken rocks: rough: rugged.—*ns.* CRAGG'EDNESS, CRAGG'INESS.

CRAKE, krāk, CORN'CRAKE, *n.* the landrail, a migratory bird which lives much among grass, corn, etc. [So named from its cry.]

CRAM, kram, *v.t.* to press close: to stuff: to fill to superfluity.—*v.i.* to eat greedily: —*pr.p.* cramm'ing; *pa.p.* crammed'.—*n.* CRAMM'ER, one who prepares students for examination by *cramming* them with the required knowledge. [A.S. *crammian;* Ice. *kremja,* to squeeze; Dan. *kramme,* to crumple, crush.]

CRAMP, kramp, *n.* a painful spasmodic contraction of muscles: restraint: a piece of iron bent at the ends, for holding together wood, stone, etc.—*v.t.* to affect with spasms: to confine: to hinder: to fasten with a crampiron. [E.; Ger. *krampf,* conn. with CLAMP.]

CRAMPFISH, kramp'fish, *n.* the torpedo, because it causes *spasms* when touched.

CRANBERRY, kran'ber-i, *n.* a red, sour *berry* growing on a stalk resembling the neck of a *crane,* much used for tarts, etc.

CRANCH, kranch. Same as CRUNCH.

CRANE, krān, *n.* a large wading bird, with long legs, neck, and bill: a bent pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask, a machine for raising heavy weights—both named from their likeness to the bird. [A.S. *cran;* Ger. *kranich,* W. *garan;* Gr. *geranos,* L. *grus,* a crane, from the sound; cf. GARRULOUS.]

CRANIAL, krā'ni-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *cranium.*

CRANIOGRAPH, krā'-ni-ō-graf, *n.* an instrument for defining the shape of the skull.

CRANIOLOGIST, krā-ni-ol'o-jist, *n.* one skilled in craniology.

CRANIOLOGY, krā-ni-ol'o-ji, *n.* the study of *skulls:* phrenology.—*adj.* CRANIOLOG'ICAL. [Low L. *cranium,* a skull, and Gr. *logos,* a discourse.]

CRANIUM, krā'ni-um, *n.* the skull: the bones inclosing the brain. [Low L. *cranium*—Gr. *kranion,* from *karē,* the head.]

CRANK, krangk, *n.* a *crook* or *bend:* a bend on an axis for communicating motion: a twisting or conceit in speech. [From an E. root *krank,* seen also in Dut. *kronkelen, krinkelen,* to curl, twist, bend; also in E. CRINGE, CRINKLE.]

CRANK, krangk, CRANKLE, krangk'l, CRINKLE, kringk'l, *v.t.* to form with short turns or wrinkles.—*v.i.* to bend, turn, wind, or wrinkle.

CRANK, krangk, CRANKY, krangk'i, *adj* weak: (*naut.*) liable to be upset. [From the notion of bending; cf. Ger. *krank,* sick.]

CRANKLE, krangk'l, CRINKLE, kringk'l, *n.* a turn, winding, or wrinkle.

CRANKNESS, krangk'nes, *n.* liability to be upset.

CRANNOG, kran'og, *n.* the name given in Scotland and Ireland to a fortified island (partly natural and partly artificial) in a lake, used as a dwelling-place and place of refuge among the early inhabitants.

CRANNY, kran'i, *n.* (*lit.*) a *rent:* a chink: a secret place. [Fr. *cran,* a notch—L. *crena,* a notch.]

CRAPE, krāp, *n.* a thin transparent *crisp* or crimpled silk stuff, usually black, used in mourning. [Fr. *crêpe,* O. Fr. *crespe*—L. *crispus,* crisp.]

CRAPULENCE, krap'ū-lens, *n.* sickness caused by intemperance.—*adj.* CRAP'ULOUS, CRAP'ULENT. [Fr. *crapule*—L. *crapula,* intoxication.]

CRASH, krash, *n.* a noise as of things breaking or being *crushed* by falling.—*v.i.* to make a noise as of things falling and breaking. [Formed from the sound. See CRUSH.]

CRASIS, krā'sis, *n.* (*gram.*) the *mingling* or contraction of two vowels into one long vowel, or into a diphthong. [Gr. *krasis* —*kerannūmi,* to mix.]

CRASS, kras, *adj., gross:* thick: coarse. [L. *crassus.*]

CRASSAMENT, kras'a-ment, *n.* the *gross* or thick part of a fluid, esp. blood. [L. *crassamentum—crassus.*]

CRASSITUDE, kras'i-tūd, *n.* grossness: coarseness.

CRATCH, krach, *n.* a crib to hold hay for cattle, a manger. [Fr. *crèche,* a manger; from a Teut. root, of which E. CRIB is an example.]

CRATE, krāt, *n., wicker-work:* a case made of rods wattled together, and used for packing crockery in. [L. *crates,* a hurdle. See CRADLE.]

CRATER, krāt'er, *n.* the *bowl*-shaped mouth of a volcano. [L. *crater*—Gr. *kratēr,* a large bowl for mixing wine, from *kerannūmi,* to mix.]

CRAUNCH, kranch, a form of CRUNCH.

CRAVAT, kra-vat', *n.* a kind of neckcloth worn by men, introduced into France in 1636 from the *Cravates* or *Croatians.* [Fr. *cravate,* a corruption of *Croat.*]

CRAVE, krāv, *v.t.* to beg earnestly: to beseech: to demand or require: to long for. [A.S. *crafian,* to crave.]

CRAVEN, krāv'n, *n.* a coward: a spiritless fellow.—*adj.* cowardly: spiritless.—*adv.* CRAV'ENLY.—*n.* CRAV'ENNESS. [Orig. *cravant,* or *cravand, craving* quarter or mercy when vanquished.]

CRAVING, krāv'ing, *n.* a strong desire.

CRAW, kraw, *n.* the *crop, throat,* or first stomach of fowls. [Dan. *kroe;* Ger. *kragen;* Scot. *craig,* the neck.]

CRAWFISH. See CRAYFISH.

CRAWL, krawl, *v.i.* to *creep* or move on: to move feebly or slowly. [Ice. *krafla,* Dan. *kravle;* Ger. *krabbeln,* to creep.]

CRAYFISH, krā'fish, CRAWFISH, kraw'-fish, *n.* a small species of *crab* or lobster, found in fresh water. [A corr. of Fr. *écrevisse,* from O. Ger. *krebiz,* a crab: not a compound of FISH.]

CRAYON, krā'on, *n.* a pencil made of *chalk* or pipe-clay, variously colored, used for drawing: a drawing done with crayons. [Fr. *crayon—craie*, chalk, from L. *creta*, chalk.]

CRAZE, krāz, *v.t.* to weaken: to derange (applied to the intellect).—*adv.* CRAZ'EDLY. [Ice. *krasa*, to crackle, from which also is derived Fr. *écraser*, to crush, shatter; akin to CRASH.]

CRAZY, krāz'i, *adj.* feeble: crack-brained: insane.—*adv.* CRAZ'ILY.—*n.* CRAZ'INESS.

CREAK, krēk, *v.i.* to make a sharp, *cracking*, grating *sound*, as of a hinge, etc. [E.; O. Fr. *criquer*, is from the same Teut. root; conn. with CRACK.]

CREAM, krēm, *n.* the oily substance which forms on milk: the best part of anything.—*v.t.* to take off the cream.—*v.i.* to gather or form cream. [Fr. *crème*—Low L. *crema*; perh. allied to A.S. *reám*, Ger. *rahm*, which had prob. initial *h*.]

CREAM-FACED, krēm'-fāst, *adj.*, *pale-faced* either naturally or through fear: coward-looking.

CREAMY, krēm'i, *adj.*, *full of* or like *cream*: gathering like cream.—*n.* CREAM'INESS.

CREASE, krēs, *n.* a mark made by folding or doubling anything.—*v.t.* to make creases in anything. [Bret. *kriz*, a wrinkle; perh. akin to L. *crispus*.]

CREASE, CREESE, krēs, *n.* a Malay dagger. [The Malay word.]

CREASOTE. See CREOSOTE.

CREATE, krē-āt', *v.t.* to bring into being or form out of nothing: to beget: to form: to invest with a new form, office, or character: to produce. [L. *creo*, *creatus*; cog. with Gr. *krainō*, to accomplish, to fulfill; Sans. *kri*, to make.]

CREATIN, krē'a-tin, *n.* a crystallizable substance found in the *flesh* or muscular tissue of animals. [Gr. *kreas*, flesh.]

CREATION, krē-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *creating*, esp. the universe: that which is created, the world, the universe.

CREATIVE, krē-ā'tiv, *adj.* having power to *create*: that creates.—*adv.* CREA'TIVELY.—*n.* CREA'TIVENESS.

CREATOR, krē-ā'tor, *n.* he who creates: a maker.—THE CREATOR, the Supreme Being, God.

CREATURE, krē'tūr, *n.* whatever has been *created*, animate or inanimate: esp. every animated being, an animal, a man: a term of contempt or endearment: a dependent. [O. Fr.—L. *creatura*.]

CREDENCE, krē'dens, *n.*, *belief*: trust: the small table beside the altar on which the bread and wine are placed before being consecrated. [Low L. *credentia—credent-*, believing, pr.p. of *credo*.]

CREDENT, krē'dent, *adj.* easy of belief.

CREDENTIAL, krē-den'shal, *adj.* giving a title to *belief* or credit.—*n.* that which entitles to credit or confidence.—*pl.* esp. the letters by which one claims confidence or authority among strangers.

CREDIBLE, kred'i-bl, *adj.* that may be believed.—*ns.* CREDIBIL'ITY, CRED'IBLENESS.—*adv.* CRED'IBLY.

CREDIT, kred'it, *n.*, *belief*: esteem: reputation: honor: good character: sale on trust: time allowed for payment: the side of an account on which payments received are entered.—*v.t.* to *believe*: to trust: to sell or lend to on trust: to enter on the credit side of an account: to set to the credit of. [L. *creditus—credo*.]

CREDITABLE, kred'it-a-bl, *adj.* trustworthy: bringing credit or honor.—*n.* CRED'ITABLENESS.—*adv.* CRED'ITABLY.

CREDITOR, kred'it-or, *n.* (*commerce*) one to whom a debt is due.

CREDULITY, kre-dū'li-ti, *n.*, *credulousness*: disposition to believe on insufficient evidence.

CREDULOUS, kred'ū-lus, *adj.*, *easy of belief*: apt to believe without sufficient evidence: unsuspecting.—*adv.* CRED'ULOUSLY.—*n.* CRED'ULOUSNESS.

CREED, krēd, *n.* a summary of the articles of religious *belief*. [L. *credo*, I believe, the first word of the Apostles' Creed; akin to Sans. *çraddha*, faith.]

CREEK, krēk, *n.* a small inlet or bay of the sea or a river: any *turn* or *winding*. [A modification of CROOK; A.S. *crecca*; cog. with Dut. *kreek*; Ice. *kriki*, a corner—orig. a *bend*.]

CREEKY, krēk'i, *adj.* full of creeks: winding.

CREEL, krēl, *n.* a basket, esp. an angler's basket. [Gael.]

CREEP, krēp, *v.i.* to move on the belly, like a snake: to move slowly: to grow along the ground or on supports, as a vine: to fawn:—*pr.p.* creep'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* crept. [A.S. *creopan*; Dut. *kruipen*.]

CREEPER, krēp'er, *n.* a creeping plant: a genus of small climbing birds.

CREESE. See CREASE.

CREMATION, krem-ā'shun, *n.* act of *burning*, esp. of the dead. [L. *crematio*, from *cremo*, to burn.]

CREME, krām, *n.* cream; used in cookery, names of cordials, etc. [Fr.]

CREMONA, krem-ō'na, *n.* a superior kind of violin made at *Cremona* in Italy.

CRENATE, krē'nāt, **CRENATED**, krē'nāted, *adj.* (*bot.*) having the edge *notched*.

CRENELATED, kre-nel-āt'ed, *adj.* furnished with *notches* in a parapet to fire through: indented: battlemented. [Low L. *crenellare*, to indent—*crenellus*, a battlement—L. *crena*, a notch.]

CREOLE, krē'ōl, *n.* strictly applied to an inhabitant of S. America or W. Indies born in the country and of pure European blood: one born in tropical America of any color, but of a race not native to it. [Fr. *créole*—Sp. *criollo*, contr. of *criadillo*, "a little nursling," dim. of *criado—criar*, lit. to create, also to bring up, to nurse—L. *creare*.]

CREOLIN, krē'-ō-lin, *n.* (*chem.*) a trade name for substances in soap having the qualities of a disinfectant.

CREOSOTE, krē'o-sōt, CREASOTE, krē'a-sōt, *n.* an oily, colorless liquid distilled from woodtar, and having the quality of *preserving flesh* from corruption. [Gr. *kreas, kreōs*, flesh, and *sōtēr*, a preserver, from *sōzō*, to save.]

CREPITATE, krep'i-tāt, *v.i.* to *crackle*, as salt when suddenly heated. [L. *crepito, crepitatus*, frequentative of *crepo*, to crack, rattle.]

CREPITATION, krep-i-tā'shun, *n.* a repeated snapping noise.

CREPT, krept, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of CREEP.

CREPUSCULAR, kre-pus'kū-lar, CREPUSCULOUS, kre-pus'kū-lus, *adj.* of or pertaining to *twilight*.

CREPUSCULE, kre-pus'kūl, CREPUSCLE, kre-pus'l, *n.*, *twilight*. [L. *crepusculum —creper*, dusky, obscure.]

CRESCENDO, kres-en'dō, *adv.* with an *increasing* volume of sound, a musical term whose sign is <.

CRESCENT, kres'ent, *adj.*, *increasing*.—*n.* the moon as she *increases* towards half-moon: a figure like the crescent moon, as that on the Turkish standard: the standard itself: the Turkish power: a range of buildings in curved form. [L. *crescens, crescentis*, pr.p. of *cresco*, to grow.]

CRESS, kres, *n.* the name of several species of plants like the watercress, which grow in moist places, and have pungent leaves used as a salad. [A.S. *cærse, cressæ*; cog. with Dut. *kers*, Ger. *kresse*.]

CRESSET, kres'et, *n.* a *cruse*, jar, or open lamp filled with combustible material placed on a beacon, lighthouse, etc. [Fr. *creuset*. See CROCK, CRUSE.]

CREST, krest, *n.* the comb or tuft on the head of a cock and other birds: a plume of feathers or other ornament on the top of a helmet: (*her.*) a figure placed over a coat of arms.—*v.t.* to furnish with, or serve for, a crest. [O. Fr. *creste*—L. *crista*.]

CREST-FALLEN, krest'-fawln, *adj.* dejected: heartless.

CRESTLESS, krest'les, *adj.* without a crest: not of high birth.

CRETACEOUS, krē-tā'shus, *adj.* composed of or like *chalk*. [L. *cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk.]

CRETIN, krē'tin, *n.* one of a class of idiots found in deep valleys, esp. among the Alps, and generally afflicted with goitre. [Ety. dub.]

CRETINISM, krē'tin-izm, *n.* the condition of a cretin.

CREVASSE, krev-as', *n.* a *crack* or split, esp. applied to a cleft in a glacier. [Fr. *crevasse—crever*, to burst, rive—L. *crepare*, to creak, crack.]

CREVICE, krev'is, *n.* a *crack* or rent: a narrow opening. [A doublet of CREVASSE.]

CREW, krōō, *n.* a company, in a bad or contemptuous sense: a ship's company. [Ice. *kru*, a multitude; Sw. *kry*, to swarm.]

CREW, krōō—did crow—*past tense* of CROW.

CREWEL, krōō'el, *n.* a kind of embroidery. [Cf. CLEW.]

CRIB, krib, *n.* the rack or manger of a stable: a stall for oxen: a child's bed: a small cottage: (*colloq.*) a literal translation of the classics, which schoolboys use unfairly in preparing their lessons.—*v.t.* to put away in a crib, confine, pilfer:—*pr.p.* cribb'ing; *pa.p.* cribbed'. [A.S. *crib*; Ger. *krippe*.]

CRIBBAGE, krib'āj, *n.* a game at cards in which the dealer makes up a third hand to himself partly by *cribbing* or taking from his opponent.

CRIBBLE, krib'l, *n.* a coarse screen or *sieve*, used for sand, gravel, or grain: coarse flour or meal.—*v.t.* to sift or riddle. [L. *cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum*, a sieve.]

CRICK, krik, *n.* a spasm or cramp, esp. of the neck. [A doublet of CREEK.]

CRICKET, krik'et, *n.* a genus of insects allied to grasshoppers, which make a chirping noise with their wing-covers. [Fr. *criquet*, from Teut. root of CREAK.]

CRICKET, krik'et, *n.* a game with bat and ball.—*v.i.* to play at cricket. [A.S. *cricc*, a staff; the game was at first played with a club or staff.]

CRICKETER, krik'et-er, *n.* one who plays at cricket.

CRIED, krīd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of CRY.

CRIME, krīm, *n.* a violation of law: offence: sin. [Fr.—L. *crimen*.]

CRIMINAL, krim'in-al, *adj.* relating to *crime*: guilty of crime: violating laws.—*n.* one guilty of crime.—*adv.* CRIM'INALLY.

CRIMINALITY, krim-in-al'i-ti, *n.* guiltiness.

CRIMINATE, krim'in-āt, *v.t.* to accuse.—*adj.* CRIM'INATORY.

CRIMINATION, krim-in-ā'shun, *n.* act of *criminating*: accusation.

CRIMP, krimp, *adj.* made crisp or brittle.—*v.t.* to wrinkle: to plait: to make crisp: to seize or decoy.—*n.* one who decoys another into the naval or military service. [A dim. of *cramp*; Dut. *krimpen*, to shrink.]

CRIMPLE, krimp'l, *v.t.* to contract or draw together: to plait: to curl. [Dim. of CRIMP.]

CRIMSON, krim'zn, *n.* a deep red color, tinged with blue: red in general.—*adj.* of a deep red color.—*v.t.* to dye crimson.—*v.i.* to become crimson: to blush. [O. E. *crimosyn*—O. Fr. *cramoisin*; from Ar. *kermez* (= Sans. *krimi*, L. *vermis*, E. *worm*), the cochineal insect, from which it is made.]

CRINGE, krinj, *v.i.* to *bend*: to crouch with servility: to submit: to fawn: to

flatter. [A.S. *crincan, cringan*, to face; connected with CRANK, weak.]

CRINGELING, krinj'ling, *n.* one who *cringes.*

CRINITE, krī'nīt, *adj., hairy: (bot.)* resembling a tuft of hair. [L. *crinitus*, provided with hair—*crinis*, hair.]

CRINKLE. See under CRANK and CRANKLE.

CRINOLINE, krin'o-lin, *n.* a lady's stiff petticoat, originally made of *haircloth*, but afterwards expanded by hoops, etc. [Fr. *crin*—L. *crinis*, hair, and *lin*—L. *linum*, flax.]

CRIPPLE, krip'l, *n.* a lame person.—*adj.* lame.—*v.t.* to make lame: to deprive of the power of exertion. [From root of CREEP.]

CRISIS, krī'sis, *n.* point or time for deciding anything—that is, when it must either terminate or take a new course: the decisive moment:—*pl.* CRISES, krī'sēz. [Gr. *krisis*, from *krinō*, to separate.]

CRISP, krisp, *adj., curled:* so dry as to be crumbled easily: brittle.—*v.t.* to curl or twist: to make wavy.—*adv.* CRISP'LY.—*n.* CRISP'NESS. [L. *crispus.*]

CRISPY, krisp'i, *adj., curled* or curly: brittle.

CRITERION, krī-tē'ri-on, *n.* a *means* or standard of *judging:* a test: a rule:—*pl.* CRITE'RIA. [Gr., from *kritēs*, a judge—*krinō.*]

CRITIC, krit'ik, *n.* a judge in literature, the fine arts, etc.: a fault-finder. [Gr. *kritikos*—*krinō.*]

CRITICAL, krit'ik-al, *adj.* relating to criticism: skilled in judging literary and other productions: discriminating: captious: decisive.—*adv.* CRIT'ICALLY.—*n.* CRIT'ICALNESS.

CRITICISE, krit'i-sīz, *v.t.* to pass judgment on: to censure.

CRITICISM, krit'i-sizm, *n.* the art of judging, esp. in literature or the fine arts: a critical judgment or observation.

CRITIQUE, kri-tēk', *n.* a *criticism* or critical examination of any production: a review. [Fr.]

CROAK, krōk, *v.i.* to utter a low rough sound as a frog or raven: to grumble: to forebode evil.—*n.* the sound of a frog or raven.—*n.* CROAK'ER. [From the sound. Cf. CRAKE, CROW, and L. *graculus*, a jackdaw.]

CROCHET, krō'shā, *n.* fancy knitting made by means of a *small hook.* [Fr. *crochet*, a little crook, a hook—*croc*, from root of CROOK.]

CROCK, krok, *n.* a narrow-necked earthen vessel or pitcher: a cup. [A.S. *croc;* Ger. *krug;* perh. of Celt. origin, as in W. *crochan*, a pot, Gael. *krog*, a pitcher; akin to CRAG, and giving the notion of hardness.]

CROCKERY, krok'er-i, *n.* earthenware: vessels formed of baked clay.

CROCODILE, krok'o-dīl, *n.* a large amphibious reptile inhabiting the large rivers of Asia and Africa. [Fr.—L. *crocodilus*—Gr. *krokodeilos*, a lizard; so called from its resemblance to a lizard.]

CROCUS, krō'kus, *n.* a well-known flower. [L. *crocus*—Gr. *krokos;* prob. of Eastern origin, as Heb. *karkom*, saffron.]

CROFT, kroft, *n.* a small piece of arable land adjoining a dwelling: a kind of small farm.—*n.* CROFT'ER. [A.S. *croft;* perh. from Gael. *croit*, a croft.]

CROMLECH, krom'lek, *n.* a circle of standing stones, often called a Druidical circle. [W. *cromlech*—*crom*, curved, circular, and *llech*, a stone.]

CRONE, krōn, *n.* an old woman, usually in contempt. [Perh. Celt., as in Ir. *crion*, withered, old.]

CRONY, krōn'i, *n.* an old and intimate companion. [From CRONE.]

CROOK, krook, *n.* a bend, anything bent: a staff bent at the end, as a shepherd's or bishop's: an artifice or trick.—*v.t.* to bend or form into a hook: to turn from the straight line or from what is right.—*v.i.* to bend or be bent. [From a root common to Teut. and Celt., as W. *crwg*, a hook, Ice. *krokr*, Dut. *kroke*, a fold or wrinkle.]

CROOKED, krook'ed, *adj., bent like a crook:* not straight: deviating from rectitude, perverse.—*adv.* CROOK'EDLY.—*n.* CROOK'EDNESS.

CROP, krop, *n.* all the produce of a field of grain: anything gathered or cropped: the craw of a bird.—*v.t.* to cut off the top or ends: to cut short or close: to mow, reap, or gather:—*pr.p.* cropp'ing; *pa.p.* cropped'.—CROP OUT, *v.i.* to appear above the surface: to come to light. [A. S. *crop*, the top shoot of a plant; any protuberance, as the crop of a bird; Dut. *crop*, a bird's crop.]

CROQUET, krō'kā, *n.* a game in which two or more players try to drive wooden balls, by means of long-handled mallets, through a series of arches set in the ground. [Ety. unknown.]

CROQUETTE, krō-ket', *n.* in cookery, a ball of minced meat or fish, seasoned and fried. [Fr. *croquer*, to crunch.]

CROSIER, krō'zher, *n.* a staff with a *crook* at the top carried before bishops on solemn occasions. [O. Fr. *croce*, a crosier—Fr. *croc*, a crook, hook, from root of CROOK.]

CROSS, kros, *n.* a *gibbet* on which malefactors were *hung*, consisting of two pieces of timber, one placed crosswise on the other, either thus † or ×; the instrument on which Christ suffered, and thus the symbol of the Christian religion: the sufferings of Christ: anything that crosses or thwarts: adversity or affliction in general: a crossing or mixing of breeds, esp. of cattle.—*v.t.* to mark with a cross: to lay one body or draw one line across another: to cancel by drawing cross lines: to pass from side to side: to

obstruct: to thwart: to interfere with. —*v.i.* to lie or be athwart: to move or pass from place to place. [O. Fr. *crois*, Fr. *croix*—L. *crux*, orig. an upright post to which latterly a cross-piece was added; conn. with CROOK by Gael. *crocan*, a hook, *croch*, hung; Ir. *crochaim*, to hang, *croch*, a gallows.]

CROSS, kros, *adj.*, *lying across:* transverse: oblique: opposite: adverse: ill-tempered: interchanged.—*adv.* CROSS'LY. —*n.* CROSS'NESS.

CROSSBILL, kros'bil, *n.* a genus of birds resembling bullfinches, linnets, etc., with the mandibles of the *bill crossing* each other near the points.

CROSS-BONES, kros'-bōnz, *n.pl.* a symbol of death, consisting of two human thigh or arm bones, placed crosswise, and often found on old monuments, etc., generally in conjunction with a skull.

CROSSBOW, kros'bō, *n.* a weapon for shooting arrows, formed of a *bow* placed *crosswise* on a stock.

CROSSBUN, kros'bun, *n.* a *bun* marked with the form of a *cross*, eaten on Good-Friday.

CROSS-BUTTOCK, kros'-but-ok, *n.* a peculiar throw practiced by wrestlers; hence, an unexpected fling down or repulse. "Many *cross-buttocks* did I sustain."—*Smollett.*

CROSS-EXAMINE, kros-egz-am'in, *v.t.* to test the evidence of a witness by subjecting him to an examination by the opposite party.—*n.* CROSS-EXAMINA'TION.

CROSS-GRAINED, kros'-grānd, *adj.* having the *grain* or fibres *crossed* or intertwined: perverse: contrary: untractable.

CROSS-HATCHING, kros-hach'ing, *n.* a term in engraving applied to lines, whether straight, sloping, or curved, which cross each other regularly to increase or modify depth of shadow.

CROSSING, kros'ing, *n.* act of going *across:* a thwarting: a place for passing from one side to the other.

CROSSLET, kros'let, *n.* a *little cross.*

CROSS-QUESTION, kros'-kwest-yun, *v.t.* to cross-examine.

CROSS-REFERENCE, kros-ref'er-ens, *n.* a reference from one part of a book to another where something incidentally mentioned is treated of, or where there is some account of the same or an allied subject as that which is under notice at the place where the cross-reference is.

CROSSTREES, kros'trēz, *n.* pieces of timber placed *across* the upper end of the lower-masts and top-masts of a ship.

CROSSWAY, kros'wā, *n.* a *way* that *crosses* another.

CROSSWISE, kros-wīz, *adv.* in the form of a cross: across.

CROTCHET, kroch'et, *n.* a note in music, equal to half a minim, ♩: a *crooked* or perverse fancy: a whim or conceit. [Fr. *crochet*, dim. of *croc*, a hook. See CROCHET.]

CROTCHETEER, kroch-et-ēr', *n.* one who fixes the mind too exclusively on one subject: one given to some favorite theory crotchet, or hobby. "Nobody of the slightest pretensions to influence is safe from the solicitous canvassing and silent pressure of social *crotcheteers.*"—*Fortnightly Rev.*

CROTCHETINESS, kroch'et-i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being crotchety: the character of a crotcheteer. *Grote.*

CROTCHETY, kroch'et-i, *adj.* having *crotchets* or peculiarities: whimsical.

CROTON, krō'ton, *n.* a genus of tropical plants, producing a brownish-yellow oil, having a hot biting taste. [Gr. *krotōn*, a tick or mite, which the seed of the plant resembles.]

CROUCH, krowch, *v.i.* to squat or lie close to the ground: to cringe: to fawn. [A form of CROOK.]

CROUP, krōōp, *n.* a severe disease in the throat of children, accompanied by a hoarse cough. [A.S. *hropan*, to cry; Scot. *roup*, *croup*, hoarseness; from the sound.]

CROUP, krōōp, *n.* the rump of a fowl: the buttocks of a horse: the place behind the saddle. [Fr. *croupe*, a protuberance; allied to CROP.]

CROUPIER, krōō'pi-er, *n.* one who sits at the *croup* or lower end of the table as assistant-chairman at a public dinner: a vice-president: he who watches the cards and collects money at a gaming-table.

CROW, krō, *n.* a large bird, generally black, which utters a *croaking* sound: the cry of a cock: a boast.—*v.i.* to *croak*, to cry as a cock, in joy or defiance: to boast: to swagger:—*pa.t.* crew (krōō) or crowed'; *pa.p.* crowed'. [A.S. *crawe*, a crow: from the sound.]

CROWBAR, krō'bär, *n.* a large iron *bar* with a claw like the beak of a *crow.*

CROWD, krowd, *n.* a number of persons or things closely *pressed* together, without order: the rabble: multitude.—*v.t.* to gather into a lump or crowd: to fill by pressing or driving together.—*v.i.* to press together in numbers: to swarm.

CROWFOOT, krō'foot, *n.* a common weed, the flower of which is like a *crow's foot.*

CROWN, krown, *n.* the diadem or state-cap of royalty: regal power: honor; reward: the top of anything, esp. of the head: completion: accomplishment: a 5s. piece stamped with a *crown.*—*v.t.* to cover or invest with a crown: to invest with royal dignity: to adorn: to dignify: to complete.—*adj.* CROWN'LESS. [Fr. *couronne*—L. *corona*; cog. with Gr. *korōnos*, curved; W. *crwn*, Gael. *cruinn*, round.]

CROWN-GLASS, krown'-glas, *n.* a kind of window-*glass* formed in *circular* plates or discs.

CROWN-HEAD, krown'-hed, *n.* in *draughts* the row of squares next to each player.

CROWN-PRINCE, krown'-prins, *n.* the *prince* who succeeds to the *crown*.

CROW'S-FOOT, krōz'-foot, *n.* wrinkles produced by age, spreading out in the shape of a crow's foot from the corners of the eyes: (*mil.*) a caltrop.

CRUCIAL, krōō'shi-al, *adj.* testing, searching, from the practice of marking a testing instance with a *cross* to draw attention to it. [Fr. *crucial*, from L. *crux, crucis*, a cross. See CROSS.]

CRUCIBLE, krōō'si-bl, *n.* an *earthen pot*, for melting ores, metals, etc. [Low L. *crucibulum*, from root of CROCK; erroneously supposed to be conn. with L. *crux*.]

CRUCIFEROUS, krōō-sif'er-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) *bearing* four petals in the form of a *cross*. [L. *crux*, and *fero*, to bear.]

CRUCIFIX, krōō'si-fiks, *n.* a figure or picture of Christ *fixed* to the *cross*.

CRUCIFIXION, krōō-si-fik'shun, *n.* death on the *cross*, esp. that of Christ.

CRUCIFORM, krōō'si-form, *adj.* in the *form* of a *cross*.

CRUCIFY, krōō'si-fī, *v.t.* to put to death by *fixing* the hands and feet to a *cross*: to subdue completely: to mortify:—*pa.p.* cruc'ified. [Fr. *crucifier*—L. *crucifigo, crucifixus—crux*, and *figo*, to fix.]

CRUDE, krōōd, *adj.*, *raw*, unprepared: not reduced to order or form: unfinished: undigested: immature.—*adv.* CRUDE'LY.—*n.* CRUDE'NESS. [L. *crudus*, raw. See

CRUDITY, krōōd'i-tī, *n.* rawness: unripeness: that which is crude.

CRUEL, krōō'el, *adj.* disposed to inflict pain, or pleased at suffering: void of pity, merciless, savage.—*adv.* CRU'ELLY.—*n.* CRU'ELTY. [Fr. *cruel*—L. *crudelis*. From root of CRUDE.]

CRUET, krōō'et, *n.* a *small jar* or phial for sauces and condiments. [Acc. to Skeat, prob. formed from Dut. *kruik*, a jar = E. CROCK; and acc. to E. Müller, dim. of O. Fr. *cruye* (mod. Fr. *cruche, cruchette*, a jar), from root of CROCK.]

CRUISE, krōōz, *v.i.* to sail to and fro: to rove on the sea.—*n.* a sailing to and fro: a voyage in various directions in search of an enemy, or for the protection of vessels.—*n.* CRUIS'ER. [Dut. *kruisen*, to cross—*kruis*, a cross—O. Fr. *crois*—L. *crux*.]

CRUISE, krōōz, *n.* a small bottle. Same as CRUSE.

CRUMB, krum, *n.* a *small bit* or morsel of bread: the soft part of bread. [A.S. *cruma*; Ger. *krume*; allied to CRIMP.]

CRUMBCLOTH, krum'kloth, *n.* a *cloth* laid under a table to receive falling *crumbs*, and keep the carpet clean.

CRUMBLE, krum'bl, *v.t.* to break into *crumbs*.—*v.i.* to fall into small pieces: to decay: to perish. [Orig. dim. of CRUMB Dut. *kruimelen*; Ger. *krümeln*.]

CRUMBY, CRUMMY, krum'i, *adj.*, *crumbs*: soft.

CRUMP, krump, *adj.* crooked: wrinkle [A.S. *crumb*; Ger. *krumm*; Scot. *crum my*, a cow with a crumpled horn. Fro the root of CRAMP, CRIMP.]

CRUMPET, krum'pet, *n.* a kind of *crumb* or soft cake or muffin.

CRUMPLE, krump'l, *v.t.* to mark with draw into folds or wrinkles: to crease.—*v.i.* to become wrinkled: to contract shrink. [Freq. of CRAMP.]

CRUNCH, krunch, *v.t.* to crush with th teeth: to chew anything hard, and s make a noise. [From the sound; cf. F *grincer*.]

CRUPPER, krup'er, *n.* a strap of leathe fastened to the saddle and passing unde the horse's tail to keep the saddle in it place. [Fr. *croupière—croupe*, the CROU of a horse.]

CRURAL, krōō'ral, *adj.* belonging to shaped *like a leg*. [L. *cruralis*, from *cru cruris*, the leg.]

CRUSADE, kroo-sād', *n.* a military exped tion under the banner of the *cross* t recover the Holy Land from the Turks any daring or romantic undertaking [Fr. *croisade*—Prov. *crozada—croz*, cross. See CROSS.]

CRUSADER, kroo-sād'er, *n.* one engage in a *crusade*.

CRUSE, krōōz, *n.* an *earthen pot*: a smal cup or bottle. [Fr.; Ice. *krus*: also allie to CROCK.]

CRUSH, krush, *v.t.* to break or bruise: t squeeze together: to beat down or over whelm: to subdue: to ruin.—*n.* a violen squeezing. [O. Fr. *cruisir*, from a Scan root seen in Sw. *krysta*, whose oldes form appears in Goth. *kriustan*, to grin the teeth, formed from the sound. See CRASH and CRAZE.]

CRUST, krust, *n.* the *hard rind* or outside coating of anything: the outer part o bread: covering of a pie, etc.: (*geol.*) the solid exterior of the earth.—*v.t.* to cover with a crust or hard case.—*v.i.* to gather into a hard crust. [O. Fr.—L. *crusta* perh. conn. with Gr. *kryos*, icy cold.]

CRUSTACEA, krus-tā'shi-a, *n.pl.* a class o animals whose bodies are covered with a *crust-like* shell covering, such as lobsters, shrimps, and crabs.

CRUSTACEAN, krus-tā'shi-an, *n.* one o the *Crustacea*.

CRUSTACEOUS, krus-tā'shi-us, CRUSTA CEAN, krus-tā'shi-an, *adj.* pertaining to the *Crustacea*, or shellfish.

CRUSTATED, krus-tāt'ed, *adj.* covered with a *crust*.

CRUSTATION, krus-tā'shun, *n.* an adher ent *crust*.

CRUSTY, krust'i, *adj.* of the nature of o *having a crust*: having a hard or harsh exterior: hard: snappy: surly.—*adv.* CRUST'ILY.—*n.* CRUST'INESS.

CRUTCH, kruch, *n.* a staff with a *cross* piece at the head to place under the arm

of a lame person : any support like a crutch. [From root of CROOK; perh. modified by L. *crux*, a cross.]

CRY, krī, *v.i.* to utter a *shrill loud sound*, esp. one expressive of pain or grief : to lament : to weep : to bawl.—*v.t.* to utter loudly : to proclaim or make public :—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cried'.—*n.* any loud sound: particular sound uttered by an animal : bawling : lamentation : weeping : prayer: clamor : —*pl.* CRIES. —*n.* CRI'ER. [Fr. *crier* (It. *gridare*)—L. *quiritare*, to scream—freq. of L. *queri*, to lament.]

CRY, krī, *v.i.* to be in the act of giving birth to a child : sometimes followed by *out*. *Shak.*

CRYING-OUT, krī'ing-out, *n.* the confinement of a woman : labor. "Aunt Nell, who, by the way, was at the *crying-out*." —*Richardson.*

CRYPT, kript, *n.* an underground cell or chapel, esp. one used for *burial*. [L. *crypta*—Gr. *krypte—krypto*, to conceal. Doublet of GROT.]

CRYPTOGAMIA, krip-to-gā'mi-a, *n.* the class of flowerless plants, or those which have their *fructification concealed*. [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage.]

CRYPTOGAMIC, krip-to-gam'ik, CRYPTOGAMOUS, krip-tog'a-mus, *adj.* pertaining to the *Cryptogamia*.

CRYPTONYM, krip'tō-nim, *n.* a private, secret, or hidden name : a name which one bears in some society or brotherhood. *J. R. Lowell.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *onoma*, a name.]

CRYSTAL, kris'tal, *n.* a superior kind of glass : (*chem.*) a piece of matter which has assumed a definite geometrical form, with plane faces. [O. Fr. *cristal*—L. *crystallum*, from Gr. *krystallos*, ice—*kryos*, icy cold ; akin to CRUST.]

CRYSTAL, kris'tal, CRYSTALLINE, kris'tal-īn or -in, *adj.* consisting of or like *crystal* in clearness, etc.

CRYSTALLIZATION, kris-tal-iz-ā'shun, *n.* the act of crystallizing.

CRYSTALLIZE, kris'tal-īz, *v.t.* to *reduce to* the form of a *crystal*.—*v.i.* to assume a crystalline form.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, kris-tal-og'ra-fi, *n.* the *science* of *crystallization*. [Gr. *krystallos*, and *graphō*, to write.]

CUB, kub, *n.* the young of certain animals, as foxes, etc. : a whelp : a young boy or girl (in contempt).—*v.* to bring forth young :—*pr.p.* cubb'ing ; *pa.p.* cubbed'. [Prob. Celt., as Ir. *cuib*, a whelp, from *cu*, a dog.]

CUBANITE, kū'-ban-īt, *n.* (*min.*) a copper ore found in Cuba.

CUBATURE, kūb'a-tūr, *n.* the act of finding the solid or *cubic* content of a body : the result thus found.

CUBE, kūb, *n.* a solid body having six equal square faces, a solid square : the third power of a number, as—2×2×2=8. —*v.t.* to raise to the third power. [Fr. *cube*—L. *cubus*—Gr. *kybos*, a die.]

CUBEB, kū'beb, *n.* a dried berry of a climbing shrub, native to Sumatra—useful as a remedy for indigestion, piles, sore throat, urinary diseases, etc. [Fr. *cubebe*.]

CUBIC, kūb'ik, CUBICAL, kūb'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *cube*.—*adv.* CUB'ICALLY.

CUBICULUM, kūb-ik'ū-lum, *n.* a burial chamber in the Catacombs often for a single family, having round its walls the loculi or compartments for the reception of dead bodies. The name was also applied to a chapel attached to a basilica or other church. [L., a bed-chamber, from *cubo*, to lie.]

CUBIFORM, kūb'i-form, *adj.* in the *form* of a *cube*.

CUBIT, kūb'it, *n.* a measure employed by the ancients, equal to the length of the arm from the *elbow* to the tip of the middle-finger, varying from 18 to 22 inches. [L. *cubitus*, (*lit.*) a *bend* ; akin to L. *cubare*, to lie down ; also to CUP.]

CUBOID, kūb'oid, CUBOIDAL, kūb-oid'al, *adj.* resembling a *cube in shape*. [Gr. *kyboeidēs*, from *kybos*, a die, and *eidos*, form.]

CUCKOLD, kuk'old, *n.* a man whose wife has proved unfaithful.—*v.t.* to wrong a husband by unchastity. [O. Fr. *coucuol* (Mod. Fr. *cocu*)—*coucou*, a cuckoo—L. *cuculus*.]

CUCKOO, koo'kōō, *n.* a bird which cries *cuckoo*, remarkable for laying its eggs in the nests of other birds. [Fr. *coucou*—L. *cuculus*, from the sound. Cf. COCK, COCKATOO.]

CUCUMBER, kū'kum-ber, *n.* a creeping plant, with large oblong fruit used as a salad and pickle. [L. *cucumis*, *cucumeris*.]

CUD, kud, *n.* the food brought from the first stomach of a ruminating animal back into the mouth and *chewed* again. [Like QUID, what is chewed, from A.S. *ceowan*, to chew.]

CUDDLE, kud'l, *v.t.* to hug : to embrace : to fondle.—*v.i.* to lie close and snug together.—*n.* a close embrace. [Acc. to Skeat, a freq. of M.E. *couth*, well known, familiar. See UNCOUTH.]

CUDDY, kud'i, *n.* a small cabin or cook-room, generally in the forepart of a boat or lighter : in large vessels applied to the officers' cabin under the poopdeck.

CUDGEL, kud'jel, *n.* a heavy staff : a club. —*v.t.* to beat with a cudgel :—*pr.p.* cud'gelling ; *pa.p.* cud'gelled. [W. *cogyl*, a club.]

CUDWEED, kud'wēd, *n.* the popular name for many species of plants covered with a *cottony* down. [Prob. corrupted from *cotton-weed*.]

CUE, kū, *n.* a *queue* or *tail-like* twist of hair formerly worn at the back of the head : a rod used in playing billiards : the *last* words of an actor's speech serving as a hint to the next speaker : any hint : the part one has to play. [Fr. *queue*—L. *cauda*, a tail.]

CUE-BALL, kū'-bawl, *adj.* corruption of SKEW-BALD. "A gentleman on a *cue-ball* horse."—*R. D. Blackmore.* (Provincial English.)

CUFF, kuf, *n.* a *stroke* with the open hand. —*v.t.* to strike with the open hand. [From a Scan. root seen in Sw. *kuffa*, to knock.]

CUFF, kuf, *n.* the end of the sleeve near the wrist: a covering for the wrist. [Prob. cog. with COIF.]

CUIRASS, kwi-ras' or kwē'-, *n.* a defensive covering for the breast orig. made of *leather*, afterwards of iron fastened with straps and buckles, etc. [Fr. *cuirasse*—Low L. *coratia*—L. *corium*, skin, leather; whence Fr. *cuir.*]

CUIRASSIER, kwi-ras-ēr', *n.* a soldier armed with a *cuirass.*

CULDEE, kul'dē, *n.* one of a Celtic fraternity of monks who formerly lived in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. [Ir. *ceile de*, "servant of God." See GILLIE.]

CULINARY, kū'lin-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to the *kitchen* or to cookery: used in the kitchen. [L. *culinarius*—*culina*, a kitchen.]

CULL, kul, *v.t.* to select: to pick out. [Fr. *cueillir*, to gather—L. *colligo*—*col*, together, and *lego*, to gather. A doublet of COLLECT.]

CULLENDER. See COLANDER.

CULLION, kul'yun, *n.* a wretch: a cowardly fellow. [Fr. *couillon*, a dastard, a poltroon (It. *coglione*)—L. *coleus*, a leather bag, the scrotum.]

CULLY, kul'i, *n.* (a contr. of CULLION) a mean dupe.—*v.t.* to deceive meanly.—*pa.p.* cull'ied.

CULM, kulm, *n.* the *stalk* or stem of cereals or of grasses. [L. *culmus*, a stalk or stem. Cog. with HAULM.]

CULMIFEROUS, kul-mif'er-us, *adj.*, *bearing stalks* or stems. [L. *culmus*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear.]

CULMINATE, kul'min-āt, *v.i.* to *come to the top*: (*astron.*) to be vertical or at the highest point of altitude: to reach the highest point. [Coined, as if from a Low L. *culmino*, from L. *culmen*, properly *columen*, a summit. See COLUMN.]

CULMINATION, kul-min-ā'shun, *n.* act of culminating: the top or highest point: (*astron.*) transit or passage of a body across the meridian or highest point for the day.

CULOTTIC, koo-lot'ik, *adj.* having breeches; hence, pertaining to the respectable classes of society: opposed to SANSCULOTTIC (which see). "Young Patriotism, *Culottic* and Sansculottic, rushes forward."—*Carlyle.*

CULOTTISM, koo-lot'izm, *n.* the principles, rule, or influence of the more respectable classes of society. *Carlyle.* [See SANSCULOTTISM.]

CULPABILITY, kul-pa-bil'i-ti, CULPABLENESS, kul'pa-bl-nes, *n.* liability to blame.

CULPABLE, kul'pa-bl, *adj.* faulty, criminal.—*adv.* CUL'PABLY. [O. Fr.—L. *culpabilis*, worthy of blame—*culpa*, a fault.]

CULPRIT, kul'prit, *n.* one *culpable* or in *fault*: a criminal: in Eng. law, a prisoner accused, but not tried. [For *culpate*, from old law L. *culpatus*, a person accused.]

CULT, kult, *n.* a system of religious belief, *worship.* [L. *cultus*—*colo*, *cultus*, to worship.]

CULTIVATE, kul'ti-vāt, *v.t.* to *till* or produce by tillage: to prepare for crops: to devote attention to: to civilize or refine. —*n.* CUL'TIVATOR. [Low L. *cultivo*, *cultivatus*—L. *colo*, *cultus*, to till, to worship.]

CULTIVATION, kul-ti-vā'shun, *n.* the art or practice of cultivating: civilization: refinement.

CULTURABLE, kul'tūr-a-bl, *n.* capable of becoming cultured or refined.

CULTURE, kul'tūr, *n.*, *cultivation*: the state of being cultivated: advancement or refinement the result of cultivation. —*v.t.* to cultivate: to improve.

CULTUS, kult'us, *n.* same as CULT. *Helps.* Also the moral or æsthetic state or condition of a certain time or place. [L.]

CULVER, kul'ver, CULVERIN, kul'ver-in, *n.* an ancient cannon, so called from its long, thin, *serpent-like* shape, or from its being ornamented with the figures of serpents. [Fr. *coulevrine*, from *couleuvre* —L. *coluber*, a serpent.]

CULVERT, kul'vert, *n.* an arched watercourse, etc. [Prob. from Fr. *couler*, to flow—L. *colare*—*colum*, a strainer.]

CUMÆAN, kū-mē'an, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Cumæ*, an ancient city on the coast of Campania, and the earliest of all the Greek settlements in Italy; as, the cave of the *Cumæan* sibyl.

CUMBER, kum'ber, *v.t.* to trouble or hinder with something useless: to retard, perplex, trouble. [O. Fr. *combrer*, to hinder—Low L. *combrus*, a heap; corr. of L. *cumulus*, a heap.]

CUMBERSOME, kum'ber-sum, *adj.* troublesome.

CUMBRANCE, kum'brans, *n.* encumbrance.

CUMBROUS, kum'brus, *adj.* hindering: obstructing: heavy: giving trouble.—*adv.* CUM'BROUSLY.—*n.* CUM'BROUSNESS.]

CUMIN, CUMMIN, kum'in, *n.* a plant, the seeds of which are valuable for their carminative qualities. [L. *cuminum*, through the Gr. *kyminon*, from Heb. *kammón.*]

CUMMERBUND, kum'-mer-bund, *n.* in India, a sash, or girdle. [Hind. *Kamarband.*]

CUMULATE, kūm'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to *heap together*: to accumulate. [L. *cumulo*, *-atum*—*cumulus*, a heap.]

CUMULATION, kūm'ū-lā-shun. Same as ACCUMULATION.

CUMULATIVE, kūm'ū-lā-tiv, *adj.* increasing by successive additions.

CUMULUS, kū'mū-lus, *n.* a species of cloud.

CUNARDER, kūn-ärder, *n.* one of the line of steamships founded by Sir Samuel *Cunard* (1787-1865).

CUNEAL, kū'ne-al, **CUNEATE**, kū'ne-āt, *adj.* of the form of a *wedge.* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge.]

CUNEIFORM, kū-nē'i-form, **CUNIFORM**, kū'ni-form, *adj.* wedge-shaped—specially applied to the old Babylonian and Assyrian writing, of which the characters have a *wedge-shape.*

CUNNING, kun'ing, *adj.*, *knowing:* skillful: artful: crafty. —*n.* knowledge: skill: faculty of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose.—*adv.* **CUNN'INGLY.** [A.S. *cunnan*, to know.]

CUP, kup, *n.* a vessel used to contain liquid: a drinking-vessel: the liquid contained in a cup: that which we must receive or undergo: afflictions: blessings. —*v.t.* to extract blood from the body by means of cupping-glasses from which the air has been exhausted:—*pr.p.* cupp'ing; *pa.p.* cupped'. [A.S. *cuppe*, Fr. *coupe*, It. *coppa*, a cup, the head; all from L. *cupa*, *cuppa*, a tub, a drinking-vessel.]

CUPBOARD, kup'bōrd or kub'urd, *n.* a place for keeping victuals, dishes, etc. [CUP and BOARD, a table or shelf.]

CUPID, kū'pid, *n.* the god of love. [L. *Cupido—cupio*, to desire.]

CUPIDITY, kū-pid'i-ti, *n.*, *eager desire for:* covetousness: lust after. [L. *cupiditas —cupidus*, desirous.]

CUPOLA, kū'po-la, *n.* a *cup-shaped* vault on the summit of a tower: a dome. [It.; dim. of Low L. *cupa*, a cup—L. *cupa*, a tub. See CUP.]

CUPREOUS. See under COPPERISH.

CUR, kur, *n.* a worthless, degenerate dog: a churlish fellow.—*adj.* **CURR'ISH.** [Dut. *korre*, Dan. *kurre*, to whir; from its growling.]

CURABLE, kūr'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *cured:* capable of curing. "A *curable* vertue against all diseases."—*Sandys.*—*n.* **CURABIL'ITY.**

CURAÇOA, koo-ra-sō', *n.* a liqueur so named from the island of Curaçoa in the West Indies, where it was first made.

CURACY, kūr'a-si, *n.* the *office*, employment, or benefice *of a curate:* also the state, condition, or office of a guardian; guardianship. "By way of *curacy* and protectorship."—*Roger North.*

CURATE, kūr'āt, *n.* one who has the *cure* or *care* of souls, so in Pr. Bk.: an inferior clergyman in the Church of England who assists a rector or vicar in the discharge of his duties. [Low L. *curatus*, from L. *cura*, care.]

CURATIVE, kūr'a-tiv, *adj.* tending to cure.

CURATOR, kūr-ā'tor, *n.* one who has the *care* of anything: a superintendent: one appointed by law as guardian.

CURB, kurb, *v.t.* to *bend* to one's will: to subdue: to restrain or check: to furnish with or guide by a curb.—*n.* that which curbs: a check or hindrance: a chain or strap attached to the bit of a bridle for restraining the horse. [Fr. *courber*, from L. *curvus*, crooked, bent.]

CURBSTONE, kurb'stōn, *n.* a *stone* placed edgeways against earth or stone work to *check* it.

CURD, kurd, *n.*, *milk thickened* or coagulated: the cheese part of milk, as distinguished from the whey. [Celt., as in Gael. *gruth*, Ir. *cruth*, curd, *cruthaim*, I milk.]

CURDLE, kurd'l, *v.i.* to *turn into curd:* to congeal: to thicken.—*v.t.* to cause to turn into curd, or to congeal.

CURDY, kurd'i, *adj.* like or full of *curd.*

CURE, kūr, *n.*, *care* of souls or spiritual charge: care of the sick: act of healing: that which heals: a remedy.—*v.t.* to heal: to preserve, as by drying, salting, etc.: —*pr.p.* cūr'ing; *pa.p.* cūred'. [O Fr. *cure* —L. *cura*, solicitude, care; not of the same origin as CARE.]

CURELESS, kūr'les, *adj.* that cannot be cured.

CURETTE, ku-ret', *v.t.* (*med.*) to scrape with a steel instrument called a *curette.*

CURFEW, kur'fū, *n.* (*lit.*) *cover-fire:* in feudal times the ringing of a bell at eight o'clock, as a signal to *cover* or put out all *fires* and lights. [Fr. *couvrefeu*, from *couvrir*, to cover, and *feu*, fire, from L. *focus.*]

CURIO, kū'ri-ō, *n.* any article of virtu or bric-a-brac, or any rare and curious article: hence **CURIOSO**, kū-ri-ō-sō, *n.* a collector or admirer of *curios.*

CURIOSITY, kūr-i-os'i-ti, *n.*, *state* or quality *of being curious:* inquisitiveness: that which is curious: anything rare or unusual.

CURIOUS, kūr'i-us, *adj.* anxious to learn: inquisitive: showing great care or nicety: skillfully made: singular: rare.—*adv.* **CUR'IOUSLY.** —*n.* **CUR'IOUSNESS.** [Fr. *curieux*—L. *curiosus—cura.*]

CURL, kurl, *v.t.* to twist into ringlets: to coil.—*v.i.* to shrink into ringlets: to rise in undulations: to writhe: to ripple: to play at the game of curling.—*n.* a ringlet of hair, or what is like it: a wave, bending, or twist. [Orig. *crull*; Dut. *krullen*, Dan. *krolle*, to curl.]

CURLEW, kur'lū, *n.* one of the wading-birds, having a very long slender bill and legs, and a short tail. [Fr. *corlieu*; probably from its cry.]

CURLING, kurl'ing, *n.* a game common in Scotland, consisting in hurling heavy stones along a sheet of ice, like playing at bowls.

CURLY, kurl'i, *adj.*, *having curls:* full of curls.—*n.* **CURL'INESS.**

CURMUDGEON, kur-muj'un, *n.* an avaricious, ill-natured fellow: a miser.—*adj.* **CURMUD'GEONLY.** [O. E. *cornmudgin*, sig. *corn-hoarding*, from *corn* and

mudge or *mug*, or *mooch*, to hide or hoard; seen in *muglard*, a miser; from O. Fr. *mucer*, Fr. *musser*, to conceal.]

CURRANT, kur'ant, *n.* a small kind of raisin or dried grape, imported from the Levant: the fruit of several garden shrubs. [From *Corinth*, in Greece.]

CURRENCY, kur'en-si, *n.* circulation; that which circulates, as the money of a country: general estimation.

CURRENT, kur'ent, *adj.*, *running* or *flowing:* passing from person to person: generally received: now passing: present.—*n.* a *running* or *flowing:* a stream: a portion of water or air moving in a certain direction: course.—*adv.* CURR'ENTLY. [L. *currens*, *currentis*—*curro*, *cursus*, to run.]

CURRICLE, kur'i-kl, *n.* a two-wheeled open chaise, drawn by two horses abreast: a chariot. [L. *curriculum*, from *curro*.]

CURRICLE, kur'i-kl, *v.i.* to drive in a curricle or as in a curricle. "Who is this that comes *curricling* through the level yellow sunlight?"—*Carlyle.*

CURRICULUM, kur-ik'ū-lum, *n.* a *course*, esp. the course of study at a university. [L.]

CURRIER, kur'i-er, *n.* one who *curries* or dresses tanned leather.

CURRY, kur'i, *n.* a kind of sauce or seasoning much used in India and elsewhere, and compounded of pepper, ginger, and other spices: a stew mixed with curry-powder. [Pers. *khûrdi*, broth, juicy meats, from *khûrdan*, to eat.]

CURRY, kur'i, *v.t.* to dress leather: to rub down and dress a horse: to beat: to scratch:—*pr.p.* curry'ing; *pa.p.* curr'ied. —TO CURRY FAVOR (corr. of CURRY FAVELL, to rub down a horse, *favell* being a common old name for a horse), to seek favor by flattery. [Fr. *corroyer*—*corroi*, O. Fr. *conroi;* from a Teut. root present in Ice. *reidhi*, tackle, Dan. *rede*, to set in order, E. *ready*. See READY.]

CURSE, kurs, *v.t.* to invoke or wish evil upon: to devote to perdition: to vex or torment.—*v.i.* to utter imprecations: to swear.—*n.* the invocation or wishing of evil or harm upon: evil invoked on another: torment.—*n.* CURS'ER. [A.S. *cursian*—*curs*, a curse, perh. from Sw. and Dan. *kors*, a cross, which is derived from O. Fr. *crois*. See CROSS.]

CURSED, kurs'ed, *adj.* under a *curse:* deserving a curse: blasted by a curse: hateful.

CURSIVE, kur'siv, *adj.*, *running*, as applied to handwriting: flowing. [L. *curro*, *cursus*, to run.]

CURSORY, kur'sor-i, *adj.* hasty: superficial: careless.—*adv.* CUR'SORILY. [L. *curro.*]

CURT, kurt, *adj.*, *short:* concise.—*adv.* CURT'LY.—*n.* CURT'NESS. [L. *curtus*, shortened; Sans. *krit*, to cut, separate.]

CURTAIL, kur-tāl', *v.t.* to *cut short:* to cut off a part: to abridge:—*pr.p.* curtail'ing; *pa.p.* curtailed'. [Old spelling *curtal*, O. Fr. *courtault*, It. *cortaldo*—L. *curtus.*]

CURTAIN, kur'tin, *n.* drapery hung round and inclosing a bed, etc.: the part of a rampart between two bastions; also, an ensign or flag. *Shak.*—*v.t.* to inclose or furnish with curtains. [Fr. *courtine*—Low L. *cortina;* from L. *cors*, *cortis*, a place inclosed, a court.]

COURTILAGE, kur'til-āj, *n.* in *law*, a court-yard, backside, or piece of ground, lying near and belonging to a dwelling-house: the limit of the premises within which housebreaking can be committed under English law. [O. Fr. *courtilage*, from *courtil*, a court-yard, from L. *cors*, *cortis*, a court.]

CURTSY, kurt'si. Same as COURTESY, the gesture.

CURULE, kū'rōōl, *adj.* applied to a chair in which the higher Roman magistrates had a right to sit. [L. *currus*, a chariot —*curro*, to run.]

CURVATURE, kur'va-tūr, *n.* a *curving* or *bending:* the continual bending or the amount of bending from a straight line. [L. *curvatura.*]

CURVE, kurv, *n.* anything *bent:* a bent line: an arch.—*v.t.* to *bend:* to form into a curve. [L. *curvus*, crooked. See CIRCLE.]

CURVET, kurv'et, *n.* a certain leap of a horse in which he gives his body a *curve:* a leap or frolic.—*v.i.* to leap in curvets: to leap: to frisk:—*pr.p.* curv'eting; *pa.p.* curv'eted.

CURVILINEAR, kur-vi-lin'i-ar, CURVILINEAL, kur-vi-lin'i-al, *adj.* bounded by *curved lines.* [L. *curvus*, and *linea*, a line.]

CUSCUS-GRASS, kus'kus-gras, *n.* a peculiar kind of British Indian grass (*Andropogon muricatus*) used for screens and blinds. Called also KHUS.

CUSHAT, koosh'at, *n.* the ringdove or woodpigeon. [Prov. E. *cowshot;* from A.S. *cusceote.*]

CUSHION, koosh'un, *n.* a case filled with some soft, elastic stuff, for resting on: a pillow.—*v.t.* to seat on or furnish with a cushion. [Fr. *coussin*, It. *cuscino*, from L. *culcitinum*, dim. of *culcita*, mattress. See COUNTERPANE and QUILT.]

CUSHITE, kush'īt, *adj.* of or pertaining to a branch of the Hamite family which spread along tracts extending from the higher Nile to the Euphrates and Tigris, or to their language. Used also substantively. [From *Cush* the son of Ham.]

CUSP, kusp, *n.* a *point:* the point or horn of the moon, etc. [L. *euspis*, a point.]

CUSPIDATE, kus'pi-dāt, CUSPIDATED, kus'pi-dāt-ed, *adj.* (*bot.*) having a sharp end or *point.* [L. *cuspidatus*—*cuspis.*]

CUSTARD, kus'tard, *n.* a composition of milk, eggs, etc., sweetened and flavored. [Once spelled *custade*, a corr. of *crustade*

a pie with crust; from O Fr. *croustade* —L. *crustatus*. crusted. See CRUST.]

CUSTARD-APPLE, kus'tard-ap'l, *n.* the *fruit* of a W. Indian tree, having an eatable pulp, *like a custard.*

CUSTODIAL, kus-tō'di-al, *adj.* pertaining to *custody.*

CUSTODIAN, kus-tō'di-an, *n.* one who has *custody* or care, esp. of some public building.

CUSTODY, kus'to-di, *n.* a *watching* or *guarding:* care: security: imprisonment. [L. *custodia*, from *custos, custodis*, a watcher or keeper.]

CUSTOM, kus'tum, *n.* what one is wont to do: usage: frequent repetition of the same act: a frequenting of a shop to buy goods: regular trade or business: a tax on goods:—*pl.* duties imposed on imports and exports. [O. Fr. *custume, costume;* from L. *consuetudo—consuesco, consuetus*, to accustom.]

CUSTOMARY, kus'tum-ar-i, *adj.* according to use and wont: holding or held by custom.—*adv.* CUS'TOMARILY.—*n.* CUS'TOMARINESS.

CUSTOMER, kus'tum-er, *n.* one *accustomed* to frequent a certain place of business: a buyer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, kus'tum-hows, *n.* the place where *customs* or duties on exports and imports are collected.

CUT, kut, *v.t.* to make an incision: to cleave or pass through: to divide: to carve or hew: to wound or hurt: to affect deeply: to castrate:—*pr.p.* cutt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cut.—*n.* a cleaving or dividing: a stroke or blow: an incision or wound: a piece cut off: an engraved block, or the picture from it: manner of cutting, or fashion.—A SHORT CUT, a short or near passage. [W. *cwtau*, to shorten, *cwtt*, a little piece; Ir. *cutaich*, to curtail.]

CUTANEOUS, kū-tā'ne-us, *adj.* belonging to the *skin.*

CUT-AWAY, kut'-a-wā, *n.* a coat, the skirts of which are rounded or cut away so that they do not hang down as in a frock-coat. "A green *cut-away* with brass buttons."—*T. Hughes.* Used also adjectively. "A brown *cut-away* coat."

CUTCHA, kuch'a, *n.* in Hindustan, a weak kind of lime used in inferior buildings; hence, used adjectively in the sense of temporary: makeshift: inferior: in contradistinction to *pucka*, which implies stability or superiority.

CUTENESS, kūt'nes, *n.* the quality of being cute: sharpness: smartness: acuteness. "Who could have thought so innocent a face could cover so much *cuteness?*"—*Goldsmith.*

CUTICLE, kū'ti-kl, *n.* the outermost or thin skin. [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, the skin, E. HIDE.]

CUTLASS, kut'las, *n.* a broad curving sword with one edge. [Fr. *coutelas*, from L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a ploughshare, a knife.]

CUTLER, kut'ler, *n.* one who makes or sells *knives.* [Fr. *coutelier*, from root of CUTLASS.]

CUTLERY, kut'ler-i, *n.* the *business of a cutler:* edged or cutting instruments in general.

CUTLET, kut'let, *n.* a slice of meat cut off for cooking, esp. of mutton or veal, generally the rib and the meat belonging to it. [Fr. *côtelette*, dim. of *côte*, from L. *costa*, a rib. See COAST.]

CUTTER, kut'er, *n.* the *person* or *thing that cuts:* a small swift vessel with one mast and sharp bows that *cut* the water.

CUTTING, kut'ing, *n.* a *dividing* or lopping off: an incision: a piece cut off: a twig.

CUTTLE, kut'l, CUTTLE-FISH, kut'l-fish, *n.* a kind of mollusc, remarkable for its power of ejecting a black inky liquid. [A.S. *cudele:* origin dub.]

CUT-WATER, kut'-waw'ter, *n.* the forepart of a ship's prow.

CYCLE, sī'kl, *n.* a period of time in which events happen in a certain order, and which constantly repeats itself: an imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle; akin to CIRCLE.]

CYCLIC, sī'klik, CYCLICAL, sī'klik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or containing a *cycle.*

CYCLOID, sī'kloid, *n.* a figure *like* a *circle:* a curve made by a point in a circle, when the circle is rolled along a straight line. —*adj.* CYCLOID'AL. [Gr. *kyklos*, and *eidos*, form.]

CYCLONE, sī'klōn, *n.* a *circular* or rotatory storm. [Coined from Gr. *kyklōn*, pr.p. of *kykloō*, to whirl round—*kyklos.*]

CYCLOPÆDIA, CYCLOPEDIA, sī-klō-pē'di-a, *n.* the *circle* or compass of human *knowledge:* a work containing information on every department, or on a particular department of knowledge. —*adj.* CYCLOPED'IC. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, an *paideia*, learning.]

CYCLOPEAN, sī-klō-pē'an, *adj.* of or like the *Cyclopes*, a fabled race of giants with one *circular eye* in the middle of the forehead: giant-like: vast. [Gr. *kyklōpeios —kyklōps—kyklos*, a circle, and *ōps*, an eye.]

CYCLORAMA, sī-klō-rä'-ma, *n.* a circular painted panorama appearing in natural perspective. [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, and *horama*, view.]

CYDIPPE, si-dip'pē, *n.* a genus of cœlenterate animals belonging to the order Ctenophora, and allied to the genus Beroe. One member of the genus (*C. pileus*) is a very beautiful object, and is common in the seas round Britain. The body is globular in shape and adorned with eight bands of cilia serving as its means of locomotion and presenting brilliant rainbow hues. From the body are pendent two long filaments, to which are attached numerous shorter threads, and these appendages can be protruded and retracted at will.

CYGNET, sig'net, *n.* a *young swan.* [Acc.

to Diez, dim. of Fr. *cygne*, whose old form *cisne* (Sp. *cisne*, a swan) is from Low L. *cecinus*, and is not connected with L. *cygnus*, Gr. *kyknos*, a swan.]

CYLINDER, sil'in-der, *n.* a solid circular or *roller*-like body, whose ends are equal parallel circles. [Gr. *kylindros*, from *kylindō*, to roll.]

CYLINDRIC, si-lin'drik, CYLINDRICAL, si-lin'drik-al, *adj.* having the form or properties of a *cylinder*.

CYMAGRAPH, sī'-ma-graf, *n.* a device for defining the contour of profiles, moldings, etc. [Gr. *kyma*, a billow, and sfx. *graph*.]

CYMBAL, sim'bal, *n.* a *hollow* brass, basin-like, musical instrument, beaten together in pairs. [L. *cymbalum*, from Gr. *kymbalon—kymbē*, the hollow of a vessel; akin to E. HUMP.]

CYMBOCEPHALIC, sim'bō-sē-fal'ik, *adj.* shaped like a bowl or cup: round: said of the skull. [Gr. *kymbos*, a cup or bowl, and *kephalē*, the skull.]

CYNIC, sin'ik, CYNICAL, sin'ik-al, *adj.*, *dog-like:* surly: snarling: austere: misanthropic.—*adv.* CYN'ICALLY. [Gr. *kynikos*, dog-like, from *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog; akin to L. *can-is*, E. HOUND.]

CYNIC, sin'ik, *n.* one of a sect of ancient philosophers, so called from their morose and contemptuous views: a morose man: a snarler.

CYNICISM, sin'i-sizm, *n.*, *surliness:* contempt for human nature: heartlessness, misanthropy.

CYNOSURE, sin'o-shōōr or sī'-, *n.* the *dog's tail*, a constellation containing the north-star: hence, anything that strongly attracts attention. [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, *oura*, a tail.]

CYPHER-TUNNEL, sī'fer-tun-nel, *n.* a mock chimney: a chimney built merely for outward show. "The device of *cypher-tunnels* or mock chimneys merely for uniformity of building."—*Fuller*.

CYPRESS, sī'pres, *n.* an evergreen tree whose branches used to be carried at funerals: hence, a symbol of death. [Fr. *cyprès*—L. *cupressus*—Gr. *kyparissos*.]

CYST, sist, *n.* (*lit.*) a *chest:* a bag in animal bodies containing morbid matter. [From root of CHEST.]

CYTODE, sī'tōd, *n.* in *physiol.* a name given by Haeckel to a kind of non-nucleated cell containing protoplasm to distinguish it from the cell proper which has a nucleus. *Nineteenth Century.*

CZAR, zär, TSAR, tsär, *n.* the emperor of Russia.—*fem.* CZARINA, zä-rē'na, the empress of Russia. [Russ. *tsare*, a king; its conn. with Ger. *kaiser*, L. *cæsar*, a king or emperor, is doubtful.]

CZAREVITCH, zär'e-vitch, CESAREVITCH, sē-zär'e-vitch, *n.* the eldest *son* of the *czar*.—*fem.* CZAREVNA, zär-ev'na, his consort. [Russ. *tsare*, a czar, and *vitz* (pronounced *vitch*), descended from.]

CZECH, chech, *n.* the name applied to a member of the most westerly branch of the great Slavonic family of races. They have their headquarters in Bohemia, where they arrived in the second half of the sixth century. Their language (also called *Czech*) is closely allied to the Polish. Written also CSECH, TSECH.

D

DAB, dab, *v.t.* to strike gently with something soft or moist:—*pr.p.* dabb'ing; *pa.p.* dabbed'.—*n.* a gentle blow: a small lump of anything soft or moist: a small flat fish like a flounder, but with a rough back. [E.; from a Teut. root present in O. Dut. *dabben*, to pinch, Ger. *tappe*, a pat. E. TAP is a doublet. See also DUB.]

DAB, dab, *n.* an expert person. [Prob. a corr. of ADEPT.]

DABBER, dab'er, *n.* one who or that which dabs: specifically, (*a*) in *printing*, a ball formed of an elastic material and fitted with a handle, formerly used for inking a form of type: (*b*) in *engr.* a silk-covered elastic ball used for spreading etching ground upon steel or copper plates: (*c*) in *stereotyping*, a hard hair brush used in the papier-maché process for dabbing the back of the damp paper, and so driving it into the interstices of the type.

DABBLE, dab'l, *v.t.* to *wet* by little *dabs* or strokes: to spatter.—*v.i.* to play in water with hands or feet: to do anything in a trifling way. [Freq. of DAB.]

DABBLER, dab'ler, *n.* one who *dabbles* or does things in a superficial, trifling way.

DABCHICK, dab'chik, *n.* a *small* water-*fowl* that dives or *dabbles* in the water.

DACE, dās, DARE, dār, DART, därt, *n.* a small river fish, so called from the *quickness* of its motions. [M.E. *darce*—O. Fr. *dars*—Low L. *dardus*, a dart or javelin (Fr. *dard*, a dart or a dace).]

DACHSHUND, daks-hōōnd, *n.* a badger-dog. [Ger. *dachs*, a badger—*hund*, dog.]

DACIAN, dā'shi-an, *adj.* pertaining or belonging to the *Daci*, an ancient barbarous people, whose territory extended over parts of the modern Hungary, Roumania, Transylvania, and neighboring regions.

DACOIT, dä-koit', *n.* a band of robbers in India and Burma. [Hind. *dakait*, a robber.]

DACTYL, dak'til, *n.* in Latin and Greek poetry, a foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short, so called from its likeness to the joints of a *finger:* in English, a foot of three syllables, with the first accented, as *mérrily*. [L. *dactylus*—Gr. *daktylos*, a finger. See DIGIT.]

DACTYLIC, dak-til'ik, *adj.* relating to or consisting chiefly of *dactyls*.

DACTYLOLOGY, dak-til-ol'o-ji, *n.* the art of *talking* with the *fingers*, like the deaf and dumb. [Gr. *daktylos*, and *logos*, discourse—*legō*, to speak.]

DAD, dad, DADDY, dad'i, *n.*, *father*, a word used by children. [W. *tad;* Gr. *tata*, Sans. *tata.*]

DADO, dā'do, *n.* the solid block or *cube* forming the body of a pedestal: wainscoating round the lower part of a wall. [It.—L. *datus* (*talus*, a die, being understood), given or thrown forth—*dare*, to give. Doublet, DIE.]

DÆMONIC, dē-mon'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or proceeding from a supernatural being or from supernatural enthusiasm. "He may even show sudden impulses which have a false air of *dæmonic* strength, because they seemed inexplicable."—*George Eliot.* [Gr. *daimōn*, a divinity.]

DAFFODIL, daf'o-dil, DAFFODILLY, daf'-o-dil-i, *n.* a yellow flower of the lily tribe, also called King's spear. [M.E. *affodille*—O. Fr. *asphodile*—Gr. and L. *asphodelus;* the *d* is prefixed accidentally.]

DAFT, daft, *adj.* silly, weak-minded: unreasonably merry.

DAGGER, dag'er, *n.* a short sword for stabbing: a mark of reference (†). [W. *dagr*, Ir. *daigear*, Fr. *dague*, It. *daga.*]

DAGGLE, dag'l, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to *wet* or grow wet by dragging on the wet ground. [Freq. of prov. E. *dag*, to sprinkle with water, from a Scand. root seen in Sw. *dagg*, E. DEW.]

DAGO, dā'-gō, *n.* in the United States, name given loosely to Spanish- or Italian-born men. [dim. of Sp. *Diego.*]

DAGUERREOTYPE, da-ger'o-tīp, *n.* a method of taking sun-pictures on metal plates: a picture thus produced. [Fr., from *Daguerre*, the inventor, and TYPE.]

DAHLIA, dāl'i-a, *n.* a garden plant with a large beautiful flower. [From *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.]

DAIMIO, dī'-myo, *n.* a Japanese territorial noble under the old feudal system:—*pl.* DAIMIOS, dī'-myos. [Japanese.]

DAILY, dā'li, *adj.* and *adv.* every day.

DAINTIFY, dān'ti-fī, *v.t.* to make dainty: to weaken by over refinement. "My father charges me to give you his kindest love, and not to *daintify* his affection into respects or compliments."—*Miss Burney.* [E. *dainty*, and L. *facio*, to make.]

DAINTY, dān'ti, *adj.* pleasant to the palate: delicate: fastidious.—*n.* that which is dainty, a delicacy.—*adv.* DAIN'TILY.—*n.* DAIN'TINESS. [M.E. *deintee*, anything worthy or costly—O. Fr. *daintié*, worthiness—L. *dignitas.* See DIGNITY.]

DAÏRA, da'ir-a, *n.* the private estates of the Khedive of Egypt.

DAIRY, dā'ri, *n.* the place where milk is kept, and butter and cheese made: an establishment for the supply of milk. [M.E. *dey*, dairymaid — Ice. *deigja*, a dairymaid; orig. a kneader of DOUGH, in Ice. *deig;* or from a root sig. to milk. See DUG.]

DAIS, dā'is, *n.* a raised floor at the upper end of the dining-hall where the high *table* stood: a raised floor with a seat and canopy. [O. Fr. *dais* — Low L. *discus*, a table—L. *discus*, a quoit—Gr. *diskos.* See DISH, DISC.]

DAISIED, dā'zid, *adj.* covered with *daisies.*

DAISY, dā'zi, *n.* (*lit.*) the *day's eye*, a common spring flower, so called from its *sun*-like appearance. [A.S. *dæges ege*, day's eye, the sun.]

DALE, dāl, DELL, del, *n.* the low ground between hills: the valley through which a river flows. — *n.* DALES'MAN. [A.S. *dæl;* Scand. *dal*, Ger. *thal*, orig. meaning "cleft." See DEAL, DELL.]

DALLIANCE, dal'i-ans, *n.*, *dallying*, toying, or trifling: interchange of embraces: delay.

DALLY, dal'i, *v.i.* to lose time by idleness or trifling: to play:—*pa.p.* dall'ied. [A.S. *dol*, foolish; Ger. *dahlen*, to trifle: perh. conn. with DWELL.]

DALMATIAN, dal-ma'-shun, *adj.* belonging to a strip of Austrian territory bordering the Adriatic, called *Dalmatia.*

DAM, dam, *n.* an embankment to restrain water.—*v.t.* to keep back water by a bank or other obstruction:—*pr.p.* damm'-ing; *pa.p.* dammed'. [E., and in all the Teut. tongues.]

DAM, dam, *n.* a *mother*, applied to quadrupeds. [A form of DAME.]

DAMAGE, dam'āj, *n.*, *hurt*, *injury*, *loss:* the value of what is lost:—*pl.* compensation for loss or injury.—*v.t.* to harm, injure.—*v.i.* to take injury. [O. Fr. *damage* (Fr. *dommage*), from L. *damnum*, loss, injury.]

DAMAGEABLE, dam'āj-a-bl, *adj.* capable of being *damaged.*

DAMASK, dam'ask, *n.* figured stuff orig. of silk, now of linen, cotton, or wool.—*v.t.* to flower or variegate, as cloth.—*adj.* of a red color, like that of a damask rose. [From *Damascus*, in Syria, where it was orig. made.]

DAME, dām, *n.* the *mistress* of a house: a matron: a noble lady. [Fr. *dame*—L. *domina*, a mistress, *fem.* of *dominus*, a master. Doublet, DAM, a mother, see DOMINATE.]

DAMN, dam, *v.t.* to censure or *condemn:* to sentence to eternal punishment.—*n.* an oath: a curse. [Fr. *damner*—L. *damnare*, to condemn, from *damnum*, loss, penalty.]

DAMNABLE, dam'na-bl, *adj.*, *deserving* or tending to *damnation:* hateful: pernicious.—*adv.* DAM'NABLY.—*n.* DAM'NABLENESS. [Late L. *damnabilis.*]

DAMNATION, dam-nā'shun, *n.* (*theol.*) the punishment of the impenitent in the future state: eternal punishment.

DAMNATORY, dam'na-tor-i, *adj.* containing sentence of *condemnation.* [L. *damnatorius.*]

DAMP, damp, *n.*, *vapor*, *mist:* moist air: lowness of spirits:—*pl.* dangerous vapors in mines, etc.—*v.t.* to wet slightly: to chill: to discourage: to check: to make dull.—*adj.* moist: foggy.—*adv.* DAMP'LY.—*n.* DAMP'NESS. [E.; akin to Dut. *damp*, Ger. *dampf*, vapor.]

DAMPER, damp'er, *n.* that which checks or moderates: (*Australia*) a kind of hastily-baked bread.

DAMSEL, dam'zel, *n.* a *little dame* or lady: a young unmarried woman: a girl. [Fr. *demoiselle*, O. Fr. *damoisel*, a page—Low L. *domicellus*, dim. of *dominus*, a lord.]

DAMSON, dam'zn, *n.* a small black plum. [Shortened from *Damascene—Damascus.* See DAMASK.]

DANCE, dans, *v.i.* to move with measured steps to music.—*v.t.* to make to dance or jump.—*n.* the movement of one or more persons with measured steps to music. [Fr. *danser*, from O. Ger. *danson*, to draw along, Ger. *tanzen.*]

DANCER, dans'er, *n.* one who practices *dancing.*

DANCING, dans'ing, *n.* the act or art of moving in the *dance.*

DANDELION, dan-de-lī'un, *n.* a common plant with a yellow flower, so called from the jagged *tooth-like* edges of its leaf. [Fr. *dent de lion*, tooth of the lion.]

DANDLE, dan'dl, *v.t.* to *play with:* to fondle or toss in the arms, as a baby. [E.; cog. with Ger. *tändeln—tand*, a toy; allied in Scot. *dander*, to go about idly, to trifle.]

DANDRIFF, dand'rif, **DANDRUFF**, dand'-ruf, *n.* a scaly *scurf* which grows on the head, esp. under the hair and beard. [W. *ton*, surface, skin, and *drwg*, bad.]

DANDY, dan'di, *n.* a foppish, *silly fellow:* one who pays much attention to dress. [Perh. from Fr. *dandin*, a ninny; and prob. from root of DANDLE.]

DANE, dān, *n.* a native of *Denmark.*

DANGER, dān'jer, *n.* a hazzard or risk: insecurity. [O. Fr. *dangier*, absolute power (of a feudal lord), hence power to hurt—Low L. *dominium*, feudal authority—L. *dominus*, a lord. See DUNGEON.]

DANGEROUS, dān'jer-us, *adj.* full of danger: unsafe: insecure.—*adv.* DAN'GEROUSLY.

DANGLE, dang'gl, *v.i.* to hang loosely or with a *swinging motion:* to follow any one about.—*v.t.* to make to dangle. [From a Scand. root, found in Ice. *dingla*, to swing to and fro, freq. of DING, to throw, push.]

DANGLEMENT, dang'gl-ment, *n.* the act of dangling. "The very suspension and *danglement* of any puddings whatsoever right over his ingle-nook."—*Ld. Lytton.*

DANGLER, dang'gler, *n.* one who *dangles* about others, especially about women.

DANISH, dān'ish, *adj.* belonging to *Denmark.*

DANITE, dan'īt, *n.* a member of a secret society among the Mormons, who, it is believed, took an oath to support the authority and execute the commands of the leaders of the sect at all hazards. Many massacres and robberies committed during the early history of Utah are ascribed to the Danites. [From *Dan.* See Gen. xlix. 16.]

DANK, dangk, *adj.* moist, wet. [Perh. conn. with DEW. See also DAGGLE.]

DANTESQUE, dan-tesk', *adj.* pertaining or relating to *Dante* Alighieri, the Italian poet: resembling or characteristic of Dante's manner or style: more especially, characterized by sublimity and gloominess, like his pictures of the Inferno.

DAPPER, dap'er, *adj.* quick: little and active: neat: spruce. [Dut. *dapper*, brave; Ger. *tapfer*, quick, brave.]

DAPPLE, dap'l, *adj.* marked with spots.—*v.t.* to variegate with spots. [See DIMPLE.]

DARAPTI, da-rap'tī, *n.* in *logic*, a mnemonic word, designating a syllogism of the third figure, comprising a universal affirmative major premise, a particular affirmative minor premise, and a particular affirmative conclusion.

DARDAN, dār'dan, **DARDANIAN**, dār-dā'-ni-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to the *Dardani* or Trojans, a people mentioned in the Iliad, to *Dardania*, their territory, or to *Dardanus*, the founder of the race, and ancestor of Priam of Troy: Trojan. Also used substantively.

DARE, dār, *v.i.* to *be bold enough:* to venture.—*pa.t.* durst.—*v.t.* to challenge: to defy. [A.S. *dear*, *durran:* Goth. *daursan:* akin to Gr. *tharreō*, Sans. *dhrish*, to be bold.]

DARE, dār. Same as DACE.

DARII, dā'ri-ī, *n.* in *logic*, a mnemonic word to express a syllogism of the first figure, comprising a universal affirmative major premise, a particular affirmative minor premise, and a particular affirmative conclusion.

DARING, dār'ing, *adj.*, *bold:* courageous: fearless.—*n.* boldness.—*adv.* DAR'INGLY.

DARING-GLASS, dār'ing-glas, *n.* a mirror used for daring larks. *Bp. Gauden.*

DARK, därk, *adj.* without light: black or somewhat black: gloomy: difficult to understand: unenlightened: secret.—*n.* absence of light: obscurity: a state of ignorance.—*adv.* DARK'LY.—*n.* DARK'-NESS. [A.S. *deorc.*]

DARKEN, därk'n, *v.t.* to make *dark:* to render ignorant: to sully.—*v.i.* to grow dark or darker.

DARKISH, därk'ish, *adj.* somewhat dark: dusky.

DARKLING, därk'ling, *adj.* being in the *dark* (poet.).

DARKSOME, därk'sum, *adj.*, *dark:* gloomy (poet.).

DARLING, där'ling, *n.* a *little dear:* one dearly beloved: a favorite. [DEAR, and *ling.*]

DARN, därn, *v.t.* to mend a hole by imitating the texture of the stuff.—*n.* the place darned. [W. *darn*, a piece, a patch.]

DARNEL, där'nel, *n.* a weed of the rye-grass genus. [Ety. dub.]

DART, därt, *n.* a pointed weapon for throwing with the hand: anything that pierces.—*v.t.* to hurl suddenly: to send or shoot forth.—*v.i.* to start or shoot forth rapidly.—*adv.* DART'INGLY. [O. Fr. *dart;* from a Low Ger. root.]

DART. See DACE.

DARTLE, där'tl, *v.t.* a frequentative form of *dart.* "My star that *dartles* the red and the blue."—*Browning.*

DARWEESH, där'wēsh, *n.* same as DERVIS.

DARWINISM, där'win-izm, *n.* the theory of the origin of species propounded by C. Darwin.—*adj.* DAR-WIN'IAN.

DASH, dash, *v.t.* to throw violently: to break by throwing together: to throw water suddenly: to bespatter: to destroy or frustrate: to mix or adulterate.—*v.i.* to strike against: to break against, as water: to rush with violence.—*n.* a violent striking: a rushing or violent onset: a blow: a mark (—) at a break in a sentence: a slight admixture. [Dan. *daske*, to slap.]

DASH-AND-DOT, dash'-and-dot, *adj.* consisting of dashes and dots: as, the *dash-and-dot* telegraphic alphabet.

DASHING, dash'ing, *adj.* rushing: reckless: hasty and rash: gallant.—*adv.* DASH'INGLY.

DASTARD, das'tard, *n.* a cowardly fellow.—*adj.* shrinking from danger: cowardly.—*adj.* and *adv.* DAS'TARDLY.—*ns.* DAS'TARDNESS, DAS'TARDLINESS. [From a Scand. stem *dast*=E. *dazed*, and Fr. suffix *-ard.* See DAZE.]

DASTARDICE, das'terd-īs, *n.* cowardice: dastardliness. "Upbraided with ingratitude, *dastardice.*"—*Richardson.*

DATA, dā'ta, *n.pl.* facts *given* or admitted from which other facts may be deduced.—*sing.* DA'TUM. [L. *datum*, *data*, given—*do*, to give.]

DATE, dāt, *n.* the time when a letter is *given* or written: the time of any event: a stipulated time.—*v.t.* to affix the date to.—*v.i.* to reckon: to begin. [Fr. *date*—L. *datum.*]

DATE, dāt, *n.* the fruit of the date-palm, so called from its fancied resemblance to the *finger.* [Fr. *datte*—L. *dactylus*—Gr. *daktylos*, a finger.]

DATISI, da-tī'sī, *n.* in *logic*, a mnemonic word expressing a syllogism of the third figure, comprising a universal affirmative major premise, a particular affirmative minor premise, and a particular affirmative conclusion.

DATIVE, dāt'iv, *adj.* that is *given* or appointed.—*n.* the *dative case*, the oblique case of nouns, etc., which follows verbs or other parts of speech that express *giving* or some act directed to the object—generally indicated in English by *to* or *for.* [L. *dativus.*]

DATUM, dā'tum, *n.* See DATA.

DAUB, dawb, *v.t.* to smear: to paint coarsely.—*n.* a coarse painting.—DAUBER, dawb'er, *n.* one who *daubs:* a coarse painter. [O. Fr. *dauber*, to plaster—L. *dealbare*, to whitewash—*de*, down, and *albus*, white.]

DAUGHTER, daw'ter, *n.* a female child: a female descendant.—*n.* DAUGH'TER-IN-LAW, a son's wife. [A.S. *dohtor;* Scot. *dochter*, Ger. *tochter*, Gr. *thygatēr*, Sans. *duhitri*, from *duh* or *dhugh*, to milk—as if "the milkmaid." See DUG.]

DAUGHTERLY, daw'ter-li, *adj.*, *like* or becoming a *daughter.*—*n.* DAUGH'TERLINESS.

DAUNT, dānt or dawnt, *v.t.* to frighten: to discourage. [O. Fr. *danter*, Fr. *dompter*—L. *domito*—*domo*, Gr. *damaō*, to tame: conn. with TAME.]

DAUNTLESS, dānt'les, *adj.* not to be *daunted.*—*adv.* DAUNT'LESSLY.—*n.* DAUNT'LESSNESS.

DAUPHIN, daw'fin, *n.* formerly a name given to the eldest son of the king of France.—*fem.* DAU'PHINESS, the dauphin's wife. [O. Fr. *daulphin*, Fr. *dauphin*—L. *delphinus*, a dolphin. *Dauphin* was the proper name of the lords of Viennois, who had taken for their crest three dolphins. When Viennois (Dauphiné) was ceded to the crown of France, the name became the title of the king's eldest son.]

DAVIT, dāv'it, *n.* a spar projecting from a ship, used as a crane for hoisting the anchor clear of the vessel:—*pl.* pieces of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by. [Fr. *davier*, a forceps.]

DAW, daw, *n.* a bird of the crow kind: a jackdaw. [From its cry.]

DAWDLE, daw'dl, *v.i.* to waste time by trifling: to act or move slowly.—*n.* DAW'DLER. [Allied to DANDLE.]

DAWN, dawn, *v.i.* to become *day:* to begin to grow light: to begin to appear.—*n.* daybreak: beginning. [A.S. *dagian*, day.]

DAY, dā, *n.* the time of light: the time from morning till night: twenty-four hours, the time the earth takes to make a revolution on her axis; also credit: a distant *day* being fixed for payment.

Faith, then, I'll pray you, 'cause he is my neighbor,
To take a hundred pound, and give him *day.*
—*B. Jonson.*

[A. S. *dæg;* Ger. *tag*, from an unknown root, not conn. with L. *dies.*]

DAYBOOK, dā'book, *n.* a *book* in which merchants, etc., enter the transactions of every *day.*

DAYBREAK, dā'brāk, *n.* the *breaking of day*, or first appearance of light.

DAYDREAM, dā'drēm, *n.* a *dreaming* or musing while awake.

DAY-LILY, dā'-lil'i, *n.* a *lily* that blooms during the *day* or for a day only.

DAYSHINE, dā'shīn, *n.* daylight.

Wherefore waits the madman there,
Naked in open *dayshine*?—*Tennyson.*

DAYSMAN, dāz'man, *n.* one who appoints a *day* to hear a cause: an umpire.

DAYSPRING, dā'spring, *n.* the *springing of day*: dawn.

DAYSTAR, dā'stär, *n.* the *star* which ushers in the *day*: the morning-star.

DAZE, dāz, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to render dull or stupid. [Ice. *dasa*, to be breathless or exhausted; conn. with A.S. *dwæs*, foolish.]

DAZZLE, daz'l, *v.t.* to *daze* or overpower with any strong light.—*adv.* DAZZ'LINGLY. [Freq. of DAZE.]

DEACON, dē'kn, *n.* in Episcopal and Catholic churches the order of clergy under priests: in some Presbyterian churches, an officer under the elders: in Congregational and some other churches, the principal lay official: in Scot. the master of an incorporated company.—*fem.* DEA'CONESS.—*ns.* DEA'CONSHIP, DEA'CONRY. [L. *diaconus*—Gr. *diakonos*, a servant.]

DEACON, dē'kon, *v.t.* to read out, as a line of a psalm or hymn, before singing it.

DEAD, ded, *adj.* deprived of life: that never had life: deathlike: useless: dull: cold and cheerless: without vegetation: perfect.—DEAD-DRUNK, completely drunk; DEAD-LANGUAGE, one no longer spoken; DEAD-LETTER, a letter undelivered and unclaimed at the post-office; DEAD-LIGHTS, storm-shutters for a cabin window; DEAD-LOCK, a position of matters when they have become so complicated that they are at a complete standstill and progress is impossible; DEAD-MARCH, a piece of solemn music played at funeral processions, especially of soldiers; DEAD-RECKONING, an estimation of a ship's place, simply by the log-book; DEAD-WEIGHT, a heavy or oppressive burden.—*adv.* DEAD'LY.—*n.* DEAD'NESS. [A.S. *dead*; Goth. *dauths*, Ger. *todt*, from root of *die*.]

DEAD, ded, *n.* the time of greatest *stillness*:—*n.pl.* those who are dead.

DEADEN, ded'n, *v.t.* to make *dead*: to deprive partly of vigor or sensation: to blunt: to lessen.

DEAD-FILE, ded'-fīl, *n.* a file whose cuts are so close and fine that its operations are practically noiseless.

DEADHEAD, ded'-hed, *n.* used colloquially in the United States to denote one who receives passes for railroad rides, free theatre tickets, and the like: (*naut.*) a buoy: (*mech.*) a part of a lathe.

DEADLY, ded'li, *adj.*, *causing death*: fatal: implacable.—*n.* DEAD'LINESS.

DEAF, def, *adj.*, *dull* of hearing: unable to hear at all: not willing to hear: inattentive.—*adv.* DEAF'LY.—*n.* DEAF'NESS. [A.S. *deaf*; Dut. *doof*, Ger. *taub*.]

DEAFEN, def'n, *v.t.* to *make deaf*, partly or altogether: to stun: to render impervious to sound.

DEAD-MAN, ded'-man, *n.* in civil engineering, a log buried in the ground to serve as an anchor:—*pl.* used colloquially in the United States to denote the pins that have been knocked down in bowling, the men off the board in the game of chess, etc.

DEAF-MUTE, def'-mūt, *n.* one who is both *deaf* and *mute* or dumb.

DEAL, dēl, *n.* a *portion*: an indefinite quantity: a large quantity: the act of dividing cards: one of the divisions or boards into which a piece of timber is cut: a fir or pine board. Often applied in U. S. to large and important business transactions, especially on the Stock Exchange. [A.S. *dæl*; Ger. *theil*, a part or division.]

DEAL, dēl, *v.t.* to *divide*, to *distribute*: to throw about.—*v.i.* to transact business: to act: to distribute cards:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dealt (delt). [A.S. *dælan*—*dæl*; Ger. *theilen*—*theil*.]

DEALER, dēl'er, *n.* one who *deals*: a trader.

DEALING, dēl'ing, *n.* manner of acting towards others: intercourse of trade.

DEAN, dēn, *n.* a dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches who presides over the other clergy: a priest who presides at local synods: the president of the faculty in a college.—*ns.* DEAN'SHIP, DEAN'ERY, the *office* of a dean: a dean's house. [O.Fr. *deien*—L. *decanus*, a chief of ten—*decem*, ten.]

DEANIMALIZE, dē-an'-i-mal-īz, *v.t.* to take away the qualities or character of a beast. [Pfx. *de* and *animalize*.]

DEAR, dēr, *adj.* high in price: costly: scarce: highly valued: beloved.—*n.* one who is dear or beloved.—*adv.* DEAR'LY.—*n.* DEAR'NESS. [A.S. *deore*; Ger. *theuer*, O. Ger. *tiuri*, precious.]

DEARTH, derth, *n.*, *dearness*, *high price*: scarcity: want: famine: barrenness.

DEATH, deth, *n.* state of *being dead*: extinction of life: manner of dying: mortality.—*n.* DEATH'-BED, the last illness. [A.S. *death*: Ger. *tod*.]

DEATH-DAY, deth'-dā, *n.* the day on which a person dies, or the anniversary of the day of the death of some individual.

DEATHINESS, deth'i-nes, *n.* the quality of producing death: an atmosphere of death. (Rare.)

Look! it burns clear; but with the air around
Its dead ingredients mingle *deathiness*.—*Southey.*

DEATHY, deth'i, *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of death. (Rare.)

The cheeks were *deathy* dark.—*Southey.*

DEBACLE, de-bak'l', *n.* a breaking up of ice on a river: a sudden flood of water leaving its path strewn with débris. [Fr.]

DEBAR, de-bär', *v.t.* to *bar out from*: to exclude: to hinder:—*pr.p.* debarr'ing; *pa.p.* debarred'. [L. *de*, from, and BAR.]

DEBARK, de-bärk', *v.t.* or *v.i.* to land *from*

a bark, ship, or boat: to disembark. [Fr. *débarquer — des* = L. *dis*, away, and BARQUE, a ship.]

DEBARKATION, DEBARCATION, de-bärk-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *debarking* or disembarking.

DEBASE, de-bās', *v.t.* to lower: to make mean or of less value: to adulterate. [L. *de*, down, and BASE, low.]

DEBASEMENT, de-bās'ment, *n.* degradation.

DEBASING, de-bās'ing, *adj.* tending to *lower* or degrade.—*adv.* DEBAS'INGLY.

DEBATABLE, de-bāt'a-bl, *adj.* liable to be disputed.

DEBATE, de-bāt', *n.* a contention in words or argument.—*v.t.* to contend for in argument.—*v.i.* to deliberate: to join in debate.—*n.* DEBAT'ER. [Fr. *de*, and *battre*, to beat. See BEAT.]

DEBAUCH, de-bawch', *v.t.* to lead away from duty or allegiance: to corrupt with lewdness.—*v.i.* to indulge in revelry.—*n.* a fit of intemperance or debauchery. [Fr. *débaucher—des* = L. *dis*, and a word *bauche*, a workshop, of unknown origin.]

DEBAUCHEE, deb'o-shē', *n.* one given up to *debauchery*: a libertine.

DEBAUCHERY, de-bawch'er-i, *n.* corruption of fidelity: seduction from duty: excessive intemperance: habitual lewdness.

DEBENTURE, de-bent'ūr, *n.* an acknowledgment of a *debt*: a deed of mortgage given by a railway or other company for borrowed money: a certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback or repayment of the duty paid on their importation. [L. *debentur*, there are due, 3d person pl. passive of *debeo*, to owe.]

DEBILITATE, de-bil'i-tāt, *v.t.* to *make weak*: to impair the strength of. [L. *debilito, debilitatus—debilis*, weak—*de*, not, *habilis*, able. [See ABILITY.]

DEBILITY, de-bil'i-ti, *n.*, *weakness* and languor: a weak action of the animal functions.

DEBIT, deb'it, *n.* a *debt* or something due: an entry on the debtor side of an account.—*v.t.* to charge with debt: to enter on the debit or debtor side of an account. [L. *debitum*, what is due, from *debeo*, to owe.]

DEBONAIR, deb-o-nār', *adj.* of *good air* or appearance and manners: elegant: courteous. [Fr. *de*, of, *bon*, good, *air*, appearance, manner.]

DEBOUCH, de-bōōsh', *v.i.* to march out *from a narrow pass* or confined place. [Fr. *déboucher—de*, from, *bouche*, the mouth—L. *bucca*, the cheek.]

DEBOUCHURE, dā-bōō-shōōr', *n.* the *mouth* of a river or strait.

DEBRIS, de-brē', *n.*, *bruised* or *broken* pieces of anything, esp. of rock: rubbish: ruins. [Fr., from *briser*, akin to BRUISE.]

DEBT, det. *n.* what one *owes* to another: what one becomes liable to do or suffer. [L. *debitum*.]

DEBTOR, det'ur, *n.* one who *owes* a debt: the side of an account on which *debts* are charged. [L. *debitor*.]

DEBUT, de-bu'(*u* sounded as in Scot. *gude*), *n.* a beginning or first attempt: a first appearance before the public, as of an actor, etc. [Fr. *début*, a first stroke—*de*, from, *but*, aim, mark.]

DECADARY, dek-a-dā-ry, *a.* of or pertaining to a period of ten days or ten years.

DECADE or **DECAD**, dek'ād or dek'ad, *n.* an aggregate of *ten*: specifically, a period of ten years. [Fr. *décade*—Gr. *dekas—deka*, ten.]

DECADENCE, de-kā'dens, **DECADENCY**, de-kā'den-si, *n.*, *state of decay*. [Fr.—Low L. *decadentia*, from *de*, down, and Low L. *cadentia*—L. *cado*, to fall. See CADENCE, DECAY.]

DECAGON, dek'a-gon, *n.* a plane figure of *ten angles* and sides. [Gr. *deka*, and *gōnia*, an angle: akin to KNEE.]

DECAHEDRON, dek-a-hē'dron, *n.* a solid figure having *ten bases* or sides. [Gr. *deka*, and *hedra*, a seat.]

DECALCOMANIA, dē-kal'kō-mā'ni-a, *n.* the art or process of transferring pictures to marble, porcelain, glass, wood, and the like. It consists usually in simply gumming a colored lithograph or woodcut to the object and then removing the paper by aid of warm water, the colored parts remaining fixed. [Fr. *decalcomanie*, from *decalquer*, to countertrace, and Gr. *mania*, madness.]

DECALOGUE, dek'a-log, *n.* the *ten commandments*. [Gr. *deka*, ten, *logos*, a discourse, a proposition.]

DECAMERON, dē-kam'-ē-ron, *n.* Boccaccio's hundred tales supposed to be told in ten days. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *hemera*, a day.]

DECAMETER, dē-kam'-ē-ter, *n.* in poetry, a verse of ten measures, or feet. [Gr. *deka*, ten—*metron*, a measure.]

DECAMP, de-kamp', *v.i.* (*lit.*) to *go from* or shift a *camp*: to go away, esp. secretly. [Fr. *décamper*—Fr. *de*=L. *dis*, away, and *camp*. See CAMP.]

DECAMPMENT, de-kamp'ment, *n.*, *shifting a camp*: a marching off. [Fr. *décampement*.]

DECANAL, dek'an-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *deanery*.

DECANT, de-kant', *v.t.* to pour off, leaving sediment: to pour from one vessel into another. [Fr. *décanter—de*, from, and CANT, a side or corner.]

DECANTER, de-kant'er, *n.* a *vessel* for holding *decanted* liquor: an ornamental bottle.

DECAPITATE, de-kap'i-tāt, *v.t.* to take the *head from*: to behead. [Low L. *decapitare*—L. *de*, from, and *caput*, *capitis*, the head.]

DECAPITATION, de-kap-i-tā'shun, *n.* the act of *beheading*.

DECAPOD, dek'a-pod, *n.* one of the shell-

fish which have *ten feet* **or claws, as the crab.** [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *pous, podos*, a foot.]

DECARBONIZE, de-kär'bon-īz, *v.t.* to deprive of *carbon.* [*De*, from, and CARBON.]

DECARBURIZE, dē-kär'būr-īz. Same as DECARBONIZE.

DECARCH, dek'-ärk, *n.* a captain of ten: a member of a governing body of ten.

DECARCHY, dek'-ärk-y, *n.* a governing body consisting of ten. [From *deca* and *arch.*]

DECARE, dek'-âr, *n.* in the metric system of measuring, ten acres, or a thousand square metres. [Fr. *décare.*]

DECASTYLE, dek'a-stīl, *n.* a portico with *ten styles* or *columns* in front. [Gr. *deka*, ten, *stylos*, a column.]

DECASYLLABIC, dek-a-sil-ab'ik, *adj.* having *ten syllables.* [Fr. *décasyllabique*—Gr. *deka*, ten, *syllabē*, a syllable.]

DECAY, de-kā', *v.i.* to *fall away from* a state of health or excellence: to waste away.—*n.* a falling into a worse or less perfect state: a passing away. [O. Fr. *decaer*—L. *de*, from, *cadere*, to fall.]

DECEASE, de-sēs', *v.i.* to *cease* to live: to die.—*n.* death. [O. Fr. *deces*—L. *decessus*—*de*, away, *cedo, cessus*, to go.]

DECEIT, de-sēt', *n.* act of *deceiving:* anything intended to mislead another. [Through Fr. from L. *deceptus.*]

DECEITFUL, de-sēt'fool, *adj.* full of *deceit:* disposed or tending to deceive: insincere.—*adv.* DECEIT'FULLY.—*n.* DECEIT'FULNESS.

DECEIVABLE, de-sēv'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *deceived:* exposed to imposture.—*n.* DECEIV'ABLENESS.—*adv.* DECEIV'ABLY.

DECEIVE, de-sēv', *v.t.* to mislead or cause to err: to cheat: to disappoint.—*n.* DECEIV'ER. [Fr. *décevoir*—L. *decipere, deceptus*—*de*, from, *capere*, to take, catch.]

DECEMBER, de-sem'ber, *n.* the *tenth month* among the Romans, who began their year with March: with us, the twelfth month of the year. [L. *decem*, ten.]

DECEMBERLY, dē-sem'ber-li, *adj.* resembling December: hence, chilly, gloomy, and cheerless. "The many bleak and *decemberly* nights of a seven years' widowhood."—*Sterne.*

DECEMVIR, de-sem'vir, *n.* one of *ten magistrates* who at one time had absolute power in Rome:—*pl.* DECEM'VIRS or (L.) DECEMVIRI, dē-sem'vi-rī. [L. *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.]

DECEMVIRATE, de-sem'vir-āt, *n.* a body of *ten men* in office: the term of office of decemvirs.

DECENCY, de'sen-si, *n.* becomingness: modesty. [L. *decentia.* See DECENT.]

DECENNARY, de-sen'ar-i, *n.* a period of *ten years.* [L. *decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.]

DECENNIAL, de-sen'i-al, *adj.* consisting of, or happening every *ten years.*

DECENT, de'sent, *adj., becoming:* seemly: proper: modest: moderate: tolerable.—*adv.* DE'CENTLY. [L. *decens, decentis*, pr.p. of *decet*, it is becoming.]

DECENTISH, de'sent-ish, *adj.* somewhat decent: of a fairly good kind or quality: passable. (Colloq.)

> You'll take our potluck, and we've *decentish* wine. —*R. H. Barham.*

DECENTRALIZE, de-sen'tral-īz, *v.t.* to withdraw from the centre. [L. *de*, priv., and CENTRALIZE.]

DECEPTION, de-sep'shun, *n.* act of *deceiving:* the means by which it is sought to deceive. [L. *deceptio.*]

DECEPTIVE, de-sep'tiv, *adj.* tending to *deceive.*—*adv.* DECEP'TIVELY.—*n.* DECEP'TIVENESS.

DECEREBRATE, de-ser'-ē-brāt, *v.t.* to take away the cerebrum.

DECIARE, des'-i-âr, *n.* in the metric system, ten square metres. [Fr.]

DECIDE, de-sīd', *v.t.* to determine: to end: to settle. [Fr. *décider*—L. *decidere—de*, away, *cædo*, to cut.]

DECIDED, de-sīd'ed, *adj., determined:* clear, unmistakable: resolute.—*adv.* DECID'EDLY.

DECIDUOUS, de-sid'ū-us, *adj., falling off:* that fall in autumn, as leaves: not permanent.—*n.* DECID'UOUSNESS. [L. *deciduus—decido*, from *de, cado*, to fall.]

DECIMAL, des'i-mal, *adj.* numbered or proceeding *by tens.*—*n.* a fraction having ten or some power of ten for its denominator.—DECIMAL SYSTEM is the French system of weights or measures, the principle of which is that it multiplies and divides by *ten.*—*adv.* DEC'IMALLY. [Fr.—Low L. *decimalis—decem*, ten.]

DECIMATE, des'i-māt, *v.t.* to *take the tenth* part of: to put to death every tenth man.—*n.* DEC'IMATOR. [L. *decimo, decimatus—decimus*, tenth.]

DECIMATION, des-i-mā'shun, *n.* a military punishment, by which every tenth man was selected by lot, and put to death, or otherwise punished.

DECIPHER, de-sī'fer, *v.t.* to *un-cipher* or read secret writing: to make out what is unintelligible or obscure. [L. *de*, negative, and CIPHER.]

DECIPHERABLE, de-sī'fer-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *deciphered.*

DECISION, de-sizh'un, *n.* the act of *deciding:* determination: settlement.

DECISIVE, de-sī'siv, *adj.* having the power of *deciding:* final: positive.—*adv.* DECI'SIVELY.—*n.* DECI'SIVENESS.

DECK, dek, *v.t.* to *cover:* to clothe: to adorn: to furnish with a deck, as a vessel.—*n.* a covering: the floor or covering of a ship. [Dut. *dekken*, to cover; Ger. *decken;* akin to L. *tego.* See THATCH.]

DECKER, dek'er, *n.* the person or thing *that decks:* a vessel which has a deck or decks, used chiefly in composition, as a three-decker, a ship with three decks.

DECK-HAND, dek'-hand, *n.* a person engaged on board a ship, but whose duties

are confined to the deck, he being unfit for the work of a seaman properly so called.

DECKLE-EDGE, dek'-k'l-ej, *n.* in books or pamphlets, the untrimmed, rough edge of the paper sheets as left by the deckle: also any imitation of such edge. Hence *deckle-edged* paper or book: *i.e.* having a rough edge. Written also DECKEL.

DECLAIM, de-klām', *v.i.* to make a set or rhetorical speech: to harangue.—*ns.* DECLAIM'ANT, DECLAIM'ER. [Fr.—L. *declamo*—*de*, intensive, *clamo*, to cry out.]

DECLAMATION, dek-la-mā'shun, *n.* act of *declaiming:* a set speech in public: display in speaking.

DECLAMATORY, de-klam'a-tor-i, *adj.* relating to *declamation:* appealing to the passions: noisy and rhetorical merely.

DECLARATION, dek-la-rā'shun, *n.* act of *declaring:* that which is declared: a written affirmation.

DECLARATIVE, de-klar'a-tiv, DECLARATORY, de-klar'a-tor-i, *adj.* explanatory.—*advs.* DECLAR'ATIVELY, DECLAR'ATORILY.

DECLARE, de-klār', *v.t.* to make known: to show *plainly* to others by words: to assert.—*v.i.* to make a statement. [Fr. *déclarer*, from L. *declaro*, *declaratus*—*de*, sig. completeness, *clarus*, clear.]

DECLASS, de-klas', *v.t.* to set apart from one's class: to degrade. [Fr. *déclasser*.]

DECLENSION, de-klen'shun, *n.* a falling off: decay: descent: (*gram.*) change of termination for the oblique cases. [See DECLINE.]

DECLINABLE, de-klīn'a-bl, *adj.* having inflection for the oblique cases.

DECLINATION, dek-lin-a'shun, *n.* act of *declining:* deviation: decay: (*astr.*) the distance from the celestial equator.

DECLINE, de-klīn', *v.i.* to *bend* or *turn away from* (a straight line): to deviate: to refuse: to bend down: to fail or decay: to draw to an end.—*v.t.* to bend down: to turn away from: to refuse: to avoid: (*gram.*) to give the changes of a word in the oblique cases.—*n.* a falling off: deviation: decay: a gradual sinking of the bodily faculties, consumption. [Fr. *décliner*—L. *de*, down, away from, *clino*, to bend. See LEAN.]

DECLIVITY, de-kliv'i-ti, *n.* a place that *declines* or slopes *downward*, opp. of ACCLIVITY: inclination downward: a gradual descent. [L. *declivitas*—*de*, downward, *clivus*, sloping, akin to *clino*.]

DECOCT, de-kokt', *v.t.* to digest by heat. [L. *decoquo*, *decoctus*—*de*, down, *coquo*, to cook.]

DECOCTION, de-kok'shun, *n.* an extract of anything got by *boiling.*—*adj.* DECOC'TIVE.

DECOHERER, dē-kō-hēr'-er, *n.* in wireless telegraphy, a machine for overcoming the effect of electric waves upon the coherer. Hence DECOHESION, dē-kō-hē'-zhun, *n.* the act of regulating the coherer. [Pfx. *de* and *coherer*.]

DECOLLATE, de-kol'āt, *v.t.* to behead. [L. *decollo*—*de*, from, *collum*, the neck.]

DECOLLATION, de-kol-ā'shun, *n.* the act of beheading.

DECOLLETAGE, dā-kol-lā-tazh, *n.* in a woman's costume, the outline of the top of a low-cut corsage. [See DECOLLETE.]

DECOLLETE, dā-kol-lā-tā, *a.* in woman's dress, a costume leaving the neck and shoulders bare. [*Fr. décolleter*, to uncover the neck and shoulders.]

DECOLOR, de-kul'ur, DECOLORIZE, de-kul'ur-īz, *v.t.* to deprive of *color.* [Fr. *décolorer*—L. *decoloro*—*de*, from, *color*, color.]

DECOLORANT, de-kul'ur-ant, *n.* a substance that bleaches or *removes color.*

DECOLORATION, de-kul'ur-ā-shun, *n.* the *removal* or absence of *color.*

DECOMPOSABLE, de-kom-pōz'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *decomposed.*

DECOMPOSE, de-kom-pōz', *v.t.* to *separate* the parts *composing* anything: to resolve into original elements. [L. *de*, sig. separation, and COMPOSE.]

DECOMPOSITION, de-kom-po-zish'un, *n.* act of decomposing: decay or dissolution.

DECOMPOUND, de-kom-pownd', *v.t.* to *compound again:* to compound things already compounded; also, to divide a thing into its constituent parts.—*adj.* compounded a second time.—*adj.* DECOMPOUND'ABLE. [L. *de*, intensive, and COMPOUND.]

DECONCENTRATE, de-kon-sen'trāt, *v.i.* to spread or scatter from a point or centre: to break up or dismiss from concentration, as bodies of troops. *London Times.* [Prefix *de*, priv., and CONCENTRATE.]

DECORATE, dek'o-rāt, *v.t.* to *ornament*, to beautify. [L. *decoro*, *decoratus*—*decus*, what is becoming, ornament, from *decet*, it is becoming.]

DECORATION, dek-o-rā'shun, *n.* ornament: anything that heightens beauty.

DECORATIVE, dek'o-rā-tiv, *adj.* adorning: suited to adorn.

DECORATOR, dek'o-rā-tor, *n.* one who decorates.

DECOROUS, de-kō'rus, *adj. becoming:* suitable: proper: decent.—*adv.* DECO'ROUSLY. [L. *decorus*.]

DECORTICATE, de-kor'ti-kāt, *v.t.* to deprive of the *bark*, husk, or peel.—*n.* DECORTICA'TION. [L. *decortico*, *decorticatus*—*de*, from, and *cortex*, bark.]

DECORUM, de-kō'rum, *n.* that which is *becoming* in outward appearance: propriety of conduct: decency. [L., neuter of *decorus*, becoming.]

DECOY, de-koy', *v.t.* to allure, entice: to entrap: to lure into a trap or snare.—*n.* anything intended to allure into a snare. [L. *de*, down, and O. Fr. *coy*, quiet; as if to quiet down. See COY.]

DECREASE, de-krēs', *v.i.* to *grow* or become *less.*—*v.t.* to make less: to lessen gradually.—*n.* a growing less: loss.—*adv.* DECREAS'INGLY. [O. Fr. *decrois*, a

decrease, from L. *decresco—de*, from, and *cresco*, to grow.]

DECREE, de-krē′, *n.* an order by one in authority: an established law: a predetermined purpose.—*v.t.* to decide or determine by sentence in law: to appoint.—*v.i.* to make a decree:—*pr.p.* decree′ing; *pa.p.* decreed′. [Fr.—L. *decretum—decerno*, to decide.]

DECREMENT, dek′re-ment, *n.* the quantity lost by *decrease*. [L. *decrementum—decresco*.]

DECREPIT, de-krep′it, *adj.* worn out by the infirmities of old age: in the last stage of decay. [L. *decrepitus*, noiseless, very old—*de*, not, *crepitus*, a noise.]

DECREPITATE, de-krep′i-tāt, *v.i.* to *crackle*, as salts, when heated.—*v.t.* to roast so as to cause a continual crackling.—*n.* DECREPITA′TION. [L. *de*, inten., *crepito*, to rattle much, freq. of *crepo*.]

DECREPITUDE, de-krep′i-tūd, *n.* state of *being decrepit* or worn out with age.

DECRESCENT, de-kres′ent, *adj.*, *becoming* gradually *less*. [L.]

DECRETAL, de-krē′tal, *adj.* pertaining to a *decree*.—*n.* a decree, esp. of the pope: a book containing decrees: a collection of the pope's decrees.

DECRETIVE, de-krē′tiv, *adj.* having the force of a *decree*.

DECRETORY, dek′re-tor-i, *adj.* established by a *decree:* determining: judicial.

DECRIAL, de-krī′al, *n.* a *crying down*: clamorous condemnation.

DECRY, de-krī′, *v.t.* to *cry down:* to condemn: to blame:—*pa.p.* decried′. [Fr. *de(s)*=L. *dis*, and *crier*, to cry. See CRY.]

DECUMAN, dek′ū-man, DECUMANE, dek′ū-mān, *adj.* tenth: hence, from the ancient notion that every tenth wave was the largest in a series, large: immense. "Overwhelmed and quite sunk by such *decumane* billowes." — *Bp. Gauden.* Sometimes substantively used for the tenth or largest wave. "The baffled *decuman*." — *J. R. Lowell.* [L. *decumanus, decimanus*, of or pertaining to the tenth, from *decem*, ten.]

DECUMBENCE, de-kum′bens, DECUMBENCY, de-kum′ben-si, *n.* the act or posture of *lying down*.

DECUMBENT, de-kum′bent, *adj.*, *lying down:* reclining on the ground.—*adv.* DECUM′BENTLY. [L. *decumbens — de*, down, and *cumbo*, for *cubo*, to lie.]

DECUPLE, dek′ū-pl, *adj.*, *tenfold*.—*n.* a number ten times repeated. — *v.t.* to make tenfold. [Fr. *décuple*—L. *decem*, ten, and *plico*, to fold.]

DECURRENT, de-kur′ent, *adj.*, *running* or extending *downward*. — *adv.* DECURR′ENTLY. [L. *decurrens—de*, down, *curro*, *cursum*, to run.]

DECURVATURE, dē-kûr′-vā-tūr, *n.* curvature in a downward direction.

DECURVE, dē-kûrv′, *v.t.* and *i.* to bend or curve in a downward direction. [Pfx. *de* and *curve*.]

DECUSSATE, de-kus′āt, *v.t.* to cross in the form of an X: to cross, as lines, etc.—*adj.* crossed: arranged in pairs which cross each other.—*n.* DECUSSA′TION. [L. *decusso, decussatus—decussis*, a coin of *ten asses* (*decem asses*) marked with X, the symbol of ten. See ACE.]

DEDICATE, ded′i-kāt, *v.t.* to set apart and consecrate to some sacred purpose: to devote wholly or chiefly: to inscribe to any one. [L. *dedico, dedicatus—de*, down, *dico*, to declare.]

DEDICATION, ded-i-kā′shun, *n.* the act of *dedicating:* an address to a patron, prefixed to a book.

DEDICATORY, ded′i-kā-tor-i, *adj.* serving as a *dedication*.

DEDUCE, de-dūs′, *v.t.* to *draw from:* to infer a truth or opinion from what precedes or from premises. [L. *de*, from, *duco, ductum*, to lead.]

DEDUCIBLE, de-dūs′i-bl, *adj.* that may be deduced or inferred.

DEDUCT, de-dukt′, *v.t.* to *take from:* to separate: to subtract.

DEDUCTION, de-duk′shun, *n.* 1, the act of *deducing:* that which is deduced: reasoning from a general to a particular proposition. [From DEDUCE.] 2, the act of *deducting:* that which is deducted: abatement. [From DEDUCT.]

DEDUCTIVE, de-dukt′iv, *adj.*, *that is*, or may be *deduced* from premises.—*adv.* DEDUCT′IVELY.

DEED, dēd, *n.* something *done:* an act: an exploit: a legal transaction: the written evidence of it. [A.S. *dæd—don*, to do; Ger. *that—thun*, to do. See DO.]

DEEDILY, dēd′i-li, *adv.* in a deedy manner: actively: busily: industriously. "Frank Churchill at a table near her most *deedily* occupied about her spectacles."—*Miss Austen.* (Rare.)

DEEDLESS, dēd′les, *adj.* not having performed deeds.

DEEM, dēm, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to *judge:* to think: to believe. [A.S. *deman*, to form a judgment—*dom*, judgment. See DOOM.]

DEEP, dēp, *adj.* extending far down or far from the outside: difficult to understand: secret: wise and penetrating: cunning: very still: profound: intense: sunk low: low or grave.—*n.* that which is deep: the sea: anything profound or incomprehensible.—*adv.* to a great depth: profoundly.—*adv.* DEEP′LY.—*n.* DEEP′NESS. [A.S. *deop;* Ger. *tief;* akin to DIP, DIVE.]

DEEPEN, dēp′n, *v.t.* to *make deeper* in any sense: to increase.—*v.i.* to become deeper.

DEER, dēr, *n.* a quadruped of several species, as the stag, reindeer, etc.; in M. E. any kind of animal. [A.S. *deor;* Ger. *thier*, Gr. *thēr*, L. *fera*, a wild beast.]

DEER-STALKER, dēr′-stawk′er, *n.* one who practices deer-stalking.

DEER-STALKING, dēr′-stawk′ing, *n.* the hunting of *deer* by *stalking*, or stealing

upon them unawares. [See STALK, to walk.]

DEFACE, de-fās′, *v.t.* to *destroy* or mar the *face* or external appearance of, to disfigure: to obliterate. [O. Fr. *desfacer—des* = L. *dis*, away, and *face*, from L. *facies*.]

DEFACEMENT, de-fās′ment, *n.* act of *defacing:* injury to form or appearance: that which defaces.

DEFALCATE, de-fal′kāt, *v.t.* to deduct a part of, used chiefly of money, etc.: to embezzle money held on trust. [Low L. *difalco, difalcatus*, to cut away—L. *dif* = *dis-*, off, and *falx, falcis*, a sickle. See FALCHION.]

DEFALCATION, def-al-kā′shun, *n.* a diminution: a deficit of funds intrusted to one's care.

DEFAMATION, def-a-mā′shun, *n.* the act of *defaming:* calumny: slander.

DEFAMATORY, de-fam′a-tor-i, *adj.* containing *defamation:* injurious to reputation: calumnious.

DEFAME, de-fām′, *v.t.* to *take away* or destroy the good *fame* or reputation of: to speak evil of. [O. Fr. *defamer*—L. *diffamare* — *dis*, away, detraction, and *fama*, report. See FAME.]

DEFAULT, de-fawlt′, *n.* a *fault, failing*, or *failure:* defect: neglect to do what duty or law requires: offence.—*v.i.* to fail through neglect of duty: to fail to appear in court when called upon. [O. Fr. *defaute*, and *default—de*=L. *dis*, intensive, and *faute*. See FAULT.]

DEFAULTER, de-fawlt′er, *n.* one who fails to account for money intrusted to his care.

DEFEASANCE, de-fēz′ans, *n.* (*law*) a condition annexed to a deed, which, being performed, renders the deed void. [Norm. *defaisance*—Fr. *défaisant*, pr.p. of *défaire*, to undo.]

DEFEASIBLE, de-fēz′i-bl, *adj.* that may be *defeated* or annulled.—*n.* DEFEAS′IBLENESS.

DEFEAT, de-fēt′, *v.t.* to frustrate: to overcome: to ruin.—*n.* a frustration of plans: overthrow, as of an army in battle. [Fr. *défaite — défaire*, to undo — *dé* = L. *dis*, asunder, and Fr. *faire*, L. *facere*, to do.]

DEFECATE, def′e-kāt, *v.t.* to *clear from dregs* or impurities: to purify from extraneous matter. [L. *defæco, defæcatus*, to cleanse—*de*, from, *fæx, fæcis*, dregs.]

DEFECATION, def-e-kā′shun, *n.* the act of clearing away impurities.

DEFECT, de-fekt′, *n.* a *deficiency:* a want: imperfection: blemish: fault. [L. *deficio, defectus*, to fail or be wanting—*de*, neg., and *facio*, to do.]

DEFECTIBLE, de-fekt′i-bl, *adj.* liable to imperfection.

DEFECTION, de-fek′shun, *n.* a *falling away from* duty: revolt.

DEFECTIVE, de-fekt′iv, *adj.* having *defect:* wanting in some necessary quality: insufficient.—*adv.* DEFECT′IVELY.—*n.* DEFECT′IVENESS.

DEFEMINATION, dē-fem-i-nā′-shun, *n.* (*med.*) removal of the ovaries.

DEFENCE, de-fens′, *n.* a *defending:* that which defends: protection: vindication: (*law*) a defendant's plea. — DEFENC′ED, *pa.p.* (*B.*) fortified.

DEFENCELESS, de-fens′les, *adj.* without defence.—*adv.* DEFENCE′LESSLY.—*n.* DEFENCE′LESSNESS.

DEFEND, de-fend′, *v.t.* (*lit.*) to *fend* or *ward off:* to keep off anything hurtful: to guard or protect: to maintain against attack: (*law*) to resist as a claim: to contest.—*n.* DEFEND′ER. [L. *defendo, defensus*, to ward off—*de*, off, and obs. *fendo*, to strike.]

DEFENDABLE, de-fend′a-bl, *adj.* that may be *defended.*

DEFENDANT, de-fend′ant, *n.* a *defender:* (*law*) a person accused or sued.

DEFENSIBLE, de-fens′i-bl, *adj.* that may be *defended.*—*n.* DEFENSIBIL′ITY.

DEFENSIVE, de-fens′iv, *adj.* serving to *defend:* in a state or posture of defence.—*n.* that which defends: posture of defence.—*adv.* DEFENS′IVELY.

DEFER, de-fer′, *v.t.* to *put off* to another time: to delay:—*pr.p.* deferr′ing; *pa.p.* deferred′. [L. *differo—dis*, asunder, *fero*, to bear, carry.]

DEFER, de-fer′, *v.i.* to yield to the wishes or opinions of another, or to authority. —*v.t.* to submit to or lay before:—*pr.p.* deferr′ing; *pa.p.* deferred′. [L. *defero—de*, down, and *fero*, to bear.]

DEFERENCE, def′er-ens, *n.* a *deferring* or yielding in judgment or opinion: regard: submission.

DEFERENTIAL, def-er-en′shal, *adj.* expressing *deference* or respect.—*adv.* DEFEREN′TIALLY.

DEFIANCE, de-fī′ans, *n.* the act of *defying:* a challenge to combat: contempt of opposition.

DEFIANTNESS, de-fī′ant-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being defiant: defiance. "He answered, not raising his voice, but speaking with quiet *defiantness.*"—*George Eliot.*

DEFICIENCY, de-fish′en-si, *n.* defect.

DEFICIENT, de-fish′ent, *adj.* wanting.

DEFICIT, def′i-sit, *n.*, *deficiency*, esp. of revenue, as compared with expenditure. [L., it is wanting, 3d per. sing. of *deficio.*]

DEFILE, de-fīl′, *v.i.* to march off in *file* or line, or file by file.—*n.* a long narrow pass or way, in which troops can march only *in file*, or with a narrow front. [Fr. *défiler*—L. *dis*, and *filum*, a thread. See FILE.]

DEFILE, de-fīl′, *v.t.* to *make foul:* to pollute or corrupt: to violate.—*n.* DEFIL′ER. [L. *de*, and A.S. *fylan, gefylan*, to pollute.]

DEFILEMENT, de-fīl′ment, *n.* act of *defiling:* foulness.

DEFINABLE, de-fīn′a-bl, *adj.* that may be *defined.*

DEFINE, de-fīn′, *v.t.* to *fix* the *bounds* or

limits of: to determine with precision: to describe accurately: to fix the meaning of. [Fr.—L. *definio, definitus*, to set bounds to—*de*, and *finis*, a limit.]

DEFINITE, def'i-nit, *adj., defined:* having distinct limits: fixed: exact: clear.—*adv.* DEF'INITELY.—*n.* DEF'INITENESS.

DEFINITION, def-i-nish'un, *n.* a *defining:* a description of a thing by its properties: an explanation of the exact meaning of a word, term, or phrase; also, the quality or power of marking or showing distinctly or clearly the outlines or features of any object. "A small 2½ inch refractor . . . the *definition* of which is superb."—*Nature.*

DEFINITIVE, de-fin'i-tiv, *adj., defining* or limiting: positive: final.—*n.* (*gram.*) an adjective used to limit the extent of the signification of a noun.—*adv.* DEFIN'ITIVELY.

DEFLAGRATE, def'la-grāt, *v.i.* or *v.t.* to *burn down:* to burn with suddenness and sparkling.—*n.* DEFLAGRA'TION. [L. *deflagro—de*, down, and *flagro*, to burn.]

DEFLAGRATOR, def'la-grā-tor, *n.* a galvanic instrument for producing *rapid combustion.*

DEFLATION, dē-flā'-shun, *n.* in physical geography, erosion produced by the action of the wind on the earth's surface. [L. *deflare, deflatum*, to blow away.]

DEFLECT, de-flekt', *v.i.* or *v.t.* to *turn aside:* to swerve or deviate from a right line or proper course. [L. *de*, from, and *flecto*, to bend, turn.]

DEFLECTION, de-flek'shun, *n.* a *turning aside:* deviation.

DEFLEX, dē-fleks', *v.t.* [Same as DECURVE.]

DEFLORATE, de-flō'rāt, *adj., past the flowering state*, as an anther after it has shed its pollen.

DEFLORATION, def-lo-rā'shun, *n.* the act of *deflouring.*

DEFLOUR, de-flowr', *v.t.* to *deflower* or deprive *of flowers:* to deprive of original grace and beauty: to ravish.—*n.* DEFLOUR'ER. [Fr. *défleurir*—L. *defloro*, to strip flowers off—*de*, priv., and *flos, floris*, a flower.]

DEFLOWER. Same as DEFLOUR.

DEFLUXION, de-fluk'shun, *n.* a discharge of fluid matter in the body. [L. *defluxio—de*, down, and *fluo, fluxum*, to flow.]

DEFOLIATION, de-fō-li-ā'shun, *n.* the *falling off of leaves:* the time of shedding leaves. [Low L. *defolio, defoliatum—de*, off, *folium*, a leaf.]

DEFORCE, de-fōrs', *v.t.* (*law*) to keep out of possession *by force.*—*n.* DEFORCE'MENT. [Fr. *de*—L. *dis*, and FORCE.]

DEFORM, de-form', *v.t.* to *alter* or injure *the form of:* to disfigure. [L. *deformis*, ugly—*de*, from, and *forma*, form, beauty.]

DEFORMATION, def-or-mā'shun, *n.* act of *deforming.*

DEFORMITY, de-form'i-ti, *n.* state of being *deformed:* want of proper form: ugliness: disfigurement: anything that destroys beauty.

DEFRAUD, de-frawd', *v.t.* to deprive of by *fraud:* to withhold wrongfully: to cheat or deceive. [L. *defraudo—de*, from, and *fraus, fraudis*, fraud.]

DEFRAY, de-frā', *v.t.* to discharge the *expenses* of anything: to pay:—*pr.p.* defray'ing; *pa.p.* defrayed'.—*ns.* DEFRAY'MENT, DEFRAY'AL. [Fr. *défrayer*—*dé*, and *frais*, expense—Low L. *fractum*, breakage, damage, expense.]

DEFT, deft, *adj.* handy, clever.—*adv.* DEFT'LY.—*n.* DEFT'NESS. [A.S. *dæft*, convenient, fitting.]

DEFUNCT, de-funkt', *adj.* having *finished* the course of life, dead.—*n.* a dead person. [L. *defungor, defunctus*, to finish—*de*, and *fungor*, to perform.]

DEFY, de-fī', *v.t.* to challenge: to brave.—*pr.p.* defy'ing; *pa.p.* defied'.—*n.* DEFI'ER. [Fr. *défier*—Low L. *diffidare*, to renounce faith or allegiance—L. *dis*, asunder, and *fido*, to trust—*fides*, faith.]

DÉGAGÉ, dā-ga-zhā', *adj.* easy: unconstrained. Said of one's manner. [Fr. *dégager*, to disengage.]

DEGENERACY, de-jen'er-a-si, DEGENERATION, de-jen-er-ā'shun, *n.* the act or process of becoming *degenerate:* the state of being degenerate.

DEGENERATE, de-jen'er-āt, *adj.* having departed *from* the high qualities of race or *kind:* become base.—*adv.* DEGEN'ERATELY.—*n.* DEGEN'ERATENESS. [L. *degeneratus*, from *degenero*, to depart from its kind—*de*, from, down, *genus, generis*, kind.]

DEGENERATE, de-jen'er-āt, *v.i.* to fall from a nobler state: to be or to grow worse.

DEGENERATIVE, de-jen'er-ā-tiv, *adj., tending* or causing *to degenerate.*

DEGERM, dē-jerm', *v.t.* in milling, to deprive of germs, as from wheat grains.—*n.* DEGERMINATOR, dē-jerm'-i-nā-ter, a machine used in mills for removing the germs from grains.

DEGLUTITION, deg-lōō-tish'un, *n.* the act or power of *swallowing.* [Fr.—L. *de*, down, and *glutio*, to swallow. See GLUT.]

DEGRADATION, deg-ra-dā'shun, *n.* disgrace.

DEGRADE, de-grād', *v.t.* to *lower in grade* or rank: to deprive of office or dignity: to lower in character or value: to disgrace. [Fr. *dégrader*—L. *de*, down, and *gradus*, a step. See GRADE.]

DEGRAS, dā-grä', *n.* a by-product of oil tanning. [Fr. *gras*, fat.]

DEGREE, de-grē', *n.* a *grade* or *step:* position: rank: extent: a mark of distinction conferred by universities: the 360th part of a circle: 60 geographical miles. [Fr. *degré*—L. *de*, and *gradus*, a step.]

DEHISCENCE, de-his'ens, *n.* the *opening* of the capsules of a plant.

DEHISCENT, de-his'ent, *adj.*, *gaping* or opening, as the capsules of plants. [L. *dehiscens*, pr.p. of *dehisco*—*de*, intensive, and *hisco*, to gape.]

DEHYDRATION, dē-hī-drā'shun, *n.* in *chem.* the process of freeing a compound from the water contained in it.

DEHYPNOTIZE, dē-hip'-nō-tīz, *v.t.* to arouse from a hypnotic condition. [Pfx. *de* and *hypnotize*.]

DEICIDE, dē'i-sīd, *n.* the *killing of a god:* the putting to death of Jesus Christ. [From a supposed L. form *deicidium*—*deus*, and *cædo*, to cut, to kill.]

DEIFICATION, dē-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of *deifying*.

DEIFORM, dē'i-form, *adj.* having the *form* of a *god*.

DEIFY, dē'i-fī, *v.t.* to exalt to the rank of a god: to worship as a deity:—*pr.p.* dēify'ing; *pa.p.* dēified'. [Fr. *déifier*—L. *deificare*—*deus*, and *facere*, to make.]

DEIGN, dān, *v.i.* to condescend.—*v.t.* to give: to allow. [Fr. *daigner*—L. *dignor*, to think worthy—*dignus*, worthy.]

DEISM, dē'izm, *n.* the creed of a *deist*. [Fr. *déisme*.]

DEIST, dē'ist, *n.* one who believes in the existence of *God* but not in revealed religion.—*adj.* DEIST'ICAL. [Fr. *déiste*—L. *deus*, god.]

DEITY, dē'i-ti, *n.* the *divinity:* godhead: a god or goddess: the Supreme Being. [Fr.—Low L. *deitas*—L. *deus*, god; Sans. *deva*—*div*, to shine.]

DEJECT, de-jekt', *v.t.* to *cast down* the countenance or spirits of. [L. *dejicio*, *dejectus*—*de*, down, and *jacio*, to cast.]

DEJECTED, de-jekt'ed, *adj.*, *cast down:* dispirited.—*adv.* DEJECT'EDLY.—*n.* DEJECT'EDNESS.

DEJECTILE, dē-jekt'-il, *n.* (*mil.*) a missile, or projectile, thrown forcibly downward. [From *deject* and *ile*.]

DEJECTION, de-jek'shun, *n.* lowness of spirits.

DELATION, de-lā'shun, *n.* (*law*) act of charging with a crime. [L. *defero*, *delatum*, to bring a report against, to inform—*de*, intensive, and *fero*, to bear.]

DELAY, de-lā', *v.t.* to *put off* to another time: to defer: to hinder or retard.—*v.i.* to pause, linger, or put off time.—*n.* a putting off or deferring: a lingering: hinderance:—*pr.p.* delay'ing; *pa.p.* delayed'. [Fr. *délai*—L. *dilatio*, a putting off—*differo*, *dilatum*—*dis*, apart, and *fero*, to carry. See DEFER.]

DELAYABLE, dē-lā'a-bl, *adj.* capable of delay, or of being delayed. "Law thus divisible, debatable, and *delayable*, is become a greater grievance than all that it was intended to redress."—*Henry Brooke.*

DELEBLE, del'e-bl, *adj.* that can be *blotted out*. [See DELETE.]

DELECTABLE, de-lekt'a-bl, *adj.*, *delightful:* pleasing.—*n.* DELECT'ABLENESS.—*adv.* DELECT'ABLY. [Fr.—L. *delectabilis*—*delecto*, to delight. See DELIGHT.]

DELECTATION, de-lek-tā'shun, *n.* delight.

DELEGANT, del'-ē-gant, *n.* (*law*) one who meets his obligation to a creditor by substituting the obligation to him of a debtor.

DELEGATE, del'e-gāt, *v.t.* to send as a *legate* or representative: to intrust or commit to.—*n.* one who is delegated: a deputy or representative.—*adj.* delegated, deputed. [L. *de*, away, and *lego*, *legatus*, to send as ambassador. See LEGATE.]

DELEGATION, del-e-gā'shun, *n.* the persons delegated.

DELETE, de-lēt', *v.t.* to *blot out:* to erase: to destroy.—*n.* DELE'TION. [L. *deleo*, *deletum*, to blot out.]

DELETERIOUS, del-e-tē'ri-us, *adj.* tending to *destroy* life: hurtful or destructive: poisonous.—*n.* DELETE'RIOUSNESS. [Gr. *dēlētērios*, hurtful—*dēleomai*, to hurt.]

DELF, delf, *n.* a kind of earthenware made at *Delft*, in Holland.

DELIBERATE, de-lib'er-āt, *v.t.* to *weigh well* in one's mind.—*v.i.* to consider the reasons for and against: to reflect upon: to discuss. [L. *delibero*, *deliberatum*—*de*, intensive, and *libro*, to weigh—*libra*, a balance.]

DELIBERATE, de-lib'er-āt, *adj.* well considered: considering carefully: slow in determining.—*adv.* DELIB'ERATELY.—*n.* DELIB'ERATENESS.

DELIBERATION, de-lib-er-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *deliberating:* mature reflection: calmness: coolness.

DELIBERATIVE, de-lib'er-a-tiv, *adj.* proceeding or acting by deliberation.—*adv.* DELIB'ERATIVELY.

DELICACY, del'i-ka-si, *n.* state or quality of *being delicate:* anything delicate or dainty. [Fr. *délicatesse*—L. *delicatus*.]

DELICATE, del'i-kāt, *adj.* pleasing to the senses, esp. the taste: dainty: nicely discriminating or perceptive: of a fine, slight texture or constitution: tender, frail: requiring nice handling: refined in manners, gentle, polite, considerate.—*n.pl.* DEL'ICATES, (*B.*) delicacies.—*adv.* DEL'ICATELY, in a delicate manner: (*B.*) luxuriously.—*n.* DEL'ICATENESS, state of being delicate: (*B.*) delicacy, luxury. [L. *delicatus*—*deliciæ*, allurements, luxury—*delicio*—*de*, intensive, and *lacio*, to entice.]

DELICATESSE, del-i-ka-tes', *n.* nicety: delicacy. [Fr. *délicatesse*.]

DELICATESSEN, del-i-ka-tes'-sen, *n.pl.* dainties, or delicacies, in the form of food. Hence DELICATESSEN SHOP.

DELICIOUS, de-lish'us, *adj.* full of *delicacies:* highly pleasing to the senses: affording exquisite pleasure.—*n.* DELI'CIOUSNESS. [L. *deliciosus*—*deliciæ*.]

DELICIOUSLY, de-lish'us-li, *adv.* in a *delicious manner:* (*B.*) luxuriously.

DELIGHT, de-līt', *v.t.* to please highly.—*v.i.* to have or take great pleasure: to be greatly pleased.—*n.* a high degree of pleasure: extreme satisfaction: that

which gives great pleasure. [O. E. *delite;* from O. Fr. *deliter*—L. *delectare*, intensive of *delicio*. See DELICATE.]

DELIGHTFUL, de-līt'fool, DELIGHT'SOME, -sum, *adj.*, *full of delight.*—*adv.* DELIGHT'FULLY.—*n.* DELIGHT'FULNESS.

DELIGNATE, dē-lig-nāt, *v.t.* to clear woodland by cutting down the trees: to remove the wood from bark. [Pfx. *de* and L. *lignum*, wood.]

DELINEATE, de-lin'e-āt, *v.t.* to mark out with *lines:* to represent by a sketch or picture: to portray: to describe accurately in words. [L. *delineo, delineatum—de*, down, and *linea*, a line. See LINE.]

DELINEATION, de-lin-e-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *delineating:* a sketch, representation, or description.

DELINEATOR, de-lin'e-ā-tor, *n.* one who *delineates.*

DELINQUENCY, de-ling'kwen-si, *n.*, *failure* in or omission of duty: a fault: a crime.

DELINQUENT, de-ling'kwent, *adj.*, *leaving* one's duty: failing in duty.—*n.* one who fails in or *leaves* his duty: a transgressor: a criminal.—*adv.* DELIN'QUENTLY. [L. *delinquens, -entis*, pr.p. of *delinquo—de*, intensive, and *linquo*, to leave.]

DELIQUESCE, del-i-kwes', *v.i.* to melt and *become liquid* by absorbing moisture, as certain salts, etc. [L. *deliquesco*, to melt away—*de*, intensive, and *liquesco*, to become fluid—*liqueo*, to be fluid.]

DELIQUESCENT, del-i-kwes'ent, *adj.*, *becoming liquid* in the atmosphere.—*n.* DELIQUESC'ENCE.

DELIRIANT, de-lir'i-ant, *n.* in *med.* a poison which causes more or less continued delirium.

DELIRIFACIENT, de-lir'i-fā'shi-ent, *adj.* tending to produce delirium.—*n.* in *med.* a substance which tends to produce delirium. [L. *deliro*, to rave, and *facio, faciens*, to make.]

DELIRIOUS, de-lir'i-us, *adj.* wandering in mind: light-headed: insane.—*adv.* DELIR'IOUSLY.—*n.* DELIR'IOUSNESS. [L. *delirus*, one that goes out of the furrow in ploughing—*de*, from, and *lira*, a furrow.]

DELIRIUM, de-lir'i-um, *n.* state of *being delirious:* strong excitement: wild enthusiasm.—DELIRIUM TREMENS, a name generally applied to delirium produced by excessive drinking, and marked by convulsive or *trembling* symptoms. [L. *delirium* (see DELIRIOUS), and *tremens*, pr.p. *of tremo*, to tremble.]

DELITESCENCE, del-i-tes'ens, *n.* state of *being concealed:* retirement.

DELITESCENT, del-i-tes'ent, *adj.*, *lying hid* or concealed (*e.g.* the germs of an infectious disease). [L. *delitescens*, pr.p. of *delitesco—de*, from, and *latesco—lateo*, to lie hid.]

DELIVER, de-liv'er, *v.t.* to *liberate* or *set free* from restraint or danger: to rescue from evil or fear: to give up, or part with: to communicate: to pronounce: to give forth, as a blow, etc.: to relieve a woman in childbirth.—*n.* DELIV'ERER. [Fr. *délivrer*—L. *de*, from, and *liberare*, to set free—*liber*, free.]

DELIVERANCE, de-liv'er-ans, *n.* act of *delivering* or freeing: state of being delivered: freedom. Also, decision: judgment authoritatively pronounced; as, to give a *deliverance* in a controversy.

DELIVERY, de-liv'er-i, *n.* the act of *delivering:* a giving up: the act or manner of speaking in public: the act of giving birth.

DELL. See DALE.

DELOCALIZE, dē-lō'-kāl-īz, *v.t.* to free from the limits of local relations. [Pfx. *de* and *localize.*]

DELSARTE-SYSTEM, del-särt', *n.* a system of bodily exercise to attain health and grace, founded by François *Delsarte* (1811-1871), a French teacher of dramatic and musical art.

DELTA, del'ta, *n.* the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, the capital form of which is △; a tract of land of like shape formed at the mouth of a river. [Gr., from Heb. *daleth*, a door (of a tent).]

DELTOID, del'toid, *adj.* of the form of the Greek △; triangular. [Gr. *deltoeidēs—delta*, and *eidos*, form.]

DELUDE, de-lūd', *v.t.* to *play* or impose *upon:* to deceive: to cheat. [L. *deludo*, to play, make sport of—*de*, down, *ludo, lusus*, to play.]

DELUGE, del'ūj, *n.* a great overflow of water: a flood, esp. that in the days of Noah.—*v.t.* to inundate: to overwhelm as with water. [Fr.—L. *diluvium—diluo—dis*, away, *luo=lavo*, to wash.]

DELUSION, de-lū'zhun, *n.* the act of *deluding:* the state of being deluded: a false belief: error.

DELUSIVE, de-lū'siv, DELUSORY, de-lū'sor-i, *adj.*, *apt* or tending *to delude:* deceptive.—*adv.* DELU'SIVELY.—*n.* DELU'SIVENESS.

DELVE, delv, *v.t.* to *dig* with a spade.—*n.* DELV'ER. [A.S. *delfan*, to dig; conn. with DALE, DELL.]

DEMAGNETIZE, de-mag'net-īz, *v.t.* to deprive of *magnetic power.* [L. *de*, priv., and MAGNETIZE.]

DEMAGOGUE, dem'a-gog, *n.* a *leader of the people:* a popular and factious orator. [Gr. *dēmagōgos—dēmos*, the people, *agōgos*, leading—*agō*, to lead.]

DEMAIN, de-mān', DEMESNE, de-mēn', *n.* forms of DOMAIN.

DEMAND, de-mand', *v.t.* to claim: to ask earnestly or authoritatively: to call for: to question.—*n.* the asking for what is due: an asking for with authority: a claim: earnest inquiry. [Fr.—L. *demando*, to give in charge—Low L. *demando*, to demand—*de*, from, and *mando*, to put into one's charge.]

DEMANDABLE, de-mand'a-bl, *adj.* that may be demanded.

DEMANDANT, de-mand'ant, *n.* one who demands: a plaintiff.

DEMARCATION, DEMARKATION, de-mark-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *marking off* or setting bounds to: division: a fixed limit. [Fr. *démarquer*, to mark off—*dé*, off, and *marquer*, to mark. See MARK.]

DEMEAN, de-mēn', *v.t.* (with *self*) to conduct: to behave. [Fr. *démener*—*de*, intensive, and *mener*, to lead—Low L. *minare*, to drive cattle, L. *minor*, to threaten.]

DEMEAN, de-mēn', *v.t.* to *make mean:* to lower. [L. *de*, and MEAN.]

DEMEANOR, de-mēn'ur, *n.* behavior: bearing.

DEMEMBRATION, dē-mem-brā'-shun, *n.* the act of unwisely or wantonly removing some member of the body, or of mutilating the body. [L. *demembratio.*]

DEMENTED, de-ment'ed, *adj.*, *out of one's mind:* deprived of reason. [L. *demens*, *dementis*, out of one's mind—*de*, from, and *mens*, the mind.]

DEMENTIA, de-men'-shē-a, *n.* general mental feebleness. [L. *de* and *mens*—*mentis*, mind.]

DEMERIT, de-mer'it, *n.* ill-desert: fault: crime. [L. *de*, want of, and MERIT.]

DEMESNE. See DOMAIN.

DEMI-BATEAU, dem'-i-ba-tō', *n.* (*mil.*) one-half of a pontoon bridge. [See DEMI and BATEAU.]

DEMICIRCLE, dem-i-ser'kl, *n.* an instrument for measuring or indicating angles, sometimes used as a substitute for the theodolite. It consists essentially of a graduated scale of half a circle and a movable rule pivoted on the centre so as to sweep the graduated arc. *E. H. Knight.*

DEMIGOD, dem'i-god, *n.*, *half a god:* one whose nature is partly divine. [Fr. *demi*, half, and GOD.]

DEMILITARIZE, dē-mil'-i-tā-rīz, *v.t.* (*mil.*) to disband, remove or send away a body of soldiers; as, to *demilitarize* a colonial possession or a frontier.

DEMISE, de-mīz', *n.*, *laying down*—hence, a transferring: the death of a sovereign or a distinguished person: a transfer of the crown or of an estate to a successor. —*v.t.* to send down to a successor: to bequeath by will. [O. Fr. *démise*, pa.p. of *démettre*, to lay down—L. *dimittere*, to send away—L. *dis*, aside, and *mittere*, *missus*, to send.]

DEMI-SEMIQUAVER, dem'i-sem'i-kwā-ver, *n.* (*music*) a note equal in time to the *half* of a *semiquaver.* [Fr. *demi*, half, and SEMIQUAVER.]

DEMISSION, de-mish'un, *n.* a *lowering* or *letting down:* degradation: humiliation. [L. *demissio.*]

DEMIT, dē-mit', *v.i.* to voluntarily resign an office or membership in a Masonic lodge or other organization.—*n.* the act of demitting: a certificate showing that one has honorably demitted, as from a fraternal order. [Fr. *démettre*, to remove.]

DEMOCRACY, de-mok'ra-si, *n.* a form of *government* in which the supreme power is vested *in the people* collectively. [Gr. *dēmokratia* — *dēmos*, the people, and *krateō*, to rule—*kratos*, strength; akin to E. HARD.]

DEMOCRAT, dem'o-krat, *n.* one who adheres to or promotes *democracy.*

DEMOCRATIC, dem-o-krat'ik, DEMOCRATICAL, dem-o-krat'ik-al, *adj.* relating to *democracy.*—*adv.* DEMOCRAT'ICALLY.

DEMOGRAPHY, dem-og'ra-fi, *n.* that branch of anthropology which treats of the statistics of health and disease, of the physical, intellectual, physiological, and economical aspects of births, marriages, and mortality. [Gr. *dēmos*, people, and *graphē*, a writing.]

DEMOISELLE, dā-mwâ-zel', *n.* a young girl: a maiden: a lady's maid. [Fr. See DAMSEL.]

DEMOLISH, de-mol'ish, *v.t.* to reduce to a shapeless *heap:* to destroy, ruin. [Fr. *démolir*—L. *demolior*, to throw or pull down—*de*, down, and *molior*, to move, to hurl—*moles*, a heap.]

DEMOLITION, dem-o-lish'un, *n.* the act of pulling down: ruin: destruction.

DEMON, dē'mon, *n.* (*myth.*) a *spirit* holding a place between man and the gods: an evil spirit, a devil. [L. *dæmon*—Gr. *daimōn*, a spirit, genius.]

DEMONIAC, de-mō'ni-ak, DEMONIACAL, de-mō-nī'ak-al, *adj.* pertaining to or like *demons* or evil spirits: influenced by demons.—*adv.* DEMONI'ACALLY.

DEMONIAC, de-mō-ni-ak, *n.* a human being possessed by a *demon* or evil spirit.

DEMONOLATRY, dē-mon-ol'a-tri, *n.* the *worship of demons.* [Gr. *daimōn*, and *latreia*, worship.]

DEMONOLOGIST, dē-mon-ol'o-jist, *n.* a *writer on demonology.*

DEMONOLOGY, dē-mon-ol'o-ji, *n.* a *discourse on demons* and their agency.—*adjs.* DEMONOLOG'IC, DEMONOLOG'ICAL. [Gr. *daimōn*, *logos*, a discourse.]

DEMONSTRABLE, de-mon'stra-bl, *adj.* that may be *demonstrated.*—*n.* DEMON'STRABLENESS.—*adv.* DEMON'STRABLY.

DEMONSTRATE, de-mon'strāt, *v.t.* to *show* or point out *clearly:* to prove with certainty. [L. *demonstro*—*de*, intensive, and *monstro*, to show. See MONSTER.]

DEMONSTRATION, dem-on-strā'shun, *n.* a pointing out: proof beyond doubt: expression of the feelings by outward signs: show: a feigned movement of troops in war.

DEMONSTRATIVE, de-mon'stra-tiv, *adj.* making evident: proving with certainty: given to the manifestation of one's feelings.—*adv.* DEMON'STRATIVELY.—*n.* DEMON'STRATIVENESS.

DEMONSTRATOR, dem'on-strā-tor, *n.* one who proves beyond doubt: one who

teaches: (*anat.*) one who teaches anatomy from the dissected parts.

DEMORALIZATION, de-mor-al-i-zā'shun, *n.* act of *demoralizing:* corruption or subversion of morals.

DEMORALIZE, de-mor'al-īz, *v.t.* to *bring down* or corrupt *in morals:* to lower the *morale*—that is, to deprive of spirit and confidence. [Fr. *démoraliser*—L. *de*, down, and Fr. *morale*, morals. See MORAL.]

DEMOTIC, de-mot'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *the people:* popular. [Gr. *dēmos*, the people.]

DEMOTICS, de-mot'-iks, *n.* a department of social science treating of the masses, or lower classes. [See DEMOTIC.]

DEMULCENT, de-mul'sent, *adj., soothing.* [L. *demulcens—de*, and *mulceo*, to stroke, to soothe.]

DEMUR, de-mur', *v.i.* to hesitate from uncertainty or before difficulty: to object: —*pr.p.* demurr'ing; *pa.p.* demurred'.—*n.* a stop: pause, hesitation. [Fr. *demeurer*—L. *demoror*, to loiter, linger—*de*, intensive, and *moror*, to delay—*mora*, delay.]

DEMURE, de-mūr', *adj.* sober: staid: modest: affectedly modest: making a show of gravity.—*adv.* DEMURE'LY.—*n.* DEMURE'NESS. [O. Fr. *de (bons) murs*, of good manners, Fr. *mœurs*—L. *mores*, manners.]

DEMURRAGE, de-mur'āj, *n.* an allowance made to the owner of a trading vessel for undue *delay* or *detention* in port.

DEMURRER, de-mur'er, *n.* one who demurs: (*law*) an exception by one party in a suit to the sufficiency in point of law of the case of the opposite party.

DEMY, de-mī', *n.* a size of paper 22½ by 17½ inches. [Fr. *demi*—L. *demidium*, half—*dis*, through, and *medius*, the middle.]

DEMY, de-mī', *n.* a scholar of Magdalen College, Oxford. [Ety. same as above.]

DEN, den, *n.* the hollow lair of a wild beast: a cave: provin., a narrow valley.

DENARY, den'ar-i, *adj.* containing *ten.*—*n.* the number ten. [L. *denarius—deni*, ten at a time—*decem*, ten.]

DENATIONALIZE, de-nash'un-al-īz, *v.t.* to deprive of *national* rights. [L. *de*, priv., and NATIONALIZE.]

DENATURALIZE, de-nat'ū-ral-īz, *v.t.* to *make unnatural:* to deprive of acquired citizenship in a foreign country. [L. *de*, priv., and NATURALIZE.]

DENDROGRAPHY, den-drog'-ra-fy, *n.* the technical description of trees. [*Dendro* and *graphy.*]

DENDROID, den'droid, *adj.* having the *form* of a *tree.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *eidos*, form.]

DENDROLOGY, den-drol'o-ji, *n.* a *treatise on trees:* the natural history of trees. [Gr. *dendron*, and *logos*, a discourse.]

DENIABLE, de-nī'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *denied.*

DENIAL, de-nī'al, *n.* act of *denying* or *saying no:* contradiction: refusal: rejection.

DENIZEN, den'i-zn, *n.* an inhabitant: one admitted to the rights of a citizen.—*v.t.* to make a denizen of, or admit to residence: to enfranchise: to provide with occupants.—*n.* DEN'IZENSHIP. [O. Fr. *deinzein—deinz, dens*, Fr. *dans*, within—L. *de intus*, from within.]

DENOMINATE, de-nom'in-āt, *v.t.* to give a *name* to: to call: to designate. [L. *de*, and *nomino, nominatum*, to name—*nomen*, a name.]

DENOMINATION, de-nom-in-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *naming:* a name or title: a collection of individuals called by the same name: a sect.

DENOMINATIONAL, de-nom-in-ā'shun-al, *adj.* belonging to a *denomination* or sect.

DENOMINATIONALISM, de-nom-in-ā-shun-al-izm, *n.* a *denominational* or class *spirit* or policy: devotion to the interests of a sect.

DENOMINATIVE, de-nom'in-āt-iv, *adj.* giving or having a title.—*adv.* DENOM'INATIVELY.

DENOMINATOR, de-nom'in-āt-or, *n.* he who or that which gives a *name: (arith.)* the lower number in a vulgar fraction, which *names* the parts into which the integer is divided.

DENOTE, de-nōt', *v.t.* to *note* or *mark off:* to indicate by a sign: to signify or mean: (*log.*) to indicate the objects comprehended in a class.—*n.* DENOTA'TION. [L. *denoto—de*, intensive, and *noto*, to mark—*nota*, a mark or sign. See NOTE.]

DENOUEMENT, de-nōō'mong, *n.* the *unravelling* of a plot or story: the issue, event, or outcome. [Fr. *dénouer*, to untie—*de*, priv., and *nouer*, to tie—L. *nodus*, a knot.]

DENOUNCE, de-nowns', *v.t.* to inform against or accuse publicly. [Fr. *dénoncer*—L. *denuncio—de*, intensive, and *nuncio*, to announce.]

DENOUNCEMENT, de-nowns'ment. Same as DENUNCIATION.

DENSE, dens, *adj., thick:* close: compact.—*adv.* DENSE'LY.—*n.* DENSE'NESS. [L. *densus*, thick.]

DENSITY, dens'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being *dense:* the proportion of mass to bulk or volume.

DENT, dent, *n.* a small hollow made by the pressure or blow of a harder body on a softer.—*v.t.* to make a mark by means of a blow. [A variety of DINT.]

DENTAL, den'tal, *adj.* belonging to the *teeth:* produced by the aid of the teeth.—*n.* an articulation or letter pronounced chiefly with the teeth. [L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth. See TOOTH.]

DENTATE, den'tāt, DENTATED, den'tāted, *adj., toothed:* notched: set as with teeth.

DENTICLE, den'ti-kl, *n.* a *small tooth.*—*adj.* DENTICULATE, den-tik'ū-lāt.—*n.* DEN-

TICULA'TION. [L. *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, a tooth.]

DENTIFRICE, den'ti-fris, *n.* a substance used in *rubbing*, or cleaning the *teeth*. [L. *dentifricium*, from *dens*, and *frico*, to rub.]

DENTIST, den'tist, *n.* one who *cures* diseases of the *teeth*, or inserts artificial teeth.

DENTISTRY, den'tist-ri, *n.* the business of a *dentist*.

DENTITION, den-tish'un, *n.* the *cutting* or growing of *teeth*: the conformation or arrangement of the teeth. [L., from *dentio*, to cut teeth—*dens*.]

DENUDATION, den-ū-dā'shun, *n.* a making *nude* or *bare*: (*geol.*) the wearing away of rocks by water and atmospheric action, whereby the underlying rocks are laid *bare*.

DENUDE, de-nūd', *v.t.* to make *nude* or *naked*: to lay bare. [L. *denudo*—*de*, intensive, and *nudo*, to make naked—*nudus*, naked. See NUDE, NAKED.]

DENUNCIAMIENTO, da-noon'-thē-a-mē-ān'-tō, *n.* (*min.*) term used in Southwestern United States to denote an application for a mining claim, or the claim itself. [Sp.]

DENUNCIANT, de-nun'shi-ant, *adj.* ready or prone to denounce: denunciative. "Of all which things a poor Legislative Assembly and Patriot France is informed by *denunciant* Friend, by triumphant Foe."—*Carlyle*.

DENUNCIATE, de-nun'shi-āt. Same as DENOUNCE.

DENUNCIATION, de-nun-shi-ā'shun or -si-ā'-, *n.* the act of *denouncing*: a threat.

DENUNCIATOR, de-nun'shi-ā-tor, *n.* one who *denounces*.

DENUNCIATORY, de-nun'shi-a-tor-i, *adj.* containing a *denunciation*; threatening.

DENY, de-nī', *v.t.* to gainsay or declare not to be true: to reject: to disown:—*pr.p.* deny'ing; *pa.p.* denied'. [Fr. *denier*—L. *de-nego*—*de*, intensive, and *nego*, to say no. See NEGATION.]

DEODORIZE, de-ō'dor-īz, *v.t.* to take the *odor* or smell *from*. [L. *de*, from, and root of ODOR.]

DEOSSIFY, de-os'-si-fī, *v.t.* to remove the bones: hence, to weaken. [Pfx. *de* and *ossify*.]

DEOXIDATE, de-oks'i-dāt, DEOXIDIZE, de-oks'i-dīz, *v.t.* to take *oxygen from*, or reduce from the state of an *oxide*.—*n.* DEOXIDA'TION. [L. *de*, from, and OXIDATE, OXIDIZE.]

DEPART, de-pärt', *v.i.* to *part from*: to go away: to quit or leave: to die. [Fr. *départir*—L. *de*, from, and *partior*, to part, to divide. See PART.]

DEPARTMENT, de-pärt'ment, *n.* that which is *parted* or separated: a part or portion: a separate part of business or duty: a section of the administration: a division of a country, esp. of France.—*adj.* DEPARTMENT'AL.

DEPARTURE, de-pärt'ūr, *n.* act of *departing*: a going away from a place: deviation: death.

DEPEND, de-pend', *v.i.* to *hang down* or *from*: to be sustained by or connected with anything: to rest. [Fr. *dépendre*—L. *dependeo*—*de*, from, and *pendeo*, to hang.]

DEPENDENCE, de-pend'ens, DEPENDENCY, de-pend'en-si, *n.* state of being *dependent*: connection: reliance: trust: that on which one depends: colony.

DEPENDENT, de-pend'ent, *n.* one who *depends on*, relies on, or is sustained by another. [Fr.]

DEPENDENT, de-pend'ent, *adj.*, *depending*: relying or resting on: subject to: subordinate.—*adv.* DEPEND'ENTLY. [L.]

DEPHOSPHORIZATION, de-fos'for-iz-ā'-shun, *n.* the act or process of depriving of or freeing from phosphorus.

DEPICT, de-pikt', *v.t.* to *picture* or *paint* carefully: to make a likeness of: to describe minutely. [L. *depingo*, *depictus*—*de*, intensive, and *pingo*, to paint.]

DEPILATORY, de-pil'a-tor-i, *adj.*, *taking hair off*.—*n.* an application for taking off hair. [Fr.—L. *depilo*—*de*, off, and *pilus*, hair. See PILE.]

DEPLETION, de-plē'shun, *n.* the lessening of the quantity of blood in the vessels. [L. *depleo*, *depletus*—*de*, negative, and *pleo*, to fill. [See FILL, FULL.]

DEPLORABLE, de-plōr'a-bl, *adj.* lamentable: sad.—*n.* DEPLOR'ABLENESS.—*adv.* DEPLOR'ABLY.

DEPLORE, de-plōr', *v.t.* to feel or express deep grief for: to lament.—*adv.* DEPLOR'INGLY. [Fr.—L. *deploro*—*de*, intensive, and *ploro*, to weep.]

DEPLOY, de-ploy', *v.t.* to *unfold*: to open out or extend.—*v.i.* to open: to extend from column into line, as a body of troops. [Fr. *déployer*—*des* (=L. *dis*), apart, and *ployer* (=L. *plico*), to fold. Doublet of DISPLAY. See PLY.]

DEPLUME, de-plōōm', *v.t.* to take the *plumes* or *feathers from*.—*n.* DEPLUMA'TION. [L. *de*, from, and *pluma*, a feather.]

DEPOLARIZE, de-pō'lar-īz, *v.t.* to deprive of *polarity*.—*n.* DEPOLARIZA'TION. [L. *de*, from, and POLARIZE.]

DEPONE, de-pōn', *v.i.* to testify upon oath. [L. *depono*, to lay down—*de*, down, and *pono*, to place.]

DEPONENT, de-pō'nent, *adj.* (*gram.*) applied to verbs with a passive form that *lay down* or lose the passive signification.—*n.* one who gives evidence in a court of justice. [L., *pr.p.* of *depono*.]

DEPOPULATE, de-pop'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to deprive of population, to dispeople.—*v.i.* to become dispeopled.—*n.* DEPOP'ULATOR. [L. *depopulor*, *depopulatus*—*de*, inten., and *populor*, to spread over a country, said of a hostile *people* (L. *populus*), hence to ravage, to destroy.]

DEPOPULATION, de-pop-ū-lā'shun, *n.* act of *depopulating*: havoc: destruction.

DEPORT, de-pōrt', *v.t.* to *carry off:* to transport: to exile: to behave. [L. *deporto—de*, away, and *porto*, *portatus*, to carry.]

DEPORTATION, de-pōrt-ā'shun, *n.* act of *deporting:* state of being deported or exiled: banishment.

DEPORTMENT, de-pōrt'ment, *n.* carriage: behavior.

DEPOSABLE, de-pōz'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *deposed.*

DEPOSAL, de-pōz'al, *n.* act of *deposing.*

DEPOSE, de-pōz', *v.t.* to *put down* from a throne or high station: to degrade. [Fr. *déposer—de*, and *poser*, to place—L. *pausare*, to pause; Low L., to place.

DEPOSIT, de-poz'it, *v.t.* to *put* or *set down:* to place: to lay up or past: to intrust.—*n.* that which is deposited or put down: (*geol.*) rocks produced by denudation or *laying down* of other formations: something intrusted to another's care, esp. money put in a bank: a pledge.—*n.* DEPOS'ITOR. [L. *depositus*, placed—*depono*, from *de*, and *pono*, to put or set down.]

DEPOSITARY, de-poz'i-tar-i, *n.* a *person* with whom anything is *deposited*, or left for safe keeping: a guardian.

DEPOSITION, dep-o-zish'un, *n.* act of *deposing:* act of *deponing:* evidence given in a court of justice: removal: act of *depositing:* what is deposited, sediment.

DEPOSITORY, de-poz'i-tor-i, *n.* a *place* where anything is *deposited.*

DEPOT, de-pō' or dē'pō, *n.* a place of *deposit:* a storehouse: a military station where stores are kept and recruits trained: the headquarters of a regiment. [Fr. *dépôt*—L. *depositum—depono.* The *n.* DEPOSIT is a doublet.]

DEPRAVATION, dep-ra-vā'shun, *n.* act of *depraving:* state of being depraved: depravity.

DEPRAVE, de-prāv', *v.t.* to make *bad* or worse: to corrupt. [Fr.—L. *depravo—de*, intensive, and *pravus*, crooked, bad.]

DEPRAVED, de-prāvd', *adj.* corrupt: abandoned.—*adv.* DEPRAV'EDLY.—*n.* DEPRAV'EDNESS.

DEPRAVITY, de-prav'i-ti, *n.* a vitiated or corrupt state of moral character: extreme wickedness: corruption.

DEPRECATE, dep're-kāt, *v.t.* to try to ward *off* by *prayer:* to desire earnestly the removal of: to regret deeply.—*adv.* DEP'RECATINGLY. [L. *deprecor*, *deprecatus—de*, away, and *precor*, to pray. See PRAY.]

DEPRECATION, dep-re-kā'shun, *n.* a *praying* against evil: entreaty.

DEPRECATIVE, dep're-kā-tiv, DEPRECATORY, dep're-kā-tor-i, *adj.* tending to avert evil by *prayer;* having the form of prayer.

DEPRECIATE, de-prē'shi-āt, *v.t.* to lower the *worth* of: to undervalue: to disparage.—*v.i.* to fall in value. [L. *depretio*, *depretiatus*—*de*, down, and *pretium*, price. See PRICE.]

DEPRECIATION, de-prē-shi-ā'shun, *n.* the falling of *value:* disparagement.

DEPRECIATIVE, de-prē'shi-ā-tiv, DEPRECIATORY, de-prē'shi-ā-tor-i, *adj.* tending to *depreciate* or lower.

DEPREDATE, dep're-dāt, *v.t.* to *plunder* or *prey upon:* to rob: to lay waste: to devour. [L. *deprædor*, *deprædatus*—*de*, intensive, and *prædor—præda*, plunder. See PREY.]

DEPREDATION, dep-re-dā'shun, *n.* act of *depredating* or plundering: state of being depredated.

DEPREDATOR, dep're-dā-tor, *n.* a *plunderer*, a robber.—*adj.* DEP'REDATORY.

DEPRESS, de-pres', *v.t.* to *press down:* to let down: to lower: to humble: to dispirit or cast a gloom over.—*adv.* DEPRESS'INGLY. [L. *deprimo*, *depressus—de*, down, and *premo*, to press.]

DEPRESSANT, de-pres'ant, *n.* in *med.* a remedial agent which represses the circulation of the blood and the contractility of the heart.

DEPRESSION, de-presh'un, *n.* a falling in or sinking: a hollow: abasement: dejection.

DEPRESSIVE, de-pres'iv, *adj.* able or tending to *depress.*—*n.* DEPRESS'OR.

DEPRESSIVENESS, de-pres'iv-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being depressive: depression. "Ill health and its concomitant *depressiveness.*"—*Carlyle.*

DEPRIVATION, dep-ri-vā'shun, *n.* act of *depriving:* state of being deprived: loss: bereavement.

DEPRIVE, de-prīv', *v.t.* to *take away from one his own:* to take from: to dispossess: to bereave. [L. *de*, from, and *privo*, to deprive—*privus*, one's own.]

DEPTH, depth, *n.*, *deepness:* the measure of deepness down or inwards: a deep place: the sea: the middle, as depth of winter: abstruseness: extent of sagacity and penetration.—*adj.* DEPTH'LESS, having no depth. [See DEEP.]

DEPUTABLE, dep'ū-ta-bl, *adj.* capable of being or fit to be deputed. "A man *deputable* to the London Parliament."—*Carlyle.*

DEPUTATION, dep-ū-tā'shun, *n.* act of *deputing:* the person or persons deputed or appointed to transact business for another.

DEPUTE, de-pūt', *v.t.* to appoint or send, as a substitute or agent: to send with a special commission. [Fr.—L. *deputo*, to cut off, Late L. to select.]

DEPUTY, dep'ū-ti, *n.* one *deputed* or appointed to act for another: a delegate or representative: in U.S. an assistant to a public officer, as Deputy U.S. Marshal.

DERAIL, dē-rāl', *v.t.* to cause to leave the rails, as of a locomotive or a car.—*n.* DERAILMENT, dē-rāl'-ment.

DERANGE, de-rānj', *v.t.* to put *out of place* or order: to disorder. [Fr. *déranger—dé* (L. *dis*), asunder, and *ranger* to rank. See RANGE, RANK.]

DERANGEMENT, de-rānj'ment, *n.* disorder: insanity.

DERELICT, der'e-likt, *adj.*, *entirely relinquished* or forsaken: abandoned.—*n.* anything forsaken or abandoned. [L. *derelinquo*, *derelictus*—*de*, intensive, and *linquo*, to leave. See LEAVE.]

DERELICTION, der-e-lik'shun, *n.* act of *forsaking:* an entire forsaking: state of being abandoned.

DERIDE, de-rīd', *v.t.* to *laugh at:* to mock.—*n.* DERID'ER.—*adv.* DERID'INGLY. [L. *derideo*—*de*, intensive, and *rideo*, to laugh.]

DE RIGUEUR, dē rē-ger, in conformity with etiquette or rule. [Fr.]

DERISION, de-rizh'un, *n.* act of *deriding:* mockery: a laughing-stock.

DERISIVE, de-rī'siv, *adj.* mocking.—*adv.* DERI'SIVELY.

DERIVABLE, de-rīv'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being *derived.*—*adv.* DERIV'ABLY.

DERIVATE, der'iv-āt, *adj.* derived. "Putting trust in Him from whom the rights of kings are *derivate.*"—*Sir H. Taylor.*

DERIVATION, der-i-vā'shun, *n.* act of *deriving:* a drawing off or from: the tracing of a word to its original root: that which is derived.

DERIVATIVE, de-riv'a-tiv, *adj.*, *derived*, or taken from something else: not radical or original.—*n.* that which is derived: a word taken or formed from another word.—*adv.* DERIV'ATIVELY.

DERIVE, de-rīv', *v.t.* to draw from, as water *from a river:* to take or receive from a source or origin: to infer: (*etym.*) to trace a word to its root. [L. *derivo*—*de*, down from, and *rivus*, a river.]

DERM, derm, *n.* the *skin.* [Gr. *derma*, *dermatos*, the skin—*derō*, to flay.]

DERMAL, derm'al, *adj.* pertaining to the *skin:* consisting of skin.

DERMALGIA, der-mal'ji-a, *n.* a painful condition of the skin arising from nervous disease: neuralgia of the skin. [Gr. *derma*, skin, and *algos*, pain.]

DERMATOLOGY, der-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* the branch of physiology which treats of the *skin.* [Gr. *derma*, and *logos*, a discourse.]

DERMOPATHIC, der-mo-path'ik, *adj.* relating to surgical treatment of the skin. —DERMOPATHIC INSTRUMENT, a needle used to conduct a current to the tissues.

DEROGATE, der'o-gāt, *v.i.* to lessen by taking away: to detract. [L. *derogo*, to repeal part of a law—*de*, down from, and *rogo*, to propose a law. See ABROGATE.]

DEROGATION, der-o-gā'shun, *n.* a taking from: detraction: depreciation.

DEROGATORY, de-rog'a-tor-i, *adj.* detracting: injurious.—*adv.* DEROG'ATORILY.—*n.* DEROG'ATORINESS.

DERRINGER, der'in-jer, *n.* a short-barrelled pistol of large calibre, very effective at a short range. A recent form of the weapon is made with a single barrel, breach-loading action, weighing in all about 8 ounces, and carrying a ½-ounce ball. [After the inventor, an American gunsmith.]

DERVIS, der'vis, **DERVISH**, der'vish, *n.* among Mohammedans, a class of monks who profess extreme *poverty*, and lead an austere life. [Pers. *derwēsch*, poor.]

DESCANT, des'kant, *n.* (*lit.*) a *part song:* a discourse or disquisition in several parts, or under several heads: a discourse. [O. Fr. *descant*—L. *dis*, apart, and *cantus*, a song—*canto*, to sing.]

DESCANT, des-kant', *v.i.* to discourse at length: to comment.

DESCEND, de-send', *v.i.* to *climb doun:* to pass from a higher to a lower place or condition; to fall upon or invade: to be derived.—*v.t.* to go down upon. [Fr. *descendre*—L. *descendo*—*de*, down, and *scando*, to climb.]

DESCENDANT, de-send'ant, *n.* one who *descends*, as offspring from an ancestor.

DESCENDENT, de-send'ent, *adj.*, *descending* or *going down:* proceeding from an ancestor. [L.]

DESCENDIBLE, de-send'i-bl, *adj.* that may *descend* or be descended.

DESCENSION, de-sen'shun, *n.* act of *descending:* a falling or sinking.—*adj.* DESCEN'SIONAL.

DESCENT, de-sent', *n.* act of *descending:* motion or progress downward: slope: a falling upon or invasion: derivation from an ancestor.

DESCRIBABLE, de-skrīb'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being *described.*

DESCRIBE, de-skrīb', *v.t.* to trace out or delineate: to give an account of. [L. *describo*—*de*, down, and *scribo*, *scriptus*, to write.]

DESCRIPTION, de-skrip'shun, *n.* act of *describing:* an account of anything in words: definition: sort, class, or kind.

DESCRIPTIVE, de-skrip'tiv, *adj.* containing description.—*adv.* DESCRIP'TIVELY.—*n.* DESCRIP'TIVENESS.

DESCRY, de-skrī', *v.t.* to discover by the eye: to espy:—*pr.p.* descry'ing; *pa.p.* descried'. [O. Fr. *descrire* for *descrivre* —L. *describo*. It is a doublet of DESCRIBE.]

DESECRATE, des'e-krāt, *v.t.* to divert *from a sacred* purpose: to profane. [L. *desecro*—*de*, away from, and *sacro*, to make sacred—*sacer*, sacred.]

DESECRATION, des-e-krā'shun, *n.* act of *desecrating:* profanation.

DESERT, de-zert', *n.* the reward or punishment *deserved:* claim to reward: merit.

DESERT, de-zert', *v.t.* to leave: to forsake. —*v.i.* to run away: to quit a service, as the army, without permission. [L. *desero*, *desertus*—*de*, negative, and *sero*, to bind.]

DESERT, dez'ert, *adj.*, *deserted:* forsaken: desolate: uncultivated.—*n.* a desolate or barren place: a wilderness: a solitude.

DESERTER, de-zert'er, *n.* one who *deserts* or quits a service without permission.

DESERTION, de-zer'shun, *n.* act of *deserting:* state of being deserted.

DESERVE, de-zerv', *v.t.* to earn *by service:* to merit.—*v.i.* to be worthy of reward. [L. *deservio—de*, intensive, and *servio*, to serve.]

DESERVEDLY, de-zerv'ed-li, *adv.* according to *desert:* justly.

DESERVING, de-zerv'ing, *adj.*, *worthy.*—*n.* desert.—*adv.* DESERV'INGLY.

DESHABILLE, des-a-bil', *n.* an *undress:* a careless toilet. [Fr. *déshabillé*, undressed—*des*, L. *dis=un*, not, and *habiller*, to dress.]

DESICCANT, de-sik'ant, **DESICCATIVE**, de-sik'at-iv, *adj.*, *drying:* having the power of drying. — *n.* an application that tends to dry up sores.

DESSICATE, de-sik'āt, *v.t.* to *dry up.*—*v.i.* to grow dry. [L. *desicco*, to dry up—*de*, and *siccus*, dry.]

DESICCATION, des-ik-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *desiccating:* state of being desiccated.

DESIDERATE, de-sid'er-āt, *v.t.* to long for or earnestly *desire* a thing: to want or miss. [L. *desidero*, desideratum — from root of CONSIDER. A doublet of DESIRE.]

DESIDERATUM, de-sid-er-ā'tum, *n.* something desired or much wanted:—*pl.* DESIDERATA, de-sid-er-ā'ta. [L., pa.p. of *desidero.*]

DESIGN, de-sīn' or de-zīn', *v.t.* to *mark out:* to draw : to form a plan of : to contrive : to intend.—*n.* a drawing or sketch: a plan in outline : a plan or scheme formed in the mind: plot: intention.—*adj.* DESIGN'ABLE. [Fr.—L. *designo—de*, and *signum*, a mark.]

DESIGNATE, des'ig-nāt, *v.t.* to *mark out* so as to make known : to show : to name. —*n.* DES'IGNATOR.

DESIGNATION, des-ig-nā'shun, *n.* a showing or pointing out : name : title.

DESIGNEDLY, de-sīn'ed-li, *adv.* by *design:* intentionally.

DESIGNER, de-sīn'er, *n.* one who furnishes designs or patterns : a plotter.

DESIGNING, de-sīn'ing, *adj.* artful : scheming : deceitful.—*n.* the art of making designs or patterns.

DESIRABLE, de-zīr'a-bl, *adj.* worthy of *desire:* pleasing : agreeable.—*adv.* DESIR'ABLY.—*n.* DESIR'ABLENESS.

DESIRE, de-zīr', *v.t.* to *long for* the possession of : to wish for : to request, ask : (*B.*) to regret.—*n.* an earnest longing for : eagerness to obtain : a prayer or request : the object desired : lust. [Fr. *désirer*—L. *desiderare.* See DESIDERATE.]

DESIROUS, de-zīr'us, *adj.* full of *desire:* anxious to obtain : eager.

DESIST, de-sist', *v.i.* to stop : to forbear. [L. *desisto—de*, away, and *sisto*, to cause to stand.]

DESK, desk, *n.* a sloping *table* for the use of writers or readers : a pulpit. [A.S. *disc*, a table, plate—L. *discus.* It is a variant of DISH and DISC.]

DESMOGNATHÆ, des-mog'na-thē, *n.pl.* in Huxley's classification of birds, in which the main characters are drawn from the osseous structure, a sub-order of Carinatæ, having the vomer abortive or small ; the maxillo-palatines united across the middle line, either directly or by means of ossifications in the nasal septum. It includes a great number of grallatorial and natatorial birds, the accipitrine or raptorial, the scansorial, most of the fissirostral groups, and all the Syndactyli. [Gr. *desmos*, a band, and *gnathos*, a jaw.]

DESOLATE, des'o-lāt, *v.t.* to *make solitary:* to deprive of inhabitants : to lay waste. —*adj.* solitary : destitute of inhabitants : laid waste.—*adv.* DES'OLATELY.—*n.* DES'OLATENESS. [L. *desolo*, *desolatus*—*de*, intensive, and *solo*, to make alone—*solus*, alone.]

DESOLATION, des-o-lā'shun, *n.* waste : destruction : a place desolated.

DESPAIR, de-spār', *v.i.* to be *without hope:* to despond.—*n.* want of hope : utter hopelessness : that which causes despair.—*adv.* DESPAIR'INGLY. [O. Fr. *desperer* and *despoirer*—L. *despero—de*, privative, and *spero*, to hope.]

DESPATCH, de-spach', *v.t.* to send away hastily : to send out of the world : to put to death : to dispose of : to perform speedily.—*n.* a sending away in haste: dismissal : rapid performance : haste : that which is despatched, as a message. [O. Fr. *despeecher*, acc. to Littré, from Low L. *dispedicare*, to remove obstacles (*pedica*, a fetter), the opp. of *impedicare.* See IMPEACH.]

DESPATCH-BOX, de-spach'boks, *n.* a box or case for carrying despatches : a box for containing despatches or other papers and other conveniences while travelling.

DESPERADO, des-per-ā'dō, *n.* a *desperate fellow:* one reckless of danger : a madman : —*pl.* DESPERA'DOES. [Sp. *desesperado*—L. *desperatus.*]

DESPERATE, des'per-āt, *adj.* in a state of *despair:* hopeless : beyond hope : fearless of danger : rash : furious.—*adv.* DES'PERATELY.—*n.* DES'PERATENESS.

DESPERATION, des-per-ā'shun, *n.* state of despair : disregard of danger : fury.

DESPICABLE, des'pi-ka-bl, *adj.* deserving to be *despised:* contemptible : worthless. —*n.* DES'PICABLENESS.—*adv.* DES'PICABLY.

DESPIGHT, de-spīt', an old form of DESPITE.

DESPISE, de-spīz', *v.t.* to *look down upon* with contempt : to scorn. [L. *despicio —de*, down, *specio*, to look.]

DESPITE, de-spīt', *n.* a *looking down upon* with contempt : violent malice or hatred.—*prep.* in *spite of:* notwithstanding. [Fr. *dépit*, O. Fr. *despit*—L. *despectus—despicio.*]

DESPITEFUL, de-spīt'fool, *adj.* full of *despite* or spite.—*adv.* DESPITE'FULLY.—*n.* DESPITE'FULNESS.

DESPOIL, de-spoil', *v.t.* to *spoil completely:*

to strip: to bereave: to rob.—*ns.* DESPOIL'ER, DESPOLIA'TION. [O. Fr. *despoiller*—L. *despoliare*—*de*, inten., and root of SPOIL.]

DESPOND, de-spond', *v.i.* to lose hope or courage: to despair.—*adv.* DESPOND'INGLY. [L. *despondeo* — *de*, away, and *spondeo*, to promise.]

DESPONDENCE, de-spond'ens, DESPONDENCY, de-spond'en-si, *n.* state of being without hope: dejection.

DESPONDENT, de-spond'ent, *adj.*, *desponding:* without courage or hope: sad.—*adv.* DESPOND'ENTLY.

DESPOT, des'pot, *n.* one invested with absolute power: a tyrant. [Gr. *des-potēs*—*des*, origin unknown, and root *pot*, found in L. *potis*, able, Gr. *posis*, a husband, Sans. *pati*, lord.]

DESPOTIC, des-pot'ik, DESPOTICAL, des-pot'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or like a *despot:* having absolute power: tyrannical.—*adv.* DESPOT'ICALLY.

DESPOTISM, des'pot-izm, *n.* absolute power.

DESPOTIST, des'pot-ist, *n.* one who supports or who is in favor of despotism. "I must become as thorough a *despotist* and imperialist as Strafford himself."—*Kingsley.*

DESPOTOCRACY, des-po-tok'ra-si, *n.* despotic rule or government: despotism. "*Despotocracy*, the worst institution of the middle ages, the leprosy of society, came over the water; the slave survived the priest, the noble the king."—*Theodore Parker.* [Gr. *despotēs*, a master, and *kratos*, strength, power.]

DESPUMATE, des'pū-māt or de-spū'-, *v.i.* to *throw off in foam* or scum. [L. *despumo*, *despumatus*—*de*, off, and *spuma*, foam.]

DESQUAMATION, des-kwa-mā'shun, *n.* a *scaling off:* the separation of the cuticle or skin in *scales.* [L. *desquamo*, *desquamatus*—*de*, off, and *squama*, a scale.]

DESSERT, dez-ert', *n.* fruits, confections, etc. served at the close of an entertainment after the rest has been taken away. [Fr.—*desservir*, to clear the table—pfx. *des*, away, and *servir*, to serve—L. *servio.*]

DESSERT-SPOON, de-zert'-spōōn, *n.* a spoon intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon, and used in eating dessert.

DESTEMPER, des-tem'per, DISTEMPER, dis-tem'per, *n.* a coarse mode of painting, in which the colors are *tempered* or mixed in a watery glue, chiefly used in scene-painting and in staining paper for walls. [Fr. *détrempe*—*dé*, L. *dis*, and *tremper* for *temprer*—L. *temperare*, to temper.]

DESTINATION, des-ti-nā'shun, *n.* the purpose or end to which anything is *destined* or appointed: end: purpose: design: fate: place to which one is going.

DESTINE, des'tin, *v.t.* to ordain or appoint to a certain use or state: to fix: to doom. [Fr.—L. *destino*—*de*, intensive, and root *sta*, in *sto*, *stare*, to stand, and allied to Gr. *histanō*, *histēmi*, to make to stand, E. STAND.]

DESTINY, des'ti-ni, *n.* the purpose or end to which any person or thing is *destined* or appointed: unavoidable fate: necessity.

DESTITUTE, des'ti-tūt, *adj.*, *left alone:* forsaken: in want, needy. [L. *destituo*, *destitutus* — *de*, away, and *statuo*, to place.]

DESTITUTION, des-ti-tū'shun, *n.* state of being *destitute:* poverty.

DESTROY, de-stroy', *v.t.* to *unbuild* or *pull down:* to overturn: to ruin: to put an end to:—*pr.p.* destroy'ing; *pa.p.* destroyed'. [O. Fr. *destruire* (Fr. *détruire*) — L. *destruo*, *destructum* — *de*, down, and *struo*, to build.]

DESTROYER, de-stroy'er, *n.* one who *destroys.*

DESTRUCTIBLE, de-struk'ti-bl, *adj.* liable to be *destroyed.*—*n.* DESTRUCTIBIL'ITY.

DESTRUCTION, de-struk'shun, *n.* act of *destroying:* overthrow: ruin: death.

DESTRUCTIVE, de-struk'tiv, *adj.* causing *destruction:* mischievous: ruinous: deadly.—*adv.* DESTRUC'TIVELY.—*n.* DESTRUC'TIVENESS.

DESUDATION, des-ū-dā'shun, *n.* a *violent sweating:* an eruption of small pimples on children. [L. *de*, intensive, and *sudo*, to sweat.]

DESUETUDE, des'we-tūd, *n.*, *disuse:* discontinuance of custom, habit, or practice. [L. *desuetudo*—*de*, negative, and *suesco*, to become used.]

DESULTOR, de-sul'-tōr, *n.* a circus rider who leaps from one horse to another.

DESULTORY, des'ul-tor-i, *adj.*, *jumping from* one thing to another: without rational or logical connection: rambling: hasty: loose.—*adv.* DES'ULTORILY.—*n.* DES'ULTORINESS. [L. *desultorius*—*de*, from, and *salio*, to jump.]

DETACH, de-tach', *v.t.* to *untack* or *unfasten:* to take from or separate: to withdraw. [Fr. *détacher*—*dé*, from, and root of ATTACH.]

DETACHMENT, de-tach'ment, *n.* state of being separated: that which is detached, as a body of troops.

DETAIL, de-tāl', *v.t.* to relate minutely: to enumerate: to set apart for a particular service.—*n.* (dē'tāl or de-tāl') a small part: a minute and particular account. [Fr. *détailler*—*de*, intensive, and *tailler*, to cut. See TAILOR, TALLY.]

DETAIN, de-tān', *v.t.* to *hold from* or back: to stop: to keep. [Fr. *détenir*—L. *detineo*—*de*, from, and *teneo*, to hold.]

DETAINER, de-tān'er, *n.* one who *detains:* (*law*) the holding of what belongs to another.

DETAINMENT, de-tān'ment, *n.* same as DETENTION.

DETECT, de-tekt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) to *uncover*—

hence to *discover:* to find out. [L. *de*, neg., and *tego*, *tectus*, to cover.]

DETECTABLE, de-tekt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *detected.*

DETECTER, DETECTOR, de-tekt'er, -or, *n.* one who *detects.*

DETECTION, de-tek'shun, *n.* discovery of something hidden.

DETECTIVE, de-tekt'iv, *adj.* employed in detecting.—*n.* a policeman employed secretly to *detect* crime.

DETENTION, de-ten'shun, *n.* act of *detaining:* state of being detained: confinement: delay.

DETER, de-ter', *v.t.* to *frighten from:* to hinder or prevent:—*pr.p.* deterr'ing; *pa.p.* deterred'. [L. *deterreo*—*de*, from, and *terreo*, to frighten.]

DETERGE, de-terj', *v.t.* to *wipe off:* to cleanse (as a wound). [L. *detergeo*, *detersus*—*de*, off, and *tergeo*, to wipe.]

DETERGENCE, de-ter'jens, DETERGENCY, de-ter'jen-si, *n.* the state or quality of being detergent: cleansing or purging power. "Bath water . . . possesses that milkiness, *detergency*, and middling heat, so friendly adapted to weakened animal constitutions."—*Defoe.*

DETERGENT, de-terj'ent, *adj.*, *cleansing:* purging.—*n.* that which cleanses.

DETERIORATE, de-tē'ri-o-rāt, *v.t.* to *bring down* or *make worse.*—*v.i.* to grow worse. [L. *deterior*, worse—obs. *deter*, lower—*de*, down; cf. *in-ter-ior.*]

DETERIORATION, de-tē-ri-o-rā'shun, *n.* the state of growing worse.

DETERMINABLE, de-ter'min-a-bl, *adj.* capable of being *determined*, decided on, or finished.

DETERMINATE, de-ter'min-āt, *adj.*, *determined* or limited: fixed: decisive.—*adv.* DETER'MINATELY.

DETERMINATION, de-ter-min-ā'shun, *n.* that which is *determined* or resolved on: end: direction to a certain end: resolution: purpose: decision.

DETERMINATIVE, de-ter'min-ā-tiv, *adj.* that *determines*, limits, or defines.

DETERMINE, de-ter'min, *v.t.* to *put terms* or *bounds to:* to limit: to fix or settle the form or character of: to influence: to put an end to: to resolve on: to define. [L. *determino*, *determinatus*—*de*, priv., and *terminus*, a boundary.]

DETERMINED, de-ter'mind, *adj.* firm in purpose: fixed: resolute.—*adv.* DETER'MINEDLY.

DETERMINISM, de-ter'min-izm, *n.* a system of philosophy which denies liberty of action to man, holding that the will is not free, but is invincibly determined by motives; specifically, in the scholastic philosophy, the doctrine that our will is invincibly determined by a providential motive, that is to say by a motive with which divine Providence always furnishes us, so as in our mental deliberations to make the balance incline in accordance with His law. "*Determinism.*—This name is applied by Sir W. Hamilton to the doctrine of Hobbes, as contradistinguished from the ancient doctrine of fatalism."—*Fleming.*

DETERMINIST, de-ter'min-ist, *n.* one who supports or favors determinism.

DETERRENT, de-ter'ent, *adj.* serving to *deter.*—*n.* anything that deters or prevents.

DETERSION, de-ter'shun, *n.* act of *cleansing.* [See DETERGE.]

DETERSIVE, de-ter'siv, *n.* same as DETERGENT.

DETEST, de-test', *v.t.* to hate intensely. [L. *detestor*—*de*, intensive, and *testor*, to call to witness, execrate—*testis*, a witness.]

DETESTABLE, de-test'a-bl, *adj.* worthy of being *detested:* extremely hateful: abominable. — *adv.* DETEST'ABLY. — *ns.* DETEST'ABLENESS, DETESTABIL'ITY.

DETESTATION, de-test-ā'shun, *n.* extreme hatred.

DETHRONE, de-thrōn', *v.t.* to remove *from a throne:* to divest of royal authority. [L. *de*, from, and THRONE.]

DETHRONEMENT, de-thrōn'ment, *n.* removal *from a throne:* deposition.

DETONATE, det'o-nāt, *v.i.* to explode.—*v.t.* to cause to explode. [L. *detono*—*de*, down, and *tono*, to thunder.]

DETONATION, det-o-nā'shun, *n.* a *sudden explosion.*

DETOUR, de-tōōr', *n.* a winding: a circuitous way. [Fr. *dé*, for L. *dis*, asunder, and *tour*, a turning. See TURN.]

DETRACT, de-trakt', *v.t.* to *take away from* the credit or reputation of: to defame: to abuse.—*ns.* DETRACT'ER, DETRACT'OR.—*adv.* DETRACT'INGLY. [L.—*de*, from, and *traho*, to draw.]

DETRACTION, de-trak'shun, *n.* depreciation: slander.

DETRACTORY, de-trakt'or-i, *adj.* tending to detract: derogatory.

DETRAIN, de-trān', *v.t.* to take out of a railway *train*, as troops.—Used also *v.i.* to leave a railway train. [A recent coinage in military parlance.]

DETRIMENT, det'ri-ment, *n.* a *rubbing off* or wearing away: damage: loss. [L. *detrimentum*—*de*, off, and *tero*, *tritus*, to rub.]

DETRIMENTAL, det-ri-ment'al, *adj.* injurious.

DETRITION, de-trish'un, *n.* a *wearing away.*

DETRITUS, de-trī'tus, *n.* a mass of substance gradually *rubbed* or *worn off* solid bodies—smaller than debris. [L. — *de*, off, and *tero*, *tritus*, to rub.]

DETRUDE, de-trōōd', *v.t.* to *thrust down.* [L. *de*, down, and *trudo*, to thrust.]

DETRUNCATE, de-trung'kāt, *v.t.* to cut *off* from the *trunk:* to lop off: to shorten. [L. *de*, off, and *trunco*, to lop—*truncus*, a trunk.]

DETRUNCATION, de-trung-kā'shun, *n.* act of lopping off.

DETRUSION, de-trōō'zhun, *n.* a *thrusting down.*

DEUCE, dūs, *n.* a card or die with *two* spots. [Fr. *deux*, two—L. *duo*, two.]

DEUCE, DEUSE, dūs, *n.* the evil one: the devil. [O. Fr. *deus*, O God—L. *deus*, God. "It is merely a Norman oath vulgarized."—*Skeat.*]

DEUTERAGONIST, dū-ter-ag'-ō-nist, *n.* an actor playing a part of secondary importance.

DEUTEROGAMY, dū-ter-og'a-mi, *n.*, *second marriage*, esp. of the clergy, after the death of the first wife. [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *gamos*, marriage.]

DEUTEROGENIC, dū'ter-ō-jen'ik, *adj.* of secondary origin; specifically, in *geol.* a term applied to those rocks which have been derived from the protogenic rocks by mechanical action. [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *genos*, birth, race.]

DEUTERONOMY, dū-ter-on'o-mi or du'ter-on-o-mi, *n.* the fifth book of the Pentateuch, which contains the *second* giving of the *law* by Moses. [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *nomos*, law.]

DEUTOPLASM, dū'tō-plazm, *n.* in *biol.* a term applied by the younger Van Beneden to that portion of the yolk of ova which furnishes materials for the nourishment of the embryo and its accessories (the *protoplasm*).

DEUTOPLASTIC, dū-tō-plas'tik, *adj.* pertaining to or composed of deutoplasm.

DEVASTATE, dev'as-tāt, *v.t.* to *lay waste:* to plunder. [L. *de*, intensive, and *vasto*, to lay waste.]

DEVASTATION, dev-as-tā'shun, *n.* act of *devastating;* state of being devastated: waste: desolation.

DEVELOP, de-vel'op, *v.t.* to unroll: to unfold: to lay open by degrees.—*v.i.* to grow into: to open out:—*pr.p.* devel'oping; *pa.p.* devel'oped. [Fr. *développer*, opp. of *envelopper;* both perh. from a Teut. root found in E. Lap, to wrap.]

DEVELOPMENT, de-vel'op-ment, *n.* a gradual unfolding: a gradual growth.

DEVIATE, dē'vi-āt, *v.i.* to go *from the way:* to turn aside from a certain course: to err. [L. *de*, from, *via*, a way.]

DEVIATION, dē-vi-ā'shun, *n.* a going out of the way: a turning aside: error.

DEVICE, de-vīs', *n.* that which is *devised* or designed: contrivance: power of devising: genius: (*her.*) the emblem borne upon a shield. [Fr. *devise.* See Devise.]

DEVIL, dev'l, *n.* (*lit.*) the *slanderer* or *accuser:* Satan: any evil spirit: a very wicked person.—*v.t.* (*cookery*) to pepper excessively. [A.S. *deofol*, *diofol*—L. *diabolus*—Gr. *diabolos*, from *diaballō*, to throw across, to slander, from *dia*, across, and *ballō*, to throw.]

DEVILISH, dev'il-ish, *adj.* of or like the *devil:* excessively bad.—*adv.* Dev'ilishly.—*n.* Dev'ilishness.

DEVILRY, dev'il-ri, *n.* conduct worthy of the *devil:* extreme wickedness.

DEVIOUS, dē'vi-us, *adj.* from or out of the *way:* erring.—*adv.* De'viously.—*n.* De'viousness. [See Deviate.]

DEVISE, de-vīz', *v.t.* to imagine: to scheme: to contrive: to give by will: to bequeath. — *n.* act of bequeathing: a will: property bequeathed by will. [Fr. *deviser*—Low L. *divisa*, a division of goods, a bound or mark of division, a mark, a devise—L. *divido*, *divisus*, to divide.]

DEVISER, de-vīz'er, *n.* one who *devises* or contrives.

DEVISOR, de-vīz'or, *n.* one who *devises* or bequeaths by will.

DEVOID, de-void', *adj.*, *quite void:* destitute: free from. [L. *de*, intensive, and Void.]

DEVOIR, dev-wawr', *n.* what *is due*, duty: service: an act of civility. [Fr.—L. *debeo*, to owe.]

DEVOLUTION, dev-o-lū'shun, *n.* a passing from one person to another.

DEVOLVE, de-volv', *v.t.* to *roll down:* to hand down: to deliver over.—*v.i.* to roll down: to fall or pass over. [L. *de*, down, *volvo*, *volutus*, to roll.]

DEVONIAN, de-vō'ni-an, *adj.* noting a system of geological strata which abound in Devonshire, originally called Old Red Sandstone.

DEVOTE, de-vōt', *v.t.* to *vow:* to set apart or dedicate by solemn act: to doom: to give up wholly. [L. *devoveo*, *devotus*—*de*, away, and *voveo*, to vow.]

DEVOTED, de-vōt'ed, *adj.* given up to, as by a vow: strongly attached: zealous.—*adv.* Devot'edly.—*n.* Devot'edness.

DEVOTEE, dev-o-tē', *n.* one wholly or superstitiously *devoted*, esp. to religion: a bigot.

DEVOTION, de-vō'shun, *n.* consecration: giving up of the mind to the worship of God: piety: prayer: strong affection or attachment: ardor.

DEVOTIONAL, de-vō'shun-al, *adj.* pertaining or suitable to *devotion.*—*adv.* Devo'tionally.

DEVOUR, de-vowr', *v.t.* to *swallow greedily:* to eat up: to consume or waste with violence or wantonness: to destroy.—*n.* Devour'er. [Fr. *dévorer*—L. *devoro*—*de*, intensive, and *voro*, to swallow. See Voracious.]

DEVOUT, de-vowt', *adj.* given up to religious thoughts and exercises: pious: solemn.—*adv.* Devout'ly.—*n.* Devout'ness. [Fr. *dévot*—L. *devotus.* See Devote.]

DEW, dū, *n.*, *moisture* deposited from the air in minute specks upon the surface of objects.—*v.t.* to wet with dew: to moisten.—*n.* Dew'drop. [A.S. *deaw*, akin to Ice. *dögg*, Ger. *thau*, dew.]

DEWLAP, dū'lap, *n.* the loose flesh about the throat of oxen, which *laps* or licks the *dew* in grazing.

DEWPOINT, dū'point, *n.* the *point* or temperature at which *dew* begins to form.

DEWY, dū'i, *adj.* like *dew*: moist with dew.
DEXTER, deks'ter, *adj.* on the *right-hand* side: right. [L. *dexter*; Gr. *dexios*, Sans. *dakshina*, on the right, on the south.]
DEXTERITY, deks'ter'i-ti, *n.*, *right-handedness*: cleverness: readiness and skill: adroitness.
DEXTEROUS, deks'ter-us, *adj.*, *right-handed*: adroit: subtle.—*adv.* DEX'TEROUSLY.—*n.* DEX'TEROUSNESS.
DEXTRAL, deks'tral, *adj.*, *right*, as opposed to left.
DEY, dā, *n.* a governor of Algiers before the French conquest. [Turk. *dái*, orig. a maternal uncle, a familiar title of the chief of the Janizaries, often promoted to the above post.]
DIABETES, dī-a-bē'tēz, *n.* a disease marked by a morbid and excessive *discharge* of urine. [Gr., from *dia*, through, and *bainō*, to go.]
DIABETIC, dī-a-bet'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *diabetes*.
DIABOLIC, dī-a-bol'ik, DIABOLICAL, dī-a-bol'ik-al, *adj.*, *devilish*.—*adv.* DIABOL'ICALLY. [L.—Gr. *diabolikos*, from *diabolos*, the devil. See DEVIL.]
DIABOLOLOGY, dī-a-bō-lol'-o-jy, *n.* the study of the devil. [See DEVIL.]
DIACONAL, dī-ak'o-nal, *adj.* pertaining to a *deacon*.
DIACONATE, dī-ak'o-nāt, *n.* the office of a *deacon*.
DIACRITIC, dī-a-krit'ik, DIACRITICAL, dī-a-krit'ik-al, *adj.*, *distinguishing between*. [Gr.—*dia*, between, and *krinō*, to distinguish. See CRITIC.]
DIACTINIC, dī-ak-tin'ik, *adj.* capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun. [Gr.—*dia*, through, and *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray.]
DIADEM, dī'a-dem, *n.* a *band* or fillet worn *round* the head as a badge of royalty: a crown: royalty. [Gr. *diadēma*—*dia*, round, and *deō*, to bind.]
DIADEMED, dī'a-demd, *adj.* wearing a diadem.
DIÆRESIS, DIERESIS, dī-ēr'e-sis, *n.* a mark (¨) placed over one of two vowels to show that each is to be pronounced separately, as in *aërial*:—*pl.* DIÆR'ESES, DIER'ESES. [Gr.—*dia*, apart, and *haireō*, to take.]
DIAGLYPH, dī'a-glif, *n.* a sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface: an intaglio.
DIAGNOSIS, dī-ag-nō'sis, *n.* the *distinguishing* a disease by means of its symptoms: a brief description:—*pl.* DIAGNO'SES. [Gr.—*dia*, between, and *ginōskō*, to know.]
DIAGNOSTIC, dī-ag-nos'tik, *adj.*, *distinguishing*: characteristic.—*n.* that by which anything is known: a symptom.
DIAGONAL, dī-ag'o-nal, *adj.*, *through* the *corners*, or *from angle to* an opposite *angle* of a four or many sided figure.—*n.* a straight line so drawn.—*adv.* DIAG'ONALLY. [L. *diagonalis*, from Gr. *diagōnios*—*dia*, through, and *gōnia*, a corner.]
DIAGRAM, dī'a-gram, *n.* a figure or plan drawn to illustrate any statement.—*adj.* DIAGRAMMAT'IC. [Gr. *diagramma*—*dia*, round, and *graphō*, to write, delineate.]
DIAGRAM, dī'a-gram, *v.t.* to draw or put into the form of a diagram: to make a diagram of. "They are matters which refuse to be theoremed and *diagramed*, which Logic ought to know she cannot speak of."—*Carlyle*.
DIAGRAPH, dī'a-graf, *n.* an instrument used in perspective *drawing*.
DIAHELIOTROPIC, dī-a-hē'li-o-trop'ik, *n.* in *bot.* turning transversely to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant: pertaining to diaheliotropism. *Darwin*. [Gr. *dia*, through, *hēlios*, the sun, and *tropē*, a turning.]
DIAHELIOTROPISM, dī-a-hē'li-ot'rop-izm, *n.* in *bot.* the disposition or tendency of a plant or of the organs of a plant to assume a more or less transverse position to the light. *Darwin*.
DIAL, dī'al, *n.* an instrument for showing the time of *day* by the sun's shadow: the face of a watch or clock. [Low L. *dialis*, daily—L. *dies*, a day.]
DIALECT, dī'a-lekt, *n.* a variety or form of a language peculiar to a district. [Gr. *dialektos*, speech, manner of speech, peculiarity of speech—*dia*, between, and *legō*, to choose, to speak.]
DIALECTIC, dī-a-lek'tik, DIALECTICAL, dī-a-lek'tik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *dialect* or to discourse: pertaining to *dialectics*: logical.—*n.* same as DIALECTICS.—*adv.* DIALEC'TICALLY. [Gr. *dialektikos*.]
DIALECTICIAN, dī-a-lek-tish'an, *n.* one skilled in *dialectics*, a logician.
DIALECTICS, dī-a-lek'tiks, *n.pl.* art of *discussing*: that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning. [Gr. *dialektikē* (*technē*, art, being understood), art of discussing by questioning, logic.]
DIALIST, dī'al-ist, *n.* a maker of dials: one skilled in dialling.—DIALLING, dī'al-ing, *n.* the art of constructing dials.
DIALLELOUS, dī-al'lel-us, *adj.* in *logic*, a term applied to the fallacy of reasoning or defining in a circle, that is, the proving of one position by assuming one identical with it, or defining two things each by the other. [Gr. *dia*, through, *allēlōn*, one another.]
DIALOGIST, dī-al'o-jist, *n.* a speaker in, or writer of, a *dialogue*.
DIALOGISTIC, dī-al-o-jist'ik, DIALOGISTICAL, dī-al-o-jist'ik-al, *adj.* in the form of a *dialogue*.
DIALOGUE, dī'a-log, *n.*, *conversation between* two or more persons, esp. of a formal or imaginary nature. [Fr.—L. *dialogus*—Gr. *dialogos*, a conversation—*dialegomai*, to discourse. See DIALECT.]

DIALYSIS, dī-al'i-sis, *n.* (*chem.*) the separation of substances by diffusion through a membranous septum or partition: diæresis:—*pl.* DIALYSES, dī-al'i-sēz. —*adj.* DIALYT'IC. [Gr. *dialysis—dia*, asunder, and *lyō*, to loose.]

DIAMAGNETIC, dī-a-mag-net'ik, *adj.*, *cross-magnetic:* applied to any substance, such as a rod of bismuth or glass, which, when suspended between the poles of a magnet, arranges itself *across* the line joining the poles (a rod of iron or of sealing-wax so held arranges itself *parallel* to the line joining the poles, and is said to be *paramagnetic*). [Gr. *dia*, through, across, and *magnētis*, a magnet.]

DIAMANTIFEROUS, dī'a-man-tif'er-us, *adj.* yielding or bearing diamonds: diamond producing. "Men with thick straw shoes go on walking about in the *diamantiferous* sands of the valley."—*Academy.* [Fr. *diamant*, a diamond, and L. *fero*, to bear or produce.]

DIAMESOGAMOUS, dī'a-me-sog'a-mus, *adj.* in *bot.* a term applied to those lower orders of plants which require an intermediate agent to produce fertilization. [Gr. *dia*, through, *mesos*, middle, and *gamos*, marriage.]

DIAMETER, dī-am'e-ter, *n.* the *measure through* or *across:* a straight line passing through the centre of a circle or other figure, terminated at both ends by the circumference. [Gr. *diametros—dia*, through, and *metrein*, to measure.]

DIAMETRICAL, dī-a-met'rik-al, *adj.* in the direction of a diameter: direct.—*adv.* DIAMET'RICALLY.

DIAMOND, dī'a-mond, *n.* the most valuable of all gems and the hardest of all substances: a four-sided figure with two obtuse and two acute angles: one of the smallest kinds of English printing type. [Fr. *diamant*, a corr. of Gr. *adamas*, *adamantos*, adamant. See ADAMANT; also DAUNT and TAME.]

DIAMONDED, dī'a-mond-ed, *p.* and *adj.* furnished or adorned with diamonds. *Emerson.*

DIAMONDIFEROUS, dī'a-mon-dif'er-us, *adj.* same as DIAMANTIFEROUS. "One of the latest creations of pretentious sciolism which I have noticed is *diamondiferous*, a term applied to certain tracts of country in South Africa. *Adamantiferous*, etymologically correct, would never answer; but all except pedants or affectationists would be satisfied with diamond-producing."—*Fitzedward Hall.*

DIAPASON, dī-a-pā'zon, *n.* a whole octave: the concord of the first and last notes of the scale. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *pasōn*, genitive pl. of *pas*, all—part of the Gr. phrase, *dia pasōn chordōn symphōnia*, concord *through all* the notes.]

DIAPER, dī'a-per, *n.* linen cloth woven in figures, used for towels, etc.—*v.t.* to variegate with figures, as diaper. [Fr. *diapré*, O. Fr. *diaspre;* from root of JASPER.]

DIAPHANEITY, dī-a-fa-nē'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *diaphanous:* power of transmitting light.

DIAPHANIE, di-af'an-i, *n.* the art or process of fixing transparent pictures on glass, by means of gum or the like, for the purpose of giving it the appearance of stained glass. [Fr., from Gr. *dia*, through, and *phainō*, to show.]

DIAPHANOUS, dī-af'a-nus, *adj.*, *shining* or appearing *through*, transparent: clear. —*adv.* DIAPH'ANOUSLY. [Gr. *diaphanēs —dia*, through, and *phainō*, to show, shine. See PHANTOM.]

DIAPHORETIC, dī-a-fo-ret'ik, *adj.* promoting perspiration.—*n.* a medicine that increases perspiration. [Gr. *diaphoreo*, to carry off—*dia*, through, and *pherō*, to bear.]

DIAPHRAGM, dī'a-fram, *n.* a thin *partition* or dividing membrane: the muscle which separates the chest from the abdomen; called also the midriff. [Gr. *diaphragma—dia*, across, *phragnymi*, to fence.]

DIAPHRAGMATIC, dī-a-frag-mat'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the *diaphragm.*

DIAPNOIC, dī-ap-nō'ik, *adj.* in *med.* producing a very slight, insensible perspiration: gently diaphoretic. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *pneō*, to blow or breathe.]

DIAPNOIC, dī-ap-nō'ik, *n.* a remedial agent which produces a very slight, insensible perspiration: a mild diaphoretic.

DIAPYETIC, dī'a-pī-et'ik, *adj.* producing suppuration: suppurative. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *pyon*, pus, matter.]

DIAPYETIC, dī'a-pī-et'ik, *n.* a medicine which produces suppuration: a suppurative.

DIARIST, dī'a-rist, *n.* one who keeps a *diary.*

DIARRHŒA, dī-a-rē'a, *n.* a persistent purging or looseness of the bowels. [Gr. *diarrhoia—dia*, through, and *rheō*, to flow.]

DIARRHŒTIC, dī-a-ret'ik, *adj.* producing *diarrhœa.*

DIARY, dī'a-ri, *n.* a *daily* record: a journal. [L. *diarium*, from *dies*, a day.]

DIASTOLE, dī-as'to-lē, *n.*, *dilation* of the heart, auricles, and arteries; opposed to SYSTOLE or contraction of the same: the making a short syllable long. [Gr. *diastolē—dia*, asunder, and *stellō*, to place.]

DIATHERMAL, dī-a-ther'mal, *adj.* letting *heat through*, permeable by radiating heat. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *thermē*, heat.]

DIATONIC, dī-a-ton'ik, *adj.* proceeding *by tones*, as the natural scale in music.—*adv.* DIATON'ICALLY. [Gr., from *dia*, through, and *tonos*, tone.]

DIATRIBE, dī'a-trīb, *n.* a continued discourse or disputation: an invective harangue. [Gr. *diatribē* a wearing away

of time: a discussion—*dia*, through, and *tribō*, to rub.]

DIAZOTYPE, dī-az'-ō-tīp, in photography, a picture in colors by the use of certain compounds. [*Diazo* and *type*.]

DIBBER, dib'er, DIBBLE, dib'l, *n.* a pointed tool used for *dabbing* or pricking holes to put seed or plants in.

DIBBLE, dib'l, *v.t.* to plant with a dibble.—*v.i.* to make holes: to dip as in angling. [Freq. of *dib*, a form of DIP.]

DICE, pl. of DIE, for gaming.

DICEPHALOUS, dī-sef'a-lus, *adj.*, *two-headed*. [Gr. *dikephalos—dis*, two, and *kephalē*, a head.]

DICHOTOMY, dī-kot'o-mi, *n.* a *division* into *two* parts.—*adj.* DICHOT'OMOUS. [Gr., from *dicha*, in two and *temno*, to cut.]

DICHROÖSCOPE, di-krō'-ō-skōp, *n.* an apparatus for studying the lights transmitted by colored glass.

DICKEY, DICKY, dik'i, *n.* a seat behind a carriage. [Ety. dub.]

DICOTYLEDON, dī-kot-i-lē'don, *n.* a plant having *two seed-lobes*. [Gr. *dis*, two, and COTYLEDON.]

DICOTYLEDONOUS, dī-kot-i-lē'don-us, *adj.* having *two cotyledons* or seed-lobes.

DICTATE, dik'tāt, *v.t.* to *tell* another what to say or write: to communicate with authority: to point out: to command.—*n.* an order, rule, or direction: impulse. [L. *dicto*, *dictatus*, freq. of *dico*, to say, to speak.]

DICTATION, dik-tā'shun, *n.* act, art, or practice of *dictating*.

DICTATOR, dik-tā'tor, *n.* one invested for a time with absolute authority.

DICTATORIAL, dik-ta-tō'ri-al, *adj.* like a *dictator*: absolute: authoritative.—*adv.* DICTATO'RIALLY.

DICTATORSHIP, dik-tā'tor-ship, *n.* the office of a *dictator*: term of a dictator's office.

DICTION, dik'shun, *n.* a *saying* or speaking: manner of speaking or expression: choice of words: style. [L. *dictio*, from *dico*, *dictus*, to say; akin to Gr. *deiknymi*, to show.]

DICTIONARY, dik'shun-a-ri, *n.* a book containing the *words* of a language alphabetically arranged, with their meanings, etc.: a work containing information on any department of knowledge, alphabetically arranged. [Fr. *dictionnaire*.]

DICTUM, dik'tum, *n.*, *something said*: a saying: an authoritative saying:—*pl.* DIC'TA. [L.]

DID, did—*past tense* of DO.

DIDACTIC, di-dak'tik, DIDACTICAL, di-dak'tik-al, *adj.* fitted or intended to *teach*: instructive: preceptive.—*adv.* DIDAC'TICALLY. [Gr. *didaktikos—didaskō*, for *di-dak-sko*, to teach; akin to L. *doc-eo*, to teach, *disc-o*, to learn.]

DIDAPPER, did'ap-er, *n.* a water-bird that is constantly *dipping* or diving under water, also called the *dab*chick (orig. *dap*chick). [A compound of *dive* and *dapper* (which is a variant of *dipper*). See DIP and DIVE.]

DIDUNCULUS, dī-dung'kū-lus, *n.* a genus of rasorial birds of the pigeon section (Columbacei), and comprising only the one species, *D. strigirostris* of the Navigator Islands. This bird is of special interest as being the nearest living ally of the extinct dodo. It has a total length of about 14 inches, with a glossy plumage verging from a velvety black on the back to greenish black on the head, breast, and abdomen. The large beak, which is nearly as long as the head, is greatly arched on the upper mandible, the lower mandible being cleft into three distinct teeth near its tip. Called also GNATHODON and TOOTH-BILLED PIGEON. [Dim. of *Didus*, the generic name for the dodo.]

DIE, dī, *v.i.* to lose life: to perish: to wither: to languish: to become insensible:—*pr.p.* dying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* died (dīd). [From a Scand. root seen in Ice. *deyja*, Dan. *dö*, Scot. *dee*, akin to O. Ger. *towan*, whence Ger. *todt*. The A.S. word is *steorfan*, whence our *starve*.]

DIE, dī, *n.* a small cube used in gaming by being *thrown* from a box: any small cubical body: hazard:—*pl.* DICE, dīs. [Fr. *dé*, *det*, Prov. *dat*, It. *dado*, from Low L. *dadus* = L. *datus*, given or cast (*talus*, a piece of bone used in play, being understood). Doublets, DADO, DATE.]

DIE, dī, *n.* a stamp for impressing coin, etc.: the cubical part of a pedestal:—*pl.* DIES, dīz.

DIE-AWAY, dī'a-wā, *adj.* seeming as if about to die or expire: languishing: drooping. "A soft, sweet, *die-away* voice."—*Miss Edgeworth*. "Those *die-away* Italian airs."—*Kingsley*.

DIET, dī'et, *n.* mode of *living* with especial reference to food: food prescribed by a physician: allowance of provision.—*v.t.* to furnish with food.—*v.i.* to eat: to take food according to rule. [Fr. *diète*, Low L. *diæta*—Gr. *diaita*, mode of living, diet.]

DIET, dīet, *n.* an assembly of princes and delegates, the chief national council in several countries in Europe. [Low L. *diæta*—Gr. *diaita*; or acc. to Littré, from L. *dies*, a (set) day, with which usage cf. Ger. *tag*, a day, *reichstag*.]

DIETARIAN, dī-e-tā'ri-an, *n.* one who adheres to a certain or prescribed diet: one who considers the regulation of the course of food as of the extremest importance for the preservation of health.

DIETARY, dī'et-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to *diet* or the rules of diet.—*n.* course of diet: allowance of food, esp. in large institutions.

DIETETIC, dī-et-et'ik, DIETETICAL, dī-et-et'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *diet*.—*n.* DIETET'ICS, rules for regulating diet.—*adv.* DIETET'ICALLY. [Fr. *diététique*, from Gr. *diaitētikos*.]

DIFFER, dif'er, *v.i.* to disagree: to strive: to be unlike, distinct, or various:—*pr.p.* diff'ering; *pa.p.* diff'ered. [L. *differo—dif* (= *dis*), apart, *fero*, to bear. See BEAR, to carry.]

DIFFERENCE, dif'er-ens, *n.* the quality distinguishing one thing from another: a contention or quarrel: the point in dispute: the excess of one quantity or number over another.

DIFFERENT, dif'er-ent, *adj.* distinct: separate: unlike: not the same.—*adv.* DIFF'ERENTLY. [Fr.—L. *differens, differentis*, pr.p. of *differo*.]

DIFFERENTIAL, dif-er-en'shal, *adj.* creating a *difference:* (*math.*) pertaining to a quantity or difference infinitely small.

DIFFICULT, dif'i-kult, *adj.* not *easy:* hard to be done: requiring labor and pains: hard to please: not easily persuaded.—*adv.* DIFF'ICULTY. [L. *difficilis—dif* (= *dis*), negative, and *facilis*, easy.]

DIFFICULTY, dif'i-kul-ti, *n.* laboriousness: obstacle: objection: that which cannot be easily understood or believed: embarrassment of affairs. [Fr. *difficulté*—L. *difficultas = difficilitas*. See DIFFICULT.]

DIFFIDENCE, dif'i-dens, *n.* want of confidence: want of self-reliance: modesty: bashfulness. [L.]

DIFFIDENT, dif'i-dent, *adj., wanting faith* in: *distrustful* of one's self: modest: bashful.—*adv.* DIFF'IDENTLY. [L., pr.p. of *diffido*, to distrust—*dif* (= *dis*), negative, *fido*, to trust—*fides*, faith.]

DIFFUSE, dif-ūz', *v.t.* to *pour out all around:* to send out in all directions: to scatter: to circulate: to publish.—*n.* DIFFUS'ER. [L. *diffundo, diffusus—dif* (= *dis*), asunder, *fundo*, to pour out.]

DIFFUSE, dif-ūs', *adj., diffused:* widely spread: wordy: not concise.—*adv.* DIFFUSE'LY.—*n.* DIFFUSE'NESS.

DIFFUSED, dif-ūzd', *pa.p.* and *adj., spread widely:* loose.—*adv.* DIFFUS'EDLY.—*n.* DIFFUS'EDNESS.

DIFFUSIBLE, dif-ūz'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *diffused.*—*n.* DIFFUSIBIL'ITY.

DIFFUSION, dif-ū'zhun, *n.* a spreading or scattering abroad: extension.

DIFFUSIVE, dif-ūs'iv, *adj.* extending: spreading widely.—*adv.* DIFFUS'IVELY.—*n.* DIFFUS'IVENESS.

DIG, dig, *v.t.* to turn up the earth: to cultivate with a spade:—*pr.p.* digg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dug, (*B.*) digged'.—*n.* DIGG'ER. [A.S. *dician—dic*, a ditch. See DIKE, DITCH.]

DIGASTRIC, dī-gas'trik, *adj., double-bellied,* or fleshy at each end, applied to one of the muscles of the lower jaw. [Gr. *di*, double, *gastēr*, the belly.]

DIGEST, di-jest', *v.t.* to dissolve food in the stomach: to soften by heat and moisture: to distribute and arrange: to prepare or classify in the mind: to think over.—*v.i.* to be dissolved in the stomach: to be softened by heat and moisture. *n.*—DIGEST'ER. [L. *digero, digestus*, to carry asunder, or dissolve—*di* (= *dis*), asunder, and *gero*, to bear.]

DIGEST, dī'jest, *n.* a body of laws collected and arranged, esp. the Justinian code of civil laws. [L. *digesta*, neut.pl. of *digestus*, pa.p. of *digero*, to carry apart, to arrange.]

DIGESTIBLE, di-jest'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *digested.*—*n.* DIGESTIBIL'ITY.

DIGESTION, di-jest'yun, *n.* the *dissolving* of the food in the stomach: orderly arrangement: exposing to slow heat, etc. [L. *digestio*.]

DIGESTIVE, di-jest'iv, *adj.* promoting *digestion.*

DIGHT, dīt, *adj.* disposed, adorned. [A.S. *dihtan*, to arrange, prescribe, from L. *dictare*, to dictate, whence Ger. *dichten*, to write poetry.]

DIGIT, dij'it, *n.* (*lit.*) a *finger:* a finger's breadth or ¾ inch: from the habit of counting on the fingers, any one of the nine figures: the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon. This word is often used scientifically to signify toe, as well as finger, when speaking of animals, and in this sense it is coextensive with the Latin *digitus*. [L. *digitus*, a finger or toe, akin to Gr. *daktylos*; acc. to Curtius, from the root *dek*, seen in Gr. *dechomai*, to receive.]

DIGITAL, dij'it-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *fingers.* [L. *digitalis—digitus.*]

DIGITAL, dij'it-al, *n.* a finger: a digit. "Beauish brigands who wear . . . paste rings upon unwashed *digitals.*"—*Ld. Lytton.* Also, one of the keys of instruments of the organ or piano class.

DIGITATE, dij'i-tāt, DIGITATED, dij'i-tāt-ed, *adj.* consisting of several *finger-like* sections.—*n.* DIGITA'TION. [L. *digitatus*, having fingers—*digitus.*]

DIGITIGRADE, dij'i-ti-grād, *adj., walking* on the *toes.*—*n.* an animal that walks on its toes, as the lion. [L. *digitus*, and *gradior*, to step, to walk.]

DIGNIFIED, dig'ni-fīd, *adj.* marked with *dignity:* exalted: noble: grave.

DIGNIFY, dig'ni-fī, *v.t.* to invest with honor: to exalt:—*pr.p.* dig'nifying; *pa.p.* dig'nified. [Low L. *dignifico—dignus*, worthy, *facio*, to make.]

DIGNITARY, dig'ni-tar-i, *n.* one in a *dignified* position: one who holds an ecclesiastical rank above a priest or canon. [Fr. *dignitaire*—L. *dignitas.*]

DIGNITY, dig'ni-ti, *n.* the state of being *worthy* or *dignified:* elevation of mind or character: grandeur of mien: elevation in rank, place, etc.: degree of excellence: preferment: high office. [Fr. *dignité*—L. *dignitas—dignus*, worthy; akin to DECENT, DECOROUS.]

DIGRAPH, dī'graf, *n.* two letters expressing but one sound, as *ph* in *digraph.* [Gr. *di*, twice, *graphē*, a mark, a character—*graphō*, to write.]

DIGRESS, di-gres', *v.i.* to *step aside* or go

from the main subject: to introduce irrelevant matter. [L. *digredior, digressus—di*, aside, *gradior*, to step. See GRADE.]

DIGRESSION, di-gresh'un, *n.* a going from the main point: a part of a discourse not upon the main subject.

DIGRESSIONAL, di-gresh'un-al, DIGRESSIVE, di-gres'iv, *adj.* departing from the main subject.—*adv.* DIGRESS'IVELY.

DIKE, dīk, *n.* a trench or the earth dug out and thrown up: a ditch: a mound raised to prevent inundation: (*geol.*) a wall-like mass of igneous rock in the fissures of stratified rocks.—*v.t.* to surround with a dike or bank. [A.S. *dic;* Dut. *dijk*, Ger. *teich*, a pond; Gr. *teichos*, a wall or rampart; akin to DOUGH. See DIG; also DITCH.]

DIKER, dīk'er, *n.* one who digs a dike or trench: one who builds a dike, wall, or stone fence.

DILACERATE, di-las'er-āt, *v.t.* to *rend* or *tear asunder*.—*n.* DILAC'ERATION. [L.—*di*, asunder, and LACERATE.]

DILAPIDATE, di-lap'i-dāt, *v.t.* to pull *stone from stone:* to lay waste: to suffer to go to ruin.—*n.* DILAP'IDATOR. [L. *dilapido—di*, asunder, *lapis, lapidis*, a stone.]

DILAPIDATION, di-lap-i-dā'shun, *n.* the state of ruin: impairing of church property by an incumbent.

DILATABLE, di-lāt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *dilated* or expanded.—*n.* DILATABIL'ITY.

DILATATION, dil-a-tā'shun, DILATION, di-lā'shun, *n.* expansion.

DILATE, di-lāt', *v.t.* to *spread out* in all directions: to enlarge: the opp. of CONTRACT.—*v.i.* to widen: to swell out: to speak at length.—*n.* DILAT'ER. [L. *dilatus* (used as pa.p. of *differo*), from *di* (=*dis*, apart), and *latus=tlatus* (Gr. *tlētos*, borne, suffered), from root of *tollo*. See TOLERATE.]

DILATORY, dil'a-tor-i, *adj.* slow: given to procrastination: loitering: tending to delay.—*adv.* DIL'ATORILY.—*n.* DIL'ATORINESS. [L. *dilatorius*, extending or putting off (time). See DILATE.]

DILEMMA, di-lem'a, *n.* an argument in which the opponent is *caught* between *two* difficulties: a state of matters in which it is difficult to determine what course to pursue. [L.—Gr. *dilēmma—di*, twice, double, *lēmma*, anything received—*lambanō*, to take, to seize.]

DILETTANTE, dil-et-an'te, *n.* one who loves the fine arts, but in a superficial way and without serious purpose:—*pl.* DILETTAN'TI (-tē).—*n.* DILETTAN'TEISM. [It., pr.p. of *dilettare*, to take delight in—L. *delectare*, to delight.]

DILIGENCE, dil'i-jens, *n.* steady application: industry: a French stage-coach.

DILIGENT, dil'i-jent, *adj.* steady and earnest in application: industrious.—*adv.* DIL'IGENTLY. [Fr.—pr.p. of L. *diligo*, to choose, to love.]

DILL, dil, *n.* a plant, the seeds of which are used in medicine. [A.S. *dile;* Ger. and Sw. *dill.*]

DILUENDO, dēl-ū-en'-dō, *adv.* and *adj.* (*mus.*) dying away of tone or sound. [It. *diluire*, to dilute.]

DILUENT, dil'ū-ent, *adj.*, *diluting.*—*n.* that which dilutes.

DILUTE, di-lūt', *v.t.* to make thinner or more liquid: to diminish the strength, flavor, etc., of, by mixing, esp. with water.—*adj.* diminished in strength by mixing with water.—*n.* DILU'TION. [L. *diluo, dilutus—di*, away from, *luo*, to wash.]

DILUVIAL, di-lū'vi-al, DILUVIAN, di-lū'vi-an, *adj.* pertaining to a *flood*, esp. that in the time of Noah: caused by a deluge.

DILUVIALIST, di-lū'vi-al-ist, *n.* one who explains geological phenomena by *The Flood.*

DILUVIUM, di-lū'vi-um, *n.* an inundation or flood: (*geol.*) a deposit of sand, gravel, etc., made by the former action of the sea. [L. *diluvium—diluo.* See DELUGE.]

DIM, dim, *adj.* not bright or distinct: obscure: mysterious: not seeing clearly.—*adj.* DIMM'ISH, somewhat dim.—*adv.* DIM'LY.—*n.* DIM'NESS. [A.S. *dim;* akin to Ice. *dimmr*, dark, and Ger. *dämmerung*, twilight.]

DIM, dim, *v.t.* to make dark: to obscure:—*pr.p.* dimm'ing; *pa.p.* dimmed'.

DIMARIS, dim'a-ris, *n.* in *logic*, a mnemonic word denoting a syllogism of the fourth figure, comprising a particular affirmative major premise, a universal affirmative minor premise, and a particular affirmative conclusion.

DIME, dīm, *n.* the *tenth* part of a dollar [Fr., orig. *disme*, from L. *decima* (*pars*, a part, being understood), a tenth part.]

DIMENSION, di-men'shun, *n.* usually in *pl.*, *measure* in length, breadth, and thickness: extent: size. [Fr.—L. *dimensio—dimetior, dimensus—di* (= *dis*), apart, *metior*, to measure.]

DIMETER, dim'e-ter, *adj.* containing *two metres* or *measures*.—*n.* a verse of two measures. [L.—Gr. *dimetros—di*, twice, *metron*, a measure.]

DIMINISH, di-min'ish, *v.t.* to *make less:* to take a part from: to degrade.—*v.i.* to grow or appear less: to subside.—*adj.* DIMIN'ISHABLE. [Coined from L. *di* (=*dis*), apart, and E. MINISH.]

DIMINUENDO, di-min-ū-en'dō, *adv.* (*lit.*) to be *diminished:* (*mus.*) a direction to let the sound die away, marked thus >. [It.—L. *diminuendus*, fut.p. pass. of *diminuo, diminutus*, to lessen.]

DIMINUTION, dim-i-nū'shun, *n.* a *lessening:* degradation.

DIMINUTIVE, di-min'ū-tiv, *adj.* of a *diminished* size: small: contracted.—*n.* (*gram.*) a word formed from another to express a little one of the kind.—*adv.* DIMIN'UTIVELY.—*n.* DIMIN'UTIVENESS.

DIMISSORY, dim'is-or-i or di-mis'-, *adj.*, *sending away* or giving leave to depart

to another jurisdiction. [L. *dimissorius*—*dimitto*, *dimissus*.]

DIMITY, dim'i-ti, *n.* a kind of stout white cotton cloth, striped or figured in the loom by weaving with *two threads*. [Through the L., from Gr. *dimitos*—*di*, twice, *mitos*, a thread.]

DIMORPHISM, dī-mor'fizm, *n.* (*bot.*) a state in which *two forms* of flower are produced by the same species: the property of crystallizing in *two forms*. [Gr. *di*, twice, *morphē*, form.]

DIMORPHOUS, dī-mor'fus, *adj.* having the property of dimorphism.

DIMPLE, dim'pl, *n.* a *small hollow:* a small natural depression on the face.—*v.i.* to form dimples.—*v.t.* to mark with dimples. [Dim. of *dip*, with inserted *m*. Another dim. is DAPPLE.]

DIMPLY, dim'pli, *adj.* full of *dimples*.

DIMPSI, dimp'si, *n.* a preserve made with apples and pears cut into small pieces.

DIN, din, *n.* a loud continued noise.—*v.t.* to strike with a continued or confused noise: to annoy with clamor:—*pr.p.* dinn'ing; *pa.p.* dinned'. [A.S. *dyne*; akin to Ice. *dynr*, noise.]

DINANDERIE, de-nän-de-rē', *n.* copper or brass vessels made at Dinant, Belgium, used chiefly for decorative purposes. [Fr.]

DINE, dīn, *v.i.* to take dinner.—*v.t.* to give a dinner to. [O. Fr. *disner* (Fr. *dîner*)—Low L. *disnare*: perh. from *decœnare*—L. *de*, intensive, and *cœno*, to dine.]

DING, ding, *v.t.* to *throw* or *dash violently:* to urge or enforce: to keep constantly repeating: to impress on one by persistent reiteration—with reference to the monotonous jingle of a bell. "If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself; not keep *dinging* it, *dinging* it into one so."—*Goldsmith.*—*v.i.* to ring or sound. [E.; cf. Scot. *ding*, Ice. *dengja*, to hammer, Sw. *dänga*, to bang.]

DINGDONG, ding'dong, *n.* the sound of bells ringing: monotony: sameness.

DINGLE, ding'gl, *n.* a *little hollow:* a narrow hollow between hills (=*dimble* or *dimple*, a little dip or depression). [See DIMPLE and DIP.]

DINGLE-DANGLE, ding'gl-dang'gl, *adv.* hanging loose: swinging backwards and forwards. [See under DANGLE.]

DINGO, ding'go, *n.* the native dog of Australia.

DINGY, din'ji, *adj.* of a *dim* or dark color: dull: soiled.—*n.* DIN'GINESS. [Acc. to Skeat=*dungy*, *i.e.* dirty.]

DINNER, din'er, *n.* the chief meal of the day: a feast. [O. Fr. *disner*. See DINE.]

DINORNIS, dī-nor'nis, *n.* a genus of large extinct birds, the bones of which are found in New Zealand. [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *ornis*, a bird.]

DINOSAUR, dī-nō-sawr, *n.* a gigantic extinct reptile, which attained a length of eighty feet. [Gr. *deinos*, terrible—*sauros*, lizard.]

DINOTHERIUM, dī-no-thē'ri-um, *n.* an extinct animal of huge size, with elephant-like tusks. [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *therion*, a beast.]

DINT, dint, *n.* (*orig.*) a *blow* or *stroke:* the mark left by a blow: force, power. [A.S. *dynt*, a blow; Scot. *dunt*, a blow with a dull sound, Ice. *dyntr*.]

DIOCESAN, dī-os'es-an or dī'ō-sē-san, *adj.* pertaining to a *diocese*.—*n.* a bishop as regards his diocese.

DIOCESE, dī'ō-sēs, *n.* the circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction. [Gr. *dioikēsis*—*dioikeō*, to keep house—*di*, for *dia*, sig. completeness, *oikeō*, to manage a household—*oikos*, a house.]

DIŒCIOUS, dī-ēsh'i-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) having male flowers on one plant, and female on another. [Gr. *di*, twice, and *oikos*, a house.]

DIOPTRIC, dī-op'trik, DIOPTRICAL, dī-op'trik-al, *adj.* pertaining to dioptrics. [Gr.—*di*, through, and root *op-*, which appears in *opsomai*, fut. of *horaō*, to see.]

DIOPTRICS, dī-op'triks, *n.pl.* the science of the properties of light in passing through different mediums.

DIORAMA, dī-o-rä'ma, *n.* an exhibition of pictures, illuminated, and *viewed through* an opening in the wall of a darkened chamber.—*adj.* DIORAM'IC. [Gr. *di*, through, *horaō*, to see.]

DIP, dip, *v.t.* to *dive* or plunge into any liquid for a moment.—*v.i.* to sink: to enter slightly: to look cursorily: to incline downwards:—*pr.p.* dipp'ing; *pa.p.* dipped'.—*n.* inclination downwards: a sloping. [A.S. *dyppan*; Dan. *dyppe*; Ger. *taufen*, to immerse; related to DEEP and DIVE.]

DIPCHICK, dip'chik, *n.* same as DABCHICK.

DIPETALOUS, dī-pet'a-lus, *adj.* having *two petals*. [Gr. *di*, twice, and PETAL.]

DIPHTHERIA, dif-thē'ri-a, *n.* a throat disease in which the air-passages become covered with a *leather-like* membrane.—*adj.* DIPHTHERIT'IC. [Gr. *diphthera*, leather.]

DIPHTHERITIS, dif-ther-ī'tis, *n.* a name given to a class of diseases which are characterized by a tendency to the formation of false membranes, and affect the dermoid tissue, as the mucous membranes and even the skin. *Dunglison.* [Gr. *diphthera*, a skin.]

DIPHTHEROID, dif'-the-roid, *adj.* (*med.*) having the resemblance of diphtheria. [*Diphtheria* and *oid*.]

DIPHTHONG, dif'thong or dip'thong, *n.*, *two* vowel-*sounds* pronounced as one syllable. [Fr. *diphthongue*—Gr. *diphthongos*, with two sounds—Gr. *di*, twice, *phthongos*, a sound.]

DIPHTHONGAL, dif-thong'gal or dip-thong'gal, *adj.* relating to a *diphthong*.—*adv.* DIPHTHONG'ALLY.

DIPHTHONGIZATION, dif'thong-iz-ā'shun

or dip-thong-iz-ā'shun, *n.* the act of diphthongizing. *Sweet.*

DIPHTHONGIZE, dif'thong-īz or dip'thong-īz, *v.t.* to form, as a vowel, into a diphthong: thus the *u* of many Old English or Anglo-Saxon words has been *diphthongized* into *ow* in modern English, as in the word *now.*

DIPLEGIA, di-plē'-jē-a, *n.* (*med.*) paralysis of both legs or both arms.

DIPLOMA, di-plō'ma, *n.* a writing conferring some honor or privilege. [L. *diploma*, from Gr. *diplōma*, a letter folded double—*diploos*, double.]

DIPLOMACY, di-plō'ma-si, *n.* the art of negotiation, esp. of treaties between states: political skill.

DIPLOMAT, di-plō'mat, *n.* a *diplomatist.*

DIPLOMATIC, dip-lō-mat'ik, DIPLOMATICAL, dip-lō-mat'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *diplomacy:* skillful in negotiation.—*adv.* DIPLOMAT'ICALLY.

DIPLOMATIC, dip-lō-mat'ik, *n.* a minister at a foreign court.—*pl.* the science of deciphering ancient writings, as diplomas, etc. [Fr. *diplomatique.*]

DIPLOMATIST, di-plō'ma-tist, *n.* one skilled in *diplomacy.*

DIPLOMATIZE, di-plō'ma-tīz, *v.t.* to confer a diploma upon. *Thackeray.*

DIPPER, dip'er, *n.* a bird that finds its food by *dipping* or diving into streams or lakes.

DIPSAS, dip'sas, *n.* an Asiatic and American tree-snake whose bite is said to cause intense *thirst.* [Gr. *dipsas* — *dipsos*, thirst.]

DIPSOMANIA, dip-sō-mā'ni-a, *n.* an insane or irresistible craving for alcoholic stimulants. [Gr. *dipsa*, thirst, and *mania*, madness.]

DIPTERAL, dip'ter-al, DIPTEROUS, dip'ter-us, *adj.* having *two wings.* [Gr. *di*, twice, *pteron*, a wing.]

DIPTERAN, dip'ter-an, *n.* an insect having only *two wings*, as the house-fly :—*pl.* DIP'TERANS or DIP'TERA.

DIPTYCH, dip'tik, *n.* a double-folding writing tablet: a register of bishops, saints, etc.: also a design or representation, as a painting or carved work, on two folding compartments or tablets. [Gr. *diptychos—di-*, and *ptyssō*, to fold.]

DIRE, dīr, *adj.* dreadful: calamitous in a high degree. [L. *dirus*, perhaps akin to Gr. *deidō*, to fear.]

DIRECT, di-rekt', *adj.* quite *straight:* straightforward: in the line of descent: outspoken: sincere.—*v.t.* to keep or lay quite straight: to point or aim straightly or correctly: to point out the proper course to: to guide: to order: to mark with the name and residence of a person.—*adv.* DIRECT'LY.—*n.* DIRECT'NESS. [L. *dirigo, directus—di*, completely, and *rego*, to rule, to make straight.]

DIRECT-ACTION, di-rekt'-ak-shun, *adj.* a term applied to a steam-engine in which the piston-rod or cross-head is connected directly by a rod with the crank, dispensing with walking-beams and side-levers.

DIRECT CURRENT, *n.* in electrical engineering, an electric current having the same direction as the generating current.

DIRECTION, di-rek'shun, *n.* aim at a certain point: the line or course in which anything moves: guidance: command: the body of persons who guide or manage a matter: the written name and residence of a person.

DIRECTIVE, di-rekt'iv, *adj.* having power or tendency to direct; also capable of being directed, managed, or handled. "Swords and bows *directive* by the limbs."—*Shak.*

DIRECTOR, di-rekt'or, *n.* one who directs: a manager or governor: a counsellor: part of a machine or instrument which guides its motion.—*fem.* DIRECT'RESS or DIRECT'RIX.

DIRECTORATE, di-rekt'or-āt, DIRECTORSHIP, di-rekt'or-ship, *n.* the office of, or a body of *directors.*

DIRECTORIAL, di-rek-tō'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to *directors:* giving direction.

DIRECTORY, di-rekt'or-i, *adj.* containing *directions:* guiding.—*n.* a *body of directions:* a guide: a book with the names and residences of the inhabitants of a place: a body of directors.

DIREFUL, dīr'fool, *adj.* old and poetic form. Same as DIRE.—*adv.* DIRE'FULLY.—*n.* DIRE'FULNESS.

DIRGE, derj, *n.* a funeral song or hymn. [Contracted from *dirige*, the first word of a Latin funeral hymn, from *dirigo*, to direct.]

DIRGEFUL, derj'fool, *adj.* lamenting: wailing: moaning. "Soothed sadly by the *dirgeful* wind."—*Coleridge.*

DIRK, derk, *n.* a dagger or poniard.

DIRT, dert, *n., dung, excrement:* any filthy substance. [A.S. *gedritan;* Ice. *drit*, excrement.]

DIRTY, dert'i, *adj.* defiled with *dirt:* foul: filthy: mean.—*v.t.* to soil with dirt: to sully :—*pr.p.* dirt'ying; *pa.p.* dirt'ied.—*adv.* DIRT'ILY.—*n.* DIRT'INESS.

DISABILITY, dis-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* want of power: want of legal qualification.

DISABLE, dis-ā'bl, *v.t.* to *make unable:* to deprive of power: to weaken: to disqualify. [L. *dis*, privative, and ABLE.]

DIS, dis, *n.* a name sometimes given to the god Pluto, the god of the lower world.

O Proserpina,
For the flowers now that frighted thou let'st fall
From *Dis's* wagon.—*Shak.*

DIS, dis, *n. Festuca patula*, a kind of grass which grows in Tripoli and Tunis, and is largely imported for paper making.

DISABUSE, dis-ab-ūz', *v.t.* to *free from abuse* or mistake: to undeceive: to set right. [L. *dis*, privative, and ABUSE.]

DISADVANTAGE, dis-ad-vant'āj, *n.* want of advantage: what is unfavorable to one's interest: loss: injury. [L. *dis*, and ADVANTAGE.]

DISADVANTAGEOUS, dis-ad-vant-ā'jus, *adj.* attended with disadvantage: unfavorable.—*adv.* DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY.

DISAFFECT, dis-af-fekt', *v.t.* to *take away* the *affection* of: to make discontented or unfriendly:—*pa.p* and *adj.* DISAFFECT'ED, ill-disposed, disloyal.—*adv.* DISAFFECT'EDLY. — *n.* DISAFFECT'EDNESS. [L. *dis*, privative, and AFFECT.]

DISAFFECTION, dis-af-fek'shun, *n.* state of being *disaffected:* want of affection or friendliness: disloyalty: hostility: ill-will.

DISAFFIRM, dis-af-ferm', *v.t.* to deny (what has been *affirmed*): to contradict. [L. *dis*, negative, and AFFIRM.]

DISAFFOREST, dis-af-for'est, *v.t.* to *deprive* of the privilege of *forest* laws. [L. *dis*, privative, and Low L. *afforestare*, to make into a forest. See FOREST.]

DISAGREE, dis-a-grē', *v.i.* to differ or be at variance: to dissent. [L. *dis*, negative, and AGREE.]

DISAGREEABLE, dis-a-grē'a-bl, *adj.* not agreeable: unpleasant: offensive.—*adv.* DISAGREE'ABLY.—*n.* DISAGREE'ABLENESS.

DISAGREEMENT, dis-a-grē'ment, *n.* want of agreement: difference: unsuitableness: dispute.

DISALLOW, dis-al-low', *v.t.* not to allow: to refuse permission to: to deny the authority of: to reject. [L. *dis*, negative, and ALLOW.]

DISALLOWABLE, dis-al-low'a-bl, *adj.* not allowable.

DISALLOWANCE, dis-al-low'ans, *n.* refusal to permit.

DISAMIS, dis'a-mis, *n.* in *logic*, a mnemonic word denoting a syllogism of the third figure, comprising a particular affirmative major premise, a universal affirmative minor premise, and a particular affirmative conclusion.

DISANNUL, dis-an-nul', *v.t.* to annul completely. — *ns.* DISANNUL'MENT, DISANNULL'ING. [L. *dis*, intensive, and ANNUL.]

DISAPPEAR, dis-ap-pēr', *v.i.* to vanish from sight. [L. *dis*, negative, and APPEAR.]

DISAPPEARANCE, dis-ap-pēr'ans, *n.* a ceasing to appear: removal from sight.

DISAPPOINT, dis-ap-point', *v.t.* to deprive one of what he expected: to frustrate. [L. *dis*, negative, and APPOINT.]

DISAPPOINTMENT, dis-ap-point'ment, *n.* the defeat of one's hopes: miscarriage: frustration.

DISAPPROBATION, dis-ap-prob-ā'shun, DISAPPROVAL, dis-ap-prōōv'al, *n.* censure: dislike.

DISAPPROVE, dis-ap-prōōv', *v.t.* to give an unfavorable opinion of: to reject.—*adv.* DISAPPROV'INGLY. [L. *dis*, negative, and APPROVE.]

DISARM, diz-ärm', *v.t.* to deprive of arms: to render defenceless: to quell: to render harmless. — *n.* DISARM'AMENT. [L. *dis*, privative, and ARM.]

DISARRANGE, dis-a-rānj', *v.t.* to undo the arrangement of: to disorder.—*n.* DISARRANGE'MENT. [L. *dis*, privative, and ARRANGE.]

DISARRAY, dis-a-rā', *v.t.* to break the array of: to throw into disorder: to strip of array or dress.—*n.* want of array or order: undress. [L. *dis*, privative, and ARRAY.]

DISASSOCIATE, dis-as-sō'shi-āt, *v.t.* to disconnect things *associated*. [L. *dis*, privative, and ASSOCIATE.]

DISASSOCIATION, dis-as-sō-si-ā'-shun, *n.* the act of disassociating; the state of being disassociated.

DISASTER, diz-as'ter, *n.* an adverse or unfortunate event: a misfortune: calamity. [Fr. *désastre*—*des* (=L. *dis*), negative, and *astre*, a star, (good) fortune—L. *astrum*, a star.]

DISASTROUS, diz-as'trus, *adj.*, *ill-starred:* unpropitious: unfortunate.—*adv.* DISAS'TROUSLY.

DISATTUNE, dis-at-tūn', *v.t.* to put out of tune or harmony. *Ld. Lytton.*

DISAVOW, dis-a-vow', *v.t.* to disclaim: to disown: to deny. [L. *dis*, negative, and AVOW.]

DISAVOWAL, dis-a-vow'al, *n.* act of *disavowing:* rejection: denial.

DISBAND, dis-band', *v.t.* to break up a band: to disperse.—*v.i.* to break up. [L. *dis*, privative, and BAND.]

DISBANDMENT, dis-band'ment, *n.* act of disbanding.

DISBAR, dis-bär', *v.t.* to expel a barrister from the bar. [L. *dis*, privative, and BAR.]

DISBELIEF, dis-be-lēf', *n.* want of belief.

DISBELIEVE, dis-be-lēv', *v.t.* to refuse belief or credit to. [L. *dis*, negative, and BELIEVE.]

DISBELIEVER, dis-be-lēv'er, *n.* one who disbelieves.

DISBURDEN, dis-bur'dn, DISBURTHEN, dis-bur'*thn*, *v.t.* to unburden or rid of a burden: to free. [L. *dis*, privative, and BURDEN.]

DISBURSE, dis-burs', *v.t.* to take from the *purse:* to pay out. [O. Fr. *desbourser*—*des* (=L. *dis*), a part, and *bourse*, a purse.]

DISBURSEMENT, dis-burs'ment, *n.* a paying out: that which is paid out.

DISC, DISK, disk, *n.* the face of a round plate: the face of a celestial body. [A.S. *disc*—L. *discus*—Gr. *diskos*, a round plate, a quoit, from *dikein*, to cast. See DESK, DISH.]

DISCAGE, dis-kāj', *v.t.* to take or put out of a cage.

DISCARD, dis-kärd, *v.t.* to throw away, as useless, said of *cards:* to cast off: to discharge: to reject. [L. *dis*, away, and CARD.]

DISCERN, diz-ern', *v.t.* to distinguish clearly by the eye or understanding: to judge. [L. *dis*, thoroughly, and *cerno*, to sift, perceive.]

DISCERNER, diz-ern'er, *n.* a person or thing that discerns.

DISCERNIBLE, diz-ern'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *perceived:* distinguishable. Also DISCERN'ABLE. *Jer. Taylor.*—*adv.* DISCERN'IBLY.

DISCERNMENT, diz-ern'ment, *n.* power or faculty of discriminating: judgment.

DISCHARGE, dis-chärj', *v.t.* to free from a *charge:* to unload or remove the *cargo:* to set free: to acquit: to dismiss: to fire, as a gun: to let out or emit.—*n.* act of discharging: unloading: acquittance: dismissal: that which is discharged. —*n.* DISCHARG'ER. [L. *dis,* priv., and CHARGE.]

DISCIPLE, dis-ī'pl, *n.* a *learner:* one who professes to receive instruction from another: one who follows or believes in the doctrine of another: a follower.—*n.* DISCI'PLESHIP. [Fr.—L. *discipulus,* from *disco,* to learn; akin to *doceo,* to teach.]

DISCIPLINABLE, dis'i-plin-a-bl, *adj.* capable of training or instruction.

DISCIPLINARIAN, dis-i-plin-ā'ri-an, *n.* one who enforces rigid rule.

DISCIPLINARY, dis'i-plin-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to or intended for *discipline.*

DISCIPLINE, dis'i-plin, *n.*, *instruction:* training, or mode of life in accordance with rules: subjection to control: order: severe training: mortification: punishment. —*v.t.* to subject to discipline: to train: to educate: to bring under control: to chastise. [L. *disciplina,* from *discipulus.*]

DISCIPULAR, dis-sip-ū-lär, *adj.* in a manner consistent with one who is a disciple.

DISCLAIM, dis-klām', *v.t.* to renounce claim to: to refuse to acknowledge: to reject. [L. *dis,* privative, and CLAIM.]

DISCLAIMER, dis-klām'er, *n.* a denial, disavowal, or renunciation.

DISCLOSE, dis-klōz', *v.t.* to *unclose:* to open: to lay open: to bring to light: to reveal. [L. *dis,* negative, and CLOSE.]

DISCLOSURE, dis-klō'zhūr, *n.* act of *disclosing:* a bringing to light or revealing: that which is disclosed or revealed:—*pl.* scandalous discoveries in official life.

DISCOID, dis'koid, DISCOIDAL, dis-koid'al, *adj.* having the *form* of a *disc.* [Gr. *diskos,* and *eidos,* form.]

DISCOLOR, dis-kul'er, *v.t.* to take away color from: to change the natural color of: to alter the appearance of. [L. *dis,* priv., and COLOR.]

DISCOLORATION, dis-kul-er-ā'shun, *n.* act of *discoloring:* state of being discolored: stain.

DISCOMFIT, dis-kum'fit, *v.t.* to disconcert, to balk: to defeat or rout:—*pr.p.* discom'fiting; *pa.p.* discom'fited. [O. Fr. *desconfit,* pa.p. of *desconfire*—L. *dis,* sig. the opposite, and *conficio,* to prepare—*con,* thoroughly, *facio,* to make.]

DISCOMFITURE, dis-kum'fit-ūr, *n.* frustration, defeat.

DISCOMFORT, dis-kum'furt, *n.* want of comfort: uneasiness: pain.—*v.t.* to deprive of comfort: to make uneasy: to pain: to grieve. [L. *dis,* privative, and COMFORT.]

DISCOMMEND, dis-kom-end', *v.t.* to blame. [L. *dis,* privative, and COMMEND.]

DISCOMMON, dis-kom'un, *v.t.* to deprive of the right of *common.* [L. *dis,* privative, and COMMON.]

DISCOMMUNITY, dis-kom-mū'ni-ti, *n.* the state of not having possessions, relationships, characteristics, or properties in common: want of common properties, qualities, or characteristics. "Community of embryonic structure reveals community of descent; but dissimilarity of embryonic development does not prove *discommunity* of descent."—*Darwin.*

DISCOMPOSE, dis-kom-pōz', *v.t.* to deprive of composure: to disarrange, to disorder: to disturb. [L. *dis,* privative, and COMPOSE.]

DISCOMPOSURE, dis-kom-pō'zhūr, *n.* disorder: agitation.

DISCONCERT, dis-kon-sert', *v.t.* to deprive of harmony or agreement: to disturb: to frustrate: to defeat. [L. *dis,* privative, and CONCERT.]

DISCONNECT, dis-kon-ekt', *v.t.* to separate or disjoin.—*n.* DISCONNEC'TION. [L. *dis,* privative, and CONNECT.]

DISCONSOLATE, dis-kon'sō-lāt, *adj.* without consolation or comfort: hopeless: sad.—*adv.* DISCON'SOLATELY.—*n.* DISCON'SOLATENESS. [L. *dis,* privative, and *consolor, consolatus,* to console.]

DISCONTENT, dis-kon-tent', *adj.* not content: dissatisfied: uneasy.—*n.* want of content: dissatisfaction: uneasiness.—*v.t.* to deprive of content: to make uneasy. [L. *dis,* neg., and CONTENT.]

DISCONTENTED, dis-kon-tent'ed, *adj.* discontent. — *adv.* DISCONTENT'EDLY. — *n.* DISCONTENT'EDNESS.

DISCONTENTMENT, dis-kon-tent'ment, *n.* the opp. of contentment: uneasiness.

DISCONTINUANCE, dis-kon-tin'ū-ans, DISCONTINUATION, dis-kon-tin-ū-ā'shun, *n.* a breaking off or ceasing.

DISCONTINUE, dis-kon-tin'ū, *v.t.* to cease to continue: to put an end to: to leave off: to stop.—*v.i.* to cease: to be separated from. [L. *dis,* negative, and CONTINUE.]

DISCORD, dis'kord, *n.* opp. of concord: disagreement, strife: difference or contrariety of qualities: a union of inharmonious sounds. [L. *dis,* apart, and *cor, cordis,* the heart.]

DISCORDANCE, dis-kord'ans, DISCORDANCY, dis-kord'an-si, *n.* disagreement.

DISCORDANT, dis-kord'ant, *adj.* without concord or agreement: inconsistent: jarring.—*adv.* DISCORD'ANTLY.

DISCOUNT, dis'kownt, *n.* a sum taken from the *count* or reckoning: a sum returned to the payer of an account: a deduction made for interest in advancing money on a bill. [L. *dis,* privative, and COUNT.]

DISCOUNT, dis-kownt', *v.t.* to allow dis-

count: to advance money on, deducting discount.—*v.i.* to practice discounting.

DISCOUNTABLE, dis-kownt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be discounted.

DISCOUNTENANCE, dis-kown'ten-ans, *v.t.* to put out of countenance: to abash: to refuse countenance or support to: to discourage.—*n.* cold treatment: disapprobation. [L. *dis*, privative, and COUNTENANCE.]

DISCOURAGE, dis-kur'āj, *v.t.* to take away the courage of: to dishearten: to seek to check by showing disfavor to.

DISCOURAGEMENT, dis-kur'āj-ment, *n.* act of discouraging: that which discourages: dejection.

DISCOURSE, dis-kōrs', *n.* speech or language generally: conversation: a treatise: a sermon.—*v.i.* to talk or converse: to reason: to treat formally.—*v.t.* to utter or give forth. [Fr. *discours*—L. *discursus*—*dis*, to and fro, *curro*, to run.]

DISCOURTEOUS, dis-kurt'yus, *adj.* wanting in good manners: uncivil: rude.—*adv.* DISCOURT'EOUSLY.—*n.* DISCOURT'EOUSNESS. [L. *dis*, negative, and COURTEOUS.]

DISCOURTESY, dis-kurt'e-si, *n.* want of courtesy: incivility.

DISCOUS, disk'us, *adj.*, *disc-like*: broad: flat.

DISCOVER, dis-kuv'er, *v.t.* to uncover: to lay open or expose: to make known: to find out: to espy.—*n.* DISCOV'ERER. [L. *dis*, negative, and COVER.]

DISCOVERABLE, dis-kuv'er-a-bl, *adj.* that may be found out.

DISCOVERY, dis-kuv'er-i, *n.* act of finding out: the thing discovered: revelation.

DISCREDIT, dis-kred'it, *n.* want of credit: bad credit: ill repute: disgrace.—*v.t.* to refuse credit to, or belief in: to deprive of credibility: to deprive of credit: to disgrace. [L. *dis*, privative, and CREDIT.]

DISCREDITABLE, dis-kred'it-a-bl, *adj.* not creditable: disgraceful.—*adv.* DISCRED'ITABLY.

DISCREET, dis-krēt', *adj.* having *discernment*: wary: circumspect: prudent.—*adv.* DISCREET'LY.—*n.* DISCREET'NESS. [L. *discretus*—*discerno*, to separate, to perceive. See DISCERN.]

DISCREPANCE, dis'krep-ans or dis-krep'-ans, DISCREPANCY, dis'krep-an-si or dis-krep'an-si, *n.* disagreement.

DISCREPANT, dis'krep-ant or dis-krep'ant, *adj.* disagreeing: different. [L. *dis*, different, and *crepans*, pr.p. of *crepo*, to sound.]

DISCRETE, dis-krēt' or dis'krēt, *adj.*, *separate*: distinct: disjunctive:—opp. of concrete. [A doublet of DISCREET.]

DISCRETION, dis-kresh'un, *n.* quality of being *discreet*: prudence: liberty to act at pleasure.

DISCRETIONAL, dis-kresh'un-al, DISCRETIONARY, dis-kresh'un-ar-i, *adj.* left to discretion: unrestrained.—*advs.* DISCRE'TIONALLY, DISCRE'TIONARILY.

DISCRETIVE, dis-krēt'iv, *adj.*, *separating*: disjunctive.—*adv.* DISCRET'IVELY.

DISCRIMINATE, dis-krim'i-nāt, *v.t.* to note the difference: to distinguish: to select from others.—*v.i.* to make a difference or distinction: to distinguish.—*adv.* DISCRIM'INATELY. [L. *discrimino*—*discrimen*, *discriminis*, that which separates, from root of DISCERN.]

DISCRIMINATION, dis-krim-i-nā'shun, *n.* act or quality of distinguishing: acuteness, discernment, judgment; also, unjust partiality (Amer.).

DISCRIMINATIVE, dis-krim'i-na-tiv, *adj.* that marks a difference: characteristic: observing distinctions.—*adv.* DISCRIM'INATIVELY.

DISCROWN, dis-krown', *v.t.* to deprive of a crown. [L. *dis*, privative, and CROWN.]

DISCURSION, dis-kur'shun, *n.* desultory talk: act of discoursing or reasoning.

DISCURSIVE, dis-kur'siv, *adj.*, *running from* one thing to another: roving, desultory: proceeding regularly from premises to conclusion.—*adv.* DISCUR'SIVELY. [See DISCOURSE.]

DISCUSS, dis-kus', *v.t.* to break up or disperse: to examine in detail, or by disputation: to debate: to sift. [L. *discutio*, *discussus*—*dis*, asunder, and *quatio*, to shake.]

DISCUSSION, dis-kush'un, *n.* debate: (*surg.*) dispersion of a tumor.

DISCUSSIVE, dis-kus'iv, DISCUTIENT, dis-kū'shi-ent, *adj.* able or tending to *discuss* or disperse tumors.

DISDAIN, dis-dān', *v.t.* to think *unworthy*: to reject as unworthy or unsuitable: to scorn.—*n.* a feeling of scorn or aversion: haughtiness. [O. Fr. *desdaigner*—L. *dedignor*—*de*, privative, and *dignus*, worthy.]

DISDAINFUL, dis-dān'fool, *adj.* full of disdain: haughty: scornful.—*adv.* DISDAIN'FULLY.—*n.* DISDAIN'FULNESS.

DISEASE, diz-ēz', *n.* (*lit.*) *want of ease*, hence pain: disorder or want of health in mind or body: ailment: cause of pain. [L. *dis*, privative, and EASE.]

DISEASED, diz-ēzd', *adj.* affected with disease.—*n.* DISEAS'EDNESS.

DISEDGE, dis-ej', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to deprive of the edge: to blunt: to dull. [L. *dis*, privative, and EDGE.]

DISEMBARK, dis-em-bärk', *v.t.* to land what has been embarked: to take out of a ship: to land.—*v.i.* to quit a ship: to land. [L. *dis*, privative, and EMBARK.]

DISEMBARKATION, dis-em-bär-kā'shun, DISEMBARKMENT, dis-em-bärk'ment, *n.* a landing from a ship.

DISEMBARRASS, dis-em-bar'as, *v.t.* to free from embarrassment or perplexity. [L. *dis*, privative, and EMBARRASS.]

DISEMBODY, dis-em-bod'i, *v.t.* to take away from or out of the *body*: to discharge from military service or array. [L. *dis*, priv., and EMBODY.]

DISEMBOGUE, dis-em-bōg', *v.t.* to dis-

charge *at the mouth* as a stream.—*n.* DISEMBOGUE'MENT. [Sp. *desembocar*—L. *dis*, asunder, and *bucca*, a cheek, the mouth.]

DISEMBOWEL, dis-em-bow'el, *v.t.* to take out the bowels. [L. *dis*, intensive, and EMBOWEL.]

DISEMBROIL, dis-em-broil', *v.t.* to free from *broil* or confusion. [L. *dis*, priv., and EMBROIL.]

DISENCHANT, dis-en-chant', *v.t.* to free from enchantment.—*n.* DISENCHANT'MENT. [L. *dis*, privative, and ENCHANT.]

DISENCUMBER, dis-en-kum'ber, *v.t.* to free from encumbrance: to disburden.—*n.* DISENCUM'BRANCE. [L. *dis*, privative, and ENCUMBER.]

DISENDOW, dis-en-dow', *v.t.* to take away the endowment of.—*n.* DISENDOW'MENT. [L. *dis*, privative, and ENDOW.]

DISENGAGE, dis-en-gāj', *v.t.* to separate or free from being engaged: to separate: to set free: to release. [L. *dis*, privative, and ENGAGE.]

DISENGAGEMENT, dis-en-gāj'ment, *n.* act of disengaging: state of being disengaged: release: leisure.

DISENNOBLE, dis-en-nō'bl, *v.t.* to deprive of what ennobles: to degrade. [L. *dis*, priv., and ENNOBLE.]

DISENSHROUD, dis-en-shrowd', *v.t.* to take from or divest of a shroud or like covering: to unveil. "The *disenshrouded* statue."—*Browning.*

DISENTAIL, dis-en-tāl', *v.t.* to free from being entailed: to break the entail of: as, to *disentail* an estate.

DISENTAIL, dis-en-tāl', *n.* the act or operation of disentailing or breaking the entail of an estate.

DISENTANGLE, dis-en-tang'gl, *v.t.* to free from entanglement or disorder: to unravel: to disengage or set free.—*n.* DISENTANG'LEMENT. [L. *dis*, privative, and ENTANGLE.]

DISENTHRAL. Same as DISINTHRAL.

DISENTHRONE, dis-en-thrōn', *v.t.* to *dethrone.* [L. *dis*, privative, and ENTHRONE.]

DISENTITLE, dis-en-tī'tl, *v.t.* to deprive of title. [L. *dis*, privative, and ENTITLE.]

DISENTOMB, dis-en-tōōm', *v.t.* to take out from a tomb. [L. *dis*, privative, and ENTOMB.]

DISENTRANCE, dis-en-trans', *v.t.* to awaken from a trance or deep sleep: to arouse from a reverie. [L. *dis*, privative, and ENTRANCE.]

DISESTABLISH, dis-es-tab'lish, *v.t.* to take away what has been established or settled, esp. applied to the English church as established by law.—*n.* DISESTAB'LISHMENT. [L. *dis*, privative, and ESTABLISH.]

DISESTEEM, dis-es-tēm', *n.* want of esteem: disregard.—*v.t.* to disapprove: to dislike.—*n.* DISESTIMA'TION. [L. *dis*, privative, and ESTEEM.]

DISFAME, dis-fām', *n.* evil fame: bad reputation: infamy.

> And what is fame in life but half *disfame*,
> And counterchanged with darkness?—*Tennyson.*

DISFAVOR, dis-fā'vur, *n.* want of favor: displeasure: dislike.—*v.t.* to withhold favor from: to disapprove. [L. *dis*, privative, and FAVOR.]

DISFIGURATION, dis-fig-ūr-ā'shun, DISFIGUREMENT, dis-fig'ūr-ment, *n.* defacement of beauty.

DISFIGURE, dis-fig'ūr, *v.t.* to spoil the *figure of:* to change to a worse form: to spoil the beauty of: to deform. [L. *dis*, privative, and FIGURE.]

DISFRANCHISE, dis-fran'chiz, *v.t.* to deprive of a *franchise*, or of rights and privileges: specifically, to deprive of the right of suffrage.—*n.* DISFRANCHISEMENT, dis-fran'chiz-ment. [L. *dis*, priv., and FRANCHISE.]

DISGORGE, dis-gorj', *v.t.* to discharge from the *gorge* or *throat:* to vomit: to throw out with violence: to give up what has been seized.—*n.* DISGORGE'MENT. [L. *dis*, negative, and GORGE.]

DISGRACE, dis-grās', *n.* state of being out of *grace* or favor, or of being dishonored: cause of shame: dishonor.—*v.t.* to put out of favor: to bring disgrace or shame upon. [L. *dis*, privative, and GRACE.]

DISGRACEFUL, dis-grās'fool, *adj.* bringing disgrace: causing shame: dishonorable.—*adv.* DISGRACE'FULLY.—*n.* DISGRACE'FULNESS.

DISGUISE, dis-gīz', *v.t.* to change the *guise* or appearance of: to conceal by a dress intended to deceive, or by a counterfeit manner and appearance.—*n.* a dress intended to conceal the wearer: a false appearance.—*ns.* DISGUIS'ER, DISGUISE'MENT. [L. *dis*, privative, and GUISE.]

DISGUST, diz-gust' or dis-, *n.* loathing: strong dislike.—*v.t.* to excite disgust in: to offend the taste of: to displease. [O. Fr. *desgouster*—*des* (=L. *dis*), and *goust* =L. *gustus*, taste.]

DISGUSTING, diz-gust'ing or dis-, DISGUSTFUL, diz-gust'fool, *adj.* causing disgust: loathsome: hateful.—*adv.* DISGUST'INGLY.

DISH, dish, *n.* a *plate:* a vessel in which food is served: the food in a dish: a particular kind of food.—*v.t.* to put in a dish, for table. [A.S. *disc*, a plate, a dish, a table—L. *discus.* Doublets, DISC and DESK.]

DISHABILLE, dis-a-bil'. Same as DESHABILLE.

DISHALLOW, dis-hal'lō, *v.t.* to make unholy: to desecrate: to profane.

> Ye that so *dishallow* the holy sleep,
> Your sleep is death.—*Tennyson.*

DISHEARTEN, dis-härt'n, *v.t.* to deprive of *heart*, courage, or spirits: to discourage: to depress. [L. *dis*, privative, and HEART.]

DISHERO, dis-hē'rō, *v.t.* to deprive of the

character of a hero: to degrade from the reputation of a hero: to make unheroic or commonplace. *Carlyle.*

DISHEVEL, di-shev'el, *v.t.* to disorder the *hair:* to cause the hair to hang loose.—*v.i.* to spread in disorder:—*pr.p.* dishev'elling; *pa.p.* dishev'elled. [O. Fr. *deschevеler—des*, and *chevel*, hair—L. *dis*, in different directions, *capillus*, the hair.]

DISHONEST, diz-on'est, *adj.* not honest: wanting integrity: disposed to cheat: insincere.—*adv.* DISHON'ESTLY. [L. *dis*, negative, and HONEST.]

DISHONESTY, diz-on'es-ti, *n.* want of honesty or integrity: faithlessness: a disposition to cheat.

DISHONOR, diz-on'ur, *n.* want of honor: disgrace: shame: reproach.—*v.t.* to deprive of honor: to disgrace: to cause shame to: to seduce: to degrade: to refuse the payment of, as a bill.—*n.* DISHON'ORER. [L. *dis*, privative, and HONOR.]

DISHONORABLE, diz-on'ur-abl, *adj.* having no sense of honor: disgraceful.—*adv.* DISHON'ORABLY.

DISILLUSION, dis-il-lū'zhun, *n.* the act or process of disillusionizing or disenchanting: the state of being disillusionized or disenchanted: disenchantment. "The sorrow of *disillusion*."—*J. R. Lowell.*

DISIMPRISON, dis-im-pri'zon, *v.t.* to discharge from prison: to set at liberty: to free from confinement. "French Revolution means here the open, violent rebellion and victory of *disimprisoned* anarchy against corrupt, worn-out authority."—*Carlyle.*

DISINCLINATION, dis-in-kli-nā'shun, *n.* want of inclination: unwillingness.

DISINCLINE, dis-in-klīn', *v.t.* to turn away *inclination* from: to excite the dislike or aversion of. [L. *dis*, priv., and INCLINE.]

DISINCLINED, dis-in-klīnd', *adj.* not inclined: averse.

DISINCORPORATE, dis-in-kor'por-āt, *v.t.* to deprive of *corporate* rights. [L. *dis*, privative, and INCORPORATE.]

DISINCRUSTANT, dis-in-krust'-ant, *n.* that which removes the accumulated scales in boilers.

DISINDIVIDUALIZE, dis-in'di-vid'ū-al-īz, *v.t.* to destroy or change the individuality or peculiar character of: to deprive of special characteristics. "A manner not indeed wholly *disindividualized;* a tone, a glance, a gesture . . . still recalled little Polly."—*Charlotte Bronte.*

DISINFECT, dis-in-fekt', *v.t.* to free from *infection.* —*n.* DISINFEC'TION. [L. *dis*, privative, and INFECT.]

DISINFECTANT, dis-in-fekt'ant, *n.* anything that destroys the causes of *infection.*

DISINGENUOUS, dis-in-jen'ū-us, *adj.* not ingenuous: not frank or open: crafty.—*adv.* DISINGEN'UOUSLY. —*n.* DISINGEN'UOUSNESS. [L. *dis*, negative, and INGENUOUS.]

DISINHERIT, dis-in-her'it, *v.t.* to cut off from *hereditary* rights: to deprive of an inheritance. —*n.* DISINHER'ITANCE. [L. *dis*, privative, and INHERIT.]

DISINTEGRATE, dis-in'te-grāt or diz-, *v.t.* to separate into *integrant* parts.—*adj.* DISIN'TEGRABLE. —*n.* DISINTEGRA'TION. [L. *dis*, negative, and INTEGRATE.]

DISINTEGRATOR, dis-in'te-grāt-er, *n.* one who or that which disintegrates: specifically, a machine for pulverizing, crushing, or breaking up various sorts of materials. A common form used for breaking up ores, rock, artificial manures, oil cake, and for mixing mortar, etc., as well as for grinding cereals, is a mill consisting essentially of a number of beaters projecting from the faces of two parallel discs revolving in opposite directions at a high speed.

DISINTER, dis-in-ter', *v.t.* to take out of a grave: to bring from obscurity into view. —*n.* DISINTER'MENT. [L. *dis*, negative, and INTER.]

DISINTERESTED, dis-in'ter-est-ed, *adj.* not interested or influenced by private feelings or considerations: impartial.—*adv.* DISIN'TERESTEDLY.—*n.* DISIN'TERESTEDNESS. [L. *dis*, neg., and INTERESTED.]

DISINTHRAL, dis-in-thrawl', *v.t.* to set free from *thraldom* or oppression. [L. *dis*, negative, and INTHRAL.]

DISINVIGORATE, dis-in-vi'gor-āt, *v.t.* to deprive of vigor: to weaken: to relax. "This soft, and warm, and *disinvigorating* climate."—*Sydney Smith.*

DISJOIN, dis-join' or diz-, *v.t.* to separate what has been joined. [L. *dis*, negative, and JOIN.]

DISJOINT, dis-joint', *v.t.* to put out of joint: to separate united parts: to break the natural order or relations of things: to make incoherent.—*n.* DISJOINT'EDNESS.

DISJUNCT, dis-jungkt', *adj.*, *disjoined.* [L. *disjunctus*, pa.p. of *disjungo—dis*, negative, and *jungo*, to join.]

DISJUNCTION, dis-junk'shun, *n.* the act of *disjoining:* disunion: separation.

DISJUNCTIVE, dis-jungkt'iv, *adj.*, *disjoining:* tending to separate: (*gram.*) uniting sentences but disjoining the sense, or rather, marking an adverse sense.—*n.* a word which disjoins.—*adv.* DISJUNCT'IVELY. [L. *disjunctivus.*]

DISK. Same as DISC.

DISLIKE, dis-līk', *v.t.* to be displeased with: to disapprove of: to have an aversion to. —*n.* disinclination: aversion: distaste: disapproval. [L. *dis*, negative, and LIKE; the genuine Eng. word is MISLIKE.]

DISLOCATE, dis'lō-kāt, *v.t.* to *displace:* to put out of joint. [L. *dis*, negative, and LOCATE.]

DISLOCATION, dis-lō-kā'shun, *n.* a dislocated joint: displacement: (*geol.*) a "fault," or displacement of stratified rocks.

DISLODGE, dis-loj', *v.t.* to drive from a *lodgment* or place of rest: to drive from

a place of hiding or of defence.—*v.i.* to go away.—*n.* DISLODG'MENT. [L. *dis*, privative, and LODGE.]

DISLOYAL, dis-loy'al, *adj.* not loyal: false to one's sovereign: faithless: treacherous.—*adv.* DISLOY'ALLY.—*n.* DISLOY'ALTY. [L. *dis*, negative, and LOYAL.]

DISMAL, diz'mal, *adj.* gloomy: dreary: sorrowful: full of horror.—*adv.* DIS'MALLY. [Ety. unknown.]

DISMAL, diz'mal, *n.* a gloomy, melancholy person. *Swift.*—*pl.* mourning garments. "As my lady is decked out in her *dismals*, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint."—*Foote.* Also *pl.* a fit of melancholy. "He comes, and seems entirely wrapt up in the *dismals:* what can be the matter now?"—*Foote.*

DISMAN, dis-man', *v.t.* to deprive of men: to destroy the full-grown male population of. "No nation in the world . . . is so abounding in the men who will dare something for honor or liberty as to be able to bear to lose in one month between twenty and thirty thousand men, seized from out of her most stirring and courageous citizens. It could not be but that what remained of France when she had been thus stricken should for years seem to languish and be of a poor spirit. This is why I have chosen to say that France was *dismanned.*"—*Kinglake.*

DISMANTLE, dis-man'tl, *v.t.* to strip: to deprive of furniture, etc., so as to render useless: of a fortified town, to raze the fortifications. [L. *dis*, privative, and MANTLE.]

DISMASK, dis-mask', *v.t.* to strip a mask from: to remove a disguise from: to uncover. [L. *dis*, privative, and MASK.]

DISMAST, dis-mast', *v.t.* to deprive of a mast or masts. [L. *dis*, privative, and MAST.]

DISMAY, dis-mā', *v.t.* to terrify: to discourage.—*n.* loss of strength and courage through fear. [A hybrid word, from O. Fr. *desmayer—des* (=L. *dis*), and O. Ger. *magan* = A.S. *magan*, to have might or power. See MAY.]

DISMEMBER, dis-mem'ber, *v.t.* to divide member from member: to separate a limb from the body: to disjoint: to tear to pieces: to divide and parcel out the territory of a country, as Poland was dismembered in the eighteenth century; also, to deprive of the qualifications, privileges, functions, or office of a member of a society or body: to put an end to the membership of. "Since I have *dismembered* myself, it is incredible how cool I am to all politics."—*Walpole.*—*n.* DISMEM'BERMENT. [L. *dis*, asunder, and MEMBER.]

DISMISS, dis-mis', *v.t.* to *send away:* to despatch: to discard: to remove from office or employment. [L. *dimitto, dimissus—di*, away from, and *mitto*, to send.]

DISMISSAL, dis-mis'al, DISMISSION, dismish'un, *n.* act of sending away: discharge from office or employment.

DISMOUNT, dis-mownt', *v.i.* to come down: to come off a horse.—*v.t.* to throw or bring down from any elevated place: to throw off their carriages, as cannon: to unhorse. [L. *dis*, negative, and MOUNT.]

DISOBEDIENCE, dis-o-bē'di-ens, *n.* neglect or refusal to *obey.* [See OBEDIENCE.]

DISOBEDIENT, dis-o-bē'di-ent, *adj.* neglecting or refusing to *obey.* [See OBEDIENT.]

DISOBEY, dis-o-bā', *v.t.* to neglect or refuse to obey or do what is commanded. [O. Fr. *desobeir—des* (=L. *dis*), and *obeir*, to obey.]

DISOBLIGE, dis-o-blīj', *v.t.* to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility: to do something against the wishes of another: to injure slightly. [L. *dis*, negative, and OBLIGE.]

DISOBLIGING, dis-o-blīj'ing, *adj.* not obliging: not careful to attend to the wishes of others: unaccommodating: unkind.—*adv.* DISOBLIG'INGLY.

DISOMATOUS, de-som'-a-tus, *adj.* having two bodies.

DISORDER, dis-or'der, *n.* want of order: confusion: disturbance: breach of the peace: disease.—*v.t.* to throw out of order: to disarrange: to disturb: to produce disease. [Fr. *des* (=L. *dis*), privative, and ORDER.]

DISORDERLY, dis-or'der-li, *adj.* out of order: in confusion: irregular: lawless: applied to offences of a minor grade.—*adv.* without order: confusedly: in a lawless manner.

DISORGANIZE, dis-or'gan-īz, *v.t.* to destroy the *organic* structure of: to break up a union of parts: to throw into disorder.—*n.* DISORGANIZA'TION. [L. *dis*, negative, and ORGANIZE.]

DISOWN, diz-ōn', *v.t.* to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to one's self: to deny: to renounce. [L. *dis*, negative, and OWN.]

DISPARAGE, dis-par'aj, *v.t.* to dishonor by comparison with what is inferior: to lower in rank or estimation.—*n.* DISPAR'AGER. [O. Fr. *desparager—des* (=L. *dis*), negative, and Low L. *paragium*, equality of birth—L. *par*, equal.]

DISPARAGEMENT, dis-par'aj-ment, *n.* injurious comparison with what is inferior: indignity.

DISPARAGINGLY, dis-par'aj-ing-li, *adv.* in a manner to *disparage* or dishonor.

DISPARITY, dis-par'i-ti, *n.*, *inequality.*

DISPARK, dis-pärk', *v.t.* to throw open inclosed ground. [A hybrid word, from L. *dis*, negative, and PARK.]

DISPART, dis-pärt', *v.t.* to part asunder: to divide, to separate.—*v.i.* to separate.—*n.* the difference between the thickness of metal at the breech and the mouth of a gun. [L. *dis*, asunder, and PART.]

DISPASSION, dis-pash'un, *n.* freedom from *passion:* a calm state of mind. [L. *dis*, negative, and PASSION.]

DISPASSIONATE, dis-pash'un-āt, *adj.* free from *passion:* unmoved by feelings: cool: impartial.—*adv.* DISPASS'IONATELY.

DISPATCH. Same as DESPATCH.

DISPEL, dis-pel', *v.t.* to *drive away:* to cause to disappear: to banish:—*pr.p.* dispell'ing; *pa.p.* dispelled'. [L. *dispello*—*dis*, away from, *pello*, to drive.]

DISPENSABLE, dis-pens'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *dispensed*, or dispensed with.—*n.* DISPENS'ABLENESS.

DISPENSARY, dis-pens'ar-i, *n.* a place where medicines are *dispensed*, especially to the poor, gratis.

DISPENSATION, dis-pen-sā'shun, *n.* the act of *dispensing* or dealing out: the dealing of God with His creatures: the distribution of good and evil in the divine government: license or permission to neglect a rule.

DISPENSATIVE, dis-pens'a-tiv, DISPENSATORY, dis-pens'a-tor-i, *adj.* granting *dispensation.*—*advs.* DISPENS'ATIVELY, DISPENS'ATORILY. [L. *dispensativus, dispensatorius.*]

DISPENSE, dis-pens', *v.t.* to *weigh* or deal out in portions: to distribute: to administer.—DISPENSE WITH, to permit the want of: to do without.—*n.* DISPENS'ER. [Fr. *dispenser*—L. *dis*, asunder, and *penso*, intensive of *pendo*, to weigh.]

DISPEOPLE, dis-pē'pl, *v.t.* to empty of *people* or inhabitants. [L. *dis*, privative, and PEOPLE.]

DISPERMOUS, dī-sperm'us, *adj.* having only *two seeds.* [Gr. *di*, twofold, *sperma*, a seed.]

DISPERSE, dis-pers', *v.t.* to *scatter* in all directions: to spread: to diffuse: to drive asunder: to cause to vanish.—*v.i.* to separate: to vanish.—*n.* DISPERS'ER. [L. *dispergo, dispersus*—*di*, asunder, apart, *spargo*, to scatter.]

DISPERSION, dis-per'shun, *n.* a *scattering:* (*med.*) the removal of inflammation: (*optics*) the separation of light into its different rays.

DISPERSIVE, dis-pers'iv, *adj.* tending to *disperse.*

DISPIRIT, dis-pir'it, *v.t.* to dishearten: to discourage. [L. *dis*, privative, and SPIRIT.]

DISPLACE, dis-plās', *v.t.* to put out of place: to disarrange: to remove from a state, office, or dignity.—*n.* DISPLACE'MENT, the quantity of water displaced by a ship afloat, and whose weight equals that of the displacing body. [O. Fr. *desplacer*—L. *dis*, privative, and PLACE.]

DISPLANT, dis-plant', *v.t.* to remove anything from where it has been *planted* or placed: to drive from an abode. [L. *dis*, privative, and PLANT.]

DISPLAY, dis-plā', *v.t.* to *unfold* or spread out: to exhibit: to set out ostentatiously.—*n.* a displaying or unfolding: exhibition: ostentatious show.—*n.* DISPLAY'ER. [O. Fr. *desployer—des* (=L. *dis*), negative, and *ployer*, same as *plier*—L. *plico*, to fold. Doublet, DEPLOY. See PLY.]

DISPLEASE, dis-plēz', *v.t.* to offend: to make angry in a slight degree: to be disagreeable to.—*v.i.* to raise aversion. [L. *dis*, negative, and PLEASE.]

DISPLEASURE, dis-plezh'ūr, *n.* the feeling of one who is offended: anger: cause of irritation.

DISPLENISH-SALE, dis-plen'ish-sāl, *n.* in Scotland, a sale by auction of the stock, implements, etc., of a farm.

DISPLUME, dis-plōōm', *v.t.* to deprive of *plumes* or feathers. [L. *dis*, privative, and PLUME.]

DISPONE, dis-pōn', *v.t.* (*law*) to make over to another: to convey legally. [L. *dispono*, to arrange.]

DISPOPE, dis-pōp', *v.t.* to deprive of the papal dignity or office. *Tennyson.*

DISPORT, dis-pōrt', *v.i.* to divert, amuse, enjoy one's self: to move in gaiety.—*v.t.* to amuse. [O. Fr. *desporter* (with *se*), to carry one's self away from one's work, to amuse one's self, from *des* (=L. *dis*), and *porter*—L. *portare*, to carry, as it were from serious matters. See SPORT.]

DISPOSABLE, dis-pōz'a-bl, *adj.* free to be used: not already engaged. [See DISPOSE.]

DISPOSAL, dis-pōz'al, *n.* the act of *disposing:* order: arrangement: management: right of bestowing.

DISPOSE, dis-pōz', *v.t.* to arrange: to distribute: to apply to a particular purpose: to bestow: to incline.—TO DISPOSE OF, to apply to any purpose: to part with: to place in any condition.—*n.* DISPOS'ER. [Fr. *disposer*—L. *dis*, asunder, and Fr. *poser*, to place. See POSE, *n.*]

DISPOSITION, dis-po-zish'un, *n.* arrangement: natural tendency: temper: (*New Test.*) ministry, ministration: (*Scots law*) a giving over to another = (*English*) conveyance or assignment. [Fr.—L., from *dis*, apart, *pono*, to place.]

DISPOSSESS, dis-poz-zes', *v.t.* to put out of possession. [L. *dis*, privative, and POSSESS.]

DISPRAISE, dis-prāz', *n.* blame: reproach: dishonor.—*v.t.* to blame: to censure. [L. *dis*, negative, and PRAISE.]

DISPREAD, dis-pred', *v.t.* to *spread* in different ways.—*v.i.* to spread out: to expand. [L. *dis*, asunder, and SPREAD.]

DISPRINCE, dis-prins', *v.t.* to deprive of the dignity, office, or appearance of a prince. "All in one rag, *disprinced* from head to heel."—*Tennyson.*

DISPROOF, dis-prōōf', *n.* a *disproving:* refutation.

DISPROPORTION, dis-pro-pōr'shun, *n.* want of *proportion*, symmetry, or suitableness of parts: inequality.—*v.t.* to make unsuitable in form or size, etc. [L. *dis*, privative, and PROPORTION.]

DISPROPORTIONABLE, dis-pro-pōr'shun-a-bl, DISPROPORTIONAL, dis-pro-pōr'-shun-al, *adj.* not having *proportion* or symmetry of parts: unsuitable: unequal. —*advs.* DISPROPOR'TIONABLY, DISPRO-POR'TIONALLY.

DISPROPORTIONATE, dis-pro-pōr'shun-āt, *adj.* not *proportioned:* unsymmetrical: unsuitable to something else in some respect.—*adv.* DISPROPOR'TIONATELY.—*n.* DISPROPOR'TIONATENESS.

DISPROVE, dis-prōōv', *v.t.* to *prove* to be *false:* to refute. [L. *dis,* negative, and PROVE.]

DISPUTABLE, dis'pū-ta-bl, *adj.* that may be *disputed:* of doubtful certainty.—*adv.* DIS'PUTABLY.—*n.* DIS'PUTABLENESS.

DISPUTANT, dis'pū-tant, DISPUTER, dis-pūt'er, *n.* one who *disputes* or argues: one given to dispute.

DISPUTATION, dis-pū-tā'shun, *n.* a contest in argument: an exercise in debate.

DISPUTATIOUS, dis-pū-tā'shus, DISPUTATIVE, dis-pūt'a-tiv, *adj.* inclined to *dispute,* cavil, or controvert.—*adv.* DISPUTA'TIOUSLY.—*n.* DISPUTA'TIOUSNESS.

DISPUTE, dis-pūt', *v.t.* to make a subject of argument: to contend for: to oppose by argument: to call in question.—*v.i.* to argue: to debate.—*n.* a contest with words: an argument: a debate. [Fr. *disputer*—L. *disputare*—*dis,* apart, and *puto,* to think.]

DISQUALIFY, dis-kwol'i-fī, *v.t.* to *deprive* of the *qualities* necessary for any purpose: to make unfit: to disable.—*n.* DISQUALIFICA'TION. [L. *dis,* privative, and QUALIFY.]

DISQUIET, dis-kwī'et, *n.* want of *quiet:* uneasiness: restlessness: anxiety.—*v.t.* to render unquiet: to make uneasy: to disturb. [L. *dis,* privative, and QUIET.]

DISQUIETUDE, dis-kwī'et-ūd, *n.* state of *disquiet.*

DISQUISITION, dis-kwi-zish'un, *n.* a *careful* and formal *inquiry* into any matter by arguments, etc.: an elaborate essay.—*adj.* DISQUISI'TIONAL. [L. *disquisitio—disquiro, disquisitus* — *dis,* intensive, *quæro,* to seek.]

DISREGARD, dis-re-gärd', *v.t.* to pay no attention to.—*n.* want of attention: neglect: slight. [L. *dis,* negative, and REGARD.]

DISREGARDFUL, dis-re-gärd'fool, *adj.* neglectful: careless: heedless. — *adv.* DISREGARD'FULLY.

DISRELISH, dis-rel'ish, *v.t.* not to *relish:* to dislike the taste of: to dislike.—*n.* distaste: dislike: some degree of disgust. [L. *dis,* negative, and RELISH.]

DISREPAIR, dis-re-pār', *n.* state of being *out of repair.* [L. *dis,* negative, and REPAIR.]

DISREPUTABLE, dis-rep'ū-ta-bl, *adj.* in *bad repute:* discreditable: disgraceful.—*adv.* DISREP'UTABLY.

DISREPUTE, dis-re-pūt', DISREPUTATION, dis-rep-ū-tā'shun, *n.* ill-character: discredit. [L. *dis,* negative, and REPUTE.]

DISRESPECT, dis-re-spekt', *n.* want of respect or reverence: incivility. [L. *dis,* negative, and RESPECT.]

DISRESPECTABILITY, dis-re-spekt'a-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being disrespectable: that which is disreputable: blackguardism. "Her taste for *disrespectability* grew more and more remarkable."—*Thackeray.*

DISRESPECTABLE, dis-re-spekt'a-bl, *adj.* unworthy of respect: not respectable: also, unworthy of much consideration or esteem. "It requires a man to be some *disrespectable,* ridiculous Boswell before he can write a tolerable life."—*Carlyle.*

DISRESPECTFUL, dis-re-spekt'fool, *adj.* showing disrespect: irreverent: uncivil. —*adv.* DISRESPECT'FULLY.

DISROBE, dis-rōb', *v.t.* to deprive of a *robe:* to undress: to uncover. [L. *dis,* priv., and ROBE.]

DISROOT, dis-rōōt', *v.t.* to tear up by the roots.

DISRUPTION, dis-rup'shun, *n.* the act of *breaking asunder:* the act of bursting and rending: breach. [L. *disruptio—dirumpo, diruptus—dis,* asunder, and *rumpo,* to break.]

DISSATISFACTION, dis-sat-is-fak'shun, *n.* state of being dissatisfied: discontent: uneasiness.

DISSATISFACTORY, dis-sat-is-fak'tor-i, *adj.* causing dissatisfaction: unable to give content.

DISSATISFIED, dis-sat'is-fīd, *adj.* not satisfied: discontented: not pleased.

DISSATISFY, dis-sat'is-fī, *v.t.* not to satisfy: to make discontented: to displease. [L. *dis,* negative, and SATISFY.]

DISSECT, dis-sekt', *v.t.* to *cut asunder:* to cut into parts for the purpose of minute examination: to divide and examine.—*adj.* DISSECT'IBLE. [L. *disseco, dissectus —dis,* asunder, in pieces, *seco,* to cut.]

DISSECTION, dis-sek'shun, *n.* the *act* or the art of *cutting in pieces* a plant or animal in order to ascertain the structure of its parts: anatomy.

DISSECTOR, dis-sekt'or, *n.* one who dissects.

DISSEMBLE, dis-sem'bl, *v.t.* to represent a thing as *unlike* what it actually is: to put an untrue *semblance* or appearance upon: to disguise.—*v.i.* to assume a false appearance: to play the hypocrite.—*n.* DISSEM'BLER. [O. Fr. *dissembler,* from L. *dissimulo*—*dissimilis,* unlike—*dis,* negative, and *similis,* like.]

DISSEMINATE, dis-sem'i-nāt, *v.t.* to *sow* or scatter *abroad:* to propagate: to diffuse.—*ns.* DISSEMINA'TION, DISSEM'INATOR. [L. *dissemino, disseminatus—dis,* asunder, and *semino,* to sow—*semen, seminis,* seed.]

DISSENSION, dis-sen'shun, *n.* disagreement in opinion: discord: strife.

DISSENT, dis-sent', *v.i.* to *think differ-*

ently: to disagree in opinion: to differ.—*n.* the act of dissenting: difference of opinion: a differing or separation from an established church. [L. *dissentio, dissensus—dis,* apart from, *sentio,* to think. See SENSE.]

DISSENTER, dis-sent'er, *n.* one who separates from the service and worship of an established church.

DISSENTIENT, dis-sen'shent, *adj., dissenting:* declaring dissent: disagreeing.—*n.* one who disagrees: one who declares his dissent. [L. *dissentiens, dissentientis,* pr.p. of *dissentio.*]

DISSERTATION, dis-er-tā'shun, *n.* a formal discourse: a treatise.—*adj.* DISSERTA'TIONAL. [L. *dissertatio—disserto,* intensive of *dissero,* to debate, to discuss—*dis,* and *sero,* to put in a row, to join.]

DISSERTATOR, dis'er-tā-tor, *n.* one who writes *dissertations:* a debater.

DISSERVE, dis-serv', *v.t.* to do the opposite of *serving:* to injure. [L. *dis,* negative, and SERVE.]

DISSERVICE, dis-serv'is, *n.* injury: mischief.

DISSERVICEABLE, dis-serv'is-a-bl, *adj.* not serviceable or useful: injurious: mischievous.

DISSEVER, dis-sev'er, *v.t.* to *sever:* to part in two: to separate: to disunite.—*n.* DISSEV'ERANCE, a dissevering or parting; also, the act of dissevering: disseverment. "The *disseverment* of bone and vein."—*Charlotte Bronte.* [L. *dis,* intensive, and SEVER.]

DISSIDENT, dis'i-dent, *adj.* dissenting: not agreeing.—*n.* a dissenter. [L. *dissidens, dissidentis,* pr.p. of *dissideo—dis,* apart, and *sedeo,* to sit.]

DISSILIENT, dis-sil'yent, *adj., leaping asunder* or bursting open with elastic force.—*n.* DISSIL'IENCE. [L. *dissiliens, -entis—dis,* asunder, *salio,* to leap.]

DISSIMILAR, dis-sim'i-lar, *adj.* not similar: unlike in any respect: of different sorts.—*adv.* DISSIM'ILARLY. [L. *dis,* negative, and SIMILAR.]

DISSIMILARITY, dis-sim-i-lar'i-ti, DISSIMILITUDE, dis-si-mil'i-tūd, *n., unlikeness:* want of resemblance.

DISSIMILATION, dis-sim-i-lā'shun, *n.* the act or process of rendering dissimilar or different: specifically, in *philol.* the change of a sound to another and a different sound when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other, as in L. *alienus* for *aliinus,* It. *pelegrino,* from L. *peregrinus.*

DISSIMULATION, dis-sim-ū-lā'shun, *n.* the act of *dissembling:* a hiding under a false appearance: false pretension: hypocrisy.

DISSIMULATOR, dis-sim-ū-lā'ter, *n.* one who dissimulates or dissembles: a dissembler. "*Dissimulator* as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved."—*Ld. Lytton.*

DISSIPATE, dis'i-pāt, *v.t.* to *throw apart* or *spread abroad:* to scatter: to squander: to waste.—*v.i.* to separate and disappear: to waste away. [L. *dissipo, -atus—dis,* asunder, and obs. *supo,* which appears in *insipo,* to throw into.]

DISSIPATION, dis-i-pā'shun, *n.* dispersion: state of being dispersed: scattered attention: a dissolute course of life.

DISSOCIATE, dis-sō'shi-āt, *v.t.* to *separate from* a *society* or company: to disunite.—*n.* DISSO'CIATION. Also in *chem.* the decomposition of a compound substance into its primary elements by heat or by mechanical pressure. "Wherever heat-rays are intercepted they are transformed into some other form of vibratory energy, and the *dissociation* of compound vapors into their primary elements is one of the results of this change of form."—*Edin. Rev.* [L. *dis,* asunder, and *socio,* to unite. See SOCIAL.]

DISSOCIATIVE, dis-sō'shi-āt-iv, *adj.* tending to dissociate: specifically, in *chem.* resolving or reducing a compound to its primary elements. "The resolution of carbonic acid into its elements . . . is one of the most familiar instances of this transformation of solar radiation into *dissociative* action."—*Edin. Rev.*

DISSOLUBLE, dis'ol-ū-bl, *adj., dissolvable.*—*n.* DISSOLUBIL'ITY, capacity of being dissolved.

DISSOLUTE, dis'ol-ūt, *adj., loose,* esp. in morals: lewd: licentious.—*adv.* DISS'OLUTELY.—*n.* DISS'OLUTENESS. [See DISSOLVE.]

DISSOLUTION, dis-ol-ū'shun, *n.* the breaking up of an assembly: change from a solid to a liquid state: a melting: separation of a body into its original elements: decomposition: destruction: death.

DISSOLVABLE, diz-zolv'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being *dissolved* or melted.

DISSOLVE, diz-zolv', *v.t.* to *loose asunder:* to separate or break up: to melt: to destroy.—*v.i.* to break up: to waste away: to crumble: to melt. [L. *dis,* asunder, and *solvo, solutus,* to loose.]

DISSOLVENT, diz-zolv'ent, *adj.* having power to *dissolve* or melt.—*n.* that which can dissolve or melt. [L., pr.p. of *dissolvo.* See DISSOLVE.]

DISSONANCE, dis'o-nans, *n., disagreement of sound:* want of harmony: discord: disagreement.

DISSONANT, dis'o-nant, *adj., not agreeing* in *sound:* without concord or harmony: disagreeing. [L. *dis,* apart, *sonans, -antis,* pr.p. of *sono,* to sound.]

DISSUADE, dis-swād', *v.t.* to *advise against:* to try to divert from anything by advice or persuasion. [L. *dis,* against, and *suadeo, suasus,* to advise.]

DISSUASION, dis-swā'zhun, *n.* act of *dissuading:* advice against anything.

DISSUASIVE, dis-swā'ziv, *adj.* tending to *dissuade.*—*n.* that which tends to dissuade.—*adv.* DISSUA'SIVELY.

DISSYLLABIC, dis-sil-lab'ik, *adj.* of *two syllables.*

DISSYLLABLE, dis-sil'a-bl, *n.* a word of only *two syllables.* [Gr. *dis,* twice, and SYLLABLE.]

DISTAFF, dis'taf, *n.* the *staff* or stick which holds the *bunch* of flax, tow, or wool in spinning. [A.S. *distæf,* compounded of *dis* = Low Ger. *diesse,* the bunch of flax on the staff; and *stæf* = E. STAFF. See DIZEN.]

DISTAIN, dis-tān', *v.t.* to stain: to sully. [O. Fr. *desteindre,* to take away the color of—L. *dis,* privative, and *tingo,* to stain. See STAIN.]

DISTANCE, dis'tans, *n.* space or interval between: remoteness: opposition: reserve of manner.—*v.t.* to place at a distance: to leave at a distance behind. [See DISTANT.]

DISTANCELESS, dis'tans-les, *adj.* preventing from having a distant or extensive view: dull: gloomy. "A silent, dim, *distanceless,* rotting day."—*Kingsley.*

DISTANT, dis'tant, *adj.* remote, in time, place, or connection: not obvious: indistinct: reserved in manner.—*adv.* DIS'TANTLY. [L. *distans* — *dis,* apart, and *stans, stantis,* pr.p. of *sto,* to stand.]

DISTASTE, dis-tāst', *n.*, *oppositeness* or aversion of *taste:* dislike of food: dislike: disgust.—*v.t.* to disrelish: to dislike: to loathe. [L. *dis,* negative, and TASTE.]

DISTASTE, dis-tāst', *v.i.* to be distasteful, nauseous, or displeasing. "Poisons, which at the first are scarce found to *distaste.*"—*Shak.*

DISTASTEFUL, dis-tāst'fool, *adj.* producing *distaste:* unpleasant to the taste: offensive.—*adv.* DISTASTE'FULLY.—*n.* DISTASTE'FULNESS.

DISTEMPER, *n.* a kind of painting. [See DESTEMPER.]

DISTEMPER, dis-tem'per, *n.* a morbid or disorderly state of body or mind: disease, esp. of animals: ill-humor.—*v.t.* to derange the temper: to disorder or disease. [L. *dis,* negative, and TEMPER.]

DISTEND, dis-tend', *v.t.* to *stretch asunder* or in all directions: to swell.—*v.i.* to swell. [L. *dis,* asunder, and *tendo, tensus* or *tentus,* to stretch.]

DISTENSIBLE, dis-ten'si-bl, *adj.* that may be *stretched.*

DISTENSIVE, dis-ten'siv, *adj.*, *distending:* or capable of being stretched.

DISTENTION, DISTENSION, dis-ten'shun, *n.* act of distending or stretching: state of being stretched: breadth.

DISTICH, dis'tik, *n.* a *couple of lines* or *verses,* making complete sense: a couplet. [Gr. *distichos* — *dis,* twice, and *stichos,* a line, verse.]

DISTIL, dis-til', *v.i.* to fall in *drops:* to flow gently: to use a still.—*v.t.* to let or cause to fall in drops: to convert a liquid into vapor by heat, and then to condense it again: to extract the spirit or essential oil from anything by evaporation and condensation:—*pr.p.* distill'ing; *pa.p.* distilled'. [Fr. *distiller* — L. *de,* down, and *stillo,* to drop—*stilla,* a drop.]

DISTILLATION, dis-til-ā'shun, *n.* act or process of *distilling:* that which is distilled. — FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION, in *chem.* the separating of one volatile substance from another by keeping the mixture at that temperature at which the most volatile will pass over into the condenser.

DISTILLATORY, dis-til'a-tor-i, *adj.* of or for distillation.

DISTILLER, dis-til'er, *n.* one who distils.

DISTILLERY, dis-til'er-i, *n.* a place for distilling.

DISTINCT, dis-tingkt', *adj.* separate: different: well-defined: clear.—*adv.* DISTINCT'LY. — *n.* DISTINCT'NESS. [See DISTINGUISH.]

DISTINCTION, dis-tingk'shun, *n.* separation or division: that which distinguishes: difference: eminence.

DISTINCTIVE, dis-tingkt'iv, *adj.* marking or expressing *difference.*—*adv.* DISTINCT'IVELY.—*n.* DISTINCT'IVENESS.

DISTINGUÉ, des-tīn-gā, *adj.* having a distinguished manner or appearance. [Fr.]

DISTINGUISH, dis-ting'gwish, *v.t.* to *mark off,* set apart: to recognize by characteristic qualities: to discern critically: to separate by a mark of honor: to make eminent or known.—*v.i.* to make or show distinctions or differences. [L. *distinguo, distinctus—dis,* asunder, and *stinguo,* to prick, conn. with Gr. *stizō,* to mark, to prick. See STING.]

DISTINGUISHABLE, dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *adj.* that may be capable of being *distinguished.*—*adv.* DISTING'UISHABLY.

DISTORT, dis-tort', *v.t.* to *twist* or turn a *different way:* to force out of the natural or regular shape or direction: to turn aside from the true meaning: to pervert. [L. *dis,* asunder, and *torqueo, tortus,* to twist.]

DISTORTION, dis-tor'shun, *n.* a twisting out of regular shape: crookedness: perversion.

DISTRACT, dis-trakt', *v.t.* to *draw in different directions*—applied to the mind or attention: to confuse: to harass: to render crazy.—*adj.* DISTRACT'ED.—*adv.* DISTRACT'EDLY. [L. *dis,* asunder, and *traho, tractus,* to draw.]

DISTRACTION, dis-trak'shun, *n.* state of being *distracted:* perplexity: agitation: madness.

DISTRAIN, dis-trān', *v.t.* to seize, esp. goods, for debt.—*v.i.* to seize the goods of a debtor. [O. Fr. *destraindre,* from L. *dis,* asunder, and *stringo,* to draw tight.]

DISTRAINER, dis-trān'er, DISTRAINOR, dis-trān'or, *n.* one who distrains or seizes goods for debt.

DISTRAINT, dis-trānt', *n.*, *seizure* of goods for debt.

DISTRAUGHT, dis-trawt', *adj.* distracted: perplexed. [See DISTRACT.]

DISTRESS, dis-tres′, *n.* extreme pain: that which causes suffering: calamity: misfortune: a state of danger: act of distraining goods.—*v.t.* to afflict with pain or suffering: to harass: to grieve: to distrain. [O. Fr. *destresse;* from L. *distringo, districtus,* to pull asunder, in late L. to punish.]

DISTRESSFUL, dis-tres′fool, *adj.* full of distress: calamitous.—*adv.* DISTRESS′FULLY.

DISTRIBUTABLE, dis-trib′ū-ta-bl, *adj.* that may be *divided.*

DISTRIBUTE, dis-trib′ūt, *v.t.* to *divide* amongst several: to deal out or allot: to classify. [L. *distribuo—dis,* asunder, *tribuo, tributus,* to allot.]

DISTRIBUTER, dis-trib′ū-ter, *n.* one who distributes or deals out.

DISTRIBUTION, dis-tri-bū′shun, *n.* allotment: classification.

DISTRIBUTIVE, dis-trib′ū-tiv, *adj.* that distributes, separates, or divides.—*adv.* DISTRIB′UTIVELY.

DISTRIBUTOR, dis-trib′-ū-tōr, *n.* (*mech.*) a device for the distribution of type: in printing, a roller or other appliance connected with a printing press, for distributing ink. [L.]

DISTRICT, dis′trikt, *n.* (*orig.*) the territory within which a superior had a right to *distrain* or otherwise exercise authority: a portion of territory defined or undefined: a region. [L. *districtus—distringo,* to draw tight.]

DISTRUST, dis-trust′, *n.* want of trust: want of faith or confidence: doubt.—*v.t.* to have no trust in: to disbelieve: to doubt. [L. *dis,* privative, and TRUST.]

DISTRUSTFUL, dis-trust′fool, *adj.* full of distrust: apt to distrust: suspicious.—*adv.* DISTRUST′FULLY.—*n.* DISTRUST′FULNESS.

DISTURB, dis-turb′, *v.t.* to throw into confusion: to agitate: to disquiet: to interrupt.—*n.* DISTURB′ER. [L. *dis,* asunder, and *turbo,* to agitate—*turba,* a crowd.]

DISTURBANCE, dis-turb′ans, *n., agitation:* tumult: interruption: perplexity.

DISTURNPIKE, dis-tern′pīk, *v.t.* to free from turnpikes: to remove turnpikes or toll-bars from so as to give free traffic or passage on: as, *disturnpiked* roads.

DISUNION, dis-ūn′yun, *n., want of union:* breaking up of union or concord: separation.

DISUNITE, dis-ū-nīt′, *v.t.* to separate what is *united:* to sever or sunder.—*v.i.* to fall asunder: to part. [L. *dis,* privative, and UNITE.]

DISUSAGE, dis-ūz′āj, *n.* gradual cessation of *use* or custom. [L. *dis,* privative, and USAGE.]

DISUSE, dis-ūs′, *n.* cessation or giving up of *use* or custom. [L. *dis,* privative, and USE.]

DISUSE, dis-ūz′, *v.t.* to cease to *use* or practice.

DISUTILIZE, dis-ū′til-īz, *v.t.* to turn from a useful purpose: to render useless. "Annulled the gift, *disutilized* the grace."—*Browning.*

DITCH, dich, *n.* a trench *dug* in the ground: any long narrow receptacle for water.—*v.i.* to make a ditch or ditches.—*v.t.* to dig a ditch in or around: to drain by ditches. [A corr. of DIKE.]

DITCHER, dich′er, *n.* a *ditch*-maker.

DITHEISM, dī′thē-izm, *n.* the doctrine of the existence of *two gods.* [Gr. *di,* two, and *theos,* a god.]

DITHYRAMB, dith′i-ram, DITHYRAMBUS, dith-i-ram′bus, *n.* an ancient Greek hymn sung in honor of Bacchus: a short poem of a light character. [Gr. *Dithyrambos,* whose origin is unknown.]

DITHYRAMBIC, dith-i-ram′bik, *adj.* of or like a *dithyramb:* wild and boisterous.

DITTANY, dit′a-ni, *n.* a genus of aromatic perennial plants, formerly much used medicinally as a tonic. [L. *dictamnus,* Gr. *diktamnos—Diktē,* a mountain in Crete, where the plant grows abundantly.]

DITTO, dit′ō, contracted DO., *n.* that which has been *said:* the same thing.—*adv.* as before, or aforesaid: in like manner. [It. *detto*—L. *dictum,* said, pa.p. of *dico,* to say.]

DITTOGRAPHY, dit-tog′-ra-fy, *n.* repeating a word or a letter, accidentally, in writing.

DITTY, dit′i, *n.* a song: a little poem to be sung. [O. Fr. *dite*—L. *dictatum,* neuter of *dictatus,* perf.p. of *dicto,* to dictate.]

DITTY-BAG, dit′ti-bag, *n.* a small bag used by sailors for holding needles, thread, and other small necessaries or odds and ends.

DIURETIC, dī-ū-ret′ik, *adj.* tending to excite the *passing through* or discharge of *urine.*—*n.* a medicine causing this discharge.

DIURNAL, dī-ur′nal, *adj., daily:* relating to or performed in a day.—*n.* in the R. C. Church, a breviary with daily services.—*adv.* DIUR′NALLY. [L. *diurnus—dies,* a day. See JOURNAL.]

DIVA, dē′-vä, *n.* a prima donna. [It. *fem.* of *divo,* divine.]

DIVAN, di-van′, *n.* the Turkish council of state: a court of justice: used poetically of any council or assembly: a council-chamber with cushioned seats: a sofa: a smoking room: a collection of poems. [Arab. and Pers. *diwán,* a tribunal.]

DIVARICATE, dī-var′i-kāt, *v.i.* to part into two branches, to fork: to diverge.—*v.t.* to divide into two branches.—*n.* DIVARICA′TION. [L. *divarico, divaricatus—dis,* asunder, and *varico,* to spread the legs—*varus,* bent apart.]

DIVE, dīv, *v.i.* to *dip* or plunge into water: to plunge or go deeply into any matter. [A.S. *dufan:* Ice. *dyfa.* See DIP.]

DIVER, dīv′er, *n.* one who *dives:* a bird very expert at diving.

DIVERGE, di-verj', *v.i.* to incline or *turn asunder:* to tend from a common point in different directions.—*adv.* DIVERG'INGLY. [L. *dis*, asunder, *vergo*, to incline.]

DIVERGENCE, di-verj'ens, DIVERGENCY, di-verj'en-si, *n.* a going apart: tendency to recede from one point.

DIVERGENT, di-verj'ent, *adj.* tending to *diverge:* receding from one point.

DIVERS, dī'verz, *adj.* sundry: several: more than one: (*B.*) same as DIVERSE. [See DIVERT.]

DIVERSE, dī'vers or div-ers', *adj.* different: unlike: multiform: various.—*adv.* DI'VERSELY or DIVERSE'LY. [See DIVERT.]

DIVERSIFY, di-ver'si-fī, *v.t.* to *make diverse* or different: to give variety to:—*pr.p.* diver'sifying; *pa.p.* diver'sified.—*n.* DIVERSIFICA'TION. [L. *diversus*, and *facio*, to make.]

DIVERSION, di-ver'shun, *n.* act of *diverting* or turning aside: that which diverts: amusement, recreation: something done to turn the attention of an enemy from the principal point of attack.

DIVERSITY, di-ver'si-ti, *n.* state of being *diverse:* difference: unlikeness: variety.

DIVERT, di-vert', *v.t.* to *turn aside:* to change the direction of: to turn the mind from business or study: to amuse.—*adj.* DIVERT'ING.—*adv.* DIVERT'INGLY. [L. *diverto*, *diversus*—*dis*, aside, and *verto*, to turn.]

DIVEST, di-vest', *v.t.* to strip or deprive of anything. [L. *dis*, priv., and *vestio*, to clothe—*vestis*, a garment.]

DIVIDE, di-vīd', *v.t.* to *part asunder:* to part among, to allot, etc.: to set at variance: to separate into two parts (as in voting).—*v.i.* to part or open: to break friendship: to vote by separating into two bodies.—*adv.* DIVID'EDLY. [L. *divido*, *divisus*—*dis*, asunder, and root *vid*, to separate.]

DIVIDEND, div'i-dend, *n.* that which is to be *divided:* the share of a sum divided that falls to each individual. [L. *dividendum*—*divido.*]

DIVIDER, di-vīd'er, *n.* he or that which divides.

DIVINATION, div'i-nā-shun, *n.* the act or practice of *divining:* prediction: conjecture.

DIVINE, di-vīn', *adj.* belonging to or proceeding from *God:* devoted to God's service: holy: sacred: excellent in the highest degree.—*n.* one skilled in divine things: a minister of the gospel: a theologian.—*v.t.* to foresee or foretell as if divinely inspired: to guess or make out.—*v.i.* to profess or practice divination: to have forebodings.—*adv.* DIVINE'LY. [L. *divinus*, from *divus*, *deus*, a god.]

DIVINER, di-vīn'er, *n.* one who *divines* or professes divination: a conjecturer.

DIVING-BELL, dīv'ing-bel, *n.* a hollow vessel orig. *bell-shaped*, air-tight except at the bottom, in which one may descend into and work under water. [See DIVE.]

DIVINING-ROD, di-vīn'ing-rod, *n.* a rod usually of hazel used by those professing to discover water or metals under ground.

DIVINITY, di-vin'i-ti, *n.* godhead: the nature or essence of God: God: a celestial being: any god: the science of divine things: theology. [See DIVINE.]

DIVISIBILITY, di-viz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* quality of being divisible or separable.

DIVISIBLE, di-viz'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being *divided* or separated.—*adv.* DIVIS'IBLY.

DIVISION, di-vizh'un, *n.* act of *dividing:* state of being divided: that which divides: a partition: a barrier: the portion divided or separated: separation: difference in opinion, etc.: disunion: (*arith.*) the rule or process of finding how many times one number is contained in another.

DIVISIONAL, di-vizh'un-al, *adj.* pertaining to or marking a *division* or separation.

DIVISIVE, di-vī'ziv, *adj.* forming *division* or separation: creating discord.

DIVISIVENESS, di-vīz'iv-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being divisive: tending to split up or separate into units. "So invincible is man's tendency to unite, with all the invincible *divisiveness* he has."—*Carlyle.*

DIVISOR, di-vī'zor, *n.* (*arith.*) the number which *divides* the dividend.

DIVORCE, di-vōrs', *n.* the legal *separation* of husband and wife: the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.—*v.t.* to separate: to sunder: to dissolve the marriage-contract of: to put away.—*n.* DIVORC'ER. [Fr.—L. *divortium*—*divortere*, another form of *divertere.* See DIVERT.]

DIVORCEMENT, di-vōrs'ment, *n.* (*B.*) divorce.

DIVULGE, di-vulj', *v.t.* to spread abroad among the *vulgar* or the *people:* to make public: to reveal. [L. *dis*, among, and *vulgus*, the common people. See FOLK.]

DIVULSION, di-vul'shun, *n.* act of *pulling* or rending *asunder* or away. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *vello*, *vulsus*, to pull.]

DIVULSIVE, di-vul'siv, *adj.* tending to *pull asunder.*

DIZEN, dī'zn or diz'n, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to dress: to deck: to dress gaudily. [Orig. to put a bunch of flax on the distaff, from an E. form found also in Low Ger. *diesse*, the bunch of flax on the distaff. See DISTAFF.]

DIZZINESS, diz'i-nes, *n.* giddiness.

DIZZY, diz'i, *adj.*, *dazed:* giddy: confused: causing giddiness: unthinking: heedless.—*v.t.* to make dizzy: to confuse. [A.S. *dysig*, foolish, silly; O. Dut. *duyzigh;* Dan. *dösig*, drowsy; conn. with E. DAZE, DOZE.]

DO, dōō, *v.t.* to perform any action: to bring about or effect: to accomplish or finish: to prepare: to put or bring into

any form or state.—To DO ON, to don or put on; To DO OFF, to doff or put off; To DO AWAY, to remove or destroy; To BE DONE FOR, to be defeated or ruined.—*v.i.* to act or behave:—*pr.p.* do'ing; *pa.t.* did; *pa.p.* done (dun). [A.S. *don;* Dut. *doen,* Ger. *thun;* conn. with Gr. *tithemi,* to put, place.]

DO, dōō, *v.i.* to fare or get on, as to health: to succeed: to suit or avail. [Prov. E. *dow,* to avail, to be worth; from A.S. *dugan,* to be worth; Ger. *taugen,* to be strong, to be worth. See DOUGHTY.]

DO-ALL, dōō'-awl, *n.* a servant, official or dependent who does all sorts of work: a factotum. *Fuller.*

DOATING-PIECE, dōt'ing-pēs, *n.* a person or thing doatingly loved: a darling. *Richardson.*

DOBBIE, dob'i, *n.* a kind of spirit or hobgoblin akin to the Scotch *Brownie. Sir W. Scott.* [Northern English.]

DOBLON, dō-blōn', *n.* a coin of Chile worth about $3.65.

DOCHTER, dokh'ter, *n.* daughter. [Scotch.]

DOCILE, dō'sīl or dos'il, *adj., teachable:* ready to learn: easily managed. [L. *docilis—doceo,* to teach.]

DOCILITY, do-sil'i-ti, *n., teachableness:* aptness.

DOCK, dok, *n.* a troublesome weed with large leaves and a long root, difficult to eradicate. [A.S. *docce;* prob. from Gael. *dogha,* a burdock; perhaps allied to Gr. *daukos,* a kind of carrot.]

DOCK, dok, *v.t.* to *cut short:* to curtail: to cut off: to clip.—*n.* the part of a tail left after clipping. [W. *tociaw,* to cut short; cf. Ice. *dockr,* a stumpy tail.]

DOCK, dok, *n.* an inclosure or artificial basin near a harbor or river, for the reception of vessels: the box in court where the accused stands.—*v.t.* to place in a dock. [O. Dut. *dokke;* perh. from Low L. *doga,* a canal—Gr. *dochē,* a receptacle—*dechomai,* to receive.]

DOCKAGE, dok'āj, *n.* a charge for the use of a *dock.*

DOCKET, dok'et, *n.* a summary of a larger writing: a bill or ticket affixed to anything: a label: a list or register of cases in court.—*v.t.* to make a summary of the heads of a writing: to enter in a book: to mark the contents of papers on the back:—*pr.p.* dock'eting; *pa.p.* dock'eted. [Dim. of DOCK, to curtail.]

DOCKYARD, dok'yärd, *n.* a *yard* or store near a *dock,* where ships are built and naval stores kept.

DOCTOR, dok'tur, *n.* one who has received from a university the highest degree in a faculty: a physician.—*adj.* DOC'TORAL.

DOCTORATE, dok'tur-āt, *n.* a *doctor's* degree.

DOCTRINAL, dok'trin-al, *adj.* relating to or containing *doctrine:* relating to the act of teaching.—*adv.* DOC'TRINALLY.

DOCTRINE, dok'trin, *n.* a thing *taught:* a principle of belief: what the Scriptures teach on any subject: (*B.*) act or manner of teaching. [See DOCTOR.]

DOCUMENT, dok'ū-ment, *n.* a paper containing information or the proof of anything. [L. *documentum—doceo,* to teach.]

DOCUMENTAL, dok-ū-ment'al, DOCUMENTARY, dok-ū-ment'ar-i, *adj.* relating to or found in *documents.*

DODDY-POLE, DODDY-POLL, dod'di-pōl, *n.* a stupid, silly fellow: a numskull.

DODECAGON, dō-dek'a-gon, *n.* a plane figure having *twelve* equal *angles* and sides. [Gr. *dōdeka,* twelve, and *gōnia,* an angle.]

DODECAHEDRON, dō-dek-a-hē'dron, *n.* a solid figure, having *twelve* equal pentagonal *bases* or faces. [Gr. *dōdeka,* twelve, and *hedra,* a base, a side.]

DODECARCH, dō'-de-kärk, *n.* one of a governing body of twelve, the body as a whole, or the leader of the same. Hence DODECARCHY, dō'-de-kärk-y, *n.* the territory ruled by a *dodecarch.*

DODGE, doj, *v.i.* to start aside or shift about: to evade or use mean tricks: to shuffle or quibble.—*v.t.* to evade by a sudden shift of place.—*n.* an evasion: a trick: a quibble.—*n.* DODG'ER. [Ety. dub.]

DODO, dō'dō, *n.* a large clumsy bird, now extinct, once found in Mauritius and Madagascar. [Port. *doudo,* silly.]

DOE, dō, *n.* the female of the fallow-deer or buck. [A.S. *da;* Dan. *daa,* a deer.]

DOES, duz, third pers. sing. pres. ind. of DO.

DOESKIN, dō'skin, *n.* the skin of a doe: a twilled cloth, named from its likeness to the skin of a doe.

DOFF, dof, *v.t.* to *do* or take *off:* to rid one's self of. [A contr. of *do off.*]

DOG, dog, *n.* a domestic quadruped: a term of contempt: one of two constellations of stars: an andiron: an iron hook for holding logs of wood.—*v.t.* to follow as a *dog:* to follow and watch constantly: to worry with importunity:—*pr.p.* dogg'ing; *pa.p.* dogged'.—*n.* DOGG'ER. [Not in A.S.; Dut. *dog,* a mastiff; Ger. *dogge, docke.*]

DOG-BRIER, dog'-brī'er, *n.* the *brier dog*-rose.

DOGCART, dog'kart, *n.* a one-horse *carriage* for sportsmen, so called from dogs being carried inside.

DOGCHEAP, dog'chēp, *adj., cheap* as *dog's*-meat: very cheap.

DOGDAY, dog'dā, *n.* one of the *days* when the *Dogstar* rises and sets with the sun, between the end of July and the beginning of September.

DOGE, dōj, *n.* formerly the chief-magistrate in Venice and Genoa. [It. prov. for *duce*=E. *duke*—L. *dux,* a leader—*duco,* to lead.]

DOGFISH, dog'fish, *n.* a species of British shark, so named from their habit of following their prey like *dogs* hunting in packs.

DOGGED, dog'ed, *adj.* surly like an angry *dog:* sullen: obstinate.—*adv.* DOGG'EDLY. —*n.* DOGG'EDNESS.

DOGGEREL, dog'er-el, *n.* irregular measures in burlesque poetry, so named in contempt: worthless verses.—*adj.* irregular: mean. [From DOG.]

DOGGISH, dog'ish, *adj.* like a *dog:* churlish: brutal.—*adv.* DOGG'ISHLY.—*n.* DOGG'ISHNESS.

DOG-LOOKED, dog'-lōōkt, *adj.* having a hang-dog look. "A wretched kind of a *dog-looked* fellow."—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

DOGMA, dog'ma, *n.* a settled opinion: a principle or tenet: a doctrine laid down with authority. [Gr., an opinion, from *dokeō*, to think, allied to L. *decet.* See DECENT.]

DOG-MAN, dog'-man, *n.* one who deals in dog's meat.

> And filch the *dog-man's* meat
> To feed the offspring of God.
> —*Mrs. Browning.*

DOGMATIC, dog-mat'ik, DOGMATICAL, dog-mat'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *dogma:* asserting a thing as if it were a dogma: asserting positively: overbearing.—*adv.* DOGMAT'ICALLY.

DOGMATISM, dog'ma-tizm, *n.*, *dogmatic* or positive assertion of opinion.

DOGMATIST, dog'ma-tist, *n.* one who makes positive assertions.

DOGMATIZE, dog'ma-tīz, *v.i.* to state one's opinion *dogmatically* or arrogantly. —*n.* DOG'MATIZER.

DOGROSE, dog'rōz, *n.* the *rose* of the *dog*-brier.

DOG'S-EAR, dogz'-ēr, *n.* the corner of the leaf of a book turned down, like a *dog's ear.*—*v.t.* to turn down the corners of leaves:—*pa.p.* dog's'-eared.

DOGSTAR, dog'stär, *n.* Sirius, a *star* of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun gave name to the *dog*days.

DOILY, doi'li, *n.* a small napkin used at dessert. [Prob. from Dut. *dwaal*=E. *towel.*]

DOINGS, dōō'ingz, *n.pl.*, *things done*, events: behavior.

DOIT, doit, *n.* a small Dutch coin worth about a quarter of a cent: a thing of little or no value.

DOLDRUMS, dol'-drumz, *n.pl.* (*naut.*) the ocean waters about the equator where calms and baffling winds prevail: low spirits.

DOLE, dōl, *v.t.* to *deal out* in small portions.—*n.* a share distributed: something given in charity: a small portion. [From root of DEAL, to divide.]

DOLE, dōl, *n.* (*obs.*) *pain: grief:* heaviness at heart. [O. Fr. *doel*, Fr. *deuil*, grief—L. *doleo*, to feel pain.]

DOLEFUL, dōl'fool, *adj.* full of *dole* or grief: melancholy.—*adv.* DOLE'FULLY.—*n.* DOLE'FULNESS.

DOLESOME, dōl'sum, *adj.* dismal.—*adv.* DOLE'SOMELY.

DOLL, dol, *n.* a puppet or toy-baby for a child. [Dut. *dollen*, to sport, O. Dut. *dol*, a whipping-top; cf. *dol*, mad; or perh. familiar for *Dorothy.*]

DOLLAR, dol'ar, *n.* a money denomination of the United States, worth 100 cents. [Ger., short for *Joachimsthaler*, because first coined at the silver mines in Joachimsthal (Joachim's dale) in Bohemia.]

DOLLOP, dol'lop, *n.* a lump: a mass. *R. D. Blackmore.* (Colloq.)

DOLLY, dol'li, *n.* a primitive form of apparatus for clothes-washing, consisting of a wooden disc furnished with from three to five rounded legs with rounded ends, and a handle with a cross-piece rising from the centre. The dolly is jerked rapidly round in different directions in a tub or box containing water and the clothes to be washed.

DOLLY, dol'li, *n.* a sweetheart: a mistress: a paramour: a doxy. [Dim. of *doll.* Old slang.]

> Drink, and dance, and pipe, and play,
> Kisse our *dollies* night and day.—*Herrick.*

DOLLY VARDEN, dol-lē-vär'-den, *n.* a flowered muslin dress for women, with pointed bodice and tucked-up skirt: a large hat with one side bent downward and trimmed with many flowers. [Named from *Dolly Varden*, a character in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge."]

DOLMAN, dol'-man, *n.* a Turkish robe with short sleeves and open in front: a hussar's jacket, worn like a cloak, with one or both sleeves hanging loose. [Turk. *dolaman.*]

DOLMEN, dol'men, *n.* a *stone table:* an ancient structure of two or more unhewn stones placed erect in the earth and supporting a large stone. [Celtic *daul*, table, *maen*, a stone.]

DOLOMITE, dol'o-mīt, *n.* a magnesian limestone, so called from the French geologist *Dolomieu.*

DOLOR, dō'lor, *n.*, *pain: grief:* anguish. [L.]

DOLORIFIC, dol-or-if'ik, *adj.*, *causing* or expressing *dolor*, pain, or grief. [L. *dolor*, *facio*, to make.]

DOLOROUS, dol'or-us, *adj.* full of *dolor*, pain, or grief: doleful.—*adv.* DOL'OROUSLY. [L. *dolorosus.*]

DOLPHIN, dol'fin, *n.* an animal of the whale kind, found in all seas, about 8 or 10 feet long: the coryphene, a fish about 5 feet in length, noted for the brilliancy of its colors when dying.—In *Greek antiq.* a ponderous mass of lead or iron suspended from the yard-arm of a vessel and suddenly let down upon an enemy's ships.—In *naut.* a spar or buoy made fast to an anchor, and usually supplied with a ring to enable vessels to ride by it. Also a mooring-post placed at the entrance of a dock. It is generally composed of a series of piles driven near to each other, in a circle, and brought together and capped over at the top. The

name is also sometimes applied to the mooring-post placed along a quay or wharf.—In *milit.* a handle of a gun or mortar made in the form of a dolphin.—In *astron.* a constellation, so called from its fancied resemblance to a dolphin.—In *arch.* a technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water. Also an emblem of love and social feeling frequently introduced as an ornament to coronas suspended in churches.—DOLPHIN OF THE MAST (*naut.*), a kind of wreath, formed of plaited cordage, to be fastened occasionally round the masts of a vessel as a support to the puddening. [O. Fr. *daulphin*—L. *delphinus.*]

DOLPHINET, dol'fin-et, *n.* a female dolphin.

DOLPHIN-FLY, dol'fin-flī, *n.* an insect of the aphis tribe (*Aphis fabæ*), which destroys the leaves of bean-crops, thus rendering the plants incapable of bringing the ordinary amount of seeds to perfection. Called also, from its black color, the COLLIER APHIS.

DOLPHIN-STRIKER, dol'fin-strīk-er, *n. naut.* same as MARTINGALE, a spar.

DOLT, dōlt, *n.* a *dull* or stupid fellow. [DOLT=*dulled* or blunted. See DULL.]

DOLTISH, dōlt'ish, *adj.* dull: stupid.—*adv.* DOLT'ISHLY.—*n.* DOLT'ISHNESS.

DOLVEN, pp. from *delve*, buried.

All quicke I would be *dolven* deepe.—*Chaucer.*

DOM, dom, *n.* a title in the middle ages given to the pope, and afterwards to Roman Catholic dignitaries and some monastic orders. In Portugal and Brazil this title is universally given to the higher classes. [L. *dominus*, a master, a lord.]

DOM, dom, a termination used to denote jurisdiction, or property and jurisdiction: primarily, *doom*, judgment: as in king*dom*, earl*dom*. Hence it is used to denote state, condition, or quality, as in wis*dom*, free*dom*. [A.S. *dôm*, judgment, authority=E. *doom*; Ice. *domr*; O. Ger. *tuom*; Ger. *-thum.*]

DOMAIN, do-mān', *n.* what one is *master of* or has *dominion* over: an estate: territory. [Fr. *domaine*—L. *dominium*, *dominus*, a master.]—RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN, the superiority or dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state, by which it is entitled to appropriate, by constitutional agency, any part necessary to the public good, compensation being given for what is taken.

All these must first be trampled down
Beneath our feet, if we would gain
In the bright fields of fair renown
The *right of eminent domain.*
—*Longfellow.*

DOMANIAL, dō-mā'ni-al, *adj.* relating to domains or landed estates. "In all *domanial* and fiscal causes, and wherever the private interests of the Crown stood in competition with those of a subject the former enjoyed enormous and superior advantages."—*Hallam.*

DOM-BOC, dom'-bok, *n.* (*lit.*) doom-book: the book of laws, now lost, compiled under the direction of King Alfred, and containing the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom. [A.S.]

DOME, dōm, *n.* a structure raised above the roof of large buildings, usually hemispherical: a large *cupola:* a cathedral: (*poet.*) a building.—*adj.* DOMED', having a dome. [Fr. *dôme*, It. *duomo*, first meant a town-hall or public building; then the cupola on such a building; It. *duomo* and Ger. *dom* are applied to the principal church of a place with or without a cupola.—Gr. and L. *domus*, a house, a temple—Gr. *demo*, to build.]

DOMESDAY- or DOOMSDAY-BOOK, dōōmz'dā-book, *n.* a *book* compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England, their value, owners, etc.; so called from its authority in *doom* or judgment on the matters contained in it.

DOMESTIC, do-mes'tik, *adj.* belonging to the *house:* remaining much at home, private: tame: not foreign.—*n.* a servant in the house.—*adv.* DOMES'TICALLY.—*n.* DOMESTIC'ITY. [L. *domesticus*—*domus*, a house.]

DOMESTICATE, do-mes'tik-āt, *v.t.* to make *domestic* or familiar: to tame.—Also, *v.i.* to live at home: to lead a quiet home-life: to become a member of a family circle. "I would rather . . . see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to *domesticate* with her, and to live peaceably and pleasingly within his family circle, than to see her mated with a prince of the blood."—*Henry Brooke.*—*n.* DOMESTICA'TION.

DOMICILE, dom'i-sil, *n.* a *house:* an abode: in *law*, the place where a person has his home, or where he has his family residence and principal place of business. The constitution of domicile depends on the concurrence of two elements—1st, residence in a place; and 2d, the intention of the party to make that place his home. *Domicile* is of three kinds—1st, *domicile of origin* or *nativity*, depending on that of the parents at the time of birth; 2d, *domicile of choice*, which is voluntarily acquired by the party; and 3d, *domicile by operation of law*, as that of a wife, arising from marriage. The term *domicile* is sometimes used to signify the length of residence required by the law of some countries for the purpose of founding jurisdiction in civil actions; in Scotland, residence for at least forty days within the country constitutes a *domicile* as to jurisdiction.—*v.t.* to establish a fixed residence.—*adj.* DOMICIL'IARY.

DOMICILIATE, dom-i-sil'yāt, *v.t.* to establish in a permanent residence.—*n.* DOMICILIA'TION.

DOMINANT, dom'in-ant, *adj.* prevailing: predominant.—*n.* (*music*) the fifth note of the scale in its relation to the first and third. [L. *dominans, -antis*, pr.p. of *dominor*, to be master.]

DOMINATE, dom'in-āt, *v.t.* to be *lord* over: to govern: to prevail over. [L. *dominor*, to be master—*dominus*, master—*domare* =E. Tame.]

DOMINATION, dom-in-ā'shun, *n.*, *government:* absolute authority: tyranny. [L. *dominatio.*]

DOMINATIVE, dom'in-a-tiv, *adj.*, *governing:* arbitrary.

DOMINEER, dom-in-ēr', *v.i.* to *rule* arbitrarily: to command haughtily.

DOMINICAL, do-min'ik-al, *adj.* belonging to Our *Lord*, as the Lord's Prayer, the Lord's Day.—Dominical letter, one of the seven letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in almanacs, etc., to mark the Sundays throughout the year. The first seven days of the year being marked in their order by the above letters in their order, the following seven and all consecutive sets of seven days to the end of the year are similarly marked, so that on whatever day the first Sunday of the year falls the letter which marks it will mark all the other Sundays of the year. After twenty-eight years the same letters return in their order. [L. *dominicus*—*dominus*, lord, master.]

DOMINICALE, do-min-i-kā'-lē, *n.* a veil worn by women from the sixth to the ninth century when receiving the Lord's Supper.

DOMINICAN, do-min'i-kan, *adj.* belonging to St. *Dominic* or to the Dominicans.—*n.* a friar or monk of the order of St. Dominic, founded early in the thirteenth century.

DOMINIE, dom'i-ni, *n.* a schoolmaster: a pedagogue. [Scotch.] In the sense of schoolmaster this word is also met with in old English authors. "The dainty dominie, the schoolmaster."—*Beau. and Fl.* [From L. *domine*, vocative case of *dominus*, a lord or master.]

DOMINIUM, dō-min'i-um, *n.* a term in the Roman law used to signify ownership of a thing, as opposed to a mere life-interest, to an equitable right, to a merely possessory right, or to a right against a person, such as a covenantee has against a covenanter.—Dominium directum, in *feudal law*, the superiority or interest vested in the superior.—Dominium utile, the property or the vassal's interest, as distinguished from the superiority. [See Domain.]

DOMINION, do-min'yun, *n.*, *lordship*: highest power and authority: control: the country or persons governed:—*pl.* (*B.*) angelic and powerful spirits.

DOMINO, dom'i-no, *n.* a cape with a hood worn by a *master* or by a priest: a long cloak of black silk, with a hood, used for disguise:—*pl.* Dom'inoes (-nōz), the name of a game, so called because the pieces are (partly) colored black. [Sp. *domine*, a master or teacher.]

DON, don, *n.* a Spanish title, corresponding to English Sir, formerly applied only to noblemen, now to all classes.—*fem.* Donn'a. [Sp., from L. *dominus.*]

DON, don, *v.t.* to *do* or put *on:* to assume: —*pr.p.* donn'ing; *pa.p.* donned'. [A contr. of *do on.*]

DONATION, do-nā'shun, *n.* act of *giving:* that which is given, a gift of money or goods: (*law*) the act by which a person freely transfers his title to anything to another. [L. *donatio—dono, donatum —donum*, a gift—*do*, to give.]

DONATIST, don'at-ist, *n.* one of a body of African schismatics of the fourth century, so named from their founder Donatus, bishop of Casa Nigra in Numidia, who taught that though Christ was of the same substance with the Father yet that He was less than the Father, that the Catholic Church was not infallible, but had erred in his time and become practically extinct, and that he was to be the restorer of it. All joining the sect required to be rebaptized, baptism by the impure church being invalid.

DONATIVE, don'a-tiv, *n.* a *gift:* a gratuity: a benefice presented by the founder or patron without reference to the bishop.—*adj.* vested or vesting by donation. [L. *donativum.*]

DONE, dun, *pa.p.* of Do: also completely exhausted: extremely fatigued: tired out: done up—in this sense sometimes followed by *for*. "She is rather *done for* this morning, and must not go so far without help."—*Miss Austen.*

> Not so the Holland fleet, who, tired and *done*,
> Stretched on their decks like weary oxen lie.
> —*Dryden.*

DONEE, do-nē', *n.* one who receives a *gift.*

DONI, dō'ni, *n.* a clumsy kind of boat used on the coast of Coromandel and Ceylon; sometimes decked, and occasionally furnished with an outrigger. The donis are about 70 ft. long, 20 ft. broad, and 12 ft. deep; have one mast and a lug-sail, and are navigated in fine weather only.

DONJON, dun'jun, *n.* a strong central tower in ancient castles, to which the garrison retreated when hard pressed. [Fr., from Low L. *domjio=domnio*, for Low L. *dominio* (=L. *dominium*, dominion), because the tower *dominated* over the rest. See Dungeon.]

DONKEY, dong'ke, *n.* the ass. [=*Dun-ik-ie*, a double dim. of Dun, from its color.]

DONKEY-ENGINE, dong'kē-en-jin, *n.* in *mach.* a small steam-engine used where no great power is required, and often to perform some subsidiary operation. Donkey-engines in steam-vessels, etc., are supplied with steam from the main engine, and are used for pumping water into the boilers, raising large weights, and other similar purposes.

DONKEY-PUMP, dong'kē-pump, *n.* a steam-pump for feeding boilers.

DONNISH, don'ish, *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of a don of a university. "*Donnish* books."—*George Eliot.* (University slang.)

DONOR, dō'nor, *n.* a *giver:* a benefactor.

DO-NOTHING, dōō'-nu-thing, *adj.* doing no work: idle: indolent. "Any *do-nothing* canon there at the abbey."—*Kingsley.*

DO-NOTHINGNESS, dōō-nu'thing-nes, *n.* idleness: indolence. "A situation of similar affluence and *do-nothingness.*"—*Miss Austen.*

DONZEL, don'zel, *n.* a young attendant: a page: a youth of good quality not yet knighted. "Esquire to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the damsels."—*Butler.* [It. *donzello*, Sp. *doncel*, from Low L. *doncellus, domnicellus, dominicellus*, dim. of L. *dominus*, a lord.]

DOOM, dōōm, *n.*, *judgment:* condemnation: destiny: ruin: final judgment.—*v.t.* to pronounce judgment on: to sentence: to condemn:—*pr.p.* dōōm'ing; *pa.p.* dōōmed'. [A.S. *dom*, judgment; allied to Gr. *themis*, justice.]

DOOMSDAY, dōōmz'dā, *n.* the *day of doom*, the day when the world will be judged.

DOON, dōōn, *n.* a Cingalese name for *Doona zeylanica*, nat. order Dipterocarpaceæ, a large tree inhabiting Ceylon. The timber is much used for building. It also yields a resin which is made into varnish.

DOONGA, dōōn'ga, *n.* a canoe made out of a single piece of wood, employed for navigating the marshes and the branches of the mouth of the Ganges. The doongas are used by a miserable population, chiefly for obtaining salt, in marshy unhealthy tracts, infested with tigers.

DOOR, dōr, *n.* the usual entrance into a house or into a room: the wooden frame on hinges closing up the entrance: a means of approach or access. [A.S. *duru;* Gr. *thura*, L. *fores* (pl.), a door, allied to Sans. *dvar*, an opening, from a root meaning to blow.]

DOQUET, dok'et, a form of DOCKET.

DOR, DORR, dor, *n.* a species of beetle, so called from its *droning* sound. [A.S. *dora*, a drone, locust.]

DORE-BULLION, dō'rā-bul-yon, *n.* bullion containing a certain quantity of gold alloyed with base metal. [Fr. *doré*, gilt, *dorer*, to gild or plate, from L. *deaurare*, to gild—*de*, from, and *aurum*, gold.]

DOREE, do-rē' or dōr'ā, *n.* a fish of a *golden-yellow* color, called also DORY and JOHN DOREE. [DOREE is the Fr. *dorée*, from verb *dorer*, to gild—L. *deaurare*, to gild—*de*, of, with, and *aurum*, gold. John is simply the ordinary name.]

DORIC, dor'ik, *adj.* belonging to *Doris* in Greece: denoting one of the Grecian orders of architecture: a dialect of the Greek language distinguished by the use of broad vowel sounds: any dialect having this character, as Scotch.—DORIAN or DORIC MODE or MOOD, in *music*, the oldest of the authentic modes or keys of the Greeks. Its character is severe, tempered with gravity and joy, and is adapted both to religious services and to war. Many of the most characteristic Gaelic airs are written in the Dorian mode.

> In perfect phalanx, to the *Dorian mood*
> Of flutes and soft recorders.—*Milton.*

Strictly speaking, music in the Dorian mode is written on a scale having its semi-tones between the second and third and the sixth and seventh notes of the scale, instead of between the third and fourth and seventh and eighth as in what is now called the natural or normal scale. In other words, the second note of the normal scale acquires something of the dignity, force, or position of a tonic, and upon it the melodies of the Dorian mode close. [Fr. *dorique*, from L. *Doricus*—Gr. *Dōris.*]

DORKING, dork'ing, *n.* a species of barn-door fowl, distinguished by having five claws on each foot, so named because bred largely at *Dorking* in Surrey, England.

DORMANCY, dor'man-si, *n.* quiescence.

DORMANT, dor'mant, *adj.*, *sleeping:* at rest: not used: in a sleeping posture: (*arch.*) leaning.—*n.* a crossbeam: a joist. [Fr., pr.p. of *dormir*, from L. *dormio*, to sleep.]

DORMAR, dor'mer, *n.* a beam: a sleeper.

DORMER-WINDOW, dor'mer-win'dō, *n.* a vertical window, esp. of a *sleeping*-room (formerly called *dormer*), on the sloping roof of a house. [Fr. *dormir*, to sleep.]

DORMITORY, dor'mi-tor-i, *n.* a large *sleeping*-chamber with many beds. [L. *dormitorium—dormio*, to sleep.]

DORMOUSE, dor'mows, *n.* (pl. DORMICE, dor'mīs), the popular name of the several species of Myoxus, a genus of mammalia of the order Rodentia. The common dormouse is the *M.* (*Muscardinus*) *avellanarius*, which attains the size of the common mouse; the fat dormouse is the *M. glis*, a native of France and the south of Europe; the garden dormouse is the *M.* (*Ehomys*) *nitela*, a native of the temperate parts of Europe and Asia. The dormice pass the winter in a lethargic or torpid state, only occasionally waking, and applying to their stock of provisions hoarded up for that season. [Prob. from Fr. *dormeuse*, a sleeper (*fem.*), as it is called in Languedoc *radourmeire, dourmeire* being = sleeper, and in Suffolk "sleeper"; or it may be from the provincial *dorm*, to sleep, and *mouse*, meaning lit. the sleeping-mouse. The origin in both cases would be the Fr. *dormir*, to sleep, L. *dormire*, to sleep.]

DORSAL, dor'sal, *adj.* pertaining or belonging to the *back.* [L. *dorsum*, the back.]

DORY. See DOREE.

DOS-A-DOS, dō-za-dō, *adv.* back to back, as when seated in a carriage, or on certain

pieces of furniture.—*n.* an article of furniture, a settee, with seats so placed that those who occupy it sit back to back. [Fr.]

DOSAGE, dōs′-āj, *n.* (*med.*) a graded system for giving doses of medicine according to age, etc.: the act of adding some ingredient to wine. [Fr.]

DOSE, dōs, *n.* the quantity of medicine *given* to be taken at one time: a portion: anything disagreeable that must be taken.—*v.t.* to order or give in doses: to give anything nauseous to. [Fr., from Gr. *dosis*, a giving—*didōmi*, to give.]

DOSS, dos, *n.* American slang for a bed: sleep. Hence DOSS-HOUSE, a lodging-house, chiefly of the cheap sort.

DOSSIER, dō-syā′, *n.* a number or package of documents, all in relation to the one subject. [Fr. *dos*, back.]

DOST, dust, second pers. sing. pres. ind. of Do.]

DOT, dot, *n.* any small mark made with a pen or sharp point.—*v.t.* to mark with dots: to diversify with objects.—*v.i.* to form dots:—*pr.p.* dott′ing; *pa.p.* dott′ed. [Ety. dub.]

DOTAGE, dōt′āj, *n.* a doting: childishness of old age: excessive fondness.

DOTAL, dō′tal, *adj.* pertaining to *dowry* or to dower. [L. *dotalis—dos, dotis*, a dowry.]

DOTARD, dōt′ard, *n.* one who *dotes:* one showing the weakness of old age, or excessive fondness.

DOTATION, do-tā′shun, *n.* the act of bestowing a *dowry* on a woman: an endowment. [Low L. *dotatio.*]

DOTE, dōt, *v.i.* to be weakly affectionate: to show excessive love.—*adv.* DOT′INGLY. [E.; Dut. *doten*, to be silly, Scot. *doitet*, stupid; Fr. *radoter*, to rave, is from the same root.]

DOTH, duth, third pers. sing. pres. ind. of Do.

DOTTLE, dot′l, *n.* a small rounded lump or mass: especially, the tobacco remaining in the bottom of a pipe after smoking, and which is often put on the top of fresh tobacco when refilling. [Scotch.] "A snuffer-tray containing scraps of half-smoked tobacco, 'pipe *dottles*,' as he called them, which were carefully re-smoked over and over again till nothing but ash was left."—*Kingsley.* [A dim. corresponding to *dot*, the meaning connecting it more closely with Dut. *dot*, a small bundle of wool, etc.; Sw. *dott*, a little heap.]

DOUBLE, dub′l, *adj.*, *twofold:* twice as much: two of a sort together: in pairs: acting two parts, insincere.—*adv.* DOUB′LY. [Fr.—L. *duplus—duo*, two, and *plus*, akin to *plenus*, full.]

DOUBLE, dub′l, *v.t.* to multiply by *two:* to fold.—*v.i.* to increase to twice the quantity: to wind in running.—*n.* twice as much: a duplicate: one's wraith or apparition: a trick.

DOUBLE-BASS, dub′l-bās, *n.* the lowest-toned musical instrument of the violin form.

DOUBLE-CONE, dub′l-kōn, *n.* in *arch.* a Norman ornament consisting of two cones joined base to base (or apex to apex), a series of these forming the enrichment of a moulding.

DOUBLE-DEALING, dub′l-dēl′ing, *n.* insincere dealing: duplicity.

DOUBLE-ENTRY, dub′l-en′tri, *n.* book-keeping in which *two entries* are made of every transaction.

DOUBLENESS, dub′l-nes, *n.* duplicity.

DOUBLE-SHOT, dub′l-shot, *v.t.* to load, as a cannon, with double the usual weight of shot for the purpose of increasing the destructive power. This practice is not adopted with the heavier and more perfect guns of the present day.

DOUBLET, dub′let, *n.* a pair: an inner garment: name given to words that are really the same, but vary somewhat in spelling and signification, as *desk, disc* and *dish, describe* and *descry.* [O. Fr., dim. of *double.*]

DOUBLOON, dub-lōōn′, *n.* a Sp. gold coin, so called because it is *double* the value of a pistole.

DOUBT, dowt, *v.i.* to waver in opinion: to be uncertain: to hesitate: to suspect.—*v.t.* to hold in doubt: to distrust. [O. Fr. *doubter*—L. *dubito*, from root *dub* in *dubius*, doubtful.]

DOUBT, dowt, *n.* uncertainty of mind: suspicion: fear: a thing doubted or questioned.—*n.* DOUBT′ER.—*adv.* DOUBT′INGLY.]

DOUBTFUL, dowt′fool, *adj.* full of doubt: undetermined: not clear: not secure: suspicious: not confident.—*adv.* DOUBT′FULLY.—*n.* DOUBT′FULNESS.

DOUBTLESS, dowt′les, *adv.* without doubt: certainly.—*adv.* DOUBT′LESSLY.

DOUCEUR, dōō-ser′, *n.* sweetness of manner: something intended to please, a present or a bribe. [Fr., from *doux, douce*—L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

DOUCHE, dōōsh, *n.* a jet of water *directed* upon the body from a pipe. [Fr.—It. *doccia*, a water-pipe, from L. *duco*, to lead.]

DOUGH, dō, *n.* a mass of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked. [A.S. *dah;* Ger. *teig*, Ice. *deig*, dough, from a root found in Goth. *deigan*, to knead; conn. with DIKE, and with L. [illegible], to mould.]

DOUGH-BOY, dō-boi, *n.* a kind of cake, or flour dumpling, served to the crew aboard ship: (*mil.*) an infantryman.

DOUGHTY, dow′ti, *adj.*, *able, strong:* brave. [A.S. *dyhtig*, valiant—*dugan*, to be strong; Ger. *tüchtig*, solid, able—*taugen*, to be strong. See Do, to fare or get on.]

DOUGHY, dō′i, *adj.* like *dough:* soft.

DOUSE, dows, *v.t.* to plunge into water: to slacken suddenly, as a sail.—*v.i.* to

fall suddenly into water. [Ety. unknown.]

DOUZAIN, doo-zān', *n.* in poetry, a twelve-line stanza. [Fr. *douze*, twelve.]

DOVE, duv, *n.* a pigeon: a word of endearment. [A.S. *duva—dûfan*, to dive; perh. from its habit of ducking the head.]

DOVECOT, duv'kot, DOVECOTE, duv'kōt, *n.* a small cot or box in which pigeons breed.

DOVELET, duv'let, *n.* a young or small *dove*.

DOVE-PLANT, duv'-plant, *n.* an orchidaceous plant (*Peristeria elata*) of Central America, so called from the resemblance of the column of the flower to a dove hovering with expanded wings, somewhat like the conventional dove seen in artistic representations of the Holy Ghost. The plant has large, striated, green, pseudo-bulbs, bearing three to five lanceolate, strongly-ribbed, and plicate leaves. The upper part of the flower-stem is occupied by a spike of almost globose, very sweet-scented flowers of a creamy-white, dotted with lilac on the base of the lip.

DOVETAIL, duv'tāl, *n.* a mode of fastening boards together by fitting pieces shaped like a *dove's tail* spread out into corresponding cavities.—*v.t.* to fit one thing into another.

DOVE-WOOD, duv'-wood, *n.* (*bot.*) a West Indian tree, or the wood of the same.

DOWABLE, dow'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *endowed:* entitled to *dower*.

DOWAGER, dow'a-jer, *n.* a widow with a *dower* or jointure: a title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir. [O. Fr. *douagiere*—Low L. *dotarium*—L. *dotare*, to endow. See DOWER.]

DOWER, dow'er, *n.* a jointure, that part of the husband's property which his widow enjoys during her life—sometimes used for DOWRY.—*adjs.* DOW'ERED, furnished with dower, DOW'ERLESS, without dower. [Fr. *douaire*—Low L. *doarium*, *dotarium*—L. *doto*, to endow—*dos*, *dotis*, a dowry—*do*, Gr. *di-dō-mi*, to give.]

DOWLAS, dow'las, *n.* a coarse linen cloth. [Fr. *douilleux—douille*, soft—L. *ductilis*, pliant—*duco*, to draw.]

DOWN, down, *n.* the soft hair under the feathers of fowls: the hairy covering of the seeds of certain plants: anything which soothes or invites to repose. [From root of Ice. *dunn*, Ger. *dunst*, vapor, dust. See DUST.]

DOWN, down, *n.* a bank of sand thrown up by the sea:—*pl.* a tract of hilly land, used for pasturing sheep. [A.S. *dun*, a hill (cog. with *tun*, a fort), found in all the Teut. and Romance languages; prob. from Celt. *dun*, which is found in many names of places, as Dunkeld.]

DOWN, down, *adv.* from a higher to a lower position: on the ground: from earlier to later times.—*prep.* along a descent: from a higher to a lower position or state. [A. corr. of M.E. *a-down*, *adun*—A.S. *of dune*, "from the hill"—A.S. *dun*, a hill. See DOWN, a bank of sand.]

DOWNBEARD, down'bērd, *n.* the downy or winged seed of the thistle. "It is frightful to think how every idle volume flies abroad like an idle globular *down-beard*, embryo of new millions."—*Carlyle*.

DOWNCAST, down'kast, *adj.*, *cast* or bent *downward:* dejected: sad.

DOWNCOMER, doun'-kum-er, *n.* in civil engineering, a pipe, duct, or flue for carrying combustible gases, air, or water downward. Written also DOWN TAKE.

DOWNFALL, down'fal, *n.* sudden loss of rank or reputation: ruin.

DOWNHEARTED, down'hart-ed, *adj.* dejected in spirits.

DOWNHILL, down'hil, *adj.* descending: sloping: easy.

DOWNRIGHT, down'rīt, *adj.* plain: open: artless: unceremonious.—*adv.* DOWN'RIGHT.

DOWNPOUR, down'pōr, *n.* a pouring down: especially, a heavy or continuous shower. *R. A. Proctor.*

DOWNTHROW, down'thrō, *n.* a throwing down: specifically, in *geol.* a fall or sinking of strata below the level of the surrounding beds, such as is caused by a great subterranean movement: also, the distance measured vertically between the portions of dislocated strata where a fault occurs: opposed to *upheaval* (which see) or *upthrow*.

DOWNWARD, down'ward, DOWNWARDS, down'wardz, *adv.* in a *direction down:* towards a lower place or condition: from the source: from a time more ancient.

DOWNWARD, down'ward, *adj.* moving or tending *down* (in any sense).

DOWNWEIGH, down-wā', *v.t.* to weigh or press down: to depress: to cause to sink or prevent from rising.

> A different sin *downweighs* them to the bottom.
> —*Longfellow.*

DOWNWEIGHT, down'wāt, *n.* full weight. "Attributing due and *downweight* to every man's gifts."—*Bp. Hacket.*

DOWNY, down'i, *adj.* covered with or made of *down:* like down: soft: soothing.

DOWRY, dow'ri, *n.* the property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage — sometimes used for DOWER. Orig. *dower-y*. See DOWER.]

DOXOLOGY, doks-ol'o-ji, *n.* a hymn expressing praise and honor to God. [Gr. *doxologia — doxologos*, giving glory—*doxa*, praise—*dokeō*, to think, and *legō*, to speak.]

DOYEN, dwä-yän', *n.* the senior member of a group; as the *doyen* of a diplomatic corps, or the corps of physicians in a hospital. [Fr. *doyen*, dean.]

DOZE, dōz, *v.i.* to *sleep lightly* or to be half asleep: to be in a dull or stupefied state.—*v.t.* (with *away*) to spend in drowsiness.—*n.* a short light sleep.—*n.* DOZ'ER. [From a Scand. root, seen in Ice. *dusa*, Dan. *döse*, to dose; A.S. *dwaes*, dull; akin to DIZZY.]

DOZEN, duz'n, *adj.*, *two and ten* or twelve.—*n.* a collection of twelve articles: long dozen, devil's dozen, baker's dozen (thirteen). [Fr. *douzaine*—L. *duodecim*—*duo*, two, and *decem*, ten.]

DRAB, drab, *n.* a low, sluttish woman: a prostitute.—*v.i.* to associate with bad women. [Gael. and Ir. "slut," orig. a stain, closely akin to Gael. and Ir. *drabh*, grains of malt, which answers to E. DRAFF.]

DRAB, drab, *n.* thick, strong gray *cloth:* a gray or dull brown color, perh. from the muddy color of undyed wool. [Fr. *drap*, cloth. See DRAPE.]

DRABBLE, drab'l, *v.t.* to besmear with mud and water. [Freq. form, from root of DRAB, a low woman.]

DRACHM, dram, *n.* see DRAM. [Gr. *drachmē*, from *drassomai*, to grasp with the hand.]

DRACONIC, drā-kon'ik, *adj.* 1, relating to *Draco*, the Athenian lawgiver: hence (applied to laws), extremely severe: sanguinary. 2, relating to the constellation Draco. Also DRACON'IAN.

DRAFF, draf, *n.* (*lit.*) *dregs*, waste matter: the refuse of malt that has been brewed from.—*adjs.* DRAFF'ISH, DRAFF'Y, worthless. [Prob. E., cog. with Scand. *draf*, and with Gael. and Ir. *drabh*.]

DRAFT, draft, *n.* anything *drawn:* a selection of men from an army, etc.: an order for the payment of money: lines drawn for a plan: a rough sketch: the depth to which a vessel sinks in water.

DRAFT, draft, *v.t.* to *draw* an outline of: to compose and write: to draw off: to detach.

DRAFTS, drafts, *n.* a game. See DRAUGHTS.

DRAFTSMAN, drafts'man, *n.* one who *draws* plans or designs.

DRAG, drag, *v.t.* to *draw* by force: to draw slowly: to pull roughly and violently: to explore with a dragnet.—*v.i.* to hang so as to trail on the ground: to be forcibly drawn along: to move slowly and heavily:—*pr.p.* dragg'ing; *pa.p.* dragged'. [A.S. *dragan;* Ger. *tragen*, represented in all the Teut. tongues. Acc. to Curtius, nowise connected with L. *traho*.]

DRAG, drag, *n.* a net or hook for *dragging* along to catch things under water: a heavy harrow: a low car or cart: a contrivance for retarding carriage wheels in going down slopes: any obstacle to progress. [See DRAG, *v.*]

DRAGGLE, drag'l, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to make or become wet and dirty by *dragging* along the ground. [Freq. of DRAW. Doublet, DRAWL.]

DRAGNET, drag'net, *n.* a *net* to be dragged or *drawn* along the bottom of water to catch fish.

DRAGOMAN, drag'o-man, *n.* an *interpreter*, in Eastern countries:—*pl.* DRAG'OMANS. [Sp., from Ar. *tarjumân—tardjama*, to interpret. See TARGUM.]

DRAGON, drag'un, *n.* a fabulous winged serpent: the constellation Draco: a fierce person: the flying lizard of the E. Indies.—*adjs.* DRAG'ONISH, DRAG'ONLIKE. [Fr.—L. *draco*, *draconis* — Gr. *drakōn*, (*lit.*) "the sharp-sighted," from *e-drak-on*, aorist of *derk-omai*, to look.]

DRAGONET, drag'un-et, *n.* a little *dragon:* a genus of fishes of the goby family, two species of which are found on the coast of England.

DRAGON-FLY, drag'un-flī, *n.* an insect with a long body and brilliant colors.

DRAGONNADE, drag-on-ād', *n.* the persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV. and his successor by an armed force, usually of *dragoons:* abandonment of a place to the violence of soldiers. [Fr., from *dragon*, dragoon.]

DRAGON'S-BLOOD, drag'unz-blud, *n.* the red juice of several trees in S. America and the E. Indies, used for coloring.

DRAGOON, dra-gōōn', *n.* formerly a soldier trained to fight either on horseback or on foot, now applied only to a kind of cavalry.—*v.t.* to give up to the rage of soldiers: to compel by violent measures. [Sp., prob. so called from having orig. a dragon (L. *draco*) on their standard. See DRAGON.]

DRAGOONADE, drag-ōōn-ād'. Same as DRAGONNADE.

DRAGSMAN, dragz'man, *n.* a thief who follows carriages to cut away baggage from behind (London slang): also the driver of a drag. "He had a word for the hostler . . . and a bow for the *dragsman*."—*Thackeray.*

DRAIN, drān, *v.t.* to *draw off* by degrees: to filter: to clear of water by drains: to make dry: to exhaust.—*v.i.* to flow off gradually.—*n.* a water-course: a ditch: a sewer.—*adj.* DRAIN'ABLE. [A.S. *drehnigean*, of which *dreh* = *drag*, or else through *dreg*, from the same root.]

DRAINAGE, drān'āj, *n.* the *drawing off* of water by rivers or other channels: the system of drains in a town.

DRAINER, drān'er, *n.* a utensil on which articles are placed to *drain*.

DRAKE, drāk, *n.* the male of the *duck*. [Lit. "duckling," being a contr. of A.S. *end-rake* or *ened-rake*, of which *ened* is cog. with Ice. *önd*, Dan. *and*, Ger. *ente*, L. *anas*, *anatis;* and *rake* is the same as Goth. *reiks*, ruling, *reiki*, rule, and *ric*(*k*), in *bishop-ric*, *Frede-rick*.]

DRAM, dram, *n.* a contraction of DRACHM; 1-16th of an oz. avoirdupois: formerly, with apothecaries, ⅛th of an oz.: as much raw spirits as is drunk at once. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. *drachmē*, (1) a small

weight=66 gr.; (2) a coin=20 cents.—*drassomai*, to grasp; a handful, a pinch.]

DRAMA, dram'a or drä'ma, *n.* a representation of *actions* in human life: a series of deeply interesting events: a composition intended to be represented on the stage: dramatic literature. [L.—Gr. *drama*, *dramatos*—*draō*, to do.]

DRAMATIC, dra-mat'ik, DRAMATICAL, dra-mat'ik-al, *adj.* belonging to the *drama:* appropriate to or in the form of a drama.—*adv.* DRAMAT'ICALLY.

DRAMATIST, dram'a-tist, *n.* a writer of plays.

DRAMATIZE, dram'a-tīz, *v.t.* to compose in or turn into the form of a *drama* or play. [Gr. *dramatizō*. See DRAMA.]

DRAMATURGIC, dram-a-ter'jik, *adj.* pertaining to dramaturgy: histrionic: theatrical: hence, unreal. "Some form (of worship), it is to be hoped, not grown *dramaturgic* to us, but still awfully symbolic for us."—*Carlyle.*

DRAMATURGIST, dram-a-ter'jist, *n.* one who is skilled in dramaturgy: one who composes a drama and superintends its representation. "How silent now; all departed, all clean gone! The World-*Dramaturgist* has written, 'Exeunt.'"—*Carlyle.*

DRAMATURGY, dram'a-ter-ji, *n.* the science, or the art, of dramatic poetry and representation.

DRANK, drangk—*past tense* of DRINK.

DRAPE, drāp, *v.t.* to cover with *cloth.* [Fr. *drap*, cloth. From a Teut. root.]

DRAPER, drāp'er, *n.* one who deals in *drapery* or cloth. [Fr. *drapier*—*drap.*]

DRAPERY, drāp'er-i, *n.*, *cloth* goods: hangings of any kind: (*art*) the representation of the dress of human figures. [Fr. *draperie*—*drap.*]

DRASTIC, dras'tik, *adj.*, *active*, powerful.—*n.* a medicine that purges quickly or thoroughly. [Gr. *drastikos*—*draō*, to act, to do.]

DRAUGHT, draft, *n.* act of *drawing:* force needed to draw: the act of drinking: the quantity drunk at a time: outline of a picture: that which is taken in a net by drawing: a chosen detachment of men: a current of air: the depth to which a ship sinks in the water.—*v.t.* more commonly DRAFT, to *draw out.* [From A.S. *dragan*, to draw. See DRAG, *v.* and DRAW.]

DRAUGHT, draft, DRAUGHT'HOUSE, *n.* (*B.*) a privy.

DRAUGHTS, drafts, *n.* a game in which two persons make alternate moves (in O. E. *draughts*), on a checkered board, called the DRAUGHT'BOARD, with pieces called DRAUGHTS'MEN.

DRAUGHTSMAN, drafts'man, *n.* see DRAFTSMAN.

DRAVE, drāv, old *pa.t.* of DRIVE.

DRAW, draw, *v.t.* to pull along: to bring forcibly towards one: to entice: to inhale: to take out: to deduce: to lengthen: to make a picture of, by lines drawn: to describe: to require a depth of water for floating.—*v.i.* to pull: to practice drawing: to move: to approach:—*pa.t.* drew (drōō); *pa.p.* drawn.—*n.* the act of drawing: anything drawn: among *sportsmen*, the act of forcing a fox from his cover, a badger from his hole: etc.: the place where a fox is drawn. Also something designed to draw a person out to make him reveal his intentions or what he desires to conceal or keep back, or the like: a feeler. (Slang.) "This was what in modern days is called a *draw.* It was a guess put boldly forth as fact to elict by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not."—*C. Reade.*—*adj.* DRAW'ABLE.—TO DRAW ON, to lead on: to ask or obtain payment by a written bill or *draft.*—TO DRAW UP, to form in regular order. [A later form of DRAG.]

DRAWBACK, draw'bak, *n.* a *drawing* or receiving *back* some part of the duty on goods on their exportation: any loss of advantage.

DRAWBRIDGE, draw'brij, *n.* a *bridge* that can be *drawn* up or let down at pleasure.

DRAWEE, draw-ē', *n.* the person on whom a bill of exchange is *drawn.*

DRAWER, draw'er, *n.* he or that which *draws:* a thing drawn out like the sliding box in a case:—*pl.* a close under-garment for the lower limbs.

DRAWING, draw'ing, *n.* the art of representing objects by lines *drawn*, shading, etc.: the distribution of prizes, as at a lottery: a picture or representation made with a pencil, pen, crayon, etc. Drawings are classifiable under the names of *pencil*, *pen*, *chalk*, *sepia*, or *water-color drawings* from the materials used for their execution, and also into *geometrical* or *linear* and *mechanical drawings*, in which instruments, such as compasses, rulers, scales, are used, and *free-hand drawings*, in which no instrument is used to guide the hand.

DRAWING-ROOM, draw'ing-rōōm, *n.* (*orig.*) a *withdrawing room:* a room to which the company withdraws after dinner: a reception of company in it.

DRAWL, drawl, *v.i.* to speak in a slow, lengthened tone.—*v.t.* to utter words in a slow and sleepy manner.—*n.* a slow, lengthened utterance of the voice.—*adv.* DRAWL'INGLY.—*n.* DRAWL'INGNESS. [Freq. of DRAW. Doublet, DRAGGLE.]

DRAW-WELL, draw'-wel, *n.* a *well* from which water is *drawn* up by a bucket and apparatus.

DRAY, drā, *n.* a low strong cart for heavy goods, which is *dragged* or *drawn.* [A.S. *draege*, a drag, from *dragan.* See DRAG, *v.*]

DREAD, dred, *n.*, *fear:* awe: the objects that excite fear.—*adj.* exciting great fear or awe.—*v.t.* (*Pr. Bk.*) to *fear* with reverence: to regard with terror. [A.S.

on-drœdan, to fear; Ice. *ondreda*, O. Ger. *tratan*, to be afraid.]

DREADFUL, dred'fool, *adj.* (*orig.*) full of dread: producing great fear or awe: terrible.—*adv.* DREAD'FULLY.—*n.* DREAD'FULNESS.

DREADLESS, dred'les, *adj.* free from dread: intrepid.—*adv.* DREAD'LESSLY.—*n.* DREAD'LESSNESS.

DREAM, drēm, *n.* a train of thoughts and fancies during sleep, a vision: something only imaginary. [A.S. *dream* means rejoicing, music; in M.E. the two meanings of music, mirth, and of dreaming occur; Dut. *droom*, Ger. *traum*, a dream.]

DREAM, drēm, *v.i.* to fancy things during sleep: to think idly.—*v.t.* to see in, or as in a dream:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dreamed' or dreamt (dremt).—*n.* DREAM'ER.—*adv.* DREAM'INGLY.

DREAMY, drēm'i, *adj.* full of dreams: appropriate to dreams: dreamlike.—*n.* DREAM'INESS.

DREAR, drēr, DREARY, drēr'i, *adj.* gloomy: cheerless.—*adv.* DREAR'ILY.—*n.* DREAR'INESS. [A.S. *dreorig*, bloody—*dreoran*, to fall, become weak; Ger. *traurig—trauern*, to mourn.]

DREDGE, drej, *n.* an instrument for *dragging:* a dragnet for catching oysters, etc.: a machine for taking up mud from a harbor or other water.—*v.t.* to gather with a dredge: to deepen with a dredge. [O. Fr. *drege;* from a Teut. root found in Dut. *dragen*, E. *drag*.]

DREDGE, drej, *v.t.* to sprinkle flour on meat while roasting.—*n.* DREDG'ER, a utensil for dredging. [Fr. *dragée*, mixed grain for horses, through Prov. and It., from Gr. *tragēmata*, dried fruits, things nice to eat—*e-trag-on*, aorist of *trōgō*, to eat.]

DREDGER, drej'er, *n.* one who fishes with a *dredge:* a dredging-machine.

DREGGY, dreg'i, *adj.* containing *dregs:* muddy: foul.—*ns.* DREGG'INESS, DREGG'ISHNESS.

DREGS, dregz, *n.pl.* impurities in liquor that fall to the bottom, the grounds: dross: the vilest part of anything. [Ice. *dregg—draga*, to draw.]

DREIBUND, drī'-bōōnt, *n.* the triple alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, formed in 1882: hence any league of three nations. [Ger. *drei*, three, and *bund*, league.]

DRENCH, drensh, *v.t.* to fill with *drink* or liquid: to wet thoroughly: to physic by force.—*n.* a draught: a dose of physic forced down the throat. [A.S. *drencan*, to give to drink, from *drincan*, to drink. See DRINK.]

DRESS, dres, *v.t.* to put *straight* or in order: to put clothes upon: to prepare: to cook: to trim: to deck: to cleanse a sore.—*v.i.* to arrange in a line: to put on clothes:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dressed' or drest.—*n.* the covering or ornament of the body: a lady's gown: style of dress. [Fr. *dresser*, to make straight, to prepare, from L. *dirigo*, *directum*, to direct.]

DRESS-CIRCLE, dres'-ser-kl, *n.* a portion of a theatre, concert-room, or other place of entertainment set apart for spectators or an audience in evening dress, though quite frequently occupied by people who are not in evening dress.

DRESSER, dres'er, *n.* one who dresses: a table on which meat is *dressed* or prepared for use.

DRESSING, dres'ing, *n.*, *dress* or clothes: manure given to land: matter used to give stiffness and gloss to cloth: the bandage, etc., applied to a sore: an ornamental moulding.

DRESSING-CASE, dres'ing-kās, *n.* a *case* of articles used in *dressing* one's self.

DRESSY, dres'i, *adj.* showy in or fond of *dress.*

DREW, drōō—did draw—*pa.t.* of DRAW.

DRIBBLE, drib'l, *v.i.* to fall in small *drops:* to drop quickly: to slaver, as a child or an idiot.—*v.t.* to let fall in drops.—*n.* DRIBB'LER. [Dim. of DRIP.]

DRIBBLET, DRIBLET, drib'let, *n.* a *very small drop:* a small quantity.

DRIFT, drift, *n.* a heap of matter *driven* together, as snow: the direction in which a thing is driven: the object aimed at: the meaning of words used: in South Africa, a ford; as, Rorke's Drift.—*v.t.* to drive into heaps, as snow.—*v.i.* to be floated along: to be driven into heaps. [See DRIVE.]

DRIFTLESS, drift'les, *adj.* without drift or aim.

DRIFTWOOD, drift'wood, *n.*, *wood drifted* by water.

DRILL, dril, *v.t.* to pierce through with a revolving borer (this implies tremor, and connects DRILL with THRILL).—*n.* an instrument that bores.

DRILL, dril, *v.t.* to exercise, *e.g.* soldiers or pupils.—*n.* the exercising of soldiers. [Perh. Fr. *drille*, a foot-soldier, from O. Ger. *drigil*, a servant. See THRALL.]

DRILL, dril, *n.* a *row* or furrow to put seed into in sowing.—*v.t.* to sow in rows. [W. *rhill*, a row.]

DRILLING, dril'ing, *n.* a coarse linen or cotton cloth, used for trousers. [Ger. *drillich*—L. *trilix*, made of three threads, L. *tres*, and *licium*, a thread of the warp.]

DRILLPRESS, dril pres, *n.* a *press* or machine for *drilling* holes in metals.

DRILL-SERGEANT, dril'-sär'jent, *n.* a *sergeant* or non-commissioned officer who *drills* soldiers.

DRILY. See DRY, *adj.*

DRINK, dringk, *v.t.* to swallow, as a liquid: to take in through the senses.—*v.i.* to swallow a liquid: to take intoxicating liquors to excess:—*pr.p.* drink'ing; *pa.t.* drank; *pa.p.* drunk.—*n.* something to be drunk: intoxicating liquor.—*adj.* DRINKABLE, dringk'a-bl.—*n.* DRINK'ABLENESS.—*n.* DRINKER, dringk'er, a tippler. [A.S. *drincan;* Ger. *trinken*.]

DRINK-OFFERING, dringk'-of'er-ing, *n.* a Jewish *offering of wine*, etc., in their religious services.

DRIP, drip, *v.i.* to fall in *drops:* to let fall drops.—*v.t.* to let fall in drops:—*pr.p.* dripp'ing; *pa.p.* dripped'.—*n.* a falling in drops: that which falls in drops: the edge of a roof. [A.S. *drypan.* DROP and DRIP are from the same root.]

DRIPPING, drip'ing, *n.* that which falls in *drops*, as fat from meat in roasting.

DRIVE, drīv, *v.t.* to force along: to hurry one on: to guide, as horses drawing a carriage.—*v.i.* to press forward with violence: to be forced along: to go in a carriage: to tend towards a point:—*pr.p.* drīv'ing; *pa.t.* drōve; *pa.p.* driv'en.—*n.* an excursion in a carriage: a road for driving on: a strong or sweeping blow or impulsion: a matrix formed by a steel punch or die.—*n.* DRIV'ER. [A.S. *drifan*, to drive; Ger. *treiben*, to push.]

DRIVER, drīv'-er, *n.* in golf, a wooden club for making long strokes.

DRIVEL, driv'l, *v.i.* to slaver or let spittle *dribble*, like a child: to be foolish: to speak like an idiot:—*pr.p.* driv'elling; *pa.p.* driv'elled.—*n.* slaver: nonsense.—*n.* DRIV'ELLER, a fool. [A form of DRIBBLE.]

DRIZZLE, driz'l, *v.i.* to rain in small drops.—*n.* a small, light rain.—*adj.* DRIZZ'LY. [Freq. of M.E. *dreosen*, A.S. *dreosan*, to fall.]

DROLL, drōl, *adj.* odd: amusing: laughable.—*n.* one who excites mirth: a jester.—*v.i.* to practice drollery: to jest.—*adj.* DROLL'ISH, somewhat droll.—*n.* DROLL'ERY. [Fr. *drôle;* from the Teut., as in Dut. and Ger. *drollig*, funny.]

DROMÆOGNATHÆ, drō-mē-og'na-thē, *n.pl.* in Prof. Huxley's classification of birds, a sub-order of the Carinatæ (or birds having the sternum with a keel), including but one family, the Tinamidæ or tinamous. [See TINAMOU.] In this sub-order the bones of the upper jaw or skull are like what they are in the struthious or swift-footed birds, as the ostrich. [Gr. *dromaios*, swift, and *gnathos*, jaw.]

DROMEDARY, drum'e-dar-i, *n.* the Arabian camel, which has one hump on its back; so named from its *speed.* [Low L. *dromedarius*, from Gr. *dromas, dromados*, running—root *drem*, to run.]

DRONE, drōn, *n.* the male of the honey-bee: one who lives on the labor of others, like the drone-bee: a lazy, idle fellow. [A.S. *dran*, the bee; Dut. and Ger. *drone*, Sans. *druna*, Gr. *anthrēnē*, Dan. *drone*, din, a rumbling noise.]

DRONE, drōn, *v.i.* to make a low humming sound.

DRONE, drōn, *n.* the largest tube of the bagpipe. [From the sound.]

DRONISH, drōn'ish, *adj.* like a *drone:* lazy, idle.—*adv.* DRON'ISHLY.—*n.* DRON'ISHNESS.

DROOP, drōōp, *v.i.* to sink or hang down: to grow weak or faint: to decline.—*n.* the act of drooping or of falling or hanging down: a drooping position or state: as, the *droop* of the eye, of a veil, or the like. [A form of DROP.]

DROP, drop, *n.* a small particle of liquid which falls at one time: a very small quantity of liquid: anything hanging like a drop: anything arranged to drop.—*n.* DROP'LET, a little drop. [A.S. *dropa*, a drop; Dut. *drop.*]

DROP, drop, *v.i.* to fall in small particles: to let drops fall: to fall suddenly: to come to an end: to fall or sink lower.—*v.t.* to let fall in drops: to let fall: to let go, or dismiss: to utter casually: to lower:—*pr.p.* dropp'ing; *pa.p.* dropped'. [A.S. *dropian — dropa;* Ger. *tropfen*, akin to *triefen*, to drop, to trickle.]

DROP-LIGHT, drop'-līt, *n.* a contrivance for bringing down an artificial light into such a position as may be most convenient for reading, working, etc., as, for example, a stand for a gas-burner to be placed on a table, and connected by a flexible tube with the gas-pipe. *E. H. Knight.*

DROP-RIPE, drop'-rīp, *adj.* so ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree. "The fruit was now *drop-ripe* we may say, and fell by a shake."—*Carlyle.*

DROPSICAL, drop'sik-al, *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or affected with *dropsy.*—*n.* DROP'SICALNESS.

DROPSY, drop'si, *n.* an unnatural collection of *water* in any part of the body. [Corr. from *hydropsy*—Fr. *hydropisie*—L. *hydropisis* — Gr. *hydrops — hydōr*, water.]

DROSKY, dros'ki, *n.* a low four-wheeled open carriage, much used in Russia. [Russ. *drojki.*]

DROSS, dros, *n.* the scum which metals throw off when melting: waste matter: refuse: rust. [A.S. *dros*, from *dreosan*, to fall; Ger. *druse*, ore decayed by the weather.]

DROSSY, dros'i, *adj.* like dross: impure: worthless.—*n.* DROSS'INESS.

DROUGHT, drowt, *n.*, *dryness:* want of rain or of water: thirst. [A.S. *drugoth*, dryness—*dryge.*]

DROUGHTY, drowt'i, *adj.* full of *drought:* very dry: wanting rain, thirsty.—*n.* DROUGHT'INESS.

DROUTH, drowth, *n.* same as DROUGHT.

DROVE, drōv, *pa.t.* of DRIVE.

DROVE, drōv, *n.* a number of cattle, or other animals, *driven.*

DROVER, drōv'er, *n.* one who *drives* cattle: in U.S. a cattle dealer.

DROWN, drown, *v.t.* to *drench* or sink in water: to kill by placing under water: to overpower: to extinguish.—*v.i.* to be suffocated in water. [A.S. *druncnian*, to drown—*druncen*, pa.p. of *drincen*, to drink. See DRENCH.]

DROWSE, drowz, *v.i.* to nod the head, as when heavy with sleep: to look heavy

and dull.—*v.t.* to make heavy with sleep: to stupefy. [A.S. *drusian*, to be sluggish; Dut. *droosen*, to fall asleep.]

DROWSY, drowz'i, *adj.*, *sleepy:* heavy: dull.—*adv.* DROWS'ILY.—*n.* DROWS'INESS.

DRUB, drub, *v.t.* to *strike:* to beat or thrash:—*pr.p.* drubb'ing; *pa.p.* drubbed'. —*n.* a blow. [Prov. E. *drab*, from A.S. *drepan;* Ice. *drep.*]

DRUDGE, druj, *v.i.* to work hard: to do very mean work.—*n.* one who works hard: a slave: a menial servant.—*adv.* DRUDG'INGLY. [Perh. Celt. as in Ir. *drugaire*, a drudge.]

DRUDGERY, druj'er-i, *n.* the work of a *drudge:* hard or humble labor.

DRUG, drug, *n.* any substance used in medicine, or in dyeing: an article that sells slowly, like medicines.—*v.t.* to mix or season with drugs: to dose to excess. —*v.i.* to prescribe drugs or medicines:—*pr.p.* drugg'ing; *pa.p.* drugged'. [Fr. *drogue*, from Dut. *droog*, dry; as if applied orig. to dried herbs. See DRY.]

DRUGGET, drug'et, *n.* a *coarse* woollen cloth, used as a protection for carpets. [Fr. *droguet*, dim. of *drogue*, drug, trash.]

DRUGGIST, drug'ist, *n.* one who deals in *drugs.*

DRUID, drōō'id, *n.* a *priest* among the ancient Celts of Britain, Gaul, and Germany, who worshipped under *oak-trees.*—*fem.* DRU'IDESS.—*adj.* DRUID'ICAL. [Gael. *druidh*, W. *derwydd;* Littré accepts the ety. from Celt. *derw*, an oak, which is from the same root as Gr. *drys*, an oak.]

DRUIDISM, drōō'id-izm, *n.* the doctrines which the *Druids* taught: the ceremonies they practiced.

DRUM, drum, *n.* a Celtic word signifying a round knoll, a ridge, a small hill. It enters into the composition of many place-names, especially in Ireland and Scotland, as *Drum*condra, *Drum*glass, *Drum*sheugh, *Drum*lanrig, *Drum*oak, and is frequently found alone as the name of a farm, estate, village, and the like.

DRUM, drum, *n.* a cylindrical musical instrument: anything shaped like a drum: the tympanum or middle portion of the ear: (*arch.*) the upright part of a cupola: (*mech.*) a revolving cylinder: the name formerly given to a fashionable and crowded evening party in England, at which card-playing appears to have been the chief attraction: a rout. The more riotous of such assemblies were styled *drum-majors.* "Not unaptly styled a *drum*, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment."—*Smollett.* "They were all three to go together to the opera, and thence to Lady Thomas Hatchet's *drum.*"—*Fielding.* [Perh. E.; from a Teut. root found in Dut. *trom*, Ger. *trommel*, a drum; an imitative word.]

DRUM, drum, *v.i.* to beat a drum: to beat with the fingers.—*v.t.* to drum out, to expel:—*pr.p.* drumm'ing; *pa.p.* drummed'.

DRUM-FISH, drum'-fish, *n.* the popular name of a genus of fishes (Pogonias), some of the species of which occur off the coast of Georgia and Florida. They grow to a great size, some of them weighing above 100 lbs., and have their name from the extraordinary noise they are said to make under water. Called for the same reason GRUNTS.

DRUMHEAD, drum'hed, *n.* the head of a drum: the top part of a capstan: a variety of cabbage having a large, rounded, or flattened head.—DRUMHEAD COURT-MARTIAL, a court-martial called suddenly, or on the field.

DRUM-MAJOR, drum'-mā'jer, *n.* the *major* or chief *drummer* of a regiment.

DRUMMER, drum'er, *n.* one whose office is to beat the drum in military exercises and marching: one who drums: one who solicits custom: a name given in the West Indies to the *Blatta gigantea*, an insect which, in old frame and deal houses, has the power of making a noise at night, by knocking its head against the wood. The sound very much resembles a pretty smart knocking with the knuckle upon the wainscoting.

DRUMMOND LIGHT, drum'mond līt, *n.* a very intense light produced by turning two streams of gas, one of oxygen and the other of hydrogen, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime. This light was proposed by Capt. Drummond to be employed in lighthouses. Another light, previously obtained by the same gentleman, was employed in geodetical surveys when it was required to observe the angles subtended between distant stations at night. The light was produced by placing a ball or dish of lime in the focus of a parabolic mirror at the station to be rendered visible, and directing upon it, through a flame arising from alcohol, a stream of oxygen gas. Called also OXYCALCIUM LIGHT, LIME-BALL LIGHT, LIME LIGHT. [From Capt. *Drummond.*]

DRUM-ROOM, drum'-röm, *n.* the room where a drum or crowded evening party was held. *Fielding.* [See DRUM.]

DRUMSTICK, drum'stik, *n.* the *stick* with which the *drum* is beat.

DRUNK, drungk, *pa.p.* of DRINK. [In compound tenses *drank* is frequently used for *drunk*, the past participle of *to drink.* "Make known how he hath *drank.*" "You all have *drank* of Circe's cup."—*Shak.* "Thrice have I *drank* of it."—*Byron.* The older forms of *drank*, *drunk*, and *drunken* are *dronk* and *dronken.*]

DRUNK, drungk, *adj.* intoxicated: saturated.

DRUNKARD, drungk'ard, *n.* one who frequently *drinks* to excess.

DRUNKEN, drungk'n, *adj.* given to excessive drinking: resulting from intoxication.

DRUNKENNESS, drungk'n-nes, *n.* excessive drinking, intoxication : habitual intemperance.

DRUPACEOUS, drōō-pā'shus, *adj.* producing or pertaining to *drupes* or stone-fruits.

DRUPE, drōōp, *n.* a fleshy fruit containing a stone, as the plum, etc. [Fr.—L. *drupa* —Gr. *druppa*, an over-ripe olive, from *drys*, a tree, and *pepto*, to cook, to ripen.]

DRUSES, drōō'zēz, *n.pl.* a curious people of mixed Syrian and Arabian origin, inhabiting the mountains of Lebanon and Antilebanon, in whose faith are combined the doctrines of the Pentateuch, part of the tenets of Christianity, the teachings of the Koran, and the Sufi allegories; they describe themselves as Unitarians and followers of Khalif Hakim-Biamr Allah, whom they regard as an incarnation of deity, the last prophet and the founder of the true religion. They are nearly all taught to read and write ; but are exceedingly turbulent, their conflicts with their neighbors the Maronites having often caused much trouble to the Turkish government.

DRY, drī, *adj.* free from moisture : deficient in moisture : without sap : not green : not giving milk : thirsty : uninteresting : frigid, precise. — DRY WINES, those in which the saccharine matter and the ferment are so exactly balanced that they have mutually decomposed each other and no sweetness is perceptible. Burgundy and port are of this nature, and dry wines generally are considered the most perfect class, and are opposed to the *sweet wines*.—*adv.* DRY'LY or DRI'LY.—*n.* DRY'NESS. [A.S. *dryge;* Dut. *droog*, cf. Ger. *trocken.*]

DRY, drī, *v.t.* to free from water or moisture : to exhaust.—*v.i.* to become dry : to become free from juice : to evaporate entirely : — *pr.p.* dry'ing ; *pa.p.* dried'. —*n.* DRI'ER.

DRYAD, drī'ad, *n.* (*Greek myth.*) a nymph of the *woods*. [Gr. *dryades*, pl., from *drys*, a tree.]

DRY-GOODS, drī'-goodz, *n.pl.* drapery, etc., as distinguished from groceries.

DRY-NURSE, drī'-nurs, *n.* a *nurse* who feeds a child *without milk* from the breast.

DRY-ROT, drī'-rot, *n.* a decay of timber, caused by fungi which reduce it to a *dry*, brittle mass.

DRYSALTER, drī-sawlt'er, *n.* a dealer in *salted* or *dry meats*, pickles, etc. : or in gums, dyes, drugs, etc.

DRYSALTERY, drī-sawlt'er-i, *n.* the articles kept by a *drysalter :* the business of a drysalter.

DUAL, dū'al, *adj.* consisting of *two*. [L., from *duo*, two.]

DUALISM, dū'al-izm, *n.* the doctrine of *two* gods, one good, the other evil : the dividing into two : a twofold division : a system founded on a double principle. "An inevitable *dualism* bisects nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another to make it whole ; as spirit, matter ; man, woman ; subjective, objective ; in, out ; upper, under ; motion, rest ; yea, nay. . . . The same *dualism* underlies the nature and condition of man."—*Emerson.* Hence—(*a*) the philosophical exposition of the nature of things by the adoption of two dissimilar primitive principles not derived from each other. Dualism is chiefly confined to the adoption of two fundamental beings, a good and an evil one, as is done in the oriental religions, and to the adoption of two different principles in man, viz. a spiritual and a corporeal principle. (*b*) In *theol.* the doctrine of those who maintain that only certain elected persons are capable of admission to eternal happiness, and that all the rest will be subjected to eternal condemnation. (*c*) *Met.* the doctrine of those who maintain the existence of spirit and matter as distinct substances, in opposition to idealism, which maintains we have no knowledge or assurance of the existence of anything but our own ideas or sensations. Dualism may correspond with realism in maintaining that our ideas of things are true transcripts of the originals or rather of the qualities inherent in them, the spirit acting as a mirror and reflecting their true images, or it may hold that, although produced by outward objects, we have no assurance that in reality these at all correspond to our ideas of them, or even that they produce the same idea in two different minds.

DUALIST, dū'al-ist, *n.* a believer in dualism.

DUALITY, dū-al'it-i, *n.*, *doubleness :* state of being double.

DUB, dub, *v.t.* to confer knighthood by *striking* the shoulder with a sword : to confer any dignity : — *pr.p.* dubb'ing ; *pa.p.* dubbed'. [From a Teut. root, seen in A.S. *dubban*, Ice. *dubba*, to strike ; akin to DAB.]

DUBIETY, dū-bī'e-ti, *n.* doubtfulness.

DUBIOUS, dū'bi-us, *adj.*, *doubtful :* undetermined : causing doubt : of uncertain event or issue.—*adv.* DU'BIOUSLY. — *n.* DU'BIOUSNESS. [L. *dubius*, from *duo*, two. See DOUBT.]

DUCAL, dūk'al, *adj.* pertaining to a *duke* or dukedom.

DUCAT, duk'at, *n.* (*orig.*) a coin struck by a *duke :* a coin worth, when silver, $1.10, gold standard ; when gold, twice as much. [Fr. *ducat*—It. *ducato*—Low L. *ducatus*, a duchy—*dux*, a leader. See DUKE.]

DUCHESS, duch'es, *n.* the consort or widow of a *duke :* a lady who possesses a duchy in her own right. [Fr. *duchesse*—*duc*—L. *dux*, a leader.]

DUCHN, DUKHN, doo'khn, *n.* a kind of millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum* or *Holcus spicatus*), many varieties of which are

cultivated in Egypt, and to some extent in Spain, as a grain plant. It is also used in the preparation of a kind of beer.

DUCHY, duch'i, *n.* the territory of a *duke*, a dukedom. [Fr. *duché—duc.*]

DUCK, duk, *n.* a kind of coarse *cloth* for small sails, sacking, etc. [Dut. *doek*, linen cloth; Ger. *tuch.*]

DUCK, duk, *v.t.* to dip for a moment in water.—*v.i.* to dip or dive: to lower the head suddenly.—*n.* the name common to all the fowls constituting the Linnæan genus Anas, now raised into a sub-family Anatinæ, and by some naturalists divided into two sub-families Anatinæ and Fuligulinæ, or land-ducks and sea-ducks. The common mallard or wild-duck (*Anas Boschas*) is the original of our domestic duck. In its wild state the male is characterized by the deep green of the plumage of the head and neck, by a white collar separating the green from the dark chestnut of the lower part of the neck, and by having the four middle feathers of the tail recurved. The wild-duck is taken in large quantities by decoys and other means, in Lincolnshire, England, and Picardy, France. Some tame ducks have nearly the same plumage as the wild ones; others vary greatly, being generally duller, but all the males have the four recurved tail-feathers. The most obvious distinction between the tame and wild ducks lies in the color of their feet, those of the tame being black, and of the wild yellow: a dipping or stooping of the head: a pet, darling. [E.; from a root found also in Low Ger. *ducken*, Dut. *duiken*, to stoop; Ger. *tauchen*, to dip, *tauch-ente*, the duck. DIP, DIVE, DOVE, are parallel forms.]

DUCKING-STOOL, duk'ing-stōōl, *n.* a stool or chair in which scolds were formerly tied and *ducked* in the water as a punishment.

DUCKLING, duk'ling, *n.* a young *duck.*

DUCT, dukt, *n.* a tube *conveying* fluids in animal bodies or plants. [L. *ductus—duco*, to lead.]

DUCTILE, duk'til, *adj.* easily led: yielding: capable of being *drawn* out into wires or threads. [L. *ductilis—duco, ductus*, to lead.]

DUCTILITY, duk-til'i-ti, *n.* capacity of being *drawn* out without breaking.

DUDE, dūd, *n.* a fop or dandy, esp. remarkable for ultra-stylish clothes.

DUDEEN, dū'-dēn, *n.* a short clay tobacco-pipe.

DUDGEON, duj'un, *n.* resentment: grudge. [W. *dygen*, anger.]

DUDGEON, duj'un, *n.* the haft of a dagger: a small dagger. [Ety. unknown.]

DUE, dū, *adj.*, *owed:* that ought to be paid or done to another: proper: appointed.—*adv.* exactly: directly.—*n.* that which is owed: what one has a right to: perquisite: fee or tribute. [Fr. *dû*, pa.p. of *devoir*, L. *debeo*, to owe.]

DUEL, dū'el, *n.* a combat between *two* persons: single combat to decide a quarrel.—*v.i.* to fight in single combat:—*pr.p.* dū'elling; *pa.p.* dū'elled.—*n.* DU'ELLER or DU'ELLIST. [It. *duello*, from L. *duellum*, the orig. form of *bellum—duo*, two.]

DUELLING, dū'el-ing, *n.* fighting in a *duel:* the practice of fighting in single combat.

DUELSOME, dū'el-sum, *adj.* inclined or given to duelling: eager or ready to fight duels. (Rare.) "Incorrigibly *duelsome* on his own account, he is for others the most acute and peaceable counsellor in the world."—*Thackeray.*

DUENNA, dū-en'na, *n.* the chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain: an elderly female, holding a middle station between a governess and companion, appointed to take charge of the younger female members of Spanish and Portuguese families: an old woman who is kept to guard a younger: a governess. "I bribed her *duenna*."—*Arbuthnot.* [Sp. *duenna, dueña*, a form of *doña*, fem. of *don*, and a contr. from L. *domina*, a mistress.]

DUET, dū-et', DUETTO, dū-et'o, *n.* a piece of music for *two.*

DUETTINO, dū-et-tē'nō, *n.* in *music*, a short duet or composition for two voices or instruments. [It.]

DUFF, duf, *v.t.* term used colloquially in the United States meaning to cheat, to fake. In Australia, to alter the brands on cattle for a dishonest purpose. Hence DUFFER, duf'-er, *n.* (*slang.*) one who cheats or fakes: one who steals cattle: (*zool.*) a common pigeon.

DUFFEL, duf'l, *n.* a thick, coarse woollen cloth, with a nap. [Prob. from *Duffel*, a town in Belgium.]

DUG, dug, *n.* the nipple of the pap, esp. applied to that of a cow or other beast. [Cf. Sw. *dägga*, Dan. *dägge*, to suckle a child. See DAIRY.]

DUG, dug, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of DIG.

DUGONG, dū-gong', *n.* a kind of herb-eating whale, from 8 to 20 feet long, found in Indian seas. The fable of the mermaid is said to be founded on this animal. [Malayan *dâyóng.*]

DUKE, dūk, *n.* (*lit.*) a *leader*, (*B.*) a chieftain: the highest order of English nobility next below the Prince of Wales: (*on the continent*) a sovereign prince. [Fr. *duc*—L. *dux, ducis*, a leader—*duco*, to lead; akin to A.S. *teohan* (see TOW), Ger. *ziehen*, to draw or lead; A.S. *heretoga*, army-leader, Ger. *herzog*, now=E. *duke.*]

DUKEDOM, dūk'dum, *n.* the title, rank or territories of a *duke.* [DUKE, and A.S. *dom*, dominion.]

DUKHOBORTSI, dūk-hō-bort'si, *n.pl.* a sect of Russian fanatics, remarkable for their fine form and vigorous constitution, which are said to be due to the fact that they destroy every delicate child. In

1842 and following years most of the sect were transported to the Caucasus.

DULCE, duls, *n.* something sweet to eat or drink, as a confection, or sweet wine. [Sp. *dulcis*, sweet.]

DULCET, duls'et, *adj.*, *sweet* to the taste, or to the ear: melodious, harmonious. [Old Fr. *dolcet*, dim. of *dols*=*doux*—L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

DULCIFLUOUS, dul-sif'loo-us, *adj.*, *flowing sweetly.* [L. *dulcis*, and *fluo*, to flow.]

DULCIMER, dul'si-mer, *n.* one of the most ancient musical instruments used in almost all parts of the world. The modern instrument consists of a shallow trapezium-shaped box without a top, across which runs a series of wires, tuned by pegs at the sides, and played on by being struck by two cork-headed hammers. It is in much less common use in Europe now than it was a century or two ago, and is interesting chiefly as being the prototype of the piano. It is still, however, occasionally to be met with on the Continent at rustic rejoicings, and in England in the hands of street musicians. In Asia it is especially used by the Arabs and Persians, as well as by the Chinese and Japanese, with, however, great modifications in structure and arrangements. The ancient eastern dulcimer, as represented in Assyrian bas-reliefs, seems to have differed from the modern instrument in being carried before the player by a belt over the shoulder, in the strings running from top to bottom, as in the violin, and in being played by one plectrum, the left hand being apparently employed either to twang the strings or to check vibration. The Hebrew psaltery is supposed to have been a variety of the dulcimer. [It. *dolcimello*, from *dolce*, L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

DULCINEA, dul-sin-ē'-a, *n.* sweetheart. [From the name given by Don Quixote to the mistress of his imagination.]

DULL, dul, *adj.* slow of hearing, of learning, or of understanding: insensible: without life or spirit: slow of motion: drowsy: sleepy: sad: downcast: cheerless: not bright or clear: cloudy: dim, obscure: obtuse: blunt:—(*comm.*) little in demand.—*adv.* DUL'LY.—*n.* DULL'NESS or DUL'NESS. [A.S. *dwal*, *dol*—*dwelan* to lead astray; Dut. *dol*, mad—*dolen*, to wander, to rave; Ger. *toll*, mad.]

DULL, dul, *v.t.* to make *dull:* to make stupid: to blunt: to damp: to cloud.—*v.i.* to become dull.

DULLARD, dul'ard, *n.* a *dull* and stupid *person:* a dunce.

DULL-SIGHTED, dul'-sīt'ed, *adj.* having *dull* or weak *sight.*

DULL-WITTED, dul'-wit'ed, *adj.* not smart: heavy.

DULLY, dul'i, *adj.* somewhat dull.

> Far off she seemed to hear the *dully* sound
> Of human footsteps fall.—*Tennyson.*

DULSE, duls, *n.* a kind of sea-weed belonging to the sub-order Ceramiaceæ, the *Rhodomenia palmata*, used in some parts of Scotland as an edible. It has a reddish-brown, or purple, leathery, veinless frond, several inches long, and is found at low water adhering to the rocks. It is an important plant to the Icelanders, and is stored by them in casks to be eaten with fish. In Kamtchatka, a fermented liquor is made from it. [Gael. *duilliasg*, Ir. *duileasg*, dulse.]

DULY, dū'li, *adv.* properly: fitly: at the proper time.

DUMB, dum, *adj.* without the power of speech: silent: soundless.—*n.* DUMB'NESS. [A.S. *dumb;* Ger. *dumm*, stupid, Dut. *dom.*]

DUMB-BELLS, dum'-belz, *n.pl.* weights swung in the hands for exercise.

DUMB-SHOW, dum'-shō, *n.* gesture without words: pantomime.

DUMDUM-BULLET, dum'-dum-bul'-et, *n.* (*mil.*) a bullet made at Dumdum, India, for the native soldiers.

DUMFOUND, dum'fownd, *v.t.* to strike dumb: to confuse greatly.

DUMMY, dum'i, *n.* one who is *dumb:* a sham package in a shop: the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist: a locomotive, furnished with condensing engines, and hence without the noise of escaping steam: the name given by firemen to the jets from the mains, or chief water-pipes: a hatter's pressing iron: a person on the stage who appears before the lights, but has nothing to say.

DUMP, dump, *n.* a dull gloomy state of the mind: sadness: melancholy: sorrow: heaviness of heart.

> March slowly on in solemn *dump.*—*Hudibras.*

In this sense generally used in the plural, and now only when a ludicrous sense is intended. "Why, how now, daughter Katherine? In your *dumps.*"—*Shak.* "A ludicrous, coarse, or vulgar use of a word brings it into disuse in elegant discourse. In the great ballad of Chevy-Chase a noble warrior, whose legs are hewn off, is described as being 'in doleful *dumps.*' Holland's translation of Livy represents the Romans as being 'in the *dumps*' after the battle of Cannæ. It was in elegant use then."—*Trench.* [From the root of *dumb* (which see). It is allied to *damp*, Ger. *dampf*, steam, vapor. Cf. *dumps*, melancholy, with *vapors* in the sense of nervousness or depression.]

DUMPISH, dump'ish, *adj.* given to *dumps:* depressed in spirits.—*adv.* DUMP'ISHLY.—*n.* DUMP'ISHNESS.

DUMPLING, dump'ling, *n.* a kind of thick pudding or mass of paste. [Dim. of *dump*, in DUMPY.]

DUMPS, dumps, *n.pl.*, *dullness* or gloominess of mind: ill-humor. [From a Teut. root, seen in Sw. *dumpin*, Ger. *dumpf*, gloomy, E. DAMP.]

DUMPY, dump'i, *adj.* short and thick.

[From a prov. form *dump*, a clumsy piece.]

DŬN, dun, *adj.* of a *dark* color, partly brown and black. [A.S. *dun*—W. *dwn*, dusky, Gael. *don*, brown.]

DUN, dun, *v.t.* to demand a debt with *din* or noise: to urge for payment:—*pr.p.* dunn'ing; *pa.p.* dunned'.—*n.* one who *duns:* a demand for payment. [A.S. *dynnan*, Ice. *dynia*, to make a noise, to clamor.]

DUNCE, duns, *n.* one slow at learning: a stupid person.—*adjs.* DUNC'ISH, DUNCE'-LIKE. [*Duns* (Scotus), the leader of the schoolmen, from him called *Dunses*, who opposed classical studies on the revival of learning: hence any opposer of learning. Duns Scotus was a native of Duns in Berwickshire, or of Dunston in Northumberland, whence his name.]

DUNDERFUNK, dun'-der-funk, *n.* (*naut.*) a food preparation for a ship's crew, consisting of hardtack soaked in water, with the addition of fat and molasses, and baked.

DUNE, dūn, *n.* a low hill of sand on the seashore. [An earlier form of DOWN, a hill.]

DUNG, dung, *n.* the excrement of animals: refuse litter mixed with excrement.—*v.t.* to manure with dung.—*v.i.* to void excrement.—*adj.* DUNG'Y. [A.S. *dung*; Ger. *dung*, *dünger*.]

DUNGEON, dun'jun, *n.* (*orig.*) the principal tower of a castle: a close, dark prison: a cell under ground. [A doublet of DONJON.]

DUNGHILL, dung'hil, *n.* a hill or heap of dung: any mean situation.

DUNGIYAH, doon-gē'yä, *n.* a coasting vessel met with in the Persian Gulf, on the coasts of Arabia, and especially in the Gulf of Cutch. The dungiyahs sail by the monsoon, and arrive often in large companies at Muscat, celebrating their safe arrival with salvos of artillery, music, and flags. They have generally one mast, frequently longer than the vessel; and are difficult to navigate. They are alleged to be the oldest kind of vessels in the Indian seas, dating as far back as the expedition of Alexander.

DUNIWASSAL, doon-i-was'sal, *n.* a gentleman: especially, a gentleman of secondary rank among the Highlanders: a cadet of a family of rank. *Sir W. Scott.* [Gael. *duine uasal*, from *duine*, a man, and *uasal*, gentle.]

DUNKER, dung'ker, *n.* a member of a sect of Baptists originating in Philadelphia. Written also TUNKER (which see).

DUNLIN, dun'lin, *n.* a bird (*Tringa variabilis*), a species of sandpiper, occurring in vast flocks along sandy sea-shores. It is about 8 inches in length from the point of the bill to the extremity of the tail, and its plumage undergoes marked variations in summer and winter, the back passing from black with reddish edges to each feather, to an ashen gray, and the breast from mottled black to pure white. Called also STINT, PURRE, OX-BIRD, etc. [Perhaps from *dune* with dim. termination *-ling;* or from *dun*, adj.]

DUNNAGE, dun'-naj, *n.* personal belongings: baggage.

DUNNISH, dun'ish, *adj.* somewhat dun.

DUO, dū'o, *n.* a song in *two* parts. [L. *duo*, two.]

DUODECENNIAL, dū-o-de-sen'i-al, *adj.* occurring every *twelve years.* [L. *duodecim*, twelve, and *annus*, a year.]

DUODECIMAL, dū-o-des'i-mal, *adj.* computed by *twelves:* twelfth:—*pl.* a rule of arithmetic in which the denominations rise by twelve. [L. *duodecim*, twelve—*duo*, two, and *decem*, ten.]

DUODECIMO, dū-o-des'i-mo, *adj.* formed of sheets folded so as to make *twelve* leaves.—*n.* a book of such sheets—usually written 12mo.

DUODECUPLE, dū-o-dek'ū-pl, *adj.*, *twelvefold:* consisting of twelve. [L. *duodecim*, *plico*, to fold.]

DUODENUM, dū-o-dē'num, *n.* the first portion of the small intestines, so called because about *twelve* fingers' breadth in length.—*adj.* DUODE'NAL. [L. *duodeni*, twelve each.]

DUOPOD, dū'-ō-pod, *n.* a two-legged table.

DUP, dup, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to undo a door. [From DO and UP. Cf. DON and DOFF.]

DUPE, dūp, *n.* one *easily cheated:* one who is deceived or misled.—*v.t.* to deceive: to trick.—*adj.* DUP'ABLE. [Fr. *dupe;* of uncertain origin.]

DUPLE, dū'pl, *adj.*, *double:* twofold. [L. *duplex*, *duplicis*, twofold, from *duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold. Cf. COMPLEX.]

DUPLICATE, dū'pilk-āt, *adj.*, *double:* twofold.—*n.* another thing of the same kind: a copy or transcript. "*Duplicates* of despatches and of important letters are frequently sent by another conveyance, as a precaution against the risk of their miscarriage. The copy which first reaches its destination is treated as an original." —*Wharton.* "In the case of mutual contracts, such as leases, contracts of marriage, copartnership, and the like, *duplicates* of the deed are frequently prepared, each of which is signed by all the contracting parties; and, where this is done, the parties are bound if one of the *duplicates* is regularly executed, although the others should be defective in the necessary solemnities." —*Bell.* —*v.t.* to double: to fold.—*n.* DUPLICA'TION. [L. *duplico*, *duplicatus*—*duplex.*]

DUPLICITY, dū-plis'it-i, *n.*, *doubleness:* insincerity of heart or speech: deceit. [L. *duplicitas*—*duplex.*]

DURABILITY, dūr-a-bil'it-i, *n.* quality of being *durable:* power of resisting decay.

DURABLE, dūr'a-bl, *adj.* able to *last* or *endure:* hardy: permanent.—*adv.* DUR'-ABLY.—*n.* DUR'ABLENESS. [L. *durabilis*—*duro*, to last.]

DURA MATER, dū'ra mā'ter, *n.* the outer membrane of the brain: so named from its hardness compared with the membrane which lies under it, called *pia mater* (pious mother), and which also surrounds the brain. [Both these membranes receive the name of *mater* (mother), from an old notion that they were the mothers of all other membranes, or because they protected the brain.]

DURAMEN, dū-rā'men, *n.* the name given by botanists to the central wood or heart-wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree. It is more solid than the newer wood that surrounds it, from the formation of secondary layers of cellulose in the wood cells. Called by ship-carpenters the SPINE.

DURANCE, dūr'ans, *n.*, *continuance:* imprisonment: duress. [L. *durans*, pr.p. of *duro*.]

DURATION, dū-rā'shun, *n.*, *continuance in time:* time indefinitely: power of continuance. [L. *duratus*, pa.p. of *duro*.]

DURBAR, dur'bar, *n.* an audience-chamber: a reception or levee, esp. a reception of native princes held by the Viceroy of India. [Pers. *dar-bar*, a prince's court, (*lit.*) a *door* of *admittance*.]

DURE, dūr, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to *endure*, last, or continue. [Fr. *durer*—L. *duro*—*durus* hard.]

DURESS, dūr'es, *n.* hardship: constraint: pressure: imprisonment: restraint of liberty. In *law*, duress is of two kinds: *duress of imprisonment*, which is imprisonment or restraint of personal liberty; and *duress* by menaces or threats (*per minas*), when a person is threatened with loss of life or limb. Fear of battery is no duress. Duress then is imprisonment or threats intended to compel a person to do a legal act, as to execute a deed or to commit an offence, in which cases the act is voidable or excusable. [O. Fr. *duresse*, hardship, distress, constraint, from L. *duritia*, harshness, hardness, strictness, from *durus*, hard.]

DURHAM, dur'-am, *n.* one of a breed of short-horned cattle.

DURING, dūr'ing, *prep.* for the time a thing *lasts*. [Orig. pr.p. of obs. DURE, to last.]

DURMAST, der'mast, *n.* a species of oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*, or according to some *Q. pubescens*) so closely allied to the common oak (*Q. Robur*) as to be reckoned by some botanists only a variety of it. Its wood is, however, darker, heavier, and more elastic, less easy to split, not so easy to break, yet the least difficult to bend. It is highly valued, therefore, by the builder and the cabinet-maker.

DURST, durst, *pa.t.* of DARE, to venture. [A.S. *dorste*, pa.t. of *dear*, to dare.]

DUSK, dusk, *adj.* darkish: of a dark color, —*n.* twilight: partial darkness: darkness of color.—*adv.* DUSK'LY.—*n.* DUSK'NESS. [From an older form of A.S. *deorc*, whence E. DARK; cf. Sw. *dusk*, dull weather.]

DUSKISH, dusk'ish, *adj.* rather dusky: slightly dark or black.—*adv.* DUSK'ISHLY.—*n.* DUSK'ISHNESS.

DUSKY, dusk'i, *adj.* partially dark or obscure: dark-colored: sad: gloomy.—*adv.* DUSK'ILY.—*n.* DUSK'INESS.

DUST, dust, *n.* fine particles of anything like *smoke* or *vapor:* powder: earth: the grave, where the body becomes *dust:* a mean condition.—*v.t.* to free from dust: to sprinkle with dust.

DUST-BALL, dust'-bawl, *n.* a disease in horses in which a ball sometimes as hard as iron is formed in the intestinal canal owing to overfeeding with corn and barley dust. Its presence is indicated by a haggard countenance, a distressed eye, a distended belly, and hurried respiration.

DUSTER, dust'er, *n.* a cloth or brush for removing *dust*.

DUSTY, dust'i, *adj.* covered or sprinkled with *dust:* like dust.—*n.* DUST'INESS.

DUTCH, duch, *n.* originally the Germanic race: the German peoples generally: now only applied to the people of Holland. "The word comes from *theod*, people or nation; each nation, of course, thinking itself *the* people or nation above all others. And the opposite to *Dutch* is *Welsh*—that is, *strange*, from *wealh*, a stranger. In our forefathers' way of speaking, whatever they could understand was *Dutch*, the tongue of the people, whatever they could not understand they called *Welsh*, the tongue of the stranger. 'All lands, *Dutch* and *Welsh*,' is a common phrase to express the whole world. This is the reason why, when our forefathers came into Britain, they called the people whom they found on the land the *Welsh*. For the same reason, the Teutons on the Continent have always called the Latin-speaking nations with whom they have had to do—Italian, Provençal, and French—*Welsh*. People who know only the modern use of the words might be puzzled if they turned to some of the old Swiss chronicles, and found the war between the Swiss and Duke Charles of Burgundy always spoken of as a war between the *Dutch* and the *Welsh*. Any one who knows German will be at once ready with instances of this use of the word, sometimes meaning *strange*, or *foreign* in the general sense, sometimes meaning particularly French or Italian. The last case which I know of the word being used in England in the wide sense is in Sir Thomas Smith's book on the Government of England, written in the time of Queen Elizabeth, where he speaks of 'such as be *walsh* and *foreign*,' not meaning Britons in particular, but any people whose tongue cannot be understood."—*E. A. Freeman.* [Ger. *deutsch*, German; O. Ger. *diutisc*, from *diot*, A.S. *theod*, Goth. *thiud*, people.]

DUTEOUS, dū'te-us, *adj.* devoted to *duty:* obedient.—*adv.* DU'TEOUSLY.—*n.* DU'TEOUSNESS.

DUTIFUL, dū'ti-fool, *adj.* attentive to *duty:* respectful: expressive of a sense of duty.—*adv.* DU'TIFULLY.—*n.* DU'TIFULNESS.

DUTY, dū'ti, *n.* that which is *due:* what one is bound by any obligation to do: obedience: military service: respect or regard: one's proper business: tax on goods: in the U. S. applied to tax on imports only. [Formed from O. Fr. *deu* or *due* (mod. Fr. *dû*), and suffix *-ty*. See DUE.]

DUUMVIRATE, dū-um'vi-rāt, *n.* the union of *two men* in the same office: a form of government in ancient Rome. [L. *duo*, two, and *vir*, a man.]

DWALE, dwāl, *n.* (*bot.*) deadly nightshade, which poisons, dulls, or *stupefies:* (*her.*) a black color. [A.S. *dwala*, error, hence stupefaction, from *dwal* or *dol*. See DULL and DWELL.]

DWARF, dwawrf, *n.* a general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind. When used alone it usually refers to the human species, but sometimes to other animals. When it is applied to plants, it is more generally used in composition; as, a *dwarf* tree; *dwarf*-elder, *dwarf*-palm. Among gardeners, *dwarf* is a term employed to distinguish fruit-trees whose branches proceed from close to the ground, from riders, or standards, whose original stocks are several feet in height. [A.S. *dwerg*, *dweorg*, Dut. *dwerg*, Sw. *dwerg*, *dwerf*, Low Ger. *dwarf*, a dwarf.]

DWARFISH, dwawrf'ish, *adj.* like a dwarf: very small: despicable.—*adv.* DWARF'ISHLY.—*n.* DWARF'ISHNESS.

DWELL, dwel, *v.i.* to abide in a place: to inhabit: to rest the attention: to continue long:—*pr.p.* dwell'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dwelled' or dwelt.—*n.* DWELL'ER [A.S. *dwelan*, to cause to wander, to delay, from *dwal* or *dol*, the original form of E. DULL.]

DWELLING, dwel'ing, *n.* the place where one dwells: habitation: continuance.

DWINDLE, dwin'dl, *v.i.* to grow less: to grow feeble: to become degenerate.—*v.t.* to lessen. [Dim. of *dwine*, from A.S. *dwinan*, to fade = Ice. *dvina*, Dan. *tvine*, to pine away; akin to A.S. *swindan*. Ger. *schwinden*. See SWOON.]

DWINDLEMENT, dwin'dl-ment, *n.* the act or state of dwindling, shrinking, or diminishing. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

DYAS, dī'as, *n.* in *geol.* a term sometimes applied to the Permian system from its being divided into two principal groups. [Gr., the number two, something composed of two parts.]

DYAUS, dyows, *n.* in *Hind. myth.* one of the elemental divinities of the Vedas, the God of the bright sky, his name being connected with that of the Greek *Zeus* through the root *dyu*, to shine, and the Latin Jupiter, which is merely *Dyaus piter* or *Zeus pater*, father Dyaus or Zeus. He was especially the rain-god, or rather primarily the sky from which rain falls.

DYE, dī, *v.t.* to stain: to give a new color to:—*pr.p.* dye'ing; *pa.p.* dyed'.—*n.* color, tinge: stain: a coloring liquid. [A.S. *deagan*, to dye, from *deag* or *deah*, color.]

DYEING, dī'ing, *n.* the art or trade of *coloring* cloth, etc.

DYER, dī'er, *n.* one whose trade is to *dye* cloth, etc.

DYESTUFFS, dī'stufs, *n.pl.* material used in dyeing.

DYING, dī'ing, *pr.p.* of DIE.—*adj.* destined for death, mortal: occurring immediately before death, as dying words: supporting a dying person, as a dying bed: pertaining to death.—*n.* death. [See DIE, *v.*]

DYINGNESS, dī'ing-nes, *n.* a languishing look: a die-away appearance.

> Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of *dyingness.*
> —*Congreve.*

DYNAGRAPH, dī'na-graf, *n.* apparatus in a railroad car for recording particulars relating to the speed and resistance of a train and the condition of the track. [Gr. *dynamis*, power, and *graph.*]

DYNAMIC, di-nam'ik, DYNAMICAL, di-nam'ik-al, *adj.* relating to *force:* relating to the effects of forces in nature.—*adv.* DYNAM'ICALLY. [Gr. *dynamikos*—*dynamis*, power—*dynamai*, to be able.]

DYNAMICS, di-nam'iks, *n.sing.* the science which investigates the action of *force.*

DYNAMITE, din'a-mīt, *n.* a *powerful* explosive agent, consisting of absorbent matter, as porous silica, saturated with nitro-glycerine. The object of the mixture is to diminish the susceptibility of nitro-glycerine to slight shock, and so to facilitate its carriage without destroying its explosive force. The disruptive force of dynamite is estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder. Sometimes charcoal, sand and saw-dust have been employed as substitutes for the siliceous earth. [Gr. *dynamis.*]

DYNAMO-ELECTRIC, din-am'ō-ē-lek'trik, *adj.* producing force by means of electricity; as, a *dynamo-electric* machine: also produced by electric force.

DYNAMO, dī-na-mō, *n.* a dynamo-electric machine.

DYNAMOGENY, dī-na-moj'-ē-ny, *n.* production of increased nervous activity. Written also DYNAMOGENESIS, dī-na-mō-jen'-ē-sis.

DYNAMOMETER, din-am-om'e-ter, *n.* an instrument for *measuring effort* exerted, esp. the work done by a machine. [Gr. *dynamis*, power, and *metron*, a measure.]

DYNAMOTOR, dī-na-mō'-ter, *n.* a kind of transformer: a combined dynamo and motor.

DYNASTY, din'as-ti or dī'nas-ti, *n.* a suc-

cession of kings of the same family.—*adj.* DYNAS'TIC, belonging to a dynasty. [Gr. *dynasteia—dynastēs*, a lord—*dynamai*, to be able.]

DYSENTERY, dis'en-ter-i, *n.* a disease of the *entrails* or bowels, attended with pain and a discharge of mucus and blood.—*adj.* DYSENTER'IC. [Gr. *dysenteria*, from *dys*, ill, *entera*, the entrails.]

DYSPEPSY, dis-pep'si, DISPEPSIA, dis-pep'si-a, *n.*, *difficult digestion:* indigestion. [Gr. *dyspepsia—dys*, hard, difficult, and *pessō*, *pepsō*, to digest.]

DYSPEPTIC, dis-pep'tik, *adj.* afflicted with, pertaining to, or arising from *indigestion.*—*n.* a person afflicted with dyspepsy.

DYSEPULOTIC, dis-ep-ū-lot'ik, *adj.* in *surg.* not readily or easily healing or cicatrizing, as a wound.

DYSLOGY, dis'lo-ji, *n.* dispraise: opposite of *eulogy.* "In the way of eulogy and *dyslogy* and summing-up of character there may doubtless be a great many things set forth concerning this Mirabeau."—*Carlyle.*

DYSMENORRHŒA, dis-men-or-rē'a, *n.* in *med.* difficult or laborious menstruation: catamenial discharges accompanied with great local pain, especially in the loins.

DZEREN, dzē'ren, DZERON, dzē'ron, *n.* the Chinese antelope, a remarkably swift species of antelope (*Procapra gutturosa*), inhabiting the dry arid deserts of Central Asia, Thibet, China, and Southern Siberia. It is nearly 4½ feet in length, and 2½ high at the shoulder. When alarmed it clears 20 to 25 feet at one bound.

DZIGGETAI, dzig'ge-tā, *n.* the wild ass of Asia (*Equus hemionus*), whose habits are so graphically recorded in the book of Job, and believed to be the *hemionos* of Herodotus and Pliny. It is intermediate in appearance and character between the horse and ass (hence the specific name *hemionus, half-ass*), the males especially being fine animals, standing as much as 14 hands high. It lives in small herds, and is an inhabitant of the sandy steppes of Central Asia, 16,000 feet above sea-level. Called also KIANG, KOULAN, and KHUR or GOOR.

E

EACH, ēch, *adj.*, *every one* in any number separately considered. [A.S. *ælc=ā-ge-lic*, from *ā* (=*aye*), prefix *ge*, and *lic*, like, *i.e.* aye-like.]

EAGER, ē'ger, *adj.* excited by desire: ardent to do or obtain: earnest.—*adv.* EAG'ERLY.—*n.* EAG'ERNESS. [M.E. *egre* —Fr. *aigre*, from L. *acer*, *acris*, sharp—root *ak*, sharp. See ACRID.]

EAGLE, ē'gl, *n.* a large bird of prey: a military standard, carrying the figure of an eagle: a gold coin of the United States, worth ten dollars. [Fr. *aigle*, from L. *aquila*, from root *ac*, sharp, swift.]

EAGLE-EYED, ē'gl-īd, *adj.* having a piercing eye: discerning.

EAGLET, ē'glet, *n.* a young or small eagle.

EAGRE, ē'ger, *n.* rise of the tide in a river; same as BORE.

EAR, ēr, *n.* a spike, as of corn.—*v.i.* to put forth ears, as corn. [A.S. *ear;* Ger. *ähre.*]

EAR, ēr, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to *plough* or till. [A.S. *erian;* L. *aro*, Gr. *aroō*—root *ar*, to plough.]

EAR, ēr, *n.* the organ of hearing or the external part merely: the sense or power of hearing: the faculty of distinguishing sounds: attention: anything like an ear.—*adjs.* EARED', having ears; EAR'LESS, wanting ears. [A.S. *eare;* L. *auris*, Ger. *ohr.*]

EARACHE, ēr'āk, *n.* an *ache* or pain in the *ear.*

EARDROP, ēr'drop, EARRING, ēr'ring, *n.* a *ring* or ornament *drooping* or hanging from the *ear.*

EARDRUM, ēr'drum, *n.* the *drum* or middle cavity of the *ear.* [See TYMPANUM.]

EARING, ēr'ing, *n.* (*obs.*) *ploughing.*

EARL, erl, *n.* a British title of nobility, or a nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount. The earl formerly had the government of a *shire*, and was called *shireman.* After the Conquest earls were called *counts*, and from them shires have taken the name of *counties.* Earl is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction, so much so that several earls have taken as their titles their own names with the prefix *Earl*, as *Earl Grey, Earl Spencer, Earl Russel.* [A.S. *eorl*, O.N. Dan. and Sw. *jarl*, earl—regarded by Max Müller as a modified form of *ealdor*, a chief, from *eald*, old, but this seems doubtful.]

EARLDOM, erl'dum, *n.* the dominion or dignity of an *earl.* [EARL, and A.S. *dom*, power.]

EARLY, er'li, *adj.* in good season: at or near the beginning of the day.—*adv.* soon.—*n.* EAR'LINESS. [A.S. *ærlice—ær*, before.]

EARMARK, ēr'märk, *n.* a *mark* on a sheep's *ear:* in *law*, any mark for identification, as a privy mark made by any one on a coin: any distinguishing mark, natural or other, by which the ownership or relation of any thing is known. "What distinguishing marks can a man fix upon a set of intellectual ideas, so as to call himself proprietor of them? They have no *earmarks* upon them, no tokens of a particular proprietor."—*Burrows.*

EAR-MINDED, ēr'-mīnd-ed, *adj.* thinking words as spoken, rather than seen with the eye.

EARN, ern, *v.t.* to *gain by labor:* to acquire: to deserve. [A.S. *earnian*, to earn; cog. with O. Ger. *arin*, to reap; Ger. *ernte;* Goth. *asans*, harvest.]

EARNEST, er'nest, *adj.* showing strong desire: determined: eager to obtain: intent: sincere.—*n.* seriousness: reality. —*adv.* EAR'NESTLY. — *n.* EAR'NESTNESS. [A.S. *eornest*, seriousness; Dut. *ernst*, Ger. *ernst*, ardor, zeal.]

EARNEST, er'nest, *n.* money given in token of a bargain made: a pledge: first-fruits: (*fig.*) anything which gives assurance, pledge, promise, or indication of what is to follow. [W. *ernes*, an earnest, pledge-money, akin to Gael. *earlas*, whence Scot. *arles*. Perh. like Gr. *arrabōn* and L. *arrha*, from Heb. *'erabon*.]

EARNINGS, er'ningz, *n.pl.* what one has *earned:* money saved.

EARSHOT, ēr'shot, *n.* hearing-distance.

EARTH, erth, *n.* the matter on the surface of the globe: soil: dry land, as opposed to sea: the world: the people of this world.—EARTH CURRENTS, in *elect.* strong irregular currents, which disturb telegraphic lines of considerable length, flowing from one part of the line to another, affecting the instruments and frequently interrupting telegraphic communication. Apparently they depend upon alterations in the state of the earth's electrification, which produce currents in the wires by induction. They occur simultaneously with magnetic storms and auroræ. [A.S. *eorthe;* Ger. *erde;* allied to Gr. *era*.]

EARTH, erth, *v.t.* to hide or cause to hide in the *earth:* to bury.—*v.i.* to burrow.

EARTHBORN, erth'bawrn, *adj.*, *born* from the *earth*.

EARTHBOUND, erth'bownd, *adj.*, *bound* or held by the *earth*, as a tree.

EARTHEN, erth'n, *adj.* made of *earth* or clay: earthly: frail.—*n.* EARTH'ENWARE, crockery.

EARTHFLAX, erth'flaks, *n.* asbestos.

EARTHLING, erth'ling, *n.* a dweller on the *earth*.

EARTHLY, erth'li, *adj.* belonging to the *earth:* vile: worldly.—*n.* EARTH'LINESS.

EARTHLY-MINDED, erth'li-mīnd'ed, *adj.* having the *mind* intent on *earthly* things.

EARTHKIN, ērth'-kin, *n.* in electrical engineering, a magnetized steel sphere. [*Earth* and *kin*.]

EARTHNUT, erth'nut, *n.* the popular name of certain tuberous roots growing underground.

EARTH-PLATE, erth'-plāt, *n.* in *teleg.* a buried plate of metal connected with the battery or line-wire by means of which the earth itself is made to complete the circuit, thus rendering the employment of a second or return wire unnecessary.

EARTHQUAKE, erth'kwāk, *n.* a shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth: sometimes a slight tremor: at other times a violent shaking or convulsion: at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth. The earthquake shock generally comes on with a deep rumbling noise, or with a tremendous explosion resembling the discharge of artillery, or the bursting of a thunder-cloud; the ground is raised vertically at the centre of the disturbed tract, but the movement is more oblique the farther we proceed from that centre; and the rate of increase of obliquity furnishes material for calculating the depth of the shock below the surface.

EARTH-SHINE, erth'-shīn, *n.* in *astron.* a name given to the faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun, due to the illumination of that portion by the light which the earth reflects on her. It is most conspicuous when the illuminated part of the disc is at its smallest, as soon after new moon. This phenomenon is popularly described as "the old moon in the new moon's arms."

EARTHWARD, erth'ward, *adv.*, *toward* the *earth*.

EARTHWORK, erth'wurk, *n.* the removing of earth in making railways, etc.: a fortification of earth.

EARTHWORM, erth'wurm, *n.* the common worm: a mean niggardly person.

EARTHY, erth'i, *adj.* consisting of, relating to, or resembling earth: inhabiting the earth: gross: unrefined.—*n.* EARTH'INESS.

EAR-TRUMPET, ēr'-trump'et, *n.* a *tube* to aid in *hearing*.

EARWAX, ēr'waks, *n.* a *waxy* substance secreted by the glands of the *ear* into the outer passage.

EARWIG, ēr'wig, *n.* a common insect with forceps at its tail, incorrectly supposed to *creep* into the brain through the *ear:* one who gains the ear of another by stealth for a bad end. [A.S. *eorwicga; eor* being E. EAR, and *wicga*, from *wegan*, to carry, akin to L. *veho*.]

EAR-WITNESS, ēr'-wit'nes, *n.* a *witness* that can testify from his own *hearing:* one who hears a thing.

EASE, ēz, *n.* freedom from pain or disturbance: rest from work: quiet: freedom from difficulty: naturalness. [Fr. *aise;* same as It. *agio*.]

EASE, ēz, *v.t.* to free from pain, trouble, or anxiety: to relieve: to calm.

EASEL, ēz'l, *n.* the frame on which painters support their pictures while painting. [Dut. *ezel*, or Ger. *esel*, an ass, dim. of stem *as*. See ASS.]

EASEMENT, ēz'ment, *n.* relief: assistance: support.

EAST, ēst, *n.* that part of the heavens where the sun first shines or rises: one of the four cardinal points of the compass: the countries to the east of Europe.

—EMPIRE OF THE EAST, the empire founded in 395 A. D., when the emperor, Theodosius the Great, divided the Roman Empire between his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius, giving the former the eastern division, the latter the western. The metropolis of this empire was Constantinople. The western division, whose capital was Rome, was called the EMPIRE OF THE WEST.—*adj.* toward the rising of the sun. [A.S. *east;* Ger. *ost;* akin to Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn; Sans. *ushas*, the dawn—*ush*, to burn.]

EASTER, ēst'er, *n.* a Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ, held on the Sunday after Good-Friday. Easter is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after; but properly speaking, for the "full moon" in the above the "fourteenth day of the moon" should be substituted. [A.S. *Easter*, from *Eastre*, a goddess whose festival was held in April.]

EASTERLING, ēst'er-ling, *n.* a native of a country lying in the far *east*, esp. a trader from the shores of the Baltic.

EASTERLY, ēst'er-li, *adj.* coming from the *eastward:* looking toward the east.—*adv.* on the east: toward the east.

EASTERN, ēst'ern, *adj.* toward the *east:* connected with the East: dwelling in the East.

EASTER-TIDE, ēs'-ter-tīd, *n.* the forty days immediately following Easter Sunday, ending on Ascension Day.

EASTWARD, ēst'ward, *adv.* toward the *east.*

EASY, ēz'i, *adj.* at *ease:* free from pain: tranquil: unconstrained: giving ease: not difficult: yielding: not straitened.—*adv.* EAS'ILY.—*n.* EAS'INESS.

EAT, ēt, *v.t.* to chew and swallow: to consume: to corrode.—*v.i.* to take food:—*pr.p.* eat'ing; *pa.t.* āte (āt or et); *pa.p.* eaten (ēt'n) or (*obs.*) eat (et).—*n.* EAT'ER. [A.S. *etan;* Ger. *essen*, L. *edo, esse*, Gr. *edō*, Sans. *ad*, to eat.]

EATABLE, ēt'a-bl, *adj.* fit to be eaten.—*n.* anything used as food.

EAU, ō, *n.* a word used with some other words to designate several spirituous waters, particularly perfumes: as, *eau* de Cologne: *eau* de Luce: *eau* de Portugal, etc. [Fr., from L. *aqua*, water.]

EAU CRÉOLE, ō krā-ōl, *n.* a highly-esteemed liqueur made in Martinique by distilling the flowers of the mammee apple (*Mammea americana*) with spirit of wine. [Fr. *eau* and *Créole.*]

EAU DE COLOGNE, ō de kō-lōn, *n.* a perfumed spirit, originally invented at Cologne by a person of the name of Farina, and still sold chiefly by members of his family or at least of his name. It consists of spirits of wine flavored by a few drops of different essential oils blended so as to yield a fine fragrant scent. [Fr. *eau*, water, *de*, of, and *Cologne.*]

EAU DE JAVELLE, ō-dē-zhâ-vel', (*chem.*) a solution used as an antiseptic, for bleaching purposes, and in photography. [Fr.]

EAU DE LUCE, ō de lōōs, *n.* a strong solution of ammonia, scented and rendered milky by mastic and oil of amber: used in India as an antidote to the bites of venomous serpents. [Fr. *eau*, water, *de*, of, and *Luce*, the name of its inventor.]

EAU FORTE, ō-fôrt', *n.* in art, a picture (etching or print) made from an etched plate. [Fr.]

EAVES, ēvz, *n.pl.* the edge of the roof projecting over the wall. [A.S. *efese*, the clipt edge of thatch.]

EAVESDROP, ēvz'drop, *n.* the water which falls in *drops* from the *eaves* of a house.—*v.i.* to stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen.—*n.* EAVES'DROPPER, one who thus listens: one who tries to overhear private conversation.

EBB, eb, *n.* the going back or retiring of the tide: a decline or decay.—*v.i.* to flow back: to sink: to decay. [A.S. *ebba;* Ger. *ebbe*, from the same root as *even.*]

EBB-TIDE, eb'-tīd, *n.* the ebbing or retiring tide.

EBELIANS, e-bē'li-anz, *n.pl.* a German sect which had its origin at Königsberg in 1836, under the leadership of Archdeacon *Ebel* and Dr. Diestel, professing and putting in practice a doctrine called *spiritual marriage.* The leaders were in 1839 tried and condemned for unsound doctrine and impure lives. The sect is in Germany popularly named *Mucker*, or hypocrites.

EBIONITE, ē'bi-on-īt, *n.* one of a sect of Jewish Christians, who united the ceremonies of the law with the precepts of the gospel, observing both the Jewish and Christian Sabbaths. They denied the divinity of Christ and rejected many parts of the New Testament. They were opposed and pronounced heretics by Justin, Irenæus, and Origen. It is thought that St. John wrote his gospel, in the year 97, against them. [Heb. *ebjonim*, the poor, the name given by the Jews to the Christians in general.]

EBON, eb'on, *adj.* made of *ebony:* black as ebony.

EBONY, eb'on-i, *n.* a kind of wood almost as heavy and hard as *stone*, usually black, admitting of a fine polish. [Fr. *ébène*—L. *ebenus*—Gr. *ebenos*, from Heb. *hobnim*, pl. of *hobni, obni—eben*, a stone.]

EBRIETY, e-brī'e-ti, *n.*, *drunkenness.* [Fr. *ébrieté*—L. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius*, drunk.]

EBULLIENT, e-bul'yent, *adj.*, *boiling up* or *over.* [L. *ebulliens, -entis—e*, out, and *bullio*, to boil.]

EBULLIOSCOPE, ē-bul'yo-skōp, *n.* an instrument by which the strength of spirit

of wine is determined by the careful determination of its boiling point. [L. *ebullio*, to boil up, and Gr. *skopeō*, to see.]

EBULLITION, ē-bul-li'shun, *n.* the operation of boiling: the agitation of a liquor by heat, which throws it up in bubbles: or more properly, the agitation produced in a fluid by the escape of a portion of it, converted into an aeriform state by heat. In different liquids ebullition takes place at different temperatures; also, the temperature at which liquids boil in the open air varies with the degree of atmospheric pressure, being higher as that is increased and lower as it is diminished.—Also the effervescence, which is occasioned by fermentation or by any other process which causes the extrication of an aeriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali. In this sense formerly written BULLITION. *Fig.* an outward display of feeling: a sudden burst: a pouring forth: an overflowing: as, an *ebullition* of passion. "The greatest *ebullitions* of the imagination."—*Johnson.* [L. *ebullitio*, from *ebullio*—*e*, *ex*, out, up, and *bullio*, to boil, from *bulla*, a bubble.]

ECARTÉ, ā-kär'tā, *n.* a game at cards played by two, in which the cards may be *discarded* or exchanged for others. [Fr.—*e*, out, *carte*, a card. See CARD.]

ECCENTRIC, ek-sen'trik, ECCENTRICAL, ek-sen'trik-al, *adj.* departing *from* the *centre:* not having the same centre as another, said of circles: out of the usual course: not conforming to common rules: odd.—*adv.* ECCEN'TRICALLY. [Gr. *ek*, out of, and *kentron*, the centre. See CENTRE.]

ECCENTRIC, ek-sen'trik, *n.* a circle not having the same *centre* as another: (*mech.*) a wheel having its axis out of the centre.

ECCENTRICITY, ek-sen-tris'it-i, *n.* the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit *from* the *centre* of the sun: singularity of conduct: oddness.

ECCLESIASTES, ek-klē-zi-as'tēz, *n.* one of the books of the Old Testament. [Gr., *lit.* a preacher.]

ECCLESIASTIC, ek-klē-zi-as'tik, ECCLESIASTICAL, ek-klē-zi-as'tik-al, *adj.* belonging to the *church.*—*n.* ECCLESIAS'TIC, one consecrated to the church, a priest, a clergyman. [Low L.—Gr. *ekklēsiastikos*, from *ekklēsia*, an assembly called out, the church—*ek*, out, and *kaleō*, to call.]

ECCLESIASTICUS, ek-klē-zi-as'tik-us, *n.* a book of the Apocrypha. [L.—Gr., *lit.* a preacher.]

ECCLESIOLATRY, ek-klē-zi-ol'-a-trē, *n.* excessive reverence for church forms and traditions. [Gr. *ekklesia*, the church—*ek*, out, and *kalein*, to call.]

ECCLESIOLOGY, ek-klē-zi-ol'-o-ji, *n.* the *science* of building and decorating *churches.* [Gr. *ekklēsia*, a church, *logos*, a discourse.]

ECCOPE, ek'ko-pē, *n.* in *surg.* the act of cutting out: specifically, a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument. [Gr. *ek*, out, and *koptō*, to cut.]

ECCRINOLOGY, ek-krē-nol'-ō-jy, *n.* a branch of physiology treating of excretions.

ECHELON, e'she-lon, *n.* (*mil.*) the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another. The word *echelon* is used also in reference to nautical manœuvres. When a fleet is in *echelon* it presents a wedge-form to the enemy, so that the bow-guns and broadsides of the several ships can mutually defend each other. [Fr., from *échelle;* Pr. *escala;* L. *scala*, a ladder.]

ECHELON-LENS, e'she-lon-lenz, *n.* a compound lens, used for lighthouses, having a series of concentric annular lenses arranged round a central lens so that all have a common focus. [Fr. *échelon*, the round of a ladder, and E. LENS.]

ECHO, ek'ō, *n.* (pl. ECHOES, ek'ōz), the repetition of a *sound* from some object.—*v.i.* to reflect sound: to be sounded back: to resound.—*v.t.* to send back the sound of: to repeat a thing said:—*pr.p.* ech'ōing; *pa.p.* ech'ōed. [L. *echo*—Gr. *ēchō*, a sound.]

ECHOIC, ē-kō'-ik, *adj.* imitative: like an echo, as, of words.—*n.* ECHOISM, ek'-kō-iz'm, the formation of imitative words. [L. *echoicus*, echoing.]

ECHOLALIA, ek-ō-lā'-li-a, *n.* (*med.*) in nervous and mental diseases, a repetition by the patient of words he hears spoken.

ECLAIRCISSEMENT, ek-lār'sis-mong, *n.* the act of *clearing* up anything: explanation. [Fr.—*éclaircir*, pr.p. *éclaircissant*, from *é*=L. *ex*, out, and *clair*—L. *clarus*, clear.]

ECLAMPSY, ek-lamp'si, *n.* a flashing of light before the eyes: rapid convulsive motions, esp. of the mouth, eyelids, and fingers—symptomatic of epilepsy: hence, epilepsy itself. [Gr. *eklampsis*, a shining, from *eklampō*, to shine—*ek*, out, and *lampō*, to shine.]

ECLAT, e-klä', *n.* a striking effect: applause: splendor. [Fr. *éclat*, from O. Fr. *esclater*, to break, to shine; from the Teut. root of Ger. *schleissen*, to break: cog. with E. *slit.*]

ECLECTIC, ek-lek'tik, *adj.*, *electing* or *choosing out:* picking out.—*n.* one who selects opinions from different systems.—*adv.* ECLEC'TICALLY. [Gr. *eklektikos*—*ek*, out, *legō*, to choose.]

ECLECTICISM, ek-lek'ti-sizm, *n.* the practice of an eclectic: the doctrine of the Eclectics, certain philosophers who profess to choose from all systems the parts they think true.

ECLIPSE, ē-klips', *n.* in *astron.* an interception or obscuration of the light of the

sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body either between it and the eye or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it; thus, an eclipse of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon, which totally or partially hides the sun's disc; an eclipse of the moon is occasioned by the shadow of the earth, which falls on it and obscures it in whole or in part, but does not entirely conceal it. The number of eclipses of the sun and moon cannot be fewer than two nor more than seven in one year. The most usual number is four, and it is rare to have more than six. [L. *eclipsis*; Gr. *ekleipsis*, defect, from *ekleipō*, to fail—*ek*, out, and *leipō*, to leave.]

ECLIPSE, ē-klips', *v.t.* to cause the obscuration of: to darken or hide, as a heavenly body; as, the moon *eclipses* the sun: to cloud: to darken: to obscure: to throw into the shade: to degrade: to disgrace. "I, therefore, for the moment, omit all inquiry how far the Mariolatry of the early Church did indeed *eclipse* Christ."—*Ruskin.*

> Another now hath to himself engross'd
> All pow'r, and us *eclipsed*.—*Milton.*

ECLIPSIS, ē-klip'-sis, *n.* (*gram.*) an omission of sounds and words: (*med.*) a trance. [L. See ECLIPSE.]

ECLIPTIC, e-klip'tik, *n.* the line in which *eclipses* take place, the apparent path of the sun round the earth: a great circle on the globe corresponding to the celestial ecliptic.—*adj.* pertaining to the ecliptic. [Gr. *ekleiptikos.*]

ECLOGUE, ek'log, *n.* a pastoral poem. [L. *ecloga*—Gr. *eklogē*, a *selection*, esp. of poems—*ek*, and *legō*, to choose. See ECLECTIC.]

ECLYSIS, ek'-lē-sis, *n.* a tendency to lose consciousness: (*mus.*) a fading away of sounds.

ECONOMIC, ek-o-nom'ik, ECONOMICAL, ek-o-nom'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to economy: frugal: careful.—*adv.* ECONOM'ICALLY.

ECONOMICS, ek-o-nom'iks, *n. sing.* the science of *household management*: political economy.

ECONOMIST, ek-on'o-mist, *n.* one who is economical: one who studies political economy.

ECONOMIZE, ek-on'o-mīz, *v.i.* to manage with economy: to spend money carefully: to save.—*v.t.* to use prudently: to spend with frugality.

ECONOMY, ek-on'o-mi, *n.* the management, regulation, and government of a household: especially, the management of the pecuniary concerns of a household; hence, a frugal and judicious use of money: that management which expends money to advantage and incurs no waste: frugality in the necessary expenditure of money. It differs from *parsimony*, which implies an improper saving of expense. Economy includes also a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated, a judicious application of time, of labor, and of the instruments of labor. "I have no other notion of *economy* than that it is the parent of liberty and ease," says Swift. Also the disposition or arrangement of any work: the system of rules and regulations which control any work, whether divine or human; as, "This *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem."—*Dryden.* Specifically, (*a*) the operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants; the regular, harmonious system in accordance with which the functions of living animals and plants are performed; as, the animal *economy*, the vegetable *economy.* (*b*) The regulation and disposition of the internal affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government. "The Jews already had a Sabbath, which as citizens and subjects of that *economy* they were obliged to keep, and did keep."—*Paley.* [L. *œconomia*, Gr. *oikonomia—oikos*, house, and *nomos*, law, rule.]

ECPHORA, ek'-fo-ra, *n.* (*arch*) a projecting molding or capital.

ECSTASY, ek'sta-si, *n.* an extraordinary state of feeling, in which the mind *stands out of* or is detached from sensible things: excessive joy: enthusiasm. [Gr. *ekstasis—ek*, aside, *histēmi*, to make to stand.]

ECSTATIC, ek-stat'ik, ECSTATICAL, ek-stat'i-cal, *adj.* causing *ecstasy:* amounting to ecstasy: rapturous.—*adv.* ECSTAT'ICALLY.

ECTASIS, ek'ta-sis, *n.* in *rhet.* the lengthening of a syllable from short to long: extension or expansion: specifically, in *med.* a dilated condition of a blood-vessel. [Gr. *ektasis*, extension, from *ekteinō*, to stretch out—*ek*, out, and *teinō*, to stretch.]

ECTROPICAL, ek-trop'i-kal, *adj.* belonging to parts outside the tropics: being outside the tropics.

ECU, ekü, *n.* a name given to various French coins having different values at different times, but notably to an old piece of money worth three francs, or about 60 cts. [Fr., a coin, a crown piece, a shield; O. Fr., *escu, escut*, from L. *scutum*, a shield.]

ECUMENICAL PATRIARCH, *n.* in the Eastern Church, the patriarch of Constantinople.

ECUMENIC, ek-ū-men'ik, ECUMENICAL, ek-ū-men'ik-al, *adj.* belonging to the whole *inhabited world:* general. [L. *œcumenicus*, from Gr. *oikoumenē* (*gē*), the inhabited (world)—*oikeō*, to inhabit.]

ECZEMA, ek'zē-ma, *n.* an eruptive disease of the skin. [Gr. from *ekzeō*, I boil out, *-ek*, out, *zeō*, I boil.]

EDACIOUS, e-dā'shus, *adj.* given to *eating:* gluttonous.—*adv.* EDA'CIOUSLY.—*n.* EDACITY, e-das'it-i. [L. *edax, edacis—edo,* to eat.]

EDDA, ed'da, *n.* a book containing a system of old Scandinavian mythology, with narratives of exploits of the gods and heroes and some account of the religious doctrines of the ancient Scandinavians. "Saemund, one of the early Christian priests there (in Iceland), who perhaps had a lingering fondness for Paganism, collected certain of their old pagan songs, just about becoming obsolete there—poems or chants of a mythic, prophetic, mostly all of a religious character; this is what Norse critics call the *Elder* or *Poetic Edda. Edda,* a word of uncertain etymology, is thought to signify *Ancestress.* Snorro Sturleson, an Iceland gentleman, an extremely notable personage, educated by this Saemund's grandson, took in hand next, near a century afterwards, to put together, among several other books he wrote, a kind of prose synopsis of the whole mythology; elucidated by new fragments of traditionary verse. . . . This is the *Younger* or *Prose Edda."—Carlyle.* Saemund was born in Iceland about the middle of the eleventh century, and died in 1133. Sturleson was born in Iceland in 1178, and was assassinated there in 1241, on his return from Norway, where he had been Scald or court poet.—*adj.* EDDA'IC, ED'DIC, of or relating to the Scandinavian Eddas: having the character or style of the Eddas: as, the *Eddic* prophecy of the Völva. "The *Eddaic* version, however, of the history of the gods is not so circumstantial as that in the Ynglingasaga."—*E. W. Gosse.* [Ice. great-grandmother. A name given to the book by Bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson, to indicate that it is the mother of all Scandinavian poetry.]

EDDY, ed'i, *n.* a *current* of water or air running back, contrary to the main stream, thus causing a circular motion: a whirlpool: a whirlwind.—*v.i.* to move round and round:—*pr.p.* edd'ying; *pa.p.* edd'ied. [Either from an A.S. *ed,* back, present as *t-* in *twit,* or from Ice. *ida,* a whirlpool—*id,* back; but the two roots are identical.]

EDDY-CURRENT, *n.* in electrical science, the electric current circulating within a metal mass.

EDELWEISS, ā'-del-vīs, *n.* a small white flower found at great altitudes in the Alps. [Ger.]

EDEMATOSE, ē-dem'a-tōs, EDEMATOUS, ē-dem'a-tus, *adj., swelling* with watery humor: dropsical. [Gr. *oidēma,* a swelling—*oideō,* to swell.]

EDEN, ē'den, *n.* the garden where Adam and Eve lived: a paradise. [Heb. *eden,* delight, pleasure.]

EDENTATE, e-den'tāt, EDENTATED, e-den'tāt-ed. *adj., without teeth:* wanting front teeth. [L. *edentatus—e,* neg., and *dens, dentis,* a tooth.]

EDGE, ej, *n.* the *border* of anything: the brink: the cutting side of an instrument: something that wounds or cuts: sharpness of mind or appetite: keenness.—*v.t.* to put an edge on: to place a border on: to exasperate: to urge on: to move by little and little.—*v.i.* to move sideways. [M.E. *egge*—A.S. *ecg;* Ger. *ecke,* L. *acies*—root *ak,* sharp.]

EDGETOOL, ej'tōōl, *n.* a *tool* with a sharp *edge: (fig.)* a matter dangerous to deal or sport with. "You jest: ill-jesting with *edge-tools."—Tennyson.*

EDGEWISE, ej'wīz, *adv.* in the direction of the *edge:* sideways. [EDGE, and WISE—A.S. *wisa,* manner.]

EDGING, ej'ing, *n.* that which forms the *edge:* a border: fringe.

EDIBILATORY, ed-i-bil'a-tor-i, *adj.,* of or pertaining to edibles or eating. "*Edibilatory* Epicurism holds the key to all morality."—*Lord Lytton.*

EDIBLE, ed'-i-bl, *adj.* fit to be eaten as food. [L. *edibilis—edere,* to eat.]

EDICT, ē'dikt, *n.* that which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action: an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience: a proclamation of command or prohibition; as, the *edicts* of the Roman emperors, the *edicts* of the French monarchs. "*Edicts,* properly speaking, cannot exist in Great Britain, because the enacting of laws is lodged in the parliament, and not in the sovereign," says Ogilvie. There is no such thing as an edict in U.S. This is also a Scotch ecclesiastical term for various proclamations or notices made of certain things which a church court has resolved upon doing. [L. *edictum,* from *edico,* to utter or proclaim—*e,* out, and *dico,* to speak.]

EDIFICATION, ed-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* instruction: progress in knowledge or in goodness.

EDIFICE, ed'i-fis, *n.* a large *building* or house.

EDIFY, ed'i-fī, *v.t.* to *build up* in knowledge and goodness: to improve the mind:—*pr.p.* ed'ifying; *pa.p.* ed'ified.—*n.* ED'IFYER. [Fr. *édifier*—L. *ædifico—ædes,* a house, and *facio,* to make.]

EDIFYING, ed'i-fī-ing, *adj.* instructive: improving.—*adv.* ED'IFYINGLY.

EDILE, ē'dīl, *n.* a Roman magistrate who had the charge of public *buildings* and works.—*n.* E'DILESHIP. [L. *ædilis—ædes,* a building.]

EDIT, ed'it, *v.t.* to *give out,* as a book: to superintend the publication of: to prepare for publication. [L. *edo, editum—e,* out, and *do,* to give.]

EDITION, e-dish'un, *n.* the *publication* of a book: the number of copies of a book printed at a time.

EDITOR, ed'i-tur, *n.* one who *edits* a book or journal.—*fem.* ED'ITRESS.—*adj.* EDI-

TORIAL, ed-i-tō'ri-al.—*adv.* EDITO'RIALLY. —*n.* ED'ITORSHIP.

EDITORIAL, ed-i-tō'ri-al, *n.* an article, as in a newspaper, written by the editor or by one of his staff of assistants: a leading article: as, an *editorial* on the war.

EDUCATE, ed'ū-kāt, *v.t.* to *educe* or *draw out* the mental powers of, as a child: to train: to teach: to cultivate any power. —*n.* ED'UCATOR. [L. *educo, educatus.*]

EDUCATION, ed-ū-kā'shun, *n.* the bringing up, as of a child: instruction: formation of manners. Education comprehends all that course of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper, cultivate the taste, and form the manners and habits of youth, and fit them for usefulness in their future stations. In its most extended signification it may be defined, in reference to man, to be the art of developing and cultivating the various physical, intellectual, æsthetic, and moral faculties; and may thence be divided into four branches — physical, intellectual, æsthetic, and moral education. This definition is by no means complete; but it is used merely as indicative of the manner in which this subject has generally been discussed. Under physical education is included all that relates to the organs of sensation and the muscular and nervous system. Intellectual education comprehends the means by which the powers of the understanding are to be developed and improved, and a view of the various branches of knowledge which form the objects of instruction of the four departments above stated. "*Education* is not that which smothers a woman with accomplishments, but that which tends to consolidate a firm and regular character—to form a friend, a companion, and a wife."—*Hannah More.* "Though her (Lady Elizabeth Hastings') mien carries much more invitation than command, to behold her is an immediate check to loose behavior; to love her was a liberal *education.*"—*Steele.*

EDUCATIONIST, ed-ū-kā'shun-ist, *n.* one skilled in methods of *educating* or teaching: one who promotes education.

EDUCE, e-dūs', *v.t.* to *lead* or *draw out*: to extract: to cause to appear. [L. *educo, eductum*—*e*, and *duco*, to lead.]

EDUCIBLE, e-dūs'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *educed* or brought out and shown.

EDUCTION, e-duk'shun, *n.* the act of educing.

EDUCTOR, e-duk'tor, *n.* he or that which educes.

EEL, ēl, *n.* a well-known fish, with a slimy body, living chiefly in mud. [A.S. *œl*; Ger. *aal*; akin to L. *anguilla*, dim. of *anguis*, a snake.]

E'EN, ēn, a contraction of EVEN.

E'ER, ār, a contraction of EVER.

EERILY, ēr'i-li, *adv.* in an eery, strange, or unearthly manner. "It spoke in pain and woe; wildly, *eerily*, urgently."—*Charlotte Bronte.*

EFFACE, ef-fās', *v.t.* to destroy the *face* or *surface* of a thing: to blot or rub out: to wear away.—*n.* EFFACE'MENT. [Fr. *effacer*—L. *ef*=*ex*, from, and *facies*, the face.]

EFFACEABLE, ef-fās'a-bl, *adj.* that can be *rubbed out.*

EFFECT, ef-fekt', *n.* that which is produced by an operating agent or cause: the result or consequence of the application of a cause or of the action of an agent on some subject: consequence: result: as, the *effect* of luxury, of intemperance, of cold, etc.: he spoke with great *effect*: the *effect* of this war was the breaking up of the kingdom. "*Effect* is the substance produced, or simple idea introduced into any subject by the exerting of power."—*Locke.* Power to produce consequences or results: force: validity: importance: account: as, the obligation is void and of no *effect.* "Christ is become of no *effect* to you."—Gal. v. 4. Purport: tenor: import or general intent: as, he made the purchase for his friend, and immediately wrote him to that *effect*: his speech was to the *effect* that, etc.: completion: perfection. "Not so worthily to be brought to heroical *effect* by fortune or necessity."—*Sir P. Sidney.* Reality: not mere appearance: fact: substance. "No other in *effect* than what it seems."—*Denham.* "To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in *effect*, to say the author is a man."—*Addison.* The impression produced on the mind, as by natural scenery, a picture, musical composition, or other work of art, by the object as a whole, before its details are examined: the ensemble or general result of all the qualities of a work of art. "The *effect* was heightened by the wild and lonely nature of the place."—*W. Irving.* (*pl.*) Goods: movables: personal estate: as, the people escaped from the town with their *effects.*—USEFUL EFFECT, in *mech.* the measure of the real power of any machine, after deducting that portion which is lost or expended in overcoming the inertia and friction of the moving parts and every other source of loss, and in giving the parts the required velocity.—FOR EFFECT, with the design of creating an impression: ostentatiously. —TO GIVE EFFECT TO, to make valid: to carry out in practice: to push to its legitimate or natural result.—*v.t.* to produce: to accomplish. [L. *efficio, effectum*, to accomplish—*ef*, out, and *facio*, to do or make.]

EFFECTIBLE, ef-fekt'i-bl, *adj.* that may be effected.

EFFECTION, ef-fek'shun, *n.* a *doing*: creation: (*geom.*) the construction of a proposition.

EFFECTIVE, ef-fek'tiv, *adj.* having power

to effect: causing something: powerful: serviceable. — *adv.* EFFEC'TIVELY. — *n.* EFFEC'TIVENESS.

EFFECTUAL, ef-fek'tū-al, *adj.* producing an effect: successful in producing the desired result.—*adv.* EFFEC'TUALLY.

EFFECTUATE, ef-fek'tū-āt, *v.t.* to accomplish.

EFFEMINACY, ef-fem'in-a-si, *n.* the possession of a *womanish* softness or weakness: indulgence in unmanly pleasures.

EFFEMINATE, ef-fem'in-āt, *adj.*, *womanish:* unmanly: weak: cowardly: voluptuous. — *v.t.* to make womanish: to unman: to weaken.—*v.i.* to become effeminate.—*adv.* EFFEM'INATELY.—*n.* EFFEM'INATENESS. [L. *effeminatus*, pa.p. of *effemino*, to make womanish—*e*, sig. change, and *femina*, a woman.]

EFFENDI, ef-fen'di, *n.* a title of respect frequently attached to the official title of certain Turkish officers, especially to those of learned men and ecclesiastics; thus, the Sultan's first physician is Hakim *effendi*, the priest in the seraglio Imam *effendi*, the chancellor of the empire Reis *effendi*. The term is also often used in the same way as *master* or *sir*; thus, Greek children are in the habit of calling their fathers *effendi*. [Turk., a corruption of Gr. *authentēs*, a doer with his own hand, perpetrator, lord or master; in Mod. Gr. pron. *apthendis* or *aphendis*.]

EFFERENT, ef'fer-ent, *n.* in *physiol.* a vessel or nerve which discharges or conveys outward: also, a river flowing from and bearing away the waters of a lake.

EFFERENT, ef'fer-ent, *adj.* in *physiol.* conveying outwards or discharging; as, the *efferent* lymphatics, which convey lymph from the lymphatic glands to the thoracic duct. [L. *ef* for *ex*, out of, and *fero*, to carry.]

EFFEROUS, ef'fer-us, *adj.* fierce: wild: savage. "From the teeth of that *efferous* beast, from the tusk of the wild boar."—*Bp. King.* [L. *efferus*, excessively wild—*ef* for *ex*, intens., and *ferus*, wild.]

EFFERVESCE, ef-fer-ves', *v.i.* to *boil up:* to bubble and hiss: to froth up.—*adj.* EFFERVESC'IBLE. [L. *effervesco—ef*, intens., and *ferveo*, to boil. See FERVENT.]

EFFERVESCENT, ef-fer-ves'ent, *adj.*, *boiling* or bubbling from the disengagement of gas.—*n.* EFFERVESC'ENCE.

EFFETE, ef-fēt', *adj.* exhausted: worn out with age. [L. *effetus*, weakened by having brought forth young—*ef*, out, *fetus*, a bringing forth young.]

EFFICACIOUS, ef-fi-kā'shus, *adj.* able to produce the result intended.—*adv.* EFFICA'CIOUSLY.—*n.* EFFICA'CIOUSNESS. [L. *efficax—efficio*.]

EFFICACY, ef'fi-ka-si, *n.* virtue: energy.

EFFICIENCE, ef-fish'ens, EFFICIENCY, ef-fish'n-si, *n.* power to produce the result intended.

EFFICIENT, ef-fish'ent, *adj.* capable of producing the desired result: effective. —*n.* the person or thing that effects.—*adv.* EFFIC'IENTLY. [L. *efficiens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *efficio*.]

EFFIGURATE, ef-fig'-ur-āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) having a definite figure: opposed to effuse. [Pfx. *ex* and *figurate*.]

EFFIGY, ef'fi-ji, *n.* a *likeness* or *figure* of a person: the head or impression on a coin: resemblance. [L. *effigies—effingo —ef*, inten., *fingo*, to form.]

EFFLORESCE, ef-flo-res', *v.i.* to burst into bloom, as a flower: to break out into florid or excessive ornamentation; as, "The Italian (Gothic architecture) *effloresced* . . . into the meaningless ornamentation of the Certosa of Pavia and the cathedral of Como."—*Ruskin.* In *chem.* to change over the surface or throughout to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition, on simple exposure to the air: to become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization, from a slow chemical change between some of the ingredients of the matter covered and an acid proceeding commonly from an external source; as, "Those salts whose crystals *effloresce* belong to the class which is most soluble, and crystallizes by cooling."—*Fourcroy.* "The walls of limestone caverns sometimes *effloresce* with nitrate of lime in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere."—*Dana.* [L. *effloresco*, from *floresco*, *floreo*, to blossom, from *flos*, a flower. See FLOWER.]

EFFLORESCENCE, ef-flo-res'ens, *n.* production of *flowers:* the time of flowering: a redness of the skin: the formation of a white powder on the surface of bodies, or of minute crystals.

EFFLORESCENT, ef-flo-res'ent, *adj.* forming a white dust on the surface: shooting into white threads.

EFFLOWER, ef-flow'er, *v.t.* in *leather manufacture*, see the following extract. "The skins (chamois leather) are first washed, limed, fleeced, and branned. . . . They are next *efflowered*, that is, deprived of their epidermis by a concave knife, blunt in its middle part, upon the convex horse beam."—*Ure.* [Fr. *effleurer*, to graze, to rub lightly.]

EFFLUENCE, ef'floo-ens, *n.* a *flowing out:* that which flows from any body: issue.

EFFLUENT, ef'floo-ent, *adj.*, *flowing out.* —*n.* a stream that *flows out of* another stream or lake. [L. *effluens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *effluo—ef* (= *ex*), out, *fluo*, to flow.]

EFFLUVIUM, ef-flōō'vi-um, *n.* minute particles that *flow out* from bodies: disagreeable vapors rising from decaying matter:—*pl.* EFFLUVIA, ef-flōō'vi-a.—*adj.* EFFLU'VIAL. [L.—*effluo*.]

EFFLUX, ef'fluks, *n.* act of *flowing out:* that which flows out. [L. *effluo*, *effluxum*.]

EFFOLIATION, ef-fō-lē-ā'-shun, *n.* (*bot.*) loss of foliage.

EFFORT, ef'fort, *n.* a *putting forth* of *strength:* attempt: struggle. [L. *ef* (= *ex*), out, forth, and *fortis*, strong.]

EFFRONTERY, ef-frunt'er-i, *n.* shamelessness: impudence. [O. Fr.—L. *effrons, effrontis—ef* (= *ex*), forth, and *frons, frontis*, the forehead. See FRONT.]

EFFULGENCE, ef-ful'jens, *n.* great lustre or brightness: a flood of light.

EFFULGENT, ef-ful'jent, *adj.*, *shining forth:* extremely bright: splendid.—*adv.* EFFUL'GENTLY. [L. *effulgens, -entis—ef* (= *ex*), out. and *fulgeo*, to shine.]

EFFUSE, ef-fūz', *v.t.* to *pour out:* to pour forth, as words: to shed. [L. *effundo, effusus—ef* (= *ex*), out, and *fundo*, to pour.]

EFFUSION, ef-fū'zhun, *n.* act of *pouring out:* that which is poured out or forth.

EFFUSIVE, ef-fū'ziv, *adj.*, *pouring forth* abundantly: gushing.—*adv.* EFFU'SIVELY.—*n.* EFFU'SIVENESS.

EFT, eft, *n.* a kind of lizard: a newt. [A. S. *efete*, perh. akin to Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, Sans. *apada*, a reptile—*a*, neg., and *pad*, a foot. See NEWT.]

EFT, eft, *adj.* convenient: handy: commodious.

Yea, marry, that's the *eftest* way.—*Shak.*

EGENCE, ē'jens, *n.* the state or condition of suffering from the need of something: a desire for something wanted. *Grote.* [L. *egens*, pr.p. of *egeo*, to suffer want.]

EGG, eg, *n.* the body formed in the females of all animals (with the exception of a few of the lowest type, which are reproduced by gemmation or division), in which, by impregnation, the development of the fœtus takes place. Regarded physiologically there are three essential parts in an egg, viz. the germinal spot, or Wagnerian vesicle; the germinal, or Purkingean vesicle; and the vitellus or yolk—the first being contained in the germinal vesicle, which again is contained within the body of the yolk. The eggs of most animals lower than the bird have no more than these three parts. The eggs of birds, however, have, besides these, the white, or albumen, and the shell, which consists of a membrane coated with carbonate of lime. The yolk consists of a strong solution of albumen, in which multitudes of minute globules of oil are suspended. A hen's egg of good size weighs about 1000 grains, of which the white constitutes 600, the yolk 300, and the shell 100. Eggs of domestic fowls, and of certain wild fowls, as the plover, gulls, etc., are an important article of commerce, and furnish a wholesome, nutritious, and very pleasant article of diet. The eggs of turtles are also held in high esteem. Animals whose young do not leave the egg till after it is laid are called *oviparous;* those in which the eggs are retained within the parent body until they are hatched are called *ovoviviparous.* [A.S. *æg;* like Ice. *egg*, Dan. *æg*. The sound of *g* was sometimes softened, giving O.E. *eye* or *ey*, as "gos *eye*," goose egg, in Piers the Plowman's Crede; "an *ey* or tweye," *Chaucer;* cf. Ger. and Dut. *ei*. Probably allied in origin to L. *ovum*, Gr. *ōon*, Ir. *ugh*, Gael. *ubh*, an egg.]

EGG, eg, *v.t.* to instigate. [Ice. *eggja—egg*, an edge; cog. with A.S. *ecg*. See EDGE.]

EGILOPS, ē'ji-lops, *n.* a genus of grasses allied to Triticum, or wheat-grass. It occurs wild in the south of Europe and parts of Asia. It is believed by many botanists to be in reality the plant from which has originated our cultivated wheats: goat's eye, an abscess in the inner canthus of the eye. [Gr. *aigilōps—aix, aigos*, a goat, and *ōps*, the eye.]

EGINA MARBLES, ē-gī'na mär-blz, *n.pl.* a collection of ancient statues discovered on the island of Egina, supposed to have originally decorated the temple in that island sacred to Pallas Athēnē. They are before the age of Phidias, so, although true to nature generally, their faces are characterized by that forced smile which gives an unpleasant expression to the earlier Greek sculptures. They are the most remarkable ornaments of the Glyptothek of Munich.

EGLANTINE, eg'lan-tīn, *n.* a name given to the sweetbrier, and some other species of rose, whose branches are covered with *sharp prickles.* [Fr. *églantine*, formerly *aiglantier*, from an O. Fr. form *aiglent-*, as if from a L. *aculentus*, prickly—*aculeus*, dim. of *acus*, a needle—root *ak*, sharp.]

EGO-ALTRUISTIC, ē'gō-al-trōō-is'tik, *adj.* of or relating to one's self and to others. See extract. "From the egoistic sentiments we pass now to the *ego-altruistic* sentiments. By this name I mean sentiments which, while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others; the representation of this gratification in others being a source of pleasure not intrinsically, but because of ulterior benefits to self which experience associates with it."—*H. Spencer.*

EGOHOOD, ē'gō-hood, *n.* the consciousness of one's self or personality. [*Ego* and *hood.*]

EGOISM, ē'go-izm or eg'-, *n.* an excessive love of *one's self:* the doctrine of the Egoists. [L. *ego*, I.]

EGOIST, ē'go-ist or eg'-, *n.* one who thinks too much of himself: one of a class of philosophers who doubt everything but their own existence.

EGOTISM, ē'got-izm or eg'-, *n.* a frequent use of the pronoun *I:* speaking much of one's self: self-exaltation.

EGOTIST, ē'got-ist or eg' *n.* one full of egotism.

EGOTISTIC, ē-got-ist'ik or eg-, EGOTISTICAL, ē-got-ist'ik-al or eg'-, *adj.* showing *egotism:* self-important: conceited.—*adv.* EGOTIST'ICALLY.

EGOTIZE, ē'got-īz or eg'-, *v.i.* to talk much of *one's self.*

EGREGIOUS, e-grē'ji-us, *adj.* prominent: distinguished in a bad sense.—*adv.* EGRE'GIOUSLY.—*n.* EGRE'GIOUSNESS. [L. *egregius*, chosen out of the flock—*e*, out of, *grex, gregis*, a flock. Cf. GREGARIOUS.]

EGRESS, ē'gres, *n.* act of *going out:* departure: the power or right to depart. [L. *egredior, egressus—e*, out, forth, and *gradior*, to go. Cf. GRADE.]

EGYPTIAN, ē-jip'shi-an, *adj.* belonging to *Egypt.*—*n.* a native of Egypt: a gypsy. [L. *Ægyptius—Ægyptus*, Egypt, Gr. *Aigyptos.*]

EGYPTOLOGY, ē-jip-tol'o-ji, *n.* the science of Egyptian antiquities.—*n.* EGYPTOL'OGIST. [EGYPT, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.]

EH, ā, *int.* expressing inquiry or slight surprise.

EIDER, ī'der, EIDER-DUCK, ī'der-duk, *n.* a kind of seaduck, found chiefly in northern regions, and sought after for its fine down. [Ice. *ædr*, an eider-duck.]

EIDER-DOWN, ī'der-down, *n.* the *down* of the *eider-duck.*

EIDOGRAPH, ī'do-graf, *n.* an instrument for *copying drawings.* [Gr. *eidos*, form, and *graphō*, to write.]

EIFFEL-TOWER, īf'-el-tow-er, *n.* a colossal building, so named from an iron tower, 985 feet high, erected in Paris in 1887 by Gustave *Eiffel.*

EIGHT, āt, *adj.* twice four.—*n.* the figure (8) denoting eight. [A.S. *eahta*; Scot. *aucht*, Ger. *acht*, Gael. *ochd*, L. *octo*, Gr. *oktō*, Sans. *ashtan.*]

EIGHTEEN, āt'ēn, *adj.* and *n.*, *eight* and *ten:* twice nine. [Orig. *eight-teen.*]

EIGHTEENMO, āt'ēn-mō, *adj.* and *n.* see OCTODECIMO.

EIGHTEENTH, āt'ēnth, *adj.* and *n.* next in order after the seventeenth.

EIGHTFOLD, āt'fōld, *adj.* eight times any quantity.

EIGHTH, āt'th, *adj.* next in order after the seventh.—*n.* an eighth part. [Orig. *eight-th.*]

EIGHTHLY, āt'th-li, *adv.* in the eighth place.

EIGHTIETH, āt'i-eth, *adj.* and *n.* the eighth tenth: next after the seventy-ninth.

EIGHTY, āt'i, *adj.* and *n.*, *eight* times *ten:* four-score. [A.S. *eahta*, and *tig*, ten.]

EIKONOGEN, ī-kon'-ō-jen, *n.* in photography, a solution used as a developer.

EITHER, ē'*ther* or ī'*ther*, *adj.* or *pron.* the one or the other: one of two: (*B.*) each of two.—*conj.* correlative to OR: (*B.*) or. [A.S. *æghwether*, a contr. of *æghwether=â*, aye, the prefix *ge*, and *hwæther*, E. WHETHER. See also EACH.]

EJACULATE, e-jak'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to utter with suddenness.—*v.i.* to utter ejaculations. [L. *e*, out, and *jaculor, jaculatus—jacio*, to throw.]

EJACULATION, e-jak-ū-lā'shun, *n.* an uttering suddenly: what is so uttered.

EJACULATORY, e-jak'ū-lā-tor-i, *adj.* uttered in short, earnest sentences.

EJECT, e-jekt', *v.t.* to *cast out:* to dismiss: to dispossess of: to expel. [L. *ejicio, ejectus—e*, out, *jacio*, to throw.]

EJECTION, e-jek'shun, *n.* discharge: expulsion: state of being ejected: vomiting: that which is ejected.

EJECTIVE, ē-jekt'-iv, *adj.* serving to eject or dispossess. [See EJECT.]

EJECTMENT, e-jekt'ment, *n.* expulsion: dispossession: (*law*) an action for the recovery of the possession of land.

EJECTOR, e-jekt'or, *n.* one who ejects or dispossesses another of his land.

EKE, ek, *v.t.* to *add to* or *increase:* to lengthen. [A.S. *ecan*, akin to L. *augeo*, to increase; also to *vigeo*, to be vigorous, and E. WAX.]

EKE, ek, *adv.* in addition to: likewise. [A.S. *eac;* Ger. *auch;* from root of EKE, *v.t.*]

ELABORATE, e-lab'or-āt, *v.t.* to *labor on:* to produce with labor: to take pains with: to improve by successive operations. [L *e*, intensive, and *laboro, laboratus*, to labor—*labor*, labor.]

ELABORATE, e-lab'or-āt, *adj.*, *wrought* with *labor:* done with fullness and exactness: highly finished.—*adv.* ELAB'ORATELY.—*n.* ELAB'ORATENESS.

ELABORATION, e-lab-or-ā'shun, *n.* act of elaborating: refinement: the process by which substances are formed in the organs of animals or plants.

ÉLAN, ā-lawng, *n.* ardor inspired by enthusiasm, passion, or the like: unhesitating dash resulting from an impulsive imagination. [Fr., from *élancer*, to rush or spring forward, from L. *lancea*, a spear.]

ELAND, ē'land, *n.* the South African antelope, resembling the *elk* in having a protuberance on the larynx. [Dut.; Ger. *elend*, the elk.]

ELAPSE, e-laps', *v.i.* to *slip* or glide *away:* to pass silently, as time. [L. *e*, out, away, and *labor, lapsus*, to slide. See LAPSE.]

ELASTIC, e-las'tik, *adj.* having a tendency to recover the original form: springy: able to recover quickly a former state or condition after a shock.—*adv.* ELAS'TICALLY. [Coined from Gr. *elaō, elaunō*, fut. *elasō*, to drive; akin to L. *alacer, alacris*, brisk.]

ELASTICITY, e-las-tis'it-i, *n.* springiness: power to recover from depression.

ELATE, e-lāt', *adj.*, *lifted up:* puffed up with success.—*v.t.* to raise or exalt: to elevate: to make proud.—*adv.* ELAT'EDLY.—*n.* ELAT'EDNESS. [L. *elatus—e*, up, out, and *latus*, from root of *tollo.* Cf. DILATE and TOLERATE.]

ELATION, e-lā'shun, *n.* pride resulting from success: a puffing up of the mind.

ELBOW, el'bō, *n.* the joint where the *arm bows* or bends: any sharp turn or bend.—*v.t.* to push with the elbow: to encroach on. [A.S. *elboga—eln*=L. *ulna*, the arm,

boga, a bow or bend —*bugan*, to bend. See ELL; also BOW, *n.* and *v.t.*]

ELBOW-ROOM, el'bō-rōōm, *n.*, *room* to extend the *elbows:* space enough for moving or acting.

ELD, eld, *n.* old age, antiquity. [A.S. *ældu*, from *eald*, old. See OLD.]

ELDER, eld'er, *n.* a small tree with a spongy pith, bearing useful purple berries. [A.S. *ellern;* it is perh. the same as ALDER.]

ELDER, eld'er, *adj.* older: having lived a longer time: prior in origin.—*n.* one who is older: an ancestor: one advanced to office on account of age: one of the office-bearers in the Presbyterian Church. [A.S. *yldra*, comp. of *eald*, old. Cf. ALDERMAN and OLD.]

ELDERBERRY, el'-der-ber-rē, *n.* (*bot.*) an American sweet berry, eaten as a berry or made into wine.

ELDERLY, eld'er-li, *adj.* somewhat old: bordering on old age.

ELDERSHIP, eld'er-ship, *n.* state of being older: the office of an elder.

ELDEST, eld'est, *adj.* oldest. [A.S. *yldesta*, superl. of *eald.*]

EL DORADO, el-dō-rä'-dō, *n.* any place where money is easily made—from the golden land of imagination of Spanish explorers in America. [Sp.]

ELECT, e-lekt', *v.t.* to *choose out:* to *select* for any office or purpose: to select by vote. [L. *eligo*, *electus*—*e*, out, *lego*, to choose.]

ELECT, e-lekt', *adj.*, *chosen:* taken by preference from among others: chosen for an office but not yet in it.—*n.* one chosen or set apart.—THE ELECT (*theol.*), those chosen by God for salvation.

ELECTION, e-lek'shun, *n.* the act of electing or *choosing:* the public choice of a person for office: freewill: (*theol.*) the predetermination of certain persons as objects of divine mercy: (*B.*) those who are elected.

ELECTIONEERING, e-lek-shun-ēr'ing, *n.* (also used as *adj.*) the soliciting of votes and other business of an election.

ELECTIVE, e-lekt'iv, *adj.* pertaining to, dependent on, or exerting the power of *choice.*—*adv.* ELECT'IVELY.

ELECTOR, e-lekt'or, *n.* one who *elects:* one who has a vote at an election: the title formerly belonging to those princes and archbishops of the German Empire who had the right to elect the Emperor. —*fem.* ELECT'RESS.

ELECTORAL, e-lekt'or-al, *adj.* pertaining to elections or to electors: consisting of electors.

ELECTORATE, e-lekt'or-āt, *n.* the dignity or the territory of an elector.

ELECTRA, ē-lek'-tra, *n.* (*myth.*) daughter of Agamemnon, subject of play by Sophocles and by Euripides: (*astr.*) a certain star in the Pleiades.

ELECTRIC, e-lek'trik, ELECTRICAL, e-lek'trik-al, *adj.* having the property of attracting and repelling light bodies when rubbed: pertaining to or produced by electricity.—*n.* any electric substance: a non-conductor of electricity, as amber, glass, etc.—*adv.* ELEC'TRICALLY.—ELECTRIC LAMP, the contrivance in which the electric light is produced. See ELECTRIC LIGHT below.—ELECTRIC LIGHT, a brilliant light, the result of heat produced by the force of electricity either evoked by the chemical reaction of a metal and an acid, or generated by a magneto-electric or other machine. The *arc light* is produced when two carbon pencils are attached to the electrodes of a powerful magneto-electric machine or galvanic battery, and their points are brought together long enough to establish the electric current. If they are then separated to a small distance, varying according to the strength of the current, the current will continue to flow, leaping across from carbon to carbon, emitting a light of great intensity at the space between the points. The name *Voltaic* or *electric arc* is given to that portion where the current leaps across from point to point, the term *arc* being suggested by the curved form which the current here takes. The *incandescence light* is obtained by the incandescence, by means of electricity, of various substances, including carbon, in a vacuum. Many forms of apparatus are in use for producing the electric light, distinguished either by the form of the generating machine, the distribution of the current, or the kind of burner. In the Jablochkoff light, the burner consists of a pair of carbon spindles placed parallel to one another, with an insulating earthy substance between them. Its combustion may be roughly compared to that of an ordinary candle, where the earthy substance takes the place of the wick. Other forms of the "candle" burners are in use, such as the Lontin, the Jamin, etc. The Maxim, Edison, and Swan lights proceed from an incandescent filament of carbon in a more or less perfect vacuum.—ELECTRIC MACHINE. Besides machines in which electricity is excited by friction, electric machines are now common in which an electric current is generated by the revolution near the poles of a magnet or magnets of one or more soft-iron cores surrounded by coils of wire, these machines being known distinctively as *magneto-electric machines.* A *dynamo-electric machine* is a machine of this kind, in which the induced currents are made to circulate round the soft-iron magnet which produced them, thus increasing its magnetization. This again produces a proportionate increase in the induced currents, and thus by a successive alternation of mutual actions very intense magnetization and very

powerful currents are speedily obtained. There are many forms of these machines, such as Gramme's, Siemens', Wilde's, Brush's, etc., used extensively in electric lighting, and as a motor for machinery, electric railways, etc.—ELECTRIC PENDULUM, a form of electroscope consisting of a pith ball suspended by a non-conducting thread.—ELECTRIC RAILWAY, a railway on which electricity is the motive power. Many cities in U.S. now have electric street railways. On one of these the wheels of the carriages are set in motion by a dynamo-electric machine placed between them and below the floor. This machine is actuated by an electric current produced by another dynamo-electric machine, which is stationary and driven at a high rate of speed by a steam-engine. The current is conveyed by underground wires to the rails, and these being insulated, it reaches the carriage through them. [L. *electrum*—Gr. *ēlektron*, amber, in which the above property was first observed.]

ELECTRICIAN, e-lek-trish'yan, *n.* one who studies, or is versed in, the science of *electricity*.

ELECTRICITY, e-lek-tris'i-ti, *n.* the property of attracting and repelling light bodies: the science which investigates the phenomena and laws of this property. [See ELECTRIC.]

ELECTRIFY, e-lek'tri-fī, *v.t.* to communicate electricity to: to excite suddenly: to astonish: —*pa.p.* elec'trified. —*adj.* ELEC'TRIFIABLE. —*n.* ELECTRIFICA'TION. [L. *electrum*, *facio*, to make.]

ELECTRO-CULTURE, ē-lec'-trō-kul-tūr, *n.* (*hort.*) artificial use of electricity in raising plants. [*Electro* and *culture*.]

ELECTRO-DYNAMICS, e-lek'tro-di-nam'-iks, *n.* the branch of physics which treats of the action of electricity.

ELECTRO-DYNAMOMETER, e-lek-trō-di-na-mom'et-er, *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of electro-dynamic action. It consists essentially of a fixed coil and a movable coil, usually suspended in a bifilar manner, and furnished with a mirror, so that its motions about a vertical axis can be read off by means of a scale and telescope.

ELECTRO-KINETICS, e-lek'tro-kin-et'iks, *n.* that branch of science which treats of electricity in motion. [See KINETICS.]

ELECTROLYSIS, e-lek-trol'i-sis, *n.* the process of chemical *decomposition* by electricity. [Gr. *ēlektron*, *lysis*, dissolving—*lyō*, to loose, dissolve.]

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, e-lek'tro-mag'-net-izm, *n.* a branch of science which treats of the relation of electricity to magnetism.

ELECTRO-METALLURGY, e-lek'tro-met'-al-ur-ji, *n.* a name given to certain processes by which electricity is applied to the working of metals, as in electroplating and electrotyping.

ELECTROMETER, e-lek-trom'e-ter, *n.* an instrument for *measuring* the quantity of *electricity*. [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *metron*, a measure.]

ELECTROPLATE, e-lek'tro-plāt, *v.t.* to *plate* or cover with a coating of metal *by electricity*.

ELECTROSCOPE, e-lek'tro-skōp, *n.* an instrument for detecting the presence of electricity in a body and the nature of it. [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *skopeō*, to examine.]

ELECTRO-STATICS, e-lek'tro-stat'iks, *n.* that branch of science which treats of electricity *at rest*. [Gr. *ēlektron*, and STATICS.]

ELECTRO-TECHNICS, ē-lek'-trō-tek'-niks, *n.* the science of the practical applications of electricity.—*adj.* ELECTRO-TECHNICAL, -nē-kal.

ELECTROTONIC, e-lek-trō-ton'ik, *adj.* of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotonicity.

ELECTROTONICITY, e-lek-trō-tō-nis'it-i, *n.* a peculiar alteration of the normal electric current of a nerve, produced by the application, outside the circuit of a galvanometer applied to that nerve to mark its normal current, of a continuous, artificial, exciting, electric current, in a distant separate part of the nerve, whereby the normal current of the galvanometric circuit is either increased or diminished, according as the exciting or artificial current travels in the same direction on the nerve or not; the excitability of the nerve within the circuit of the exciting, artificial current being diminished (*anelectrotonic*) near the positive, and exalted (*cathelectrotonic*) near the negative pole.

ELECTROTONIZE, e-lek'trō-ton-īz, *v.t.* to alter the normal electric current of, as a nerve. [See ELECTROTONICITY.]

ELECTROTYPE, e-lek'tro-tīp, *n.* the art of copying an engraving or *type* on a metal deposited by electricity.

ELECTUARY, e-lek'tū-ar-i, *n.* a composition of medicinal powders with honey or sugar. [Low L. *electuarium*, a medicine that dissolves in the mouth—Gr. *ekleikton*—*ekleichō*, to lick up.]

ELEEMOSYNARY, el-e-mos'i-nar-i, *adj.* relating to *charity* or almsgiving: given in charity. [Gr. *eleēmosynē*, compassionateness, alms—*eleos*, pity. See ALMS.]

ELEGANCE, el'e-gans, ELEGANCY, el'e-gans-i, *n.* the state or quality of being elegant: the beauty of propriety: neatness: refinement: that which is elegant. [Fr., from L. *elegantia*—*elegans*.]

ELEGANT, el'e-gant, *adj.* pleasing to good taste: graceful: neat: refined: nice: richly ornamental.—*adv.* EL'EGANTLY. [Fr.—L. *elegans*, *-antis*—*eligo*, to choose.]

ELEGIAC, el-e-jī'ak or el-ē'ji-ak, *adj.* belonging to *elegy*: mournful: used in elegies.—*n.* elegiac verse.—*adj.* ELEGIACAL, el-e-jī'ak-al. [L.—Gr. *elegeiakos*—*elegos*, a lament.]

ELEGIZE, el'e-jīz, *v.t.* and *i.* to write or compose elegies: to celebrate or lament after the style of an elegy: to bewail. "I . . . perhaps should have *elegized* on for a page or two farther, when Harry, who has no idea of the dignity of grief, blundered in."—*H. Walpole.*

ELEGIST, el'e-jist, *n.* a writer of *elegies.*

ELEGY, el'e-ji, *n.* a *song of mourning,* a lament: a funeral song. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *elegos,* a lament.]

ELEMENT, el'e-ment, *n.* a first principle: one of the essential parts of anything: an ingredient: the proper state or sphere of any thing or being:—*pl.* the rudiments of anything: (*chem.*) the simple bodies that have not been decomposed: among the ancients, fire, air, earth, and water, supposed to be the constituents of all things: the bread and wine used at the Communion. [L. *elementum,* pl. *elementa,* first principles.]

ELEMENTAL, el-e-ment'al, *adj.* pertaining to elements or first principles: belonging to or produced by elements or the elements.—*adv.* ELEMENT'ALLY.

ELEMENTALISM, el-e-ment'al-izm, *n.* the theory which identifies the divinities of the ancients with the elemental powers.

ELEMENTARY, el-e-ment'ar-i, *adj.* of a single element: primary: uncompounded: pertaining to the elements: treating of first principles.

ELEMENTOID, el-e-ment'oid, *adj.* like an element: having the appearance of a simple substance: as, compounds which have an *elementoid* nature, and perform elemental functions. [L. *elementum,* an element, and Gr. *eidos,* form.]

ELEPHANT, el'e-fant, *n.* the largest quadruped, having a very thick skin, a trunk, and two ivory tusks. [Fr.—L. *elephas, elephantis* — Gr. *elephas* — Heb. *eleph, aleph,* an ox. See ALPHA.]

ELEPHANTIASIS, el-e-fant-ī'a-sis, *n.* a disease in which the legs become thick like the *elephant's.* [Gr.—*elephas.*]

ELEPHANTINE, el-e-fan'tin, *adj.* pertaining to the elephant: like an elephant: very large.

ELEPHANTOUS, el-ē-fan'-tus, *adj.* (*med.*) having the appearance of elephantiasis.

ELEUTHEROMANIA, e-lū-the-rō-mā'ni-a, *n.* a mania for freedom: excessive zeal for freedom. "Nothing but insubordination, *eleutheromania,* confused, unlimited opposition in their heads."—*Carlyle.* [Gr. *eleutheros,* free, and *mania,* madness.]

ELEUTHEROMANIAC, e-lū-the-rō-mā'ni-ak, *n.* one having an excessive zeal for freedom: a fanatic on the subject of freedom.—*adj.* having a mania for freedom. *Carlyle.*

ELEVATE, el'e-vāt, *v.t.* to *raise* to a higher position: to raise in mind and feelings: to improve: to cheer. [L. *elevo, elevatus —e,* out, up, *levo,* to raise—*levis,* light. See LIGHT, *adj.*]

ELEVATION, el-e-vā'shun, *n.* the act of elevating or raising, or the state of being raised: exaltation: an elevated place or station: a rising ground: height: (*arch.*) a geometrical view of the side of a building: (*gun.*) the angle made by the line of direction of a gun with the plane of the horizon: (*astron.*) altitude: the distance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon: (*dialling*) the angle which the style makes with the substylar line: (*trigonometrical surv.*) height: altitude: height above the surface of the earth: angular height, or angle of elevation. The angle of elevation of any object is the angle formed by two straight lines drawn from the observer's eye, the one to the top of the object and the other parallel to the horizon, both lines being in the same vertical plane.—ELEVATION OF THE HOST, in the R. Cath. Ch. that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head for the people to adore.

ELEVATOR, el'e-vā-tor, *n.* the person or thing that lifts up: a machine for raising grain, etc., to a higher floor: a muscle raising a part of the body.

ELEVATORY, el'e-vā-tor-i, *adj.* able or tending to raise.

ELEVEN, e-lev'n, *adj.* ten and one.—*n.* the number 11. [A.S. *en(d)luf-on,* of which (*d* being excrescent, and *-on,* a dative pl. suffix) *en* = A.S. *an,* E. ONE, and *-luf* (or *-lif*) is prob. the root *tak,* ten, successively weakened to *dak, lik, lip,* and *lif;* cf. the Goth. *ain-lif.*]

ELEVENTH, e-lev'nth, *adj.* and *n.* the next after the tenth. [A.S. *endlyfta.*]

ELF, elf, *n.* a little spirit formerly believed to haunt woods and wild places: a dwarf: —*pl.* ELVES, elvz. [A.S. *ælf;* Ger. *elf.*]

ELFIN, elf'in, *adj.* of or relating to *elves.* —*n.* a *little elf:* a child. [Dim. of ELF.]

ELFISH, elf'ish, **ELVAN**, elv'an, *adj.* elf-like: disguised.

ELICIT, e-lis'it, *v.t.* to entice or *draw out:* to bring to light: to deduce. [L. *elicio, elicitus—e,* out, *lacio,* to entice. Cf. LACE.]

ELIDE, e-līd', *v.t.* to *strike out* or cut off, as a syllable. [L. *elido, elisus—e,* out, *lædo,* to strike. Cf. LESION.]

ELIGIBILITY, el-i-ji-bil'i-ti, *n.* fitness to be elected or *chosen:* the state of being preferable to something else: desirableness.

ELIGIBLE, el'i-ji-bl, *adj.* fit or worthy to be *chosen:* legally qualified: desirable.—*n.* EL'IGIBLENESS, same as ELIGIBIL'ITY.—*adv.* EL'IGIBLY. [Fr. — L. *eligo.* See ELECT, *v.t.*]

ELIMINATE, e-lim'in-āt, *v.t.* to thrust out of doors. *Lovelace.* To expel: to discharge or throw off: to set at liberty; as, "This detains secretions which nature finds it necessary to *eliminate.*"—*Med. Repos.* To leave out of an argument or train of thought: to set aside as unimportant or not to be considered: to leave

out of consideration; as, "To know the truth of things, to have cognizance of what is real, we must penetrate below the surface, *eliminate* the accidental and irrelevant, and grasp the principle or essence which underlies and interprets appearances."—*Dr. Caird.* (*Alg.*) to cause a quantity or quantities to disappear from an equation: to remove from both sides of an equation: to obtain by eliminating or separating, as from foreign matters: to deduce: to elicit; as, "Conclusions which all are glad to accept after they have been painfully *eliminated* by others."—*O. W. Holmes.* [L. *elimino, eliminatum—e,* out, and *limen,* threshold.]

ELIMINATION, e-lim-in-ā′shun, *n.* (*law*) the act of banishing or turning out of doors: ejection: the act of expelling or throwing off: the act of discharging or excreting by the pores: the act of setting aside as unimportant or unworthy of consideration, or as being superfluous or irrelevant: "(*Elimination*) is frequently used in the sense of eliciting, but incorrectly," says Fleming. "The preparatory step of the discussion was, therefore, an *elimination* of those less precise and appropriate significations, which, as they would at best only afford a remote genus and difference, were wholly incompetent for the purpose of a definition."—*Sir W. Hamilton.* (*Alg.*) the process of reducing a number of equations containing certain quantities to a smaller number, in which one or more of the quantities shall not be found.

ELISION, e-lizh′un, *n.* the *cutting off* or suppression of a vowel or syllable. [See

ELITE, ā-lēt′, *n.* a *chosen* or *select* part: the best of anything. [Fr.—L. *electa* (*pars,* a part, understood). See ELECT, *v.t.*]

ELIXIR, e-liks′er, *n.* a liquor once supposed to have the power of prolonging life or of transmuting metals: the quintessence of anything: a substance which invigorates: (*med.*) a compound tincture. [Ar. *el-iksir,* the philosopher's stone, from *al-,* the, and *áksir,* quintessence.]

ELIZABETHAN, e-liz-a-bēth′an or e-liz′-, *adj.* pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her time.

ELK, elk, *n.*, *Alces Malchis* or *Cervus Alces,* the largest existing species of the Cervidæ or deer family. It attains the height of 7 feet at the shoulders, and its antlers, when fully formed, weigh 50 to 60 lbs. It is found in Europe and Asia, but chiefly in North America, where it is called the MOOSE or MOOSE-DEER. [A. S. *elch.* Cog. Ice. *elgr,* O. Ger. *elaho,* N. and Sw. *elg;* L. *alces*—elk.]

ELL, el, *n.* a measure of length orig. taken from the *arm:* a cloth measure equal to 1¼ yds. [A.S. *eln,* Dut. and Ger. *elle,* L. *ulna,* Gr. *ōlenē,* the *el*-bow, the arm. See ELBOW.]

ELLIPSE, el-lips′, *n.* an oval: (*geom.*) a figure produced by the section of a cone by a plane passing obliquely through the opposite sides. [L. *ellipsis*—Gr. *elleipsis* (*lit.*) a defect, so called because its plane forms with the base of the cone a *less* angle than that of the parabola.]

ELLIPSIS, el-lip′sis, *n.* (*gram.*) a figure of syntax by which a word or words are *left out* and implied:—*pl.* ELLIPSES, el-lip′-sēz. [L.—Gr. *elleipsis—en,* in, and *leipō,* to leave. Cf. ECLIPSE.]

ELLIPSOID, el-lip′soid, *n.* (*math.*) a surface, every plane section of which is an ellipse. [Gr. *elleipsis,* and *eidos,* form.]

ELLIPTIC, el-lip′tik, ELLIPTICAL, el-lip′-tik-al, *adj.* pertaining to an *ellipse:* oval: pertaining to *ellipsis:* having a part understood.—*adv.* ELLIP′TICALLY. [Gr. *elleiptikos—elleipsis.*]

ELM, elm, *n.* the English name of a genus of trees, Ulmus, nat. order Ulmaceæ. The species, of which there are thirteen, are natives of the northern temperate zone. They have bisexual flowers, with a campanulate calyx, as many stamens as there are divisions in the limb of the calyx, and two styles. Two species are common in Great Britain and this country, one indigenous, *U. montana* (the wych elm), and the other introduced, *U. campestris* (the common elm), but cultivated everywhere. Both trees are very variable, and the varieties have received specific names. The elm is one of our principal timber trees, for usefulness ranking next to the oak. It is valued for the rapidity of its growth, its hardiness, and its capability of thriving in poor soil unfit for tillage. [A.S. *elm, ellm.* Cf. Dut. *olm,* Dan. *ælm, alm;* L. *ulmus;* Bohem. *gilm* (pron. *yilm*)—elm.]

ELMY, elm′i, *adj.* abounding with elms.

ELOCUTION, el-o-kū′shun, *n.* style or manner of *speaking:* utterance.—*adj.* ELOCU′TIONARY. [Fr.—L. *elocutio—eloquor, elocutus—e,* out, and *loquor,* to speak.]

ELOCUTIONIST, el-o-kū′shun-ist, *n.* one versed in elocution: a teacher of elocution.

ELOGE, ā-lōzh′, ELOGIUM, e-lō′ji-um, *n.* a funeral *oration:* a panegyric. [Fr. *éloge*—L. *elogium,* a short statement, an inscription on a tomb—L. *e,* inten., and Gr. *logos,* discourse.]

ELOHIM, ē′lō-him, *n.* one of the names of God, of frequent occurrence in the Bible It is used both of the true God and of false gods, while *Jehovah* is used only of the true God. The use of the plural form *Elohim* has caused much controversy among critics, some regarding it as containing an allusion to the doctrine of the Trinity, while others regard it as the plural of excellence, and others hold it as establishing the fact of a primitive polytheism. [Heb. pl. of *Eloah.*]

ELOHIST, ē′lō-hist, *n.* the epithet applied

to the supposed writer of the Elohistic passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to *Jehovist*. "The descriptions of the *Elohist* are regular, orderly, clear, simple, inartificial, calm, free from the rhetorical and poetical."—*S. Davidson.*

ELOHISTIC, ē-lō-hist'ik, *adj.* a term applied to certain passages in Scripture, especially in the Pentateuch, in which the Almighty is always spoken of as *Elohim*, supposed by some to have been written at an earlier period than those in which he is spoken of as Jehovah. The Elohistic paragraphs are simpler, more pastoral, and more primitive in their character, while the Jehovistic indicate some knowledge of geography and history, exalt the priestly character, and are generally more elaborate. Gen. i. 27 is *Elohistic;* Gen. ii. 21–24 is *Jehovistic.*

ELONGATE, e-long'gāt, *v.t.* to make *longer:* to extend. [Low L. *elongo, elongatus—e*, out, and *longus*, long.]

ELONGATION, e-long-gā'shun, *n.* act of *lengthening out:* state of being lengthened: distance.

ELOPE, e-lōp', *v.i.* to escape privately, said esp. of a woman, either married or unmarried, who runs away with a lover. [Prob. a corr. of Dut. *ont-loopen*, to run away, from *ont-* (Ger. *ent-*), away, and *loopen* = E. leap. See LEAP.]

ELOPEMENT, e-lōp'ment, *n.* a secret departure, esp. of a woman with a man.

ELOQUENCE, el'o-kwens, *n.* the *utterance* of strong emotion in correct, appropriate, expressive, and fluent language: the art which produces fine speaking: persuasive speech.

ELOQUENT, el'o-kwent, *adj.* having the power of *speaking* with fluency, elegance, and power: containing eloquence: persuasive.—*adv.* EL'OQUENTLY. [L. *eloquens, -entis*, pr.p. of *eloquor*. See ELOCUTION.]

ELSE, els, *pron.* other.—*adv.* otherwise: besides: except that mentioned. [A.S. *elles*, otherwise—orig. gen. of *el*, other; cf. O. Ger. *alles* or *elles*. See ALIAS.]

ELSEWHERE, els'hwār, *adv.* in another place: in other places.

EL SHADDAI, el-shad'-dī-, *n.* a Hebrew name for God. [Heb.]

ELTCHI, elt'shē, *n.* an ambassador or envoy: a Persian and Turkish name. "Things which they had told to Colonel Rose they did not yet dare to tell to the great *Eltchi* (Lord Stratford de Redcliffe)."—*Kinglake.*

ELUCIDATE, e-lū'si-dāt, *v.t.* to make *lucid* or clear: to throw light upon: to explain: to illustrate.—*ns.* ELUCIDA'TION, ELU'CIDATOR. [Low L. *elucido, elucidatus—e*, intensive, and *lucidus*, clear.]

ELUCIDATIVE, e-lū'si-dā-tiv, ELUCIDATORY, e-lū'si-dā-tor-i, *adj.* making *lucid* or clear: explanatory.

ELUCTATE, e-luk'tāt, *v.i.* to struggle out: to burst forth: to escape. "They did *eluctate* out of their injuries with credit to themselves."—*Bp. Hacket.* [L. *eluctor, eluctatus—e*, out of, and *luctor*, to wrestle.]

ELUDE, e-lūd', *v.t.* to avoid or escape by stratagem: to baffle. [L. *eludo, elusus —e*, out, *ludo*, to play.]

ELUSION, e-lū'zhun, *n.* act of *eluding:* escape by artifice: evasion.

ELUSIVE, e-lū'siv, *adj.* practicing *elusion:* deceptive.—*adv.* ELU'SIVELY.

ELUSORY, e-lū'sor-i, *adj.* tending to *elude* or cheat: evasive: deceitful.

ELUTRIATE, e-lū'tri-āt, *v.t.* to purify by washing and straining off or decanting the liquid from the substance washed: to cleanse: as, to *elutriate* ores. "*Elutriating* the blood as it passes through the lungs."—*Arbuthnot.*—*n.* ELUTRIA'TION, the operation of pulverizing a solid substance, mixing it with water, and pouring off the liquid, while the foul or extraneous substances are floating, or after the coarser particles have subsided, and while the finer parts are suspended in the liquor: as, the *elutriation* of tin-ore. [L. *elutrio, elutriatum*, from *eluo, elutum*, to wash off—*e*, off, and *luo*, to wash.]

ELVAN, ELVES. See under ELFISH, ELF.

ELYSIAN, e-lizh'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to Elysium: exceedingly delightful.

ELYSIUM, e-lizh'i-um, *n.* (*myth.*) the abode of the blessed after death: any delightful place. [L.—Gr. *ēlysion* (*pedion*), the Elysian (plain).]

EMACIATE, e-mā'shi-āt, *v.t.* to make *meagre* or *lean:* to deprive of flesh: to waste.—*v.i.* to become lean: to waste away. [L. *emacio, emaciatus—e*, intensive, *macio*, to make lean—*maci-es*, leanness. See MEAGRE.]

EMACIATION, e-mā-shi-ā'shun, *n.* the condition of becoming emaciated or lean: leanness.

EMANATE, em'a-nāt, *v.i.* to *flow out* or *from:* to proceed from some source: to arise. [L. *emano, emanatus—e*, out from, *mano*, to flow.]

EMANATION, em-a-nā'shun, *n.* a *flowing out* from a source: that which issues or proceeds from some source.—*adj.* EM'ANATIVE.

EMANATIONISM, em-a-nā'-shun-iz'm, *n.* (*theol.*) the theory that God is the source of everything.—*n.* EMANATIONIST, -ist, one who believes the theory of *emanationism.* [See EMANATION.]

EMANCIPATE, e-man'si-pāt, *v.t.* to set free from servitude: to free from restraint or bondage of any kind.—*n.* EMAN'CIPATOR. [L. *e*, away from, and *mancipare*, to transfer property—*manceps, mancipis*, one who gets or acquires property, (*lit.*) who *takes* by the *hand*, from *manus*, the hand, *capio*, to take.]

EMANCIPATION, e-man-si-pā'shun, *n.* the

act of setting free from bondage or disability of any kind: the state of being set free.

EMANCIPATIONIST, e-man-si-pā'shun-ist, *n.* an advocate of the emancipation of slaves.

EMARGINATE, e-mär'jin-āt, *v.t.* to take away the margin of. [L. *emargino, emarginatum*, to deprive of the edge—*e*, priv., and *margo, marginis*, an edge, border, margin.]

EMARGINATE, e-mär'jin-āt, EMARGINATED, e-mär'jin-āt-ed, *adj.* having the margin or extremity taken away: specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* notched at the blunt apex: applied to the leaf, petal, stigma, or to the gills of fungi: (*mineral.*) having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face: (*zool.*) having the margin broken by an obtuse notch or the segment of a circle.—*adv.* EMAR'GINATELY, in the form of notches.

EMARGINATION, e-mär-jin-ā'shun, *n.* act of indenting the margin, or taking away the margin: state or condition of having the margin taken away: (*bot.*) the condition of having a notch at the summit or blunt end: as, the *emargination* of a leaf.

EMASCULATE, e-mas'kū-lāt, *v.t.* to *deprive of* the properties of a *male*: to castrate: to deprive of *masculine* vigor: to render effeminate.—*n.* EMASCULA'TION. [Low L. *emasculo, emasculatus—e*, priv., and *masculus*, dim. of *mas*, a male.]

EMBALM, em-bäm', *v.t.* to preserve from decay by aromatic drugs, as a dead body: to perfume: to preserve with care and affection.—*ns.* EMBALM'ER, EMBALM'ING. [Fr. *embaumer*, from *em*, in, and *baume*. See BALM.]

EMBANK, em-bangk', *v.t.* to inclose or defend with a *bank* or dike.

EMBANKMENT, em-bangk'ment, *n.* the act of embanking: a bank or mound.

EMBARCATION. Same as EMBARKATION.

EMBARGO, em-bär'gō, *n.* a prohibition of ships to leave port: a stoppage of trade for a short time by authority:—*pl.* EMBAR'GOES.—*v.t.* to lay an embargo on:—*pr.p.* embar'gōing; *pa.p.* embar'gōed. [Sp.—*embargar*, to impede, to restrain—Sp. *em*, in, and *barra*, a bar. See BARRICADE, and EMBARRASS.]

EMBARK, em-bärk', *v.t.* to put on board a *bark* or ship: to engage in any affair.—*v.i.* to go on board ship: to engage in a business: to enlist. [Fr. *embarquer*, from *em*, in, and *barque*. See BARK, a barge.]

EMBARKATION, em-bär-kā'shun, *n.* a putting or going on board: that which is embarked.

EMBARRASS, em-bar'as, *v.t.* to encumber: to involve in difficulty, esp. in money-matters: to perplex: (*lit.*) to put a *bar* or difficulty *in the way* of. [Fr. *embarrasser*—Fr. *em*, in, and (through Prov. *barras*) Fr. *barre*, a bar. See BAR.]

EMBARRASSMENT, em-bar'as-ment, *n.* perplexity or confusion: difficulties in money-matters.

EMBASSY, em'bas-i, *n.* the charge or function of an *embassador*: the person or persons sent on an embassy. [Low L. *ambascia*. See AMBASSADOR.]

EMBATERION, em-ba-tē'ri-on, *n.* a war-song of the Spartans which they sang when rushing on the enemy. It was accompanied by flutes. [Gr. *em* for *en*, in, and *bainō*, to go.]

EMBATHE, em-bāth', *v.t.* to bathe. [Prefix *em* for *en*, and BATHE.]

> Gave her to his daughters to *embathe*
> In nectar'd lavers, strew'd with asphodel.
> —*Milton.*

EMBATTLE, em-bat'l, *v.t.* to furnish with battlements. [*Em* and O. Fr. *bastiller*, from the same root as BATTLEMENT, BASTILLE, and BASTE, to sew. The form of this word is due to a confusion with E. BATTLE.]

EMBATTLE, em-bat'l, *v.t.* to range in order of *battle*. [Coined from *em*, in, and BATTLE.]

EMBAY, em-bā', *v.t.* to inclose in a *bay*: to landlock. [*Em*, in, into, and BAY.]

EMBED. Same as IMBED.

EMBELLISH, em-bel'ish, *v.t.* to make *beautiful* with ornaments: to decorate: to make graceful: to illustrate pictorially, as a book.—*n.* EMBELL'ISHER. [Fr. *embellir, embellissant—em*, in, *bel, beau*, beautiful. See BEAU.]

EMBELLISHMENT, em-bel'ish-ment, *n.* act of embellishing or adorning: decoration: ornament.

EMBER-DAYS, em'ber-dāz, *n.pl.* in R. C. and English Church, three Fast-days in each quarter. [A.S. *ymbrine*, orig. sig. a *running round* or circuit—*ymbe*, round (Ger. *um*, L. *ambi-*), and *ryne*, a running, from *rinnan*, to run.]

EMBERS, em'berz, *n.pl.* red-hot ashes: the smouldering remains of a fire. [A.S. *emyrian*: Ice. *eimyrja*. The *b* is excrescent.]

EMBEZZLE, em-bez'l, *v.t.* to waste or dissipate: to appropriate fraudulently what has been intrusted.—*n.* EMBEZZ'LER. [Perh. from root of IMBECILE, the primary sense being to weaken, waste; (*obs.*) *bezzle*, to squander, is the same word, the first syllable being dropped.]

EMBEZZLEMENT, em-bez'l-ment, *n.* fraudulent appropriation of another's property by the person to whom it was intrusted.

EMBITTER. See IMBITTER.

EMBLAZON, em-blā'zn, *v.t.* to deck in *blazing* colors: (*her.*) to *blazon* or adorn with figures.—*n.* EMBLA'ZONMENT, an emblazoning. [*Em* and BLAZON.]

EMBLAZONRY, em-blā'zn-ri, *n.* the art of emblazoning or adorning: devices on shields.

EMBLEM, em'blem, *n.* a picture representing to the mind something different from

itself: a type or symbol. [Lit. something *inserted* in a surface as ornament; Fr. *emblème*—L. *emblēma*, inlaid work—Gr.—*em* (=*en*), in, *ballō*, to lay, to cast.]

EMBLEMATIC, em-blem-at'ik, EMBLEMATICAL, em-blem-at'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or containing *emblems:* representing.—*adv.* EMBLEMAT'ICALLY.

EMBLOOM, em-blōōm', *v.t.* to cover or enrich with *bloom.* [*Em*, in, and BLOOM.]

EMBODIMENT, em-bod'i-ment, *n.* act of embodying: state of being embodied.

EMBODY, em-bod'i, *v.t.* to form into a *body:* to make corporeal: to make tangible.—*v.i.* to unite in a body or mass. [*Em*, in, and BODY.]

EMBOGUING, em-bōg'ing, *n.* the *mouth* of a river. [See DISEMBOGUE.]

EMBOLDEN, em-bōld'n, *v.t.* to make *bold* or courageous. [*Em*, to make, and BOLD.]

EMBOLISM, em'bo-lizm, *n.* the *insertion* of days, months, or years in an account of time to produce regularity: (*med.*) the presence of obstructing clots in the blood-vessels.—*adjs.* EMBOLISM'AL, EMBOLISM'IC. [Fr.—Gr. *embolismos—emballō*, to cast in. See EMBLEM.]

EMBORDER, em-bord'er, *v.t.* to *border.*

EMBOSOM, em-booz'um, *v.t.* to take into the *bosom:* to receive into the affections: to inclose or surround. [*Em*, in, into, and BOSOM.]

EMBOSS, em-bos', *v.t.* to form *bosses* or protuberances upon: to ornament with raised-work.—*n.* EMBOSS'ER. [*Em*, in, into, and BOSS.]

EMBOSSMENT, em-bos'ment, *n.* a prominence like a *boss:* raised-work.

EMBOUCHURE, em-boo-shōōr', *n.* the *mouth* of a river, of a cannon, etc.: the mouth-hole of a wind musical instrument. [Fr.—*em-boucher*, to put to the mouth. See DEBOUCH, DEBOUCHURE.]

EMBOW, em-bō', *v.t., v.i.* to *bow* or arch. [*Em* and BOW.]

EMBOWEL, em-bow'el, *v.t.* properly, to inclose in something else; but also used for *disembowel*, to remove the entrails from:—*pr.p.* embow'elling; *pa.p.* embow'elled.—*n.* ENBOW'ELMENT. [*Em*, in, into, and BOWEL.]

EMBOWER, em-bow'er, *v.t.* to place in a *bower:* to shelter, as with trees. [*Em*, in, and BOWER.]

EMBRACE, em-brās', *v.t.* to take in the *arms:* to press to the bosom with affection: to take eagerly or willingly: to comprise: to admit or receive.—*v.i.* to join in an embrace.—*n.* an embracing: fond pressure in the arms. [O. Fr. *embracer* (mod. Fr. *embrasser*)—*em*, L. *in*, in, into, and *bras*—L. *brachium*, an arm. See BRACE.]

EMBRASURE, em-brā'zhūr, *n.* a door or window with the sides slanted on the inside: an opening in a wall for cannon. [Fr., properly, an opening through which a gun may be fired—*embraser*, to set on fire, from the O. Ger, *bras*, fire. See BRASIER and BRASS.]

EMBROCATE, em'bro-kāt, *v.t.* to *moisten* and rub, as a sore with a lotion. [Low L. *embroco, embrocatus*, from Gr. *embrochē*, a lotion—*embrechō*, to soak in—*em* (= *en*), in, into, *brechō*, to wet.]

EMBROCATION, em-bro-kā'shun, *n.* act of embrocating: the lotion used.

EMBROIDER, em-broid'er, *v.t.* to ornament with designs in needle-work, orig. on the *border.*—*n.* EMBROID'ERER. [*Em*, on, and Fr. *broder*, another form of *border—bord*, edge. See BORDER.]

EMBROIDERY, em-broid'er-i, *n.* the act or art of embroidering: ornamental needle-work: variegation or diversity: artificial ornaments.

EMBROIL, em-broil', *v.t.* to involve in a *broil*, or in perplexity: to entangle: to distract: to throw into confusion. [Fr. *embrouiller—em*, in, and *brouiller*, to break out. See BROIL, *n.*]

EMBROILMENT, em-broil'ment, *n.* a state of perplexity or confusion: disturbance.

EMBRYO, em'bri-ō, EMBRYON, em'bri-on, *n.* the young of an animal in its earliest stages of development: the part of a seed which forms the future plant: the beginning of anything:—*pl.* EM'BRYOS, EM'BRYONS.—*adj.*, also EMBRYON'IC, of or relating to anything in an imperfect state: rudimentary. [Fr.; Gr.; *em* (=*en*), in, and *bryon*, neuter of pr.p. of *bryō*, to swell.]

EMBRYOLOGICALLY, em-bri-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* according to the rules of embryology. *Kingsley.*

EMBRYOLOGIST, em-bri-ol'o-jist, *n.* one versed in the doctrines of embryology.

EMBRYOLOGY, em-bri-ol'oj-i, *n.* science of the embryo or fetus of animals.

EMENDATION, em-en-dā'shun, *n.* a mending or removal of an *error* or fault: correction. [L. *emendatio—emendo, emendatus—e*, out, away, and *mendum*, a fault. See AMEND.]

EMENDATOR, em'en-dā-tor, *n.* a corrector of errors in writings: one who corrects or improves.

EMENDATORY, e-men'da-tor-i, *adj.* mending or contributing to correction.

EMENDER, e-mend'er, *n.* one who emends: one who removes faults, blemishes, or the like: an emendator. *E. B. Browning.*

EMERALD, em'er-ald, *n.* a precious stone of a green color: a small printing-type. [Fr. *émeraude* (O. Fr. *esmeralde*)—L. *smaragdus*—Gr. *smaragdos.*]

EMERGE, e-merj', *v.i.* to *rise out of:* to issue or come forth: to reappear after being concealed: to come into view. [L. *emergo, emersus—e*, out of, *mergo*, to plunge.]

EMERGENCE, e-mer'jens, EMERGENCY, e-mer'jen-si, *n.* act of emerging: sudden appearance: an unexpected occurrence: pressing necessity: something not cal-

culated upon: an unexpected gain: a casual profit. "The rents, profits, and *emergencies* belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells."—*Heylin.*

EMERGENT, e-mer'jent, *adj.* emerging: suddenly appearing: arising unexpectedly: urgent.—*adv.* EMER'GENTLY. [L. *emergens, -entis*, pr.p. of *emergo.*]

EMERITUS, ē-mer'-ē-tus, *adj.* honorably discharged from public duty, esp. applied to a retired professor.—*n.* one who has been thus discharged. [L.]

EMERODS, em'e-rodz, *n.pl.* (*B.*) now HEMORRHOIDS.

EMERSION, e-mer'shun, *n.* act of *emerging:* (*astr.*) the reappearance of a heavenly body after being eclipsed by another or by the sun's brightness.

EMERY, em'er-i, *n.* a very hard mineral, used as powder for *polishing*, etc. [Fr. *émeri, émeril*—It. *smeriglio*—Gr. *smēris*—*smaō*, to smear.]

EMETIC, e-met'ik, *adj.* causing *vomiting.*—*n.* a medicine that causes vomiting. [Through L., from Gr. *emetikos*—*emeō*, to vomit. See VOMIT.]

EMEU. Same as EMU.

EMIGRANT, em'i-grant, *adj.* emigrating or having emigrated.—*n.* one who emigrates. [L. *emigrans, -antis*, pr.p. of *emigro.*]

EMIGRATE, em'i-grāt, *v.i.* to *migrate* or remove from one's native country to another.—*n.* EMIGRA'TION. [L. *emigro, emigratus*—*e*, from, *migro*, to remove.]

EMINENCE, em'i-nens, *n.* a part *eminent* or rising above the rest: a rising-ground: height: distinction: a title of honor.

EMINENT, em'i-nent, *adj.*, *rising above* others: conspicuous: distinguished: exalted in rank or office.—*adv.* EM'INENTLY. [L. *eminens, -entis*, pr.p. of *emineo*—*e*, out, *mineo*, to project.]

EMIR, ē'mir, *n.* a Turkish title given esp. to descendants of Mohammed. [Ar. *amir*; cog. with Heb. *amar*, to command. Doublet, AMEER.]

EMISSARY, em'is-ar-i, *n.* one *sent out* on a secret mission: a spy: an underground channel by which the water of a lake escapes.—*adj.* same as EMISSORY. [L. *emissarius*—*emitto.*]

EMISSION, e-mish'un, *n.* the act of emitting: that which is issued at one time. [*Emissus*—*emitto.*]

EMISSORY, e-mis'or-i, *adj.* (*anat.*) conveying excretions from the body. [*Emissus*—*emitto.*]

EMIT, e-mit', *v.t.* to *send out:* to throw or give out: to issue: — *pr.p.* emitt'ing; *pa.p.* emitt'ed. [L. *emitto, emissus*—*e*, out of, *mitto*, to send.]

EMMANUEL, em-man'ū-el, *n.* God with us: an appellation of our Saviour. Same as IMMANUEL. [Heb.—*im*, with, *anu*, us, and *El*, God.]

EMMET, em'et, *n.* the ant. [A.S. *æmete*; cog. with Ger. *ameise*; perh. also with Ger. *emsig*, diligent, Ice. *amr*, work. ANT is a contr.]

EMOLLIATE, e-mol'i-āt, *v.t.* to *soften:* to render effeminate. [L. *emollio, emollitus*—*e*, intensive, and *mollio*, to soften—*mollis*, soft.]

EMOLLIENT, e-mol'yent, *adj.*, *softening:* making supple.—*n.* (*med.*) a substance used to soften the tissues. [L. *emolliens, -entis*, pr.p. of *emollio.*]

EMOLUMENT, e-mol'ū-ment, *n.* advantage: profit arising from employment, as salary or fees. [Fr.—L. *emolumentum*, for *emolimentum*—*emolior*, to work out—*e*, sig. completeness, and *molior*, to exert one's self, to toil; or from L. *emolere*—*e*, and *molere*, to grind, thus sig. first, the produce of a mill, then, any profit.]

EMOTION, e-mō'shun, *n.* a *moving* of the feelings: agitation of mind. [L. *emotio*—*emoveo, emotus*, to stir up, agitate—*e*, forth, and *moveo*, to move.]

EMOTIONAL, e-mō'shun-al, *adj.* pertaining to emotion.

EMPALE, em-pāl', *v.t.* to fence in with *pales* or stakes: to shut in: to put to death by spitting on a stake.—*n.* EMPALE'MENT. [*Em*, in, on, and PALE, a stake.]

EMPANEL. Same as IMPANEL.

EMPARK. Same as IMPARK.

EMPEROR, em'per-or, *n.* one ruling an empire.—*fem.* EM'PRESS. [Fr. *empereur*—L. *imperator* (fem. *imperatrix*), a commander—*impero*, to command.]

EMPHASIS, *n.* em'fa-sis, *n.* stress of the voice on particular words or syllables to make the meaning *clear:* impressiveness of expression or weight of thought:—*pl.* EM'PHASES, -sēz. [Gr.—*em* (= *en*), in, into, and *phasis*—*phaō, phainō*, to show, to make clear. See PHASE.]

EMPHASIZE, em'fa-sīz, *v.t.* to make *emphatic.*

EMPHATIC, em-fat'ik, EMPHATICAL, em-fat'ik-al, *adj.* uttered with or requiring *emphasis:* forcible: impressive.—*adv.* EMPHAT'ICALLY. [Gr. *empha(n)tikos*—*emphasis.*]

EMPIRE, em'pīr, *n.* supreme control or dominion: the territory under the dominion of an emperor. [Fr.—L. *imperium*—*impero*, to command.]

EMPIRIC, em-pir'ik, EMPIRICAL, em-pir'ik-al, *adj.* resting on *trial* or experiment: known only by experience. [Fr.—L. *empiricus*, from Gr. *empeirikos*—*empeiros*—*em*, in, and *peira*, a trial.]

EMPIRIC, em-pir'ik, *n.* one who makes *trials* or experiments: one whose knowledge is got from experience only: a quack.—*adv.* EMPIR'ICALLY.]

EMPIRICISM, em-pir'i-sizm, *n.* (*phil.*) the system which, rejecting all *à priori* knowledge, rests solely on experience and induction: dependence of a physician on his *experience* alone without a regular medical education: the practice of medicine without a regular education: quackery.

EMPLACE, em-plās', *v.t.* to place in position. [Fr. *emplacer.*]

EMPLACEMENT, em-plās'-ment, *n.* the act of placing: (*mil.*) a platform placed for guns. [Fr.]

EMPLOY, em-ploy', *v.t.* to occupy the time or attention of: to use as a means or agent.—*n.* a poetical form of EMPLOYMENT.—*n.* EMPLOY'ER. [Fr. *employer*—L. *implicare*, to infold—*in*, in, and *plico*, to fold. IMPLY and IMPLICATE are parallel forms.]

EMPLOYÉ, em-ploy'ā, *n.* one who is *employed.* [Fr. *employé*, pa.p. of *employer.* See EMPLOY.]

EMPLOYMENT, em-ploy'ment, *n.* act of employing: that which engages or occupies: occupation.

EMPLUMED, em-plūmd', *adj.* adorned with, or as with, plumes or feathers.

Angelhoods, *emplumed*
In such ringlets of pure glory.—*E. B. Browning.*

EMPOLDERED, em-pol'derd, *adj.* reclaimed and brought into the condition of a polder: brought under cultivation.

EMPORIUM, em-pō'rium, *n.* a place to which goods are extensively collected from various parts for sale: a great mart. [L.—Gr. *emporion—emporos*, a trader—*em* (=*en*), in, and *poros*, a way. See FARE.]

EMPOWER, em-pow'er, *v.t.* to give power to. [*Em* and POWER.]

EMPRESS. See EMPEROR.

EMPRESSEMENT, äṅ-prās'-mäṅ. *n.* a warm, demonstrative, or enthusiastic manner. [Fr. *s'empresser*, to hasten.]

EMPTINESS, em'ti-nes, *n.* state of being empty: want of substance: unsatisfactoriness.

EMPTOR, emp'-tor, *n.* (*law*) a buyer. [L. *emere*, *emptum*, to buy.]

EMPTY, em'ti, *adj.* having nothing in it: unfurnished: without effect: unsatisfactory: wanting substance.—*v.t.* to make empty: to deprive of contents.—*v.i.* to become empty: to discharge its contents:—*pa.p.* em'ptied. [A.S. *æmtig*, empty—*æmta*, leisure, rest. The *p* is excrescent.]

EMPURPLE, em-pur'pl, *v.t.* to dye or tinge *purple.* [*Em* and PURPLE.]

EMPYEMA, em-pi-ē'ma, *n.* a collection of *pus* in the chest. [Gr.—*em* (=*en*), in, and *pyon*, pus.]

EMPYREAL, em-pir'e-al, *adj.* formed of pure *fire* or light: pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven. [Coined from Gr. *empyros*, in fire—*em* (=*en*), in, and *pyr*, fire. See FIRE.]

EMPYREAN, em-pi-rē'an, *adj.*, *empyreal.*—*n.* the highest heaven, where the pure element of *fire* was supposed by the ancients to subsist.

EMU, ē'mū, *n.* the Australian ostrich. [Port. "ostrich."]

EMULATE, em'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to *strive* to equal or excel: to imitate, with a view to equal or excel: to rival.—*n.* EM'ULATOR. [L. *æmulor*, *æmulatus* — *æmulus*, striving with.]

EMULATION, em-ū-lā'shun, *n.* act of emulating or attempting to equal or excel: rivalry: competition: contest: (*B.*) sinful rivalry.

EMULATIVE, em'ū-lā-tiv, *adj.* inclined to emulation, rivalry, or competition.

EMULOUS, em'ū-lus, *adj.* eager to emulate: desirous of like excellence with another: engaged in competition or rivalry.—*adv.* EM'ULOUSLY.

EMULSION, e-mul'shun, *n.* a white liquid prepared by mixing oil and water by means of another substance that combines with both. [Fr.—L. *emulgeo*, *emulsus*, to milk out—*e*, out, and *mulgeo*, to milk. See MILK.]

EMULSIVE, e-mul'siv, *adj.* milk-like: softening: yielding a milk-like substance. [See EMULSION.]

ENABLE, en-ā'bl, *v.t.* to make able: to give power, strength, or authority to. [*En*, to make, and ABLE.]

ENACT, en-akt', *v.t.* to perform: to act the part of: to establish by law. [*En*, to make, and ACT.]

ENACTIVE, en-akt'iv, *adj.* having power to enact.

ENACTORY, en-akt'-ō-rē, *adj.* (*law*) creating a new statute.

ENACTMENT, en-akt'ment, *n.* the passing of a bill into law: that which is enacted: a law.

ENALLAGE, en-al'a-jē, *n.* (*gram.*) the *exchange* of one case, mood, or tense for another. [Gr.—*en*, and *allasso*, to make other—*allos*, another.]

ENAMEL, en-am'el, *n.* a substance like glass, which is *melted* and used for inlaying jewellery, etc.: any smooth hard coating, esp. that of the teeth: anything enamelled.—*v.t.* to coat with or paint in enamel: to form a glossy surface upon, like enamel:—*pr.p.* enam'elling; *pa.p.* enam'elled.—*n.* ENAM'ELLER. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), in, and M. E. *amel*—O. Fr. *esmail* (now *émail*), from a Teut. root, which appears in Ger. *schmelz*, *schmelzen*, E. SMELT, MELT.]

ENAMOR, en-am'ur, *v.t.* to inflame with *love:* to charm. [Fr. *en*, to make, and *amour*—L. *amor*, love.]

ENARTHROSIS, en-ar-thrō'sis, *n.* (*anat.*) a *joint* of "ball-and-socket" form, allowing motion in all directions. [Gr.—*en*, in, and *arthroō*, *arthrōsō*, to fasten by a joint—*arthron*, a joint.]

ENCAGE, en-kāj', *v.t.* to shut up in a *cage.* [*En*, in, and CAGE.]

ENCAMP, en-kamp', *v.t.* to form into a *camp.*—*v.i.* to pitch tents: to halt on a march. [*En*, in, and CAMP.]

ENCAMPMENT, en-kamp'ment, *n.* the act of encamping: the place where an army or company is encamped: a camp: in U. S. a meeting of veterans and of certain fraternal organizations.

ENCAPSULATE, en-kap'-sū-lāt, *v.t.* to inclose in a capsule.

ENCASE. Same as INCASE.

ENCAUSTIC, en-kaws'tik, *adj.*, *burned in* or done by heat.—*n.* an ancient method of painting in melted wax. [Fr.—Gr.—*engkaio*, *engkausō*—*en*, in, and *kaio*, to burn. Cf. INK and CALM.]

ENCAVE, en-kāv', *v.t.* to hide in a *cave*. [*En*, in, and CAVE.]

ENCEINTE, ăng-sengt', *n.* (*fort.*) an *inclosure*, the wall or rampart which surrounds a place. [Fr. — *enceindre*, to surround—L. *in*, in, and *cingo*, *cinctus*, to gird.]

ENCEINTE, ăng-sengt', *adj.* pregnant, with child. [Fr.—L. *incincta*, girt about —*incingo*, *cinctus*, to gird in, gird about —*in*, and *cingo*. Cf. CINCTURE.]

ENCHAIN, en-chān', *v.t.* to put in *chains*; to hold fast: to link together.—*n.* ENCHAIN'MENT. [Fr. *enchaîner* — *en*, and *chaîne*, a chain—L. *catena*.]

ENCHANT, en-chant', *v.t.* to act on by *songs* or rhymed formulas of sorcery: to charm: to delight in a high degree. [Fr. *enchanter*—L. *incantare*, to sing a magic formula over—*in*, on, *canto*, to sing. See CHANT.]

ENCHANTER, en-chant'er, *n.* one who enchants: a sorcerer or magician: one who charms or delights.—*fem.* ENCHANT'RESS.

ENCHANTMENT, en-chant'ment, *n.* act of enchanting: use of magic arts: that which enchants.

ENCHASE, en-chās', *v.t.* to fix in a border: to adorn with raised or embossed work. —*n.* ENCHAS'ER. [Fr. *enchâsser*—*en*, in, *châssis*, *caisse*, a case. See CHASE, *n.*, also CASE, a covering. CHASE, *v.t.* is a contr.]

ENCINCTURE, en-sink'-tūr, *v.t.* to encircle with a cincture or girdle.

ENCIRCLE, en-serk'l, *v.t.* to inclose *in a circle*: to embrace: to pass around. [*En*, in, and CIRCLE.]

ENCLAVE, ăng'klāv, *n.* a territory entirely inclosed within the territories of another power. [Fr.—L. *in*, and *clavus*, a key.]

ENCLAVE, ăng-klāv', *v.t.* to cause to be an enclave: to inclose or surround, as a region or state by the territories of another power.

ENCLAVEMENT, ăng-klāv'ment, *n.* the state or condition of being an enclave, or surrounded by an alien territory.

ENCLITIC, en-klit'ik, *adj.* that *inclines* or *leans upon*.—*n.* (*gram.*) a word or particle which always follows another word, and is so united with it as to seem a part of it. [Gr. *engklitikos*—*en*, in, *klinō*, to bend, cog. with E. LEAN.]

ENCLOSE, en-klōz'. Same as INCLOSE.

ENCOLURE, en-kol'ūr, *n.* the neck and shoulders, as of a horse. [Fr., from *en*, in, and *col*, the neck.]

> Carved like the heart of the coal-black tree,
> Crisped like a war-steed's *encolure*.—*Browning*.

ENCOMIAST, en-kō'mi-ast, *n.* one who *praises*, or one who utters or writes encomiums. [Gr. *engkōmiastēs* — *engkōmion*.]

ENCOMIASTIC, en-kō-mi-as'tik, **ENCOMIASTICAL**, en-kō-mi-as'tik-al, *adj.* containing *encomiums* or praise: bestowing praise.—*adv.* ENCOMIAS'TICALLY. [Gr. *engkōmiastikos*—*engkōmion*.]

ENCOMIUM, en-kō'mi-um, *n.* high *commendation*:—*pl.* ENCO'MIUMS. [L.—Gr. *engkōmion*, a song of praise—*en*, in, *kōmos*, festivity.]

ENCOMPASS, en-kum'pas, *v.t.* to *compass* or go round: to surround or inclose.—*n.* ENCOM'PASSMENT. [*En*, in, and COMPASS.]

ENCORE, ăng-kōr', *adv.* again: once more. —*v.t.* to call for a repetition of. [Fr. (It. *ancora*)—L. (*in*) *hanc horam*, till this hour, hence=still.]

ENCOUNTER, en-kownt'er, *v.t.* to run *counter to* or *against*: to meet face to face, esp. unexpectedly: to meet in contest: to oppose.—*n.* a meeting unexpectedly: an interview: a fight. [O. Fr. *encontrer*—L. *in*, in, and *contra*, against.]

ENCOURAGE, en-kur'āj, *v.t.* to put courage in: to inspire with spirit or hope: to incite.—*n.* ENCOUR'AGER.—*adv.* ENCOUR'AGINGLY. [Fr. *encourager*—*en*, to make, and *courage*. See COURAGE.]

ENCOURAGEMENT, en-kur'āj-ment, *n.* act of encouraging: that which encourages or incites.

ENCRINAL, en-krī'nal, **ENCRINIC**, en-krin'ik, **ENCRINIT'IC**, **ENCRINIT'ICAL**, *adj.* relating to or containing *encrinites*.

ENCRINITE, en'kri-nīt, *n.* the stone-*lily*: a fossilized animal on a long stem or stalk, with a *lily*-shaped head.

ENCROACH, en-krōch', *v.i.* to seize on the rights of others: to intrude: to trespass.—*n.* ENCROACH'ER.—*adv.* ENCROACH'INGLY. [Formed from Fr. *en*, and *croc*, a hook; cf. *accrocher* (*ad* and *crocher*), to hook up. See CROCHET, CROTCHET, and CROOK.]

ENCROACHMENT, en-krōch'ment, *n.* act of encroaching: that which is taken by encroaching.

ENCRUST, en-krust'. Same as INCRUST.

ENCUMBER, en-kum'ber, *v.t.* to impede the motion of, with something *cumbrous*: to embarrass: to load with debts. [Fr. *encombrer*, from *en-* and *combrer*. See CUMBER.]

ENCUMBRANCE, en-kum'brans, *n.* that which encumbers or hinders: a legal claim on an estate.

ENCYCLICAL, en-sik'lik-al, *adj.* sent *round* to many persons or places, as an *encyclical* letter of the Pope. [Gr. *engkyklios*—*en*, in, and *kyklos*, a circle.]

ENCYCLOPÆDIA, **ENCYCLOPEDIA**, en-sī-klo-pē'di-a, *n.* same as CYCLOPÆDIA.

ENCYCLOPEDIAN, en-sī-klo-pē'di-an, *adj.* embracing the whole *circle* of *learning*.

ENCYCLOPEDIC, en-sī-klo-ped'ik, **ENCYCLOPEDICAL**, en-sī-klo-ped'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to an encyclopedia.

ENCYCLOPEDIST, en-sī-klo-pē'dist, *n.* the compiler or one who assists in the compilation of an encyclopedia.

ENCYSTED, en-sist'ed, *adj.* inclosed in a *cyst* or bag. [*En*, in, and CYST.]

END, end, *n.* the last point or portion: termination or close: death: consequence: object aimed at: a fragment.—*v.t.* to bring to an end: to destroy.—*v.i.* to come to an end: to cease. [A.S. *ende*; Ger. and Dan. *ende*, Goth. *andeis*; Sans. *anta*; also akin to L. prefix *ante*- and Gr. *anti*-.]

ENDAMAGE, en-dam'āj, *v.t.* (*B.*) same as DAMAGE.

ENDANGER, en-dan'jer *v.t.* to place *in danger*: to expose to loss or injury. [*En*, in, and DANGER.]

ENDEAR, en-dēr', *v.t.* to make *dear* or more dear. [*En*, to make, and DEAR.]

ENDEARMENT, en-dēr'ment, *n.* act of endearing: state of being endeared: that which excites or increases affection.

ENDEAVOR, en-dev'ur, *v.i.* to strive to accomplish an object: to attempt or try.—*v.t.* (*Pr. Bk.*) to exert.—*n.* an exertion of power towards some object: attempt or trial. [Fr. *en devoir—en*, in (with force of "to do" or "make," as in *en-amour*, *en-courage*), and *devoir*, duty. See DEVOIR.]

ENDECAGON, en-dek'a-gon, *n.* same as HENDECAGON.

ENDEMIC, en-dem'ik, ENDEMICAL, en-dem'ik-al, ENDEMIAL, en-dē'mi-al *adj.* peculiar to a *people*, locality, or *district*, as a disease or a plant. "It (the New Zealand flora) consists of 935 species, our own islands possessing about 1500; but a very large proportion of these are peculiar, there being no less than 677 *endemic* species, and 32 *endemic* genera."—*A. R. Wallace.*—*n.* a disease of an endemic character.—*adv.* ENDEM'ICALLY. [Gr. *endēmios—en*, in, and *dēmos*, a people, a district.]

ENDING, end'ing, *n.* termination: (*gram.*) the terminating syllable or letter of a word.

ENDIVE, en'div, *n.* a plant of the same genus as chicory, used as a salad. [Fr.—L. *intubus*.]

ENDLESS, end'les, *adj.* without end: continual: everlasting: objectless.—*adv* END'LESSLY.—*n.* END'LESSNESS.

ENDOCARDIUM, en-do-kar'di-um, *n.* the *lining* membrane of the *heart*.—*n.* ENDOCARDITIS, en-do-kar-dī'tis, disease thereof. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *kardia*, the heart. See HEART.]

ENDOGEN, en'do-jen, *n.* a plant that *grows from within*, or by additions to the inside of the stem, as the *palm*, *grasses*, etc. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *gen*, root of *gignomai*, to be produced.]

ENDOGENOUS, en-doj'e-nus, *adj.* increasing like *endogens*, or by internal growth.

ENDOME, en-dōm', *v.t.* to cover with a dome, or as with a dome.

> The blue Tuscan sky *endomes*
> Our English words of prayer.—*E. B. Browning.*

ENDORSE, en-dors'. Same as INDORSE.

ENDOW, en-dow', *v.t.* to give a *dowry* or marriage-portion to: to settle a permanent provision on: to enrich with any gift or faculty.—*n.* ENDOW'ER. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and *douer*, to endow—L. *doto*. See DOWER.]

ENDOWMENT, en-dow'ment, *n.* act of endowing: that which is settled on any person or institution: a quality or faculty bestowed on any one.

ENDUE, en-dū', an older form of ENDOW.

ENDURABLE, en-dūr'a-bl, *adj.* that can be endured or borne.—*adv.* ENDUR'ABLY.—*n.* ENDUR'ABLENESS.

ENDURANCE, en-dūr'ans, *n.* state of enduring or bearing: continuance: a suffering patiently without sinking: patience.

ENDURANT, en-dūr'ant, *adj.* able to bear fatigue, pain, or the like. "The difficulty of the chase is further increased by the fact, that the Ibex is a remarkably *endurant* animal, and is capable of abstaining from food or water for a considerable time."—*J. G. Wood.*

ENDURE, en-dūr', *v.t.* to remain firm under: to bear without sinking.—*v.i.* to remain firm: to last. [Fr. *endurer—en* (=L. *in*), and *durer*, to last. See DURE.]

ENDWISE, end'wīz, *adv.*, *end ways*: on the end: with the end forward. [END and WISE.]

ENEMA, e-nē'ma or en'e-ma, *n.* a liquid medicine *thrown into* the rectum: an injection. [Gr.—*eniēmi*, to send in—*en*, in, and *hiēmi*, to send.]

ENEMY, en'e-mi, *n.* one who hates or dislikes: a foe: a hostile army. [O. Fr. *enemi* (mod. Fr. *ennemi*)—L. *inimicus—in*, negative, and *amicus*, a friend. See AMICABLE, AMITY.]

ENERGETIC, en-er-jet'ik, ENERGETICAL, en-er-jet'ik-al, *adj.* having or showing *energy*: active: forcible: effective.—*adv.* ENERGET'ICALLY. [Gr. *energētikos*.]

ENERGETICS, en-er-jet'iks, *n.pl.* the science of physical as distinct from vital dynamics.

ENERGIC, en-er'jik, ENERGICAL, en-er'je-kal, *adj.* active in producing an effect: exerting great energy: in active operation.

ENERGICO, en-er'je-ko, *adv.* with energy and force. [Mus.]

ENERGIZE, en'er-jize, *v.i.* to act with force or operate with vigor: to act in producing an effect.—*v.t.* to give energy to.

ENERGIZER, en'er-ji-zer, *n.* he who or that which gives energy, or acts in producing an effect.

ENERGUMEN, en-er-gū'men, *n.* one under some powerful demoniac influence.

ENERGY, en'er-je, *n.* internal or inherent power: the power of operating, whether exerted or not: power exerted: vigorous operation: efficacy: strength or force of expression: power to effect work (*mech.*).—CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, the doctrine that, however it may change in form and

character, no smallest quantity of force in the universe is ever lost (*physics*). [Gr. *en*, and *ergon*, work.]

ENERVATE, en-er'vāt, *v.t.* to deprive of *nerve*, strength, or courage: to weaken. —*n.* ENERVATION, en-er-vā'shun. [L. *enervo*, *enervatus*-*e*, out of, and *nervus*, a nerve. See NERVE.]

ENFACE, en-fās', *v.t.* to write or print words on the face of a commercial paper, such as a draft, a bill, or the like. Hence ENFACED-PAPER, en-fāst-pā'-per, a commercial paper bearing a memorandum, a direction, or the like, on its face.

ENFEEBLE, en-fē'bl, *v.t.* to make feeble: to deprive of strength, to weaken. [Fr. *en* (=L. *in*), causative, and E. FEEBLE.]

ENFEEBLEMENT, en-fē'bl-ment, *n.* act of enfeebling or weakening: weakness.

ENFEOFF, en-fef', *v.t.* to give a *fief* or *feud* to: to invest with a possession *in fee*.

ENFEOFFMENT, en-fef'ment, *n.* act of enfeoffing: the deed which invests with the fee of an estate.

ENFILADE, en-fi-lād', *n.* a *line*, or straight passage: a situation or a body open from end to end.—*v.t.* to rake with shot through the whole length of a line. [Fr. *enfiler* — *en* (=L. *in*), and *fil*, a thread. See FILE, a line or wire.]

ENFLEURAGE, än-fle-razh', *n.* giving to the ingredients of perfume the natural odor of flowers. [Fr. Pfx. *en*—*fleur*, flower.]

ENFORCE, en-fōrs', *v.t.* to gain by force: to give force to: to put in force: to give effect to: to urge. [O. Fr. *enforcer*—*en* (=L. *in*), and *force*. See FORCE.]

ENFORCEMENT, en-fōrs'ment, *n.* act of enforcing: compulsion: a giving effect to: that which enforces.

ENFORCER, en-fōrs'er, *n.* one who compels, constrains, or urges: one who effects by violence: one who carries into effect.

ENFORCIBLE, en-fōrs'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being enforced. "Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and *enforcible* by good reason."—*Barrow.*

ENFORCIVE, en-fōrs'iv, *adj.* serving or tending to enforce or constrain: compulsive. "A sucking hind-calf, which she trussed with her *enforcive* seres."—*Chapman.*

ENFORCIVELY, en-fōrs'iv-li, *adv.* of or by compulsion: under constraint. *Marston.*

ENFOREST, en-fo'rest, *n.* to turn into or lay under forest: as, the Ameers of Scinde *enforested* large portions of the country for the purpose of converting them into hunting grounds. [Verb-forming prefix *en*, and FOREST.]

ENFRANCHISE, en-fran'chiz, *v.t.* to give a franchise or political privileges to. [Fr. *en* (=L. *in*), and E. FRANCHISE.]

ENFRANCHISEMENT, en-fran'chiz-ment, *n.* act of enfranchising: admission to civil or political privileges.

ENGAGE, en-gāj', *v.t.* to bind by a *gage* or pledge: to render liable: to gain for service: to enlist: to gain over: to win: to occupy: to enter into contest with.—*v.i.* to pledge one's word: to become bound: to take a part: to enter into conflict. [Fr. *engager* — *en gage*, in pledge. See GAGE.]

ENGAGEMENT, en-gāj'ment, *n.* act of engaging: state of being engaged: that which engages: promise: employment: a fight or battle.

ENGAGING, en-gāj'ing, *adj.* winning: attractive.—*adv.* ENGAG'INGLY.

ENGENDER, en-jen'der, *v.t.* to *gender* or beget: to breed: to sow the seeds of: to produce.—*v.i.* to be caused or produced. [Fr. *engendrer*—L. *ingenerare*—*in*, and *genero*, to generate. See GENUS and GENDER.]

ENGINE, en'jin, *n.* a complex and powerful machine, esp. a prime mover, a military machine: anything used to effect a purpose. In *mech.* any mechanical instrument of complicated parts, which concur in producing an intended effect: a machine for applying any of the mechanical or physical powers to effect a particular purpose: esp. a machine for applying steam to propel vessels, railway trains, etc.: a steam-engine. [Fr. *engin* —L. *ingenium*, skill. See INGENIOUS.]

ENGINEER, en-jin-ēr', *n.* an *engine-maker* or manager: one who directs military works and engines: a CIVIL ENGINEER, one who superintends the construction of *public* works: a MECHANICAL ENGINEER practices the avocation of the machinist, in executing the presses, mills, looms, and other great machines employed in the arts and manufactures, particularly in constructing steam-engines, and the apparatus by which they are rendered available for giving motion to ships, carriages, or machinery: one who manages military engines or artillery [this is the spelling of *enginer* in the later folios and some manuscript editions of Shakespeare]: an engine-driver; one who manages a railway engine; a person who attends to the machinery on board a steam-vessel: one who carries through any scheme or enterprise by skill or artful contrivance; a manager. [Orig. *enginer*.]

ENGINEER, en-jin-ēr', *v.t.* to direct as an engineer the execution or formation of; to perform the office of an engineer in respect of; as, to *engineer* a canal, to *engineer* a tunnel through the Alps: to work upon; to ply; to try some scheme or plan upon. "Unless we *engineered* him with question after question we could get nothing out of him."—*Cowper.* Also to guide or manage by ingenuity and tact; to conduct through or over obstacles by contrivance and effort; as, to *engineer* a bill through a legislative body.

ENGINEERING, en-jin-ēr'ing, *n.* the art

or profession of an *engineer:* the act of successfully managing a complicated and difficult scheme.

ENGIRD, en-gerd', *v.t.* to *gird round.* [*En* and GIRD.]

ENGLISH, ing'glish, *adj.* belonging to *England* or its inhabitants.—*n.* the language or the people of England. [A.S. *Englisc,* from *Engle, Angle,* from the Angles who settled in Britain.]

ENGRAFT. See INGRAFT.

ENGRAIN, en-grān'. Same as INGRAIN.

ENGRAVE, en-grāv', *v.t.* to cut out with a *graver* a representation of anything on wood, steel, etc.: to imprint: to impress deeply.—*n.* ENGRAV'ER. [Fr. *en* (=L. *in*), and E. GRAVE.]

ENGRAULIS, en-graw'lis, *n.* a genus of fishes of the herring family, of which the common anchovy (*E. encrasicholus*) is the best known species. [See ANCHOVY.]

ENGRAVING, en-grāv'ing, *n.* act or art of cutting designs on metal, wood, or stone: an impression taken from an engraved plate: a print.

ENGROSS, en-grōs', *v.t.* to occupy wholly, monopolize: to copy a writing in a *large* hand or in distinct characters.—*n.* ENGROSS'ER. [From Fr. *en gros,* in large. See GROSS.]

ENGROSSMENT, en-grōs'ment, *n.* the appropriation of things in the gross or in exorbitant quantities; exorbitant acquisition; as, "*Engrossments* of power and favor."—*Swift* · the act of copying out in large fair characters; as, the *engrossment* of a deed: the copy of an instrument or writing made in large fair characters. *Lord Clarendon:* the state of being engrossed or occupied, or having one's attention wholly taken up; appropriation; absorption. "In the *engrossment* of her own ardent and devoted love."—*Lord Lytton.*

ENGULF. See INGULF.

ENHANCE, en-hans', *v.t.* to raise or heighten: to add to: to increase. [Prob. *enansar—enans,* forward, formed from L. *in ante,* before. See ADVANCE.]

ENHANCEMENT, en-hans'ment, *n.* act of enhancing: state of being enhanced: increase: aggravation.

ENHARMONIC, en-här-mon'ik, ENHARMONICAL, en-här-mon'ik-al, *adj.* in *music,* (*a*) of or pertaining to that one of the three musical scales recognized by the ancient Greeks, which consisted of quarter tones and major thirds, and was regarded as the most accurate; (*b*) pertaining to a change of notes to the eye, while, as the same keys are used, the instrument can mark no difference to the ear, as the substitution of A *flat* for G *sharp;* (*c*) pertaining to a scale of perfect intonation which recognizes all the notes and intervals that result from the exact tuning of diatonic scales, and their transposition into other keys. [Fr. *enharmonique;* Gr. *enarmonikos,* in harmony —*en,* in, and *harmonia,* harmony. See HARMONY.]

ENHARMONICALLY, en-här-mon'ik-al-li, *adv.* in the enharmonic style or system: with perfect intonation.

ENHARMONION, en-här-mō'ni-on, *n.* in *music,* a song of many parts, or a concert of sundry tunes. *Holland.*

ENIGMA, en-ig'ma, *n.* a statement with a *hidden* meaning to be guessed: anything very obscure: a riddle. [L. *ænigma*—Gr. *ainigma, ainigmatos—ainissomai,* to speak darkly—*ainos,* a tale.]

ENIGMATIC, en-ig-mat'ik, ENIGMATICAL, en-ig-mat'ik-al, *adj.* relating to, containing, or resembling an *enigma:* obscure: puzzling.—*adv.* ENIGMAT'ICALLY.

ENIGMATIST, en-ig'ma-tist, *n.* one who *enigmatizes.*

ENIGMATIZE, en-ig'ma-tīz, *v.i.* to utter or deal in *riddles.*

ENJOIN, en-join', *v.t.* to lay upon, as an order: to order or direct with authority or urgency. [Fr. *enjoindre*—L. *injungere —in,* and *jungo.* See JOIN.]

ENJOY, en-joy', *v.t.* to *joy* or delight in: to feel or perceive with pleasure: to possess or use with satisfaction or delight.

ENJOYMENT, en-joy'ment, *n.* state or condition of enjoying: satisfactory possession or use of anything: pleasure: happiness.

ENKINDLE, en-kin'dl, *v.t.* to *kindle* or set on fire: to rouse. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and E. KINDLE.]

ENLARGE, en-lärj', *v.t.* to make *larger:* to increase in size or quantity: to expand: to amplify or spread out discourse: (*B.*) to set at large or free.—*v.i.* to grow large or larger: to be diffuse in speaking or writing: to expatiate. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and E. LARGE.]

ENLARGEMENT, en-lärj'ment, *n.* act of enlarging: state of being enlarged: increase: extension: diffuseness of speech or writing: a setting at large: release.

ENLIGHTEN, en-līt'n, *v.t.* to *lighten* or shed light on: to make clear to the mind: to impart knowledge to: to elevate by knowledge or religion. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and E. LIGHTEN.]

ENLIGHTENER, en-līt'n-er, *n.* one who illuminates: one who or that which communicates light to the eye or clear views to the mind. "He is the prophet shorn of his more awful splendors, burning with mild equable radiance, as the *enlightener* of daily life."—*Carlyle.*

ENLIGHTENMENT, en-līt'n-ment, *n.* act of enlightening: state of being enlightened.

ENLIMN, en-lim', *v.t.* to illuminate or adorn with ornamented letters or with pictures, as a book. *Palsgrave.* [Fr. *enluminer,* to color. See LIMN.]

ENLINK, en-link', *v.t.* to link: to chain to: to connect. "*Enlinked* to waste and desolation."—*Shak.* [Prefix *en,* and LINK.]

ENLIST, en-list', *v.t.* to enrol: to engage in public service: to employ in advancing an object.—*v.i.* to engage in public service: to enter heartily into a cause. [Fr. *en* (=L. *in*), and *liste*, E. LIST.]

ENLISTMENT, en-list'ment, *n.* act of enlisting: state of being enlisted.

ENLIVEN, en-līv'n, *v.t.* to put *life* into: to excite or make active: to make sprightly or cheerful: to animate.—*n.* ENLIV'ENER. [Fr. *en* (=L. *in*), and E. LIFE. See also LIVE.]

ENMITY, en'mi-ti, *n.* the quality of being an *enemy:* unfriendliness: ill-will: hostility. [Fr. *inimitié*, from *en-* (=L. *in-*, negative), and *amitié*, amity. See AMITY.]

ENNEAGYNOUS, en-nē-aj'in-us, *adj.* in *bot.* having nine pistils or styles: said of a flower or plant. [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *gynē*, female.]

ENNEANDER, en-nē-an'der, *n.* in *bot.* a plant having nine stamens. [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.]

ENNEANDRIA, en-nē-an'dri-a, *n.* the ninth class of the Linnæan system of plants, comprehending such plants as have hermaphrodite flowers with nine stamens.

ENNEANDRIAN, en-nē-an'dri-an, ENNEANDROUS, en-nē-an'drus, *adj.* having nine stamens.

ENNEAPETALOUS, en-nē-a-pet'al-us, *adj.* having nine petals or flower-leaves. [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *petalon*, a leaf.]

ENNEASPERMOUS, en-nē-a-sperm'us, *adj.* in *bot.* having nine seeds, as *enneaspermous* fruits. [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *sperma*, seed.]

ENNEATIC, en-nē-at'ik, ENNEATICAL, en-nē-at'ik-al, *adj.* occurring once in nine times, days, or years: ninth.—ENNEATICAL DAYS, every ninth day of a disease. —ENNEATICAL YEARS, every ninth year of a man's life. [Gr. *ennea*, nine.]

ENNOBLE, en-nō'bl, *v.t.* to make *noble:* to elevate: to raise to nobility. [Fr. *ennoblir*—Fr. *en* (=L. *in*), and *noble*, E. NOBLE.]

ENNUI, äng-nwē', *n.* a feeling of weariness or disgust from satiety, etc. [Fr. *ennui*—O. Fr. *anoi*—L. *in odio*, as *in odio habui*, (*lit.*) "I hold in hatred," *i.e.* I am tired of. See ANNOY.]

ENORMITY, e-nor'mi-ti, *n.* state or quality of being *enormous:* that which is enormous: a great crime: great wickedness.

ENORMOUS, e-nor'mus, *adj.* excessive: atrocious.—*adv.* ENOR'MOUSLY. [L. *enormis—e*, out of, and *norma*, rule. See NORMAL.]

ENOUGH, e-nuf', *adj.* sufficient: giving content: satisfying want.—*adv.* sufficiently.—*n.* sufficiency: as much as satisfies desire or want. [A.S. *ge-noh*, *ge-nog;* Goth. *ga-nohs;* Ger. *ge-nug;* Ice. *g-nog-r.*]

ENOW, e-now', *adj.* same as ENOUGH, but often used as its plural.

EN PASSANT, än pàs-sän, *adv.* in passing: by the way: in *chess*, when on moving a pawn two squares, an adversary's pawn is at the time in such a position as to take the pawn moved if it were moved but one square, the moving pawn may be taken, as it is called, *en passant.* [Fr.]

ENPATRON, en-pā'tron, *v.t.* to have under one's patronage or guardianship: to be the patron saint of.

> These, of force, must your oblations be,
> Since I their altar, you *enpatron* me.—*Shak.*

ENQUIRE. See INQUIRE.

ENRAGE, en-rāj', *v.t.* to make angry or furious. [Fr. *enrager—en* (=L. *in*), and *rage*, E. RAGE.]

ENRAPTURE, en-rap'tūr, *v.t.* to put in *rapture:* to transport with pleasure or delight. [Fr. *en* (=L. *in*), and E. RAPTURE.]

ENRICH, en-rich', *v.t.* to make *rich:* to fertilize: to adorn. [Fr. *enrichir—en* (=L. *in*), and *riche*, E. RICH.]

ENRICHMENT, en-rich'ment, *n.* act of enriching: that which enriches.

ENROL, en-rōl', *v.t.* to insert in a *roll* or register: to record: to leave in writing: —*pr.p.* en-rōll'ing; *pa.p.* enrōlled'. [Fr.—*en*, and *rolle*, E. ROLL.]

ENROLMENT, en-rōl'ment, *n.* act of enrolling: that in which anything is enrolled: a register.

ENSAMPLE, en-sam'pl, *n.* an example: a pattern or model for imitation. "Being *ensamples* to the flock."—1 Pet. v. 3; "Drawing foul *ensample* from foul names."—*Tennyson.* [O. E. and O. Fr., from L. *exemplum*, example. See EXAMPLE.]

ENSAMPLE, en-sam'pl, *v.t.* to exemplify; to show by example. "Homer in Agemennon *ensampled* a good governor."—*Spenser.*

ENSCONCE, en-skons', *v.t.* to cover or protect, as with a *sconce* or fort: to hide safely. [Fr. *en* (=L. *in*), and E. SCONCE.]

ENSETE, en-sē'te, *n.* an Abyssinian name for *Musa Ensete*, a noble plant of the banana genus. It produces leaves about 20 feet long and 3 or 4 broad, the largest entire leaf as yet known. The flower-stalk, which is as thick as a man's arm, is used for food, but the fruit is worthless.

ENSHRINE, en-shrīn', *v.t.* to inclose in or as in a *shrine:* to preserve with affection. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and E. SHRINE.]

ENSHROUD, en-shrowd', *v.t.* to cover with a *shroud:* to cover up. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and E. SHROUD.]

ENSIFORM, en'si-form, *adj.* having the shape of a sword: quite straight with the point acute, like the blade of a broadsword: as, an *ensiform* leaf.—ENSIFORM CARTILAGE, in *anat.* a sword-shaped appendage to the lower part of the sternum or breast-bone. [L. *ensiformis—ensis*, sword, and *forma*, form.]

ENSIGN, en'sīn, *n.* the *sign* or flag distinguishing a nation or a regiment: formerly the junior subaltern rank of commissioned officers of the British infantry, so called from bearing the colors.

[Fr. *enseigne*—L. *insignia*, pl. of *insigne*, a distinctive mark—*in*, on, *signum*, a mark.]

ENSIGNCY, en'sīn-si, ENSIGNSHIP, en'-sīn-ship, *n.* the rank or commission of an *ensign* in the army.

ENSILAGE, en'sil-āj, *n.* in *agri.* a mode of storing green fodder, vegetables, etc., by burying in pits or silos dug in the ground. This has been practiced in some countries from very early times, and has been recommended by modern agriculturists. Brick-lined chambers are often used, having a movable wooden covering upon which is placed a heavy weight, say half a ton to the square yard. One of the earliest of Latin writers refers to subterranean vaults (silos), wherein the ancient Romans preserved green forage, grain and fruit, and the Mexicans have practiced the system for centuries. This, at any rate, is vouched for by Mr. John M. Bailey, one of the pioneers of the system in this country. [Fr. *ensilage*, from Sp. *ensilar*, to store grain in an underground receptacle, from *en*, in, and *silo*, from L. *sirus*, the pit in which such grain is kept.]

ENSISTERNAL, en'si-ster-nal, *adj.* in *anat.* relating to the ensiform process of the sternum. Béclard gave this name to the last osseous portion of the sternum. [L. *ensis*, a sword, and *sternum*, the chest.]

ENSKY, en-skī', *v.t.* to place in heaven or among the gods: to make immortal. "I hold you as a thing *enskied* and sainted." —*Shak.* [Prefix *en*, and SKY.]

ENSLAVE, en-slāv', *v.t.* to make a *slave* of: to subject to the influence of. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), to make, and E. SLAVE.]

ENSLAVEMENT, en-slāv'ment, *n.* act of enslaving: state of being enslaved: slavery: bondage.

ENSNARE. Same as INSNARE.

ENSTAMP, en-stamp', *v.t.* to mark as with a *stamp.* [Fr. *en* (=L. *in*), and STAMP.]

ENSUE, en-sū', *v.i.* to *follow:* to succeed or come after: to result from: (*B.*) *v.t.* to follow after:—*pr.p.* ensū'ing; *pa.p.* ensūed'. [O. Fr. *ensuir* (Fr. *ensuivre*)—L. *in*, after, and *sequor*, to follow. See SUE.]

ENSURE, en-shōōr', *v.t.* to make sure or secure. "To *ensure* peace for any term of years is difficult."—*Swift.* To betroth. *Sir T. More.*—ENSURE, INSURE, ASSURE. *Ensure* and *insure*, in simple sense of making sure, were formerly spelled indifferently, either way; they now present an example of differentiation of form when a new idea is developed rendering such distinction desirable. To *ensure* continues to signify simply to make sure; as, "a farmer *ensures* a good crop by careful husbandry," whereas *insure* refers to the payment of money in consideration of a certain sum being paid to one's representatives at death, or to secure an indemnity against losses by fire or otherwise; thus a man *insures* his life or his house. *Assure* is generally applied to a person, and means to make sure of the truth of a statement; to make certain of something; as, I *assure* you, *i.e.* I make you sure, I tell you for certain; it is also used of life insurance in Great Britain, but not in the United States. [Prefix *en*, and SURE.]

ENTABLATURE, en-tab'la-tūr, *n.* in *arch.* that part of an order which lies upon the abacus of the column. It consists of three principal divisions, the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. In large buildings projections similar to, and known also as entablatures, are often carried round the whole edifice, or along the front only; and the term is applied by engineers to similar parts of the framing of machinery, wherein architectural design is introduced. [O. Fr. *entablature;* Fr. *entablement—en*, and *table;* L. *tabula*, a board, plank. See TABLE.]

ENTAIL, en-tāl', *v.t.* to *cut off* an estate from the heirs-general, and settle it on a particular heir or series of heirs: to bring on as an inevitable consequence:—*pr.p.* entail'ing; *pa.p.* entailed'.—*n.* an estate entailed: the rule of descent of an estate. [Fr. *entailler*, to cut into—*en*, in, into, and *tailler*, to cut—L. *talea*, a twig or cutting. See TALLY.]

ENTAILMENT, en-tāl'ment, *n.* act of entailing: state of being entailed.

ENTANGLE, en-tang'gl, *v.t.* to twist into a *tangle*, or so as not to be easily separated: to involve in complications: to perplex: to insnare. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and E. TANGLE.]

ENTANGLEMENT, en-tang'gl-ment, *n.* state of being entangled: a confused state: perplexity: that which entangles, an obstruction placed in front of a fortification to impede an enemy's approach.

ENTASIS, en'ta-sis, *n.* in *arch.* the delicate and almost imperceptible swelling of the lower part of the shaft of a column, to be found in almost all the Grecian examples, adopted to prevent the shafts being strictly frusta of cones: in *pathol.* constrictive or tonic spasm, as cramp, lock-jaw, etc. [Gr., a stretching—*en*, and *teinō*, to stretch.]

ENTELLUS, en-tel'lus, *n.* an East Indian species of monkey, of the genus Semnopithecus (*S. entellus*). It has yellowish fur, with a face of a violet tinge, and a long and powerful tail, which, however, is not prehensile. A brush of projecting hair completely surrounds the face, that on the cheeks and under the chin much resembling a whisker and beard. It is one of the "slow monkeys" (so called from their gravity of habit and absence of restlessness), and receives divine honors from the natives of India, by whom it is termed *Hoonuman.* Splendid and costly temples are dedicated to these animals; hospitals are built for their reception when sick or wounded;

large fortunes are bequeathed for their support; and the laws of the land, which compound for the murder of a man by a trifling fine, affix the punishment of death to the slaughter of a monkey. Thus cherished and protected, the *entellus* abounds over almost every part of India, enters the houses and gardens of the natives, and plunders them of fruit and eatables at will. [Fr. *entelle*, from Gr. *entellō*, to command.]

ENTENTE, an understanding. — ENTENTE CORDIALE, cordial understanding; specifically in political relations existing between governments. [Fr. *entente*, understanding; *cordiale*, cordial.]

ENTER, en'ter, *v.i.* to *go* or *come in:* to penetrate: to engage in: to form a part of.—*v.t.* to come or go into: to join or engage in: to begin: to put into: to enroll or record. [Fr. *entrer*—L. *intrare*, to go into—*in*, in, and a root *tar*, to cross, which appears in L. *trans*, across.]

ENTERIC, en-ter'ik, *adj.* belonging to the *intestines*. [Gr. *enterikos*—*enteron*, intestine.]

ENTERITIS, en-te-rī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the *intestines*.

ENTERPRISE, en'ter-prīz, *n.* that which is *taken hold of*, *entered on*, or attempted: a bold or dangerous undertaking: an adventure: daring. [Fr. *entrepris*, pa.p. of *entreprendre*—*entre*, in, into, and *prendre*, to seize—L. *prehendo*.]

ENTERPRISING, en'ter-prīz-ing, *adj.* forward in *undertaking:* adventurous.—*adv.* EN'TERPRISINGLY.

ENTOURAGE, än-tōō-razh', *n.* a person's attendants, personal companions, or retinue. [Fr.]

ENSWATHED, en-swāthd', *p.* and *adj.* enwrapped: enveloped: inswathed.

> With sleided silk feat and affectedly
> *Enswathed*, and seal'd to curious secrecy.
> —*Shak.*

ENTEMPEST, en-tem'pest, *v.t.* to disturb, as by a tempest: to visit with storm.

> For aye *entempesting* anew
> The unfathomable hell within.—*Coleridge.*

ENTERTAIN, en-ter-tān', *v.t.* to receive and treat hospitably: to hold the attention of and amuse by conversation: to receive and take into consideration: to keep or hold in the mind: to meet as an enemy; to encounter; to confront; to join battle with. (Rare.)

> O noble English, that could *entertain*
> With half their forces the full pride of France.
> —*Shak.*

n. ENTERTAIN'ER. [Fr. *entretenir*—*entre*, among, and *tenir*—L. *teneo*, to hold.]

ENTERTAINING, en-ter-tān'ing, *adj.* affording entertainment: pleasing: amusing: diverting: as, an *entertaining* story, an *entertaining* friend.

ENTERTAININGLY, en-ter-tān'ing-li, *adv.* in an amusing manner.

ENTERTAINMENT, en-ter-tān'ment, *n.* act of entertaining: hospitality at table: that which entertains: the provisions of the table: a banquet: amusement: a performance which delights.

ENTHRAL. Same as INTHRAL.

ENTHRONE, en-thrōn', *v.t.* to place on a *throne:* to exalt to the seat of royalty: to instal as a bishop. [O. Fr. *enthroner*, from Fr. *en*, and *trône*—Gr. *thronos*, a throne.]

ENTHRONEMENT, en-thrōn'ment, *n.* the act of enthroning or of being enthroned.

ENTHRONIZATION, en-thrōn-i-zā'shun, *n.* the *enthronement* of a bishop.

ENTHUSIASM, en-thū'zi-azm, *n.* an ecstasy of mind, as if from inspiration or possession by a spiritual influence: hence, a belief or conceit of being divinely inspired, or of being possessed of a private revelation; the confidence or opinion of a person that he has special divine communications from the Supreme Being or familiar intercourse with him; as, "*Enthusiasm* is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening imagination."—*Locke:* complete possession of the mind by any subject; violent passion or excitement in pursuit of some object, inspiring extravagant hope and confidence of success; ardent zeal in pursuit of an object; predominance of the emotional over the intellectual powers. *Enthusiasm*, guided by reason or experience, becomes a noble passion, that prompts to the ardent pursuit of laudable objects. Such is the *enthusiasm* of the poet, the orator, the painter, and the sculptor; of the patriot, the hero, and the Christian. "Faction and *enthusiasm* are the instruments by which popular governments are destroyed."—*Ames:* liveliness of imagination; elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas; as, "Cowley was the first who imparted to English numbers the *enthusiasm* of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less."—*Johnson.* [Gr. *enthousiasmos*, from *enthousiazō*, to infuse a divine spirit, from *enthous*, *entheos*, inspired, divine—*en*, and *theos*, god.]

ENTHUSIAST, en-thū'zi-ast, *n.* one who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or special communications from him; as, "Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted on by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine."—*Locke:* one whose mind is completely possessed by any subject; one whose mind is highly excited with the love or in the pursuit of an object; one who is swayed to a great or undue extent by his feelings in any pursuit; a person of ardent zeal; as, "An *enthusiast* in his country's cause."—*Logan:* one of elevated fancy; an imaginative person. [Gr. *enthousiastēs*, an enthusiast.]

'Tis like the wondrous strain
That round a lonely ruin swells,
Which wandering on the echoing shore
The *enthusiast* hears at evening.—*Shelley*

ENTHUSIASTIC, en-thū-zi-as'tik, ENTHUSIASTICAL, en-thū-zi-as'tik-al, *adj.* filled with *enthusiasm:* zealous: ardent. —*adv.* ENTHUSIAS'TICALLY.

ENTICE, en-tīs', *v.t.* to induce by exciting hope or desire: to tempt: to lead astray —*adv.* ENTIC'INGLY.—*n.* ENTIC'ER. [O. Fr. *enticer, enticher*, to taint, the root of which is uncertain.]

ENTICEABLE, en-tīs'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being enticed.

ENTICEMENT, en-tīs'ment, *n.* act of enticing: that which entices or tempts: allurement.

ENTIRE, en-tīr', *adj.* whole: complete: unmingled.—*adv.* ENTIRE'LY.—*n.* ENTIRE'NESS. [Fr *entier*—L. *integer*, whole, from *in*, not, and *tago, tango*, to touch.]

ENTIRE, en-tīr', *n.* the name in England for that kind of malt liquor known also as porter or stout. [Previous to the introduction of porter in the first quarter of the last century, the chief malt liquors were ale, beer, and twopenny, and a good deal of trouble was caused by customers asking for mixtures of these. At last an English brewer hit upon a beverage which was considered to combine the flavors of the other three, and to this was given the name of *entire*, as being drawn from the cask at once and not necessitating any mixing. As it was much drunk by porters and other working people, it by-and-by received the name of porter. In London porter is now called *beer*, and the term *entire* seems only to be used in connection with the names of brewing firms.] The total: the entire thing. (Rare.) "I am narrating, as it were, the Warrington manuscript, which is too long to print in *entire*."—*Thackeray.*

ENTIRETY, en-tīr'ti, *n.* completeness: the whole.

ENTITLE, en-tī'tl, *v.t.* to give a *title* to: to style: to give a claim to. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and TITLE. See TITLE.]

ENTITY, en'ti-ti, *n., being:* existence: a real substance. [Formed by adding suffix *-ty* to L. *ens, entis*, being—*esse*, to be.]

ENTOMB, en-tōōm', *v.t.* to place in a *tomb*, to bury. [*En* and TOMB.]

ENTOMBMENT, en-tōōm'ment, *n.* burial.

ENTOMOLOGIST, en-to-mol'o-jist, *n.* one learned in entomology.

ENTOMOLOGIZE, en-to-mol'o-jīz, *v.i.* to study entomology: to gather entomological specimens. "It is too rough for trawling to-day, and too wet for *entomologizing*."—*Kingsley.*

ENTOMOLOGY, en-to-mol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* which treats of *insects.*—*adjs.* ENTOMOLOG'IC, ENTOMOLOG'ICAL.—*adv.* ENTOMOLOG'ICALLY. [Gr. *entoma*, insects, (*lit.*) animals cut into—*tomos*, cutting—*temnō*, to cut, and *logos*, a discourse.]

ENTOZOA, en-to-zō'a (*sing.* ENTOZO'ON), *n.pl.* animals that live *inside* of other *animals.* [Gr. *entos*, within, and *zōon*, an animal.]

ENTR'ACTE, äng-träkt', *n.* the intermission between two acts in a play: an instrumental piece played during such intermission. [Fr.]

ENTRAILS, en'trālz, *n.pl.* the *internal* parts of an animal's body, the bowels. [Fr. *entrailles*—Low L. *intralia*, corr. of *interanea*, neut. pl. of *interaneus*, inward —*inter*, within.]

ENTRAIN, en-trān', *v.t.* to draw or bring on. "With its destiny *entrained* their fate." — *Vanbrugh:* to put on board a railway train; as, the regiment was *entrained* at Edinburgh and proceeded to Portsmouth: opposite to DETRAIN. [Of recent introduction.]

ENTRAIN, en-trān', *v.i.* to take places in a railway train; as, when the troops *entrained* they were loudly cheered.

ENTRANCE, en'trans, *n.* act of entering: power or right to enter: the place for entering, the door: the beginning. [L. *intrans*, pr.p. of *intrare.*]

ENTRANCE, en-trans', *v.t.* to put into a *trance:* to fill with rapturous delight. [*En*, in, and TRANCE.]

ENTRANCEMENT, en-trans'ment, *n.* state of *trance* or of excessive joy.

ENTRAP, en-trap', *v.t.* to catch as in a *trap:* to insnare: to entangle. [*En* and TRAP.]

ENTREAT, en-trēt', *v.t.* (*orig.*) to *treat*, to deal with—so in *B.*: to ask earnestly: to pray for.—*v.i.* to pray.

ENTREATMENT, en-trēt'ment, *n.* a word occurring only once in Shakespeare which has been variously rendered. Nares interprets it by entertainment, conversation; Hazlitt, by favor entreated; Schmidt, in his *Shakespeare-Lexicon*, by invitation, glossing the phrase "your entreatments" by "the invitations you receive;" Clark and Wright, in their Globe edition of Shakespeare, by interview. The sense that seems to suit the context best is conversation, interview, favor. The passage in which the word occurs is as follows, the speaker being Polonius, and the person addressed his daughter Ophelia:—

From this time,
Be somewhat scantier of your maiden presence;
Set your *entreatments* at a higher rate,
Than a command to parley.—*Ham.* i. 3.

ENTREATY, en-trēt'i, *n.* act of entreating: earnest prayer.

ENTREE, äng-trā', *n.* admittance, freedom of access, entry: a dish served at dinner between two principal courses: the act of entering. [Fr.]

ENTRENCH. Same as INTRENCH.

ENTRESOL, äng'-tr'sōl, *n.* a low story between two main stories of a building, usually the first story above the ground floor. [Fr.]

ENTRUST. Same as INTRUST.

ENTRY, en'tri, *n.* act of entering: a passage into: act of committing to writing: the thing entered or written: (*law*) the taking possession of.

ENTWINE, en-twīn', *v.t.* to *twine.* [*En* and TWINE.]

ENTWIST, en-twist', *v.t.* to *twist* round.

ENUBILATE, e-nū'bil-āt, *v.t.* to clear from mist, clouds, or obscurity. *Bailey.* [L. *e*, out, without, and *nubila*, mist, clouds.]

ENUBILOUS, e-nū'bil-us, *adj.* clear from fog, mist, or clouds.

ENUCLEATE, e-nū'klē-āt, *v.t.* to bring out, as a kernel from its enveloping husk: to uncover: to make manifest or plain: to disentangle: to solve. "Elucidating what was obscure, *enucleating* what was hard."—*Dr. Sclater.* [L. *enucleo, enucleatum—e*, priv., and *nucleus*, a kernel.]

ENUCLEATION, e-nū-klē-ā'shun, *n.* the act of enucleating, clearing, or making manifest: explanation: exposition. "Neither air, nor water, nor food seem directly to contribute anything to the *enucleation* of this disease (the plica polonica)."—*Tooke.*

ENUMERATE, e-nū'mer-āt, *v.t.* to count the *number* of: to name over. [L. *e*, out, and *numero, numeratus*, to number. See NUMBER.]

ENUMERATION, e-nū-mer-ā'shun, *n.* act of *numbering:* a detailed account: a summing up.

ENUNCIATE, e-nun'si (or -shi) -āt, *v.t.* to state formally: to pronounce distinctly. —*n.* ENUN'CIATOR, one who enunciates. [L. *enuncio, enunciatum—e*, and *nuncio*, to tell—*nuncius*, a messenger.]

ENUNCIATION, e-nun-si (or -shi) -ā'shun, *n.* act of enunciating: manner of uttering or pronouncing: a distinct statement or declaration: the words in which a proposition is expressed.

ENUNCIATIVE, e-nun'si (or shi) -ā-tiv, ENUNCIATORY, e-nun'si (or shi) -āt-or-i, *adj.* containing *enunciation*, or utterance: declarative.

ENVELOP, en-vel'up, *v.t.* to *roll* or *fold in:* to cover by wrapping: to surround entirely: to hide. [Fr. *envelopper;* the origin of the word is obscure, but may perh. be found in the Teut. root of M.E. *wlappen*, E. *lap.*]

ENVELOPE, en'vel-ōp or äng'vel-ōp, *n.* that which *envelops*, wraps, or covers, esp. the cover of a letter.

ENVELOPMENT, en-vel'op-ment, *n.* a *wrapping* or covering on all sides.

ENVENOM, en-ven'um, *v.t.* to put *venom into:* to poison: to taint with bitterness or malice. [*En*, in, and VENOM.]

ENVIABLE, en'vi-a-bl, *adj.* that excites *envy:* capable of awakening desire to possess.—*adv.* EN'VIABLY.

ENVIOUS, en'vi-us, *adj.* feeling *envy:* directed by envy. — *adv.* EN'VIOUSLY.—*n.* EN'VIOUSNESS.

ENVIRON, en-vī'run, *v.t.* to *surround:* to encircle: to invest:—*pr.p.* envī'roning; *pa.p.* envī'roned. — *n.* ENVI'RONMENT, a surrounding. [Fr. *environner—environ*, around—*virer*, to turn round, from root of VEER.]

ENVIRONS, en'vi-runz or en-vī'-, *n.pl.* the places that *environ:* the outskirts of a city: neighborhood.

ENVOY, en'voy, *n.* a messenger, esp. one sent to transact business with a foreign government: a diplomatic minister of the second order.—*n.* EN'VOYSHIP. [Fr. *envoyé—envoyer*, to send—*en*, on, and *voie* —L. *via*, a way.]

ENVY, en'vi, *v.t.* to *look upon* with a grudging eye: to hate on account of prosperity:—*pr.p.* en'vying; *pa.p.* en'vied.—*n.* pain at the sight of another's success: a wicked desire to supplant one: (*B.*) ill-will. [Fr. *envie*—L. *invidia—in*, on, and *video*, to look.]

ENVYING, en'vi-ing, *n.* (*B.*) envy, ill-will.

ENWRAP. See INWRAP.

ENWRITE, en-rīt', *v.t.* to inscribe: to write upon: to imprint.

> What wild heart histories seemed to lie *enwritten*
> Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres!
>
> —*Poe.*

EOAN, ē-ō'an, *adj.* of or pertaining to the dawn: eastern. [L. *eous*, pertaining to the dawn or the east, from Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn.]

> The Mithra of the Middle World,
> That sheds *Eoan* radiance on the West.
>
> —*Sir H. Taylor.*

EOCENE, ē'ō-sēn, *adj.* in *geol.* a term applied by Lyell to one of the three periods of the tertiary strata, each of which is characterized by containing a very different proportion of fossil shells of recent species. The earliest period, or *eocene*, is so called because the very small proportion of living species found fossil in the strata of this period indicates what may be considered the first commencement or dawn of life. The eocene beds are arranged in three groups, termed the lower, middle, and upper eocene. The lower eocene beds are well developed in the London basin; the middle and upper in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. [Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn, and *kainos*, recent.]

EOLIAN, ē-ō'li-an, EOLIC, ē-ol'ik, *adj.* belonging to *Æolia*, in Asia Minor, or to the Greek dialect of Æolia: pertaining to *Æolus*, god of the winds.

EOZOON, EOZOON CANADENSE, ē-ō-zō'on kan-a-den'sē, *n.* the name given by Dr. Dawson of Montreal to a supposed gigantic fossil foraminifer, found in the Laurentian rocks of Canada and in the quartz rocks of Germany. It is the oldest form of life traceable in the past history of the globe. See extract. "The writer (Mr. T. Mallard Reade) asserts that structures called *eozoonal* have not yet been discovered in any unaltered rocks, while they are abundant in metamorphosed rocks; and argues, from this

and other reasons, that Professors King and Rowney are right in holding the *eozoon* to be a mere mineral structure occasioned by the metamorphism of the rock. . . . Dr. Carpenter replies . . . that the *eozoonal* structure is most characteristically displayed in those portions of the serpentine limestone of the Laurentian formation which have undergone the least metamorphic change, reiterating the arguments derived from the structure itself, which have led him and most other geologists to consider the *eozoon* as of indubitable organic origin."—*The Academy.* [Gr. *ēōs*, daybreak, dawn, and *zōon*, animal.]

EOZOIC, ē-ō-zō'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks, such as the Laurentian and Huronian of Canada, from their being supposed to contain the first or earliest traces of life in the stratified systems. *Page.* [Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, and *zōē*, life.]

EPACT, ē'pakt, *n.* the moon's age at the end of the year: the excess of the solar month or year above the lunar. [Gr. *epaktos*, brought on—*epi*, on, *agō*, to bring.]

EPAULET, ep-awl-et', *n.* a *shoulder-piece:* a badge of a military or naval officer, now disused in the British army. [Fr. *épaulette—épaule*, the shoulder—*spatula*, a blade, in Late L. the shoulder, dim. of *spatha*—Gr. *spathē*, a blade.]

EPERGNE, e-pern', *n.* an ornamental stand for a large dish for the centre of a table. [Fr. *épargne*, saving—*épargner*, to save; of uncertain origin.]

EPHA, EPHAH, ē'fa, *n.* a Hebrew measure for grain, etc.=3 E. pecks and 3 pints. [Heb.—Coptic.]

EPHEMERA, ef-em'er-a, *n.* a fly that lives one *day* only: the Mayfly, a genus of short-lived insects: a fever of one day's continuance only. [Gr. *ephēmeros*, living a day—*epi*, for, and *hēmera*, a day.]

EPHEMERAL, ef-em'er-al, *adj.* existing only for a *day:* daily: short-lived.

EPHEMERIS, ef-em'er-is, *n.* an account of *daily* transactions: a journal: an astronomical almanac: —*pl.* EPHEMERIDES, ef-e-mer'i-dēz.

EPHEMERIST, ef-em'er-ist, *n.* one who studies the *daily* motions of the planets.

EPHOD, ef'od, *n.* a kind of linen surplice worn by the Jewish priests. [Heb.—*aphad*, to put on.]

EPI, ā-pē', *n.* (*arch.*) a decorative top-piece or vane on a gable, as, of a roof.

EPIC, ep'ik, *adj.* applied to a poem which recounts a great event in an elevated style.—*n.* an epic or heroic poem. [L. *epicus*—Gr. *epikos—epos*, a word.]

EPICENE, epi'-sēn, *adj.* or *n.*, *common* to both sexes: (*gram.*) of either gender. [Gr. *epikoinos—epi*, and *koinos*, common. See CENOBITE.]

EPICRISIS, ep-ē-krī'-sis, *n.* (*med.*) the period following the crisis of a disease.

EPICURE, ep'i-kūr, *n.* a follower of *Epicurus*, a Greek philosopher, who taught that pleasure was the chief good: one given to sensual enjoyment: one devoted to the luxuries of the table. [L. *Epicurus*—Gr. *Epikouros.*]

EPICUREAN, ep-i-kū-rē'an, *adj.* pertaining to *Epicurus:* given to luxury.—*n.* a follower of Epicurus: one given to the luxuries of the table.

EPICUREANISM, ep-i-kū-rē'an-izm, *n.* the doctrine of *Epicurus:* attachment to these doctrines.

EPICURISM, ep'i-kūr-izm, *n.* the doctrines of *Epicurus:* luxury: sensual enjoyment.

EPICYCLE, ep'i-sī-kl, *n.* a circle having its *centre on* the circumference of a greater circle, on which it moves. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *kyklos*, a circle.]

EPIDEMIC, ep-i-dem'ik, EPIDEMICAL, ep-i-dem'ik-al, *adj.* affecting a *whole people:* general.—*n.* a disease falling on great numbers.—*adv.* EPIDEM'ICALLY. [Gr. *epidēmos*, general—*epi*, among, and *dēmos*, the people.]

EPIDENDRAL, ep-i-den'-drāl, *adj.* subsisting upon trees; said of certain orchids.

EPIDENDRUM, ep-i-den'-drum, *n.* (*bot.*) a species of orchids found in tropical America and in Florida that lives upon trees. [L.]

EPIDERMIS, ep-i-der'mis, *n.* that which lies *on the* true *skin:* the cuticle or outer skin of animals.—*adjs.* EPIDER'MIC, EPIDER'MAL. [Gr. *epidermis—epi*, upon, and *derma*, the skin.]

EPIGAMIC, ep-i-gam'-ik, *adj.* having a tendency to attract the opposite sex: to invite marriage: said of birds and animals in the breeding season.

EPIGASTRIC, ep-i-gas'trik, *adj.* relating to the *epigastrium*, or upper part of the abdomen. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gastēr*, the stomach.]

EPIGLOTTIS, ep-i-glot'is, *n.* the cartilage at the root of the tongue that falls *upon the glottis*, or opening of the larynx. [Gr. —*epi*, upon, and GLOTTIS.]

EPIGRAM, ep'i-gram, *n.* (*in anc. times*) first a poetic inscription, then a short or pointed poem: a short poem on one subject ending with a witty or sarcastic thought: any concise and pointed or sarcastic saying. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. *epigramma, epigrammatos—epi*, upon, and *gramma*, a writing, from *graphō*, to write.]

EPIGRAMMATIC, ep-i-gram-mat'ik, EPIGRAMMATICAL, ep-i-gram-mat'ik-al, *adj.* relating to or dealing in *epigrams:* like an epigram: concise and pointed.—*adv.* EPIGRAMMAT'ICALLY.

EPIGRAMMATIZE, ep-i-gram'at-īz, *v.t.* to make an *epigram* on.—EPIGRAMMATIST, ep-i-gram'at-ist, *n.* one who writes *epigrams.*

EPIGRAPH, ep'i-graf, *n.* a *writing*, esp. on a building: a citation or motto at the commencement of a book or its parts.

[Gr. *epi-graphē—epi*, upon, and *graphō*, to write.]

EPILATE, ep'-i-lāt, *v.t.* to remove hair by destroying the roots. [Fr. *epiler*—L. *ex*, out, and *pilus*, hair.]

EPILATORY, ē-pil'-a-tō-ry, *n.* one who or that which removes hair by destroying the roots.—*adj.* capable of removing hair.

EPILEPSY, ep'i-lep-si, *n.* a disease of the brain attended by convulsions, which *seizes on one suddenly*, causing him to fall.—*adj.* EPILEP'TIC. [Gr. *epilepsia—epi*, upon, and *lambanō*, *lēpsomai*, to seize, Sans. *labh*, to get.]

EPILOGUE, ep'i-log, *n.* a speech or short poem at the end of a play.—*adj.* EPILOG'ICAL, -loj'. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. *epilogos*, conclusion—*epi*, upon, and *legō*, to speak.]

EPIPHANY, e-pif'an-i, *n.* a church festival celebrated on Jan. 6 in commemoration of the *appearance* of Christ to the wise men of the East. [Gr. *epiphaneia*, appearance—*epi*, and *phainō*, to show, from *phaō*, to shine.]

EPIPHENOMENON, ep-i-fē-nom'-ē-non, *n.* a phenomenon following a phenomenon, esp. a sequel not related to a disease:—*pl.* EPIPHENOMENA, ep-i-fē-nom'-ē-na.

EPISCOPACY, e-pis'ko-pas-i, *n.* the government of the church by *bishops*. [L. *episcopatus*—Gr. *episkopos*, an overseer, a bishop. See BISHOP.]

EPISCOPAL, e-pis'ko-pal, *adj.* governed by *bishops:* belonging to or vested in bishops.—*adv.* EPIS'COPALLY.

EPISCOPALIAN, e-pis-ko-pā'li-an, *adj.* belonging to *bishops*, or government by bishops.—*n.* one who belongs to the Episcopal Church.

EPISCOPALIANISM, e-pis-ko-pā'li-an-izm, *n.*, *episcopalian* government and doctrine.

EPISCOPATE, e-pis'ko-pāt, *n.* a *bishopric:* the office of a bishop: the order of bishops.

EPISCOPIZE, e-pis'ko-pīz, *v.t.* to consecrate to the episcopal office: to make a bishop of. "There seems reason to believe that Wesley was willing to have been *episcopized* upon this occasion."—*Southey.*

EPISCOPIZE, e-pis'ko-pīz, *v.i.* to exercise the office of a bishop: to episcopate. *W. Broome.*

EPISODE, ep'i-sōd, *n.* a story *coming in* or introduced into a narrative or poem to give variety: an interesting incident. [Gr. *epeisodion—epi*, upon, *eisodos*, a coming in—*eis*, into, *hodos*, a way.]

EPISODIAL, e-pi-sō'di-al, EPISODIC, e-pi-sod'ik, EPISODICAL, e-pi-sod'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or contained in an *episode:* brought in as a digression.

EPISODICALLY, e-pi-sod'ik-al-i, *adv.* by way of *episode:* incidentally.

EPISTEMOLOGY, e-pis-tē-mol'o-ji, *n.* that department of metaphysics which investigates and explains the doctrine or theory of knowing: distinguished from *ontology*, which investigates real existence or the theory of being. *Ferrier.* [Gr. *epistēmē*, knowledge, and *logos*, discourse.]

EPISTLE, e-pis'l, *n.* a writing *sent to* one, a letter. [O. Fr. *epistle*—L. *epistola*—Gr. *epistolē—epi*, and *stellō*, to send.]

EPISTOLARY, e-pis'to-lar-i, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of *epistles* or letters: suitable to an epistle: contained in letters.

EPISTOLEAN, e-pis-to-lē'an, *n.* a writer of epistles or letters: a correspondent. *Mrs. Cowden Clarke.*

EPISTOLIC, ep-is-tol'ik, EPISTOLICAL, ep-is-tol'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *epistles* or letters: designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words.

EPISTOMA, e-pis to-ma, EPISTOME, e'pi-stōm, *n.* in *nat. hist.* (*a*) the space between the antennæ and the cavity of the mouth in crustaceous animals; (*b*) a valve-like organ which arches over the mouth in the order Phylactolæmata of the Polyzoa. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *stoma*, mouth.]

EPISTROPHE, ē-pis'tro-fi, *n.* in *rhet.* a figure in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation; as, "Are they Hebrews? *So am I.* Are they Israelites? *So am I.*"—2 Cor. xi. 22. [Gr. *epistrophē—epi*, upon, and *strophē*, a return.]

EPISTYLAR, e'pi-stīl-er, *adj.* of or belonging to the epistyle.—EPISTYLAR ARCUATION, the system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves and entablatures.

EPISTYLE, e'pi-stīl, *n.* in *ancient arch.* a term used by the Greeks for what is now called the *architrave*, a massive piece of stone or wood laid immediately on the abacus of the capital of a column or pillar. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *stylos*, a column.]

EPITAPH, ep'i-taf, *n.* an inscription *upon a tomb.*—*adjs.* EPITAPH'IAN, EPITAPH'IC. [Gr. *epitaphion—epi*, upon, and *taphos*, a tomb.]

EPITHALAMIUM, ep-i-tha-lā'mi-um, *n.* a song in celebration of a *marriage.* [Gr. *epithalamion—epi*, upon, *thalamos*, a bedchamber, marriage.]

EPITHELIUM, e-pi-thē'li-um, *n.* in *anat.* a thin and delicate kind of cuticle, like that which covers the nipple; more specifically, the cellular layer which lines the internal cavities and canals of the body, both closed and open, as the mouth, nose, respiratory organs, blood-vessels, etc., and which is analogous to the cuticle of the outer surface. There are several varieties of epithelium. The epithelium lining the blood-vessels is called sometimes *endothelium:* in *bot.* an epidermis consisting of young thin-sided cells, filled with homogeneous transparent colorless sap. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *thēlē*, the nipple.]

EPITHET, ep'i-thet, *n.* an adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attribute

expressing some quality ascribed to it. [Gr. *epithetos*, added—*epi*, on, and *tithēmi*, to place.]

EPITHETIC, ep-i-thet'ik, *adj.* pertaining to an epithet: abounding with epithets.

EPITOME, e-pit'o-me, *n.* an abridgment or short summary of anything, as of a book. [Gr.—*epi*, and *temnō*, to cut.]

EPITOMIZE, e-pit'o-mīz, *v.t.* to make an *epitome* of: to shorten: to condense.

EPITOMIZER, e-pit'o-mīz-er, EPITOMIST, e-pit'o-mist, *n.* one who *epitomizes* or abridges.

EPOCH, ep'ok or ē'-, *n.* a point of time *fixed* or made remarkable by some great event from which dates are reckoned: a period remarkable for important events. [Gr. *epochē—epechō*, to stop—*epi*, upon, and *echō*, to hold.]

EPODE, ep'ōd, *n.* a kind of lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one.—*adj.* EPOD'IC. [Gr. *epōdos—epi*, on, and *ōdē*, an ode or song. See ODE.]

EPONYM, EPONYME, ep'o-nim, *n.* a name, as of a country or people, derived from that of an individual.—*adj.* EPON'YMOUS. [Gr. *epi*, upon, to, and *onoma*, name.]

EPOPEE, ep'o-pē, *n.* the writing of *epic* poetry: an epic poem: the subject of an epic. [Fr.—Gr. *epopoiia—epos*, a word, an epic poem, *poieō*, to make.]

EPSOM-SALT, ep'sum-sawlt, *n.* the sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic producing watery discharges. This medicine was so named from its being formerly procured by boiling down the mineral water of *Epsom*, but it is now prepared from sea-water.

EPULARY, e'pū-la-ri, *adj.* pertaining to a feast or banquet. (Rare.) [L. *epularis*, from *epulum*, a feast.]

EPULATION, e-pū-lā'shun, *n.* a feasting or feast. "He (Epicurus) was contented with bread and water, and when he would dine with Jove, and pretend unto *epulation*, he desired no other addition than a piece of Cytheridian cheese."—*Sir T. Browne.* [L. *epulatio*, from *epulor*, to feast.]

EPULIS, e-pū'lis, *n.* a tubercle on the gums, sometimes ending in cancer. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *oula*, the gums.]

EPULOSE, e'pū-lōs, *adj.* feasting to excess. [L. *epulum*, a feast.]

EPULOSITY, e-pū-los'i-ti, *n.* a feasting to excess.

EPULOTIC, e-pū-lot'ik, *adj.* healing: cicatrizing. [Gr. *epoulōtikos*, from *epoulōō*, to heal, to cicatrize—*epi*, upon, and *oulē*, a cicatrix, *oulō*, to be sound, *oulos*, whole.]

EPULOTIC, e-pū-lot'ik, *n.* a medicament or application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcers, to repress fungous flesh, and dispose the parts to recover soundness. "Ointment of tutty and such like epuloticks."—*Wiseman.*

EPURATION, e-pūr-ā'shun, *n.* the act of purifying. [L. *e*, intens., and *puro*, *puratum*, to purify, from *purus*, pure.]

EPURE, ā-pūr, *n.* in *arch.* the plan of a building, or part of a building, traced on a wall or on a horizontal surface, on the same scale as that of the work to be constructed. [Fr., said to be from *pure*, exact.]

EQUABILITY, ē-kwa-bil'i-ti, *n.* state or condition of being *equable* or not variable.

EQUABLE, ē'kwa-bl, *adj.*, *equal* and uniform: smooth: not variable. — *adv.* E'QUABLY. [L. *æquabilis.*]

EQUAL, ē'kwal, *adj.*, *one* or the same in regard to any quality: adequate: in just proportion: fit: equable: uniform: equitable: evenly balanced: just.—*n.* one of the same age, rank, etc.—*v.t.* to be or to make equal to:—*pr.p.* ē'qualling; *pa.p.* ē'qualled.—*adv.* E'QUALLY. [L. *æqualis—æquus*, equal; Sans. *ēka*, one.]

EQUALITY, ē-kwol'i-ti, *n.* the condition of being *equal:* sameness: evenness. [L. *æqualitas.*]

EQUALIZATION, ē-kwal-i-zā'shun, *n.* the act of making *equal:* state of being equalized.

EQUALIZE, ē'kwal-īz, *v.t.* to make *equal.*

EQUANIMITY, ē-kwa-nim'i-ti, *n.*, *equality* or evenness *of mind* or temper. [L. *æquanimitas—æquus*, equal, and *animus*, the mind.]

EQUATION, ē-kwā'shun, *n.* (*alg.*) a statement of the *equality* of two quantities: reduction to a mean proportion.

EQUATOR, ē-kwā'tor, *n.* (*geog.*) a great circle passing round the middle of the globe, and dividing it into two *equal* parts: (*astr.*) the equinoctial. — *adj.* EQUATO'RIAL.

EQUERY, EQUERRY, ek'we-ri or ek-wer'i, *n.* one who has the charge of *horses:* in England, an officer under the sovereign's Master of the Horse. [Fr. *écurie*—Low L. *scuria*, a stable—O. Ger. *skiura* (Ger. *schauer*), shelter, a shed.]

EQUESTRIAN, e-kwes'tri-an, *adj.* pertaining to *horses* or *horsemanship:* on horseback.—*n.* one who rides on horseback. [L. *equester, equestris—eques*, a horseman—*equus.*]

EQUIANGULAR, ē-kwi-ang'gū-lar, *adj.* consisting of or having *equal angles.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and ANGULAR.]

EQUIDISTANT, ē-kwi-dis'tant, *adj.*, *equally distant* from.—*adv.* EQUIDIS'TANTLY. [L. *æquus*, equal, and DISTANT.]

EQUILATERAL, ē-kwi-lat'er-al, *adj.* having all the *sides equal.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and LATERAL.]

EQUILIBRANT, ē-kwil'-i-brant, *n.* in physics, a force balancing another force. [See EQUILIBRATE.]

EQUILIBRATE, ē-kwi-lī'brāt, *v.t.* to *balance* two scales *equally.*—*n.* EQUILIBRA'TION. [L. *æquus*, equal, and LIBRATE.]

EQUILIBRIUM, ē-kwi-li'bri-um, *n.* in *mech.* equipoise; equality of weight or force;

a state of rest produced by the mutual counteraction of two or more forces, as the state of the two ends of a lever or balance, when both are charged with equal weight, and they maintain an even or level position, parallel to the horizon; when two or more forces acting upon a body are so opposed to each other that the body remains at rest, although one of them would move it if acting alone, those forces are said to be *in equilibrium*, that is, equally balanced: a state of just poise; a position of due balance; as, to preserve the *equilibrium* of the body; take care you do not lose your *equilibrium:* in the *fine arts*, (*a*) the just poise or balance of a figure or other object so that it may appear to stand firmly, (*b*) the due equipoise of objects, lights, shadows, etc.: equal diffusion or distribution, as of temperature, which all bodies on the earth tend to produce, of the electric fluid in its natural undisturbed state, etc.: equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons; a state of indifference or of doubt, when the mind is suspended in indecision, between different motives or the different forces of evidence: equality of influence or effect; due or just relationship. [L. *æquus*, and *libra*, a balance.]

EQUIMULTIPLE, ē-kwi-mul'ti-pl, *adj.*, *multiplied* by the same or an *equal* number.—*n.* a number multiplied by the same number as another. [L. *æquus*, equal, and MULTIPLE.]

EQUINE, ē'kwīn, EQUINAL, e-kwīn'al, *adj.* pertaining to a *horse* or horses. [L. *equinus—equus.*]

EQUINOCTIAL, ē-kwi-nok'shal, *adj.* pertaining to the *equinoxes*, the time of the equinoxes, or to the regions about the equator.—*n.* a great circle in the heavens corresponding to the equator of the earth, so called because when the sun crosses it the days and *nights* are *equal.*

EQUINOCTIAL FLOWERS, ē-kwi-nok'shal, *n.* (*bot.*) flowers that open or close, turn or droop, at certain hours, as, the four-o'clock and the sunflower.

EQUINOCTIALLY, ē-kwi-nok'shal-i, *adv.* in the direction of the equinox.

EQUINOX, ē'kwi-noks, *n.* the precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, or the first point of Aries, about the 21st of March, and the first point of Libra, about the 23d of September, making the day and the night of equal length; these are called respectively the *vernal* and *autumnal* equinoxes: equinoctial gale.

> The passage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,
> Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new,
> No more than usual *equinoxes* blew.—*Dryden:*

anything equal; an equal measure (rare).

> Do but see his vice;
> 'Tis to his virtue a just *equinox*,
> The one as long as th' other.—*Shak.*

[L. *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.]

EQUIP, e-kwip', *v.t.* to *fit out:* to furnish with everything needed for any service or work:—*pr.p.* equipp'ing; *pa.p.* equipped'. [Fr. *équiper* for *esquipper*, to attire; from a Teut. root, found in O. Ger. *skif*, Ger. *schiff*, E. *ship* and *shape;* also Ice. *skipa*, to set in order.]

EQUIPAGE, ek'wi-pāj, *n.* that with which one is *equipped:* furniture required for any service, as armor of a soldier, etc.; a carriage and attendants, retinue.—*adj.* EQ'UIPAGED, furnished with an equipage.

EQUIPMENT, e-kwip'ment, *n.* the act of equipping: the state of being equipped: things used in equipping or furnishing.

EQUIPOISE, ē'kwi-poiz, *n.*, *equality of weight* or force: the state of a balance when the two weights are equal. [L. *æquus*, equal, and POISE.]

EQUIPOLLENT, ē-kwi-pol'ent, *adj.* having *equal power* or force: equivalent.—*n.* EQUIPOL'LENCE. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pollens, pollentis*, pr.p. of *polleo*, to be able.]

EQUIPONDERANT, ē-kwi-pon'der-ant, *adj.* *equal* in *weight.*—*n.* EQUIPON'DERANCE. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pondus, ponderis*, weight.]

EQUIPONDERATE, ē-kwi-pon'der-āt, *v.i.* to be *equal* in *weight:* to balance.

EQUISON, e'kwi-son, *n.* a horse jockey: one who manages race-horses. [Landor puts the word in Porson's mouth.] "Who announces to the world the works and days of Newmarket, the competitors at its games, their horses, their *equisons*, their colors."—*Landor.* [L. *equiso*, a groom, from *equus*, a horse.]

EQUITABLE, ek'wi-ta-bl, *adj.* possessing or exhibiting *equity:* held or exercised in equity.— *adv.* EQ'UITABLY.— *n.* EQ'UITABLENESS.

EQUITATION, ek-wi-tā'shun, *n.* the art of riding on *horse*back. [L. *equito*, to ride —*equus*, a horse.]

EQUITY, ek'wi-ti, *n.* justice; impartiality; the giving or desiring to give to each man his due. "With righteousness shall he judge the world, and the people with *equity.*"—Ps. xcviii. 9: in *law*, an equitable claim. "I consider the wife's *equity* to be too well settled to be shaken."—*Kent:* a term about which, when applied to a scheme of jurisprudence, there is some confusion. Its three leading senses are distinguished thus; (*a*) taken broadly, equity means the doing unto all men as we would that they should do unto us; (*b*) in a narrower sense, equity is used in contradistinction to strict law; it expounds and limits the language of the positive laws, and construes them, not according to their strict letter, but rather in their reasonable and benignant spirit; (*c*) in the sense in which it is to be understood as the substantial justice expounded by all courts of equity, it is the system of supplemental law administered in these, founded upon defined rules, recorded precedents, and established prin-

ciples, the judges, however, liberally expounding and developing them to meet new exigencies. While it aims to assist the defects of the common law, by extending relief to those rights of property which the strict law does not recognize, and by giving more ample and distributive redress than the ordinary tribunals afford, equity by no means either controls, mitigates, or supersedes the common law, but rather guides itself by its analogies, and does not assume any power to subvert its doctrines. The Court of Chancery was formerly in England the especial court of equity, but large powers were by the Judicature Act of 1873 given to all the divisions of the Supreme Court to administer equity, although many matters of equitable jurisdiction are still left to the chancery division in the first instance. In the U.S. the circuit and county courts have original jurisdiction in most chancery or equity cases, wherein remedies and reliefs are sought which the rigid enforcement of the statutes, in civil cases, would preclude. "*Equity* is a roguish thing; for law, we have a measure, know what to trust to: *equity* is according to the conscience of him that is chancellor, and, as that is larger or narrower, so is *equity*."—*Selden.*—EQUITY OF A STATUTE, the construction of a statute in accordance with its reason and spirit, and not according to the mere letter.—EQUITY OF REDEMPTION, in *law*, the advantage allowed to a mortgager of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged, when the estate is of greater value than the sum for which it was mortgaged. [Fr. *équité*; L. *æquitas*, from *æquus*, equal, even.]

EQUIVALENT, e-kwiv'a-lent, *adj.*, *equal in value, power*, effect, meaning, etc.—*n.* a thing equal in value, etc.—*adv.* EQUIV'ALENTLY.—*n.* EQUIV'ALENCE. [Fr.—L. *æquus*, equal, and *valens, valentis*, pr.p. of *valeo*, to be strong.]

EQUIVALENT, e-kwiv'a-lent, *v.t.* to produce or constitute an equivalent to: to answer in full proportion: to equal. *J. N. Lockyer.*

EQUIVALUE, e-kwi-val'ū, *v.t.* to value at the same rate: to put on a par. "To *equivalue* the noble and the rabble of authorities."—*W. Taylor.*

EQUIVOCAL, e-kwiv'ō-kal, *adj.*, *meaning equally* two or more things: of doubtful meaning: capable of a double explanation.—*adv.* EQUIV'OCALLY.—*n.* EQUIV'OCALNESS. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *vox, vocis*, the voice, a word.]

EQUIVOCATE, e-kwiv'ō-kāt, *v.i.* to use *equivocal* or doubtful *words* in order to mislead.

EQUIVOCATION, e-kwiv-ō-kā'shun, *n.* act of equivocating or using ambiguous words to mislead.—*n.* EQUIV'OCATOR.

ER, affix: a termination of many English nouns, converting the word to which it is added into a noun of agency. It is the Teutonic form equivalent to the Latin *-or*, and native words may be roughly distinguished from words of Latin origin by this distinction; as, hear*er*, learn*er*, do*er*, teach*er*, from audit*or*, instruct*or*, fact*or*, doct*or*. It was formerly a sign of the masculine gender—*-stre, -ster* indicating the feminine; thus weav*er*, bak*er*, malt*er*, sing*er*, brew*er* were masculine; web*ster*, bake*ster* (*bakster*), malt*ster*, song*ster*, brew*ster*, feminine. In spinn*er* and spin*ster* the distinction is still to some extent observed. Generally, however, the termination does not indicate gender in any way, some nouns in *-er* signifying a person or thing indifferently, as rul*er*, heat*er*, grat*er*, pok*er*. Added to names of places it sometimes signifies an inhabitant of, or one that belongs to a place, as London*er*, Berlin*er*, New York*er*; though the terminations *ite, an*, and some others are fast supplanting *er*, in the United States, especially: the sign of the comparative degree of adjectives, and akin to Latin comparative termination *-or*, Gr. *-er* in *-eros:* an affix to verbs giving them a frequentative, and probably a diminutive sense; as, swag, swagg*er*; spit, sputt*er*; fret, fritt*er*; pat, patt*er*; wend, wand*er*.

ERA, ē'ra, *n.* a series of *years* reckoned from a particular point. [Late L. *æra*, a number, hence a space of time, orig. "counters," pieces of copper used in counting, being the neuter pl. of *æs, æris*, copper.]

ERADIATE, e-rā'di-āt, *v.i.* to shoot as rays of light: to radiate: to beam. "A kind of life *eradiating* and resulting both from intellect and psyche."—*Dr. H. More.* [L. *e*, for *ex*, out, and *radio, radiatum*, to beam.]

ERADIATION, e-rā-di-ā'shun, *n.* emission of rays or beams of light: emission of light or splendor. "*Eradiation* and emanation of spirit."—*Hale.*

ERADICATE, e-rad'i-kāt, *v.t.* to pull up by the *roots:* to destroy. [L. *eradico*, to root out—*e*, and *radix, radicis*, a root.]

ERADICATION, e-rad-i-kā'shun, *n.* the act of eradicating: state of being eradicated.

ERASE, e-rās', *v.t.* to *rub* or *scrape out:* to efface: to destroy.—*adj.* ERAS'ABLE.—*n.* ERAS'ER. [L. *erado*—*e*, out, and *rado, rasus*, to scrape.]

ERASION, e-rā'zhun, ERASEMENT, e-rāz'ment, ERASURE, e-rā'zhōōr, *n.* the act of erasing: a rubbing out: the place where something written has been rubbed out.

ERASTIAN, e-rast'yan, *n.* a follower of Thomas *Erastus*, a Swiss physician, who maintained that the church is wholly dependent on the state for its existence and authority.—*adj.* relating to the Erastians or their doctrines.

ERASTIANISM, e-rast'yan-izm, *n.* principles of the *Erastians:* control of the church by the state.

ERE, ār, *adv.*, *before:* sooner than.—*prep.* before. [A.S. *ær;* Goth. *air*, soon.]

EREBUS, e'rē-bus, *n.* in *myth.* (*a*) the son of Chaos and Darkness, who married his sister Night and was the father of the Light and Day; he was transformed into a river and plunged into Tartarus, because he aided the Titans: hence—(*b*) the lower world, particularly that part of it which is the abode of virtuous shades; hades; hell.

Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook
Of *Erebus.*—*Milton.*

The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as *Erebus.*—*Shak.*

[L. *erebus*, Gr. *erebos.*]

ERECT, e-rekt', *v.t.* to set *upright:* to raise: to build: to exalt: to establish. [L. *erectus*, from *erigo*, to set upright—*e*, out, and *rego*, to make straight.]

ERECT, e-rekt', *adj.*, *upright:* directed upward: unshaken: bold.—*adv.* ERECT'LY.—*n.* ERECT'NESS.

ERECTION, e-rek'shun, *n.* act of erecting or raising: state of being erected: exaltation: anything erected: a building of any kind.

EREMACAUSIS, e-re-ma-kaw'sis, *n.* a term introduced into chemistry by Liebig, to express a slow combustion or oxidation: the act of gradual combination of the combustible elements of a body with the oxygen of the air, as in the slow decay of wood in the formation of acetic acid from alcohol, of nitre by the decomposition of animal matter, and in numerous other processes. [Gr. *ērema*, slowly, gently, and *kausis*, burning.]

ERGO er'-gō, *adv.* in logic, in the sense of therefore. [L.]

EREMITE, er'e-mīt, *n.* now HERMIT.

ERISTIC, e-ris'tik, *n.* one given to disputation: a controversialist. *Bp. Gauden.*

ERMINE, er'min, *n.* a northern animal of the weasel tribe, valued for its fur; its white fur, an emblem of the purity of judges and magistrates, whose robes are lined with it.—*adj.* ER'MINED, adorned with ermine. [O. Fr. *ermine* (Fr. *hermine*); from L. (*mus*) *Armenius*, lit. mouse of *Armenia*, whence it was brought to Rome; but acc. to Skeat from O. Ger. *harmin* (Ger. *hermelin*), ermine-fur.]

ERODE, e-rōd', *v.t.* to *eat away.* [L. *e*, and *rodo*, *rosus*, to gnaw.]

EROSION, e-rō'zhun, *n.* the act or operation of eating or wearing away: specifically, in *med.* the gradual destruction of the substance of a part by ulceration, or by increased action of the absorbents, whether spontaneous or excited by the action of some irritating substance: the state of being eaten or worn away; corrosion; canker.—EROSION THEORY, in *geol.* the theory that valleys are due to the wearing influences of water and ice, chiefly in the form of glaciers, as opposed to the theory which regards them as the result of fissures in the earth's crust produced by strains during its upheaval. [L. *erosio*, an eating away, from *erodo*, *erosum.* See ERODE.]

EROSIVE, e-rō'siv, *adj.* having the property of eroding or eating away.

EROTIC, e-rot'ik, EROTICAL, e-rot'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *love.* [Gr. *erōtikos*—*erōs*, *erōtos*, love.]

EROTOMANIA, ē-rō-tō-mā'-ni-a, *n.* (*med.*) a form of insanity accompanied by a desire to indulge the sexual passions. [See EROTIC.]

ERPETON, er'pet-on, *n.* same as HERPETON.

ERR, er, *v.i.* to *wander* from the right way: to go astray: to mistake: to sin. [Fr. *errer*—L. *erro*, to stray; cog. with Ger. *irren*, and *irre*, astray.]

ERRABUND, er'ra-bund, *adj.* erratic: wandering: rambling. "Your *errabund* guesses, veering to all points of the literary compass."—*Southey.* [L. *errabundus*, from *erro*, to wander.]

ERRAND, er'and, *n.* a *message:* a commission to say or do something. [A.S. *ærende;* Ice. *eyrendi;* acc. to Max Müller, from root *ar*, to plough, to work, *ende* being the pr.p. suffix.]

ERRANT, er'ant, *adj.*, *erring* or *wandering:* roving: wild. [L. *errans*, *errantis*, pr.p. of *erro.*]

ERRANTRY, er'ant-ri, *n.* an *errant* or wandering state: a rambling about like a knight-errant.

ERRATIC, er-at'ik, ERRATICAL, er-at'ik-al, *adj.*, *wandering:* having no certain course: not stationary.—*adv.* ERRAT'ICALLY.

ERRATUM, er-ā'tum, *n.* an *error* in writing or printing:—*pl.* ERRATA, er-ā'ta. [L.—*erro*, to stray.]

ERRONEOUS, er-ō'ne-us, *adj.*, *wandering:* erring: full of *error:* wrong: mistaken.—*adv.* ERRO'NEOUSLY.—*n.* ERRO'NEOUSNESS.

ERROR, er'rer, *n.* a wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake in judgment by which men assent to or believe what is not true; a mistake as to matter of fact; a misapprehension; as, "In my mind he was guilty of no *error*, he was chargeable with no exaggeration, he was betrayed by his fancy into no metaphor, who once said, that all we see about us, King, Lords, and Commons, the whole machinery of the state, all the apparatus of the system, and its varied workings, end in simply bringing twelve good men into a box."—*Brougham:* a mistake made in writing, printing, or other performance; an inaccuracy; an oversight; falsity; as, a clerical *error*, an *error* in a declaration: a wandering; excursion; irregular course; as,

He (Æneas) through fatall *errour* long was led
Full many yeares.—*Spenser;*

Driven by the winds and *errors* of the sea.—*Dryden;*

a transgression of law or duty; a mistake in conduct; a fault; a sin; iniquity; transgression; as, "Who can under-

stand his *errors*? cleanse thou me from secret faults."—Ps. xix. 12;

If it were thine *error* or thy crime,
I care no longer.—*Tennyson:*

in *law*, a mistake in the proceedings of a court of record either in fact or in law, entitling the unsuccessful party to have the case reviewed; proceedings in error were abolished in civil cases by the Judicature Act of 1875, appeal being substituted; but they may still be taken in criminal cases, for which the court of review is the Queen's Bench—an appeal in error is made by means of an original writ, called a *writ of error:* in *astron.* the difference between the places of any of the heavenly bodies as determined by calculation and by observation: in *math.* the difference between the result of any operation and the true result.—ERROR OF A CLOCK, the difference between the time indicated by a clock and the time which the clock is intended to indicate, whether sidereal or mean time. [L. *error*, from *erro*, to wander.]

ERSE, ers, *n.* corr. of *Irish*, the name given by the Lowland Scots to the language of the people of the W. Highlands, as being of Irish origin.

ERST, erst, *adv.*, *first:* at first: formerly. [A.S. *ærest*, superl. of *ær*. See ERE.]

ERUBESCENT, er-ōō-bes'ent, *adj.*, *growing red:* red or reddish: blushing.—*n.* ERUBESC'ENCE. [L. *erubescens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *erubesco*, to grow red—*e*, out, very much, and *rubesco—rubere*, to be red. See RUBY.]

ERUCTATION, er-uk-tā'shun, *n.* the act of *belching* or rejecting wind from the stomach: a violent ejection of wind or other matter from the earth. [L. *eructo*, *eructatus—e*, and *ructo*, to belch forth; cog. with Gr. *ereugomai*, to vomit, aorist *e-rug-on.*]

ERUDITE, er'ū-dīt, *adj.* learned.—*adv.* ER'UDITELY. [L. *erudio*, *eruditus*, to free from rudeness—*e*, from, and *rudis*, rude.]

ERUDITION, er-ū-di'shun, *n.* state of being *erudite* or learned: knowledge gained by study: learning, esp. in literature.

ERUGINOUS, e-rōō'jin-us, *adj.* resembling the *rust* of *copper* or brass: rusty. [L. *æruginosus—ærugo*, rust of copper—*æs*, *æris*, metal, copper.]

ERUPT, ē-rupt', *v.i.* to eject lava or water, said of a volcano or geyser: hence, to burst forth or break out, as teeth through the gums, steam from a boiler, etc.

ERUPTED, e-rupt'ed, *adj.* suddenly and forcibly *thrown out*, as lava from a volcano.

ERUPTION, e-rup'shun, *n.* a *breaking* or *bursting forth:* that which bursts forth: a breaking out of spots on the skin. [L. *eruptio—erumpo*, *eruptus—e*, out, and *rumpo*, to break.]

ERUPTIONAL, e-rup'shun-al, *adj.* of or pertaining to eruptions: eruptive: as, *eruptional* phenomena. *R. A. Proctor.*

ERUPTIVE, e-rupt'iv, *adj.*, *breaking forth:* attended by or producing eruption: produced by eruption.

ERYSIPELAS, er-i-sip'e-las, *n.* an inflammatory disease, generally in the face, marked by a bright *redness* of the *skin*. [Gr.—*e-ryth-ros*, red, and *pella*, skin. See RED and PELL.]

ERYTHROPHLŒUM, e-rith'rō-flē-um, *n.* a genus of tropical trees, nat. order Leguminosæ, containing three species, two found in Africa, and the third in Australia. The *E. guineense* of Guinea is 100 feet high, and is noted for its abundant red juice, which is used by the natives as a test of innocence and guilt. An accused person is forced to take a large draught; if it do him no injury he is declared innocent, whereas if he be affected by it he is held guilty. The bark also is poisonous and is used as an ordeal.

ESCALADE, es-ka-lād' or es'-, *n.* the *scaling* of the walls of a fortress by means of *ladders.*—*v.t.* to *scale:* to mount and enter by means of ladders. [Fr.—Sp. *escalado—escala*, a ladder—L. *scala.*]

ESCALLONIA, es-kal-lō'ni-a, *n.* a genus of trees or shrubs, nat. order Saxifrageæ, containing about forty species, natives of South America. They have simple leaves with resinous dots, and white or red flowers. Some species are cultivated. [After *Escallon*, a Spanish traveller in South America, who first found the species in New Granada.]

ESCALOP, es-kol'up. Same as SCALLOP.

ESCAPADE, es-ka-pād', *n.* a mischievous freak.

ESCAPE, es-kāp', *v.t.* to flee from: to pass unobserved: to evade.—*v.i.* to flee and become safe from danger: to be passed without harm.—*n.* act of escaping: flight from danger or from prison. [O. Fr. *escaper* (Fr. *échapper*)—L. *ex cappa*, lit. "out of one's cape or cloak." See CAPE.]

ESCAPEMENT, es-kāp'ment, *n.* part of a time-piece connecting the wheelwork with the pendulum or balance, and allowing a tooth to *escape* at each vibration: the leading requisite of a good escapement is that the impulse communicated to the pendulum shall be invariable, notwithstanding any irregularity or foulness in the train of wheels; various kinds of escapements have been contrived, such as the *crown* or *verge escapement*, used in common watches; the *anchor* or *crutch escapement*, used in common clocks—both these are also termed *recoiling escapements;* the *dead-beat escapement* and the *gravity* or *remontoir escapement*, used in the finer kind of clocks; the *horizontal* or *cylinder escapement*, still used in most foreign watches; the *detached escapement*, the *lever escapement*, the *duplex escapement*, and the *pin-wheel escapement*, all used in the finer classes of watches.

ESCAPER, es-kāp'er, *n.* one who or that which escapes.

ESCAPE-WARRANT, es-kāp'-wor-rant, *n.* in English *law*, a process addressed to all sheriffs, etc., to retake an escaped prisoner, even on a Sunday, and commit him to proper custody.

ESCARP, es-kärp', *v.t.* in *fort.* to slope: to form a slope to. [Fr. *escarper*, to cut steep, as rocks or slopes, to render them inaccessible. See SCARP.]

ESCARP, ESCARPE, es-kärp', *n.* in *fort.* that side of the ditch surrounding or in front of a work, and forming the exterior of the rampart: a scarp.

ESCARPMENT, es-kärp'ment, *n.* in *fort.* ground cut away nearly vertically about a position in order to prevent an enemy from arriving at the latter; part of the rock of Gibraltar has been rendered inaccessible in this manner: hence, the precipitous side of any hill or rock; the abrupt face of a high ridge of land; a cliff.

ESCHALOT, esh-a-lot', *n.* a kind of small onion, formerly found at *Ascalon* in Palestine.

ESCHATOLOGY, es-ka-tol'o-ji, *n.* (*theol.*) the doctrine of the *last* or final things, as death, judgment, the state after death. [Gr. *eschatos*, last, and *logos*, a discourse.]

ESCHEAT, es-chēt', *n.* in England, the resulting back of any land or tenements to the lord of the fee or to the state through failure of heirs: formerly also through the corruption of the blood of the tenant by his having been attainted; this latter kind of escheat was abolished by the Felony Act of 1870 (33 and 34 Vict. xxiii.); lands, if freehold, escheat to the king or other lord of the manor; if copyhold, to the lord of the manor: by modern English legislation there can be no escheat on failure of the whole blood wherever there are persons of the half-blood capable of inheriting: in the United States, the reverting of real property to the state, as original and ultimate proprietor, in consequence of a failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same: the place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats: a writ to recover escheats from the person in possession: the lands which fall to the lord or state by escheat; as, "Of such treason the forfeiture of the *escheats* pertaineth to our lord the king."—*Hallam:* in *Scots law*, the forfeiture incurred by a man's being denounced a rebel: that which falls to one; a reversion or return; as,

> To make me great by other's loss is bad *escheat.*
> —*Spenser.*

[O.Fr. *eschet*, from O.Fr. *escheir*, *escheoir*, from *excadere*—L. *ex*, and *cadere*, to fall; Fr. *échoir.*]

ESCHEW, es-chōō', *v.t.* to *shun:* to flee from. [O. Fr. *eschever*, cog. with Ger. *scheuen*, to shy at.]

ESCLANDRE, es-klawn-dr, *n.* a disturbance: a scene: a row. "Scoutbush, to avoid *esclandre* and misery, thought it well to waive the proviso."—*Kingsley.*

ESCORT, es'kort, *n.* a *guide:* an attendant: a guard: a body of armed men as a guard. [Fr. *escorte*—It. *scorta*, a guide—*scorgere*, to guide—L. *ex*, and *corrigere*, to set right.]

ESCORT, es'kort', *v.t.* to attend as a guard.

ESCRITOIRE, es-kri-twor', *n.* a *writing-desk.* [O. Fr. *escriptoire*, Fr. *écritoire*—Low L. *scriptorium*—*scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.]

ESCULAPIAN, es-kū-lā'pi-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Esculapius*, and hence—to the art of healing. [*Æsculapius*, the god of the healing art.]

ESCULENT, es'kū-lent, *adj.*, *eatable:* fit to be used for food by man.—*n.* something that is eatable. [L. *esculentus*, eatable—*esca*, food—*edo*, to eat.]

ESCUTCHEON, es-kuch'un, *n.* a *shield* on which a coat of arms is represented: a family shield: the part of a vessel's stern bearing her name.—*adj.* ESCUTCH'EONED ('und), having an escutcheon. [O. Fr. *escusson* — L. *scutum*, a shield. Cf. ESQUIRE.]

ESDRAS, ez'dras, *n.* the name now given to two books of the Apocrypha, of the authorship of which nothing is known with certainty; in the Vulgate and earlier editions of the English Bibles the title is given to the book of Ezra as well as to that of Nehemiah, which are respectively called the 1st and 2d book of Esdras, those now standing in the Apocrypha as 1st and 2d being numbered 3d and 4th respectively. [Gr. form of *Ezra.*]

ESKAR, ESKER, es'ker, *n.* a term for a late geological formation in the superficial drift, generally consisting of a long linear ridge of sand and gravel, including pieces of considerable size; the materials are derived from the waste of till or boulder-clay, and their arrangement took place probably under water over which icebergs floated, for in Sweden particularly rough erratic blocks are often deposited on the eskar. Called in Scotland a KAIM; called also ÆSAR, OS, and OSAR.

ESKIMO, ESQUIMAU, es'ki-mō, *n.* (pl. ESKIMOS, ESQUIMAUX, es'ki-mōz), one of a tribe inhabiting the northern parts of North America and Greenland: the *Eskimos* are the most considerable remnant in northern regions of that numerous prehistoric race of fishers and hunters who once clung to the coasts and shores of Europe till they were pushed into the holes and corners, and to the very verge of the great continents—by the successive bands of the Aryan migrations: they once existed in England, France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Spain, in all of which they have left their traces in interments, implements, and kitchen middens.

ESKIMO-DOG, es'ki-mō-dog, *n.* one of a breed of dogs extensively spread over the northern regions of America and of Eastern Asia; it is rather larger than our English pointer, but appears less on account of the shortness of its legs; it has oblique eyes, an elongated muzzle, and a bushy tail, which give it a wolfish appearance; the color is generally a deep dun, obscurely barred and patched with darker color. It is the only beast of burden in these latitudes, and with a team of such dogs attached to his sledge the Eskimo will cover 60 miles a day for several successive days.

ESOPHAGUS or ŒSOPHAGUS, ē-sof'a-gus, *n.* the passage through which *food is carried* to the stomach, the gullet. [L.—Gr. *oisophagos—oisō*, fut. of *pherō*, to carry, and *phagō*, to eat.]

ESOTERIC, es-o-ter'ik, *adj., inner:* secret: mysterious: (*phil.*) taught to a select few:—opposed to EXOTERIC.—*adv.* ESOTER'ICALLY. [Gr. *esōterikos—esōteros*, inner, a comp. form from *esō*, within—*es* (= *eis*), into.]

ESPALIER, es-pal'yer, *n.* a lattice-work of wood on which to train fruit-trees: a row of trees so trained. [Fr.—It. *spalliera*, a support for the shoulders—*spalla*, a shoulder—*spatula*, a blade. Cf. EPAULET.]

ESPARTO, es-pär'to, *n.* a strong kind of grass found in the south of Europe, esp. in Spain, used for making baskets, cordage, paper, etc. [Sp.]

ESPECIAL, es-pesh'al, *adj., special:* particular: principal: distinguished.—*adv.* ESPEC'IALLY. [O. Fr.—L. *specialis*. See SPECIAL, SPECIES.]

ESPERANTO, es-per-an'-tō, *n.* name given to an artificial language built upon Romance language foundations; after the pseudonym (Esperanto) of its inventor, Samenhof, of Warsaw.

ESPIONAGE, es'pi-on-āj, *n.* the practice or employment of spies: the practice of watching the words and conduct of others. [Fr. *espionage*. See ESPY.]

ESPLANADE, es-plan-ād', *n.* in *fort.* the glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country: the open space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town: any open level space near a town, especially a kind of terrace along the sea-side, for public walks or drives: in *hort.* a grass-plat. [Fr., from the old verb *esplaner*, to make level, from L. *explanare—ex*, and *planus*, plain, level.]

ESPOUSAL, es-pouz'al, *n.* the act of espousing or betrothing; formal contract or celebration of marriage: frequently used in the plural; as, "I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine *espousals*."—Jer. ii. 2: adoption; protection; as, "The open *espousal* of his cause."—*Orford.* [O. Fr. *espousailles*, L. *sponsalia*, espousals, pl.n. of *sponsalis*, relating to betrothal.]

ESPOUSE, es-pouz', *v.t.* to give as spouse or in marriage; to betroth; to promise, engage, or bestow in marriage, by contract in writing or by some pledge; to unite intimately or indissolubly; as, the king *espoused* his daughter to a foreign prince. "When as his mother Mary was *espoused* to Joseph."—Matt. i. 18; "I have *espoused* you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ."—2 Cor. xi. 2;

> If her sire approves
> Let him *espouse* her to the peer she loves.—*Pope:*

to take in marriage or as a spouse; to marry; to wed; as,

> Lavinia will I make my empress,
> And in the sacred Pantheon her *espouse*.—*Shak.*

to make one's self a participator in; to become a partisan in; to take to one's self, or make one's own; to embrace; to adopt; as, to *espouse* the quarrel of another, to *espouse* a cause; as, "Men *espouse* the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varnish over their deformity."—*Locke.* [O. Fr. *espouser* (Fr. *épouser*), from L. *sponsare*, to betroth, to espouse, freq. of *spondeo*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly, to engage or pledge one's self.]

ESPRIT, es-prē', *n.* spirit: liveliness.—ESPRIT DE CORPS, es-prē de-kōr', a regard by each member of a body for the character of such body as a whole. [Fr.]

ESPY, es-pī', *v.t.* to *see at a distance:* to *spy* or catch sight of: to observe: to discover unexpectedly. [O. Fr. *espier*, from root of SPY.]

ESQUIRE, es-kwīr' or es'kwīr, *n.* (*orig.*) a *squire* or *shield-bearer:* an attendant on a knight: a title of dignity next below a knight: a title given to younger sons of noblemen, etc.: a general title of respect in addressing letters. [O. Fr. *escuyer* (Fr. *écuyer*), from *escu*, now *écu*—L. *scutum*, a shield.]

ESSAY, es'ā, *n.* a *trial:* an experiment: a written composition less elaborate than a treatise.—*v.t.* es-sā', to *try:* to attempt: to make experiment of:—*pr.p.* essay'ing; *pa.p.* essayed'. [Fr. *essai*—L. *exagium*—Gr. *exagion*, a weighing—*exagō*, to lead out, export merchandise—*ex*, out, and *agō*, to lead.]

ESSAYER, es-sā'ér, ESSAYIST, es'ā-ist, *n.* a writer of *essays.*

ESSENCE, es'ens, *n.* the inner distinctive nature of anything: the qualities which make any object what it is: a being: the extracted virtues of any drug: the solution in spirits of wine of a volatile or essential oil: a perfume. [Fr.—L. *essentia—essens, essentis*, old pr.p. of *esse*, from root *as*, to be; Sans. *as*, to be. See ARE.]

ESSENTIAL, es-sen'shal, *adj.* relating to or containing the *essence:* necessary to the existence of a thing: indispensable or important in the highest degree: highly rectified: pure.—*n.* something essential

or necessary: a leading principle.—*adv.* ESSEN'TIALLY.

ESSENTIALITY, es-sen-shi-al'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being essential: an essential part.

ESTABLISH, es-tab'lish, *v.t.* to settle or fix: to ordain: to found: to set up (in business).—*n.* ESTAB'LISHER. [O. Fr. *establir*, pr.p. *establissant*—L. *stabilire*—*stabilis*, firm—*sto*, to stand.]

ESTABLISHMENT, es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* act of establishing: fixed state: that which is established: a permanent civil or military force: one's residence and style of living: a church established by law. The establishment of any religion in the U. S. is forbidden by the Federal Constitution.

ESTATE, es-tāt', *n.* fixed or established condition; special form of existence; as,

I gin to be aweary of the sun,
And wish the *estate* o' the world were now undone.—*Shak.:*

condition or circumstances of any person or thing; state; situation—now most commonly state of a person as regards external circumstances; as, "Ransom nature from her inaidable *estate*."—*Shak.;* "Whose life in low *estate* began."—*Tennyson;*

She cast us headlong from our high *estate*.
—*Dryden:*

rank; quality; "And was, according to his *estate*, royally entertained."—*Shak.;*

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate?*—*Sir. P. Sidney:*

in *law*, the interest or quantity of interest a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects; estates are *real* or *personal; real estate* comprises lands, tenements, and hereditaments, held or enjoyed for an estate of freehold, *personal estate* comprises interests for terms of years in lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and property of every other description; *real* estate descends to heirs, *personal* to executors or administrators; all real estates not being of copyhold tenure, or what are called customary freeholds, are either of freehold or less than freehold; of the latter kind are estates for years, at will, and by sufferance—estates are also divided into *legal, equitable,* and *customary:* fortune; possessions; property in general; as, he is a man of a great *estate:* often property left at a man's death; as, at his death his *estate* was of the value of half a million, the trustees proceeded to realize the *estate:* a piece of landed property; a definite portion of land in the ownership of some one; as, there is more wood on his *estate* than on mine;

But that old man, now lord of the broad *estate* and the Hall,
Dropt off gorged from a scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd.—*Tennyson:*

state in the sense of body politic; commonwealth; public; public interest; as, "The true greatness of kingdoms and *estates* and the means thereof. . . . I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people."—*Bacon:* an order or class of men constituting a state (Mark v. 21); in Great Britain the estates of the realm are the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons; as, "When the crowned Northman consulted on the welfare of his kingdom he assembled the *estates* of his realm. Now, an *estate* is a class of the nation invested with political rights. There appeared the *estate* of the clergy, of the barons, of other classes. In the Scandinavian kingdom to this day the *estate* of the peasants sends its representatives to the diet," says Disraeli: person of high rank; as, "She is a dutchess, a great *estate*."—*Latimer.*—THE FOURTH ESTATE, the newspaper press; journalists. [O. Fr. *estat*, Fr. *état*, from L. *status*, a standing, circumstances, state, from *sto, statum*, to stand.]

ESTATE, es-tāt', *v.t.* to settle an estate upon: to endow with an estate or other property.

Then would I,
More especially were he, she wedded, poor,
Estate them with large land and territory,
In mine own realm beyond the narrow sea.
—*Tennyson.*

ESTEEM, es-tēm', *v.t.* to set a high *estimate* or value on: to regard with respect or friendship: to consider or think.—*n.* high estimation or value: favorable regard. [Fr. *estimer*—L. *æstimo.* Cf. ESTIMATE.]

ESTHETIC, ESTHETICS. Same as ÆSTHETIC, ÆSTHETICS.

ESTHETOLOGY, es-thē-tol'-ō-jy, *n.* the study of the fine arts and the beautiful. [See ÆSTHETIC.]

ESTIMABLE, es'tim-a-bl, *adj.* that can be *estimated* or *valued:* worthy of esteem: deserving our good opinion.—*adv.* ES'TIMABLY.

ESTIMATE, es'tim-āt, *v.t.* to judge of the worth of a thing: to calculate. [L. *æstimo, æstimatus*, to value. ESTEEM and AIM are parallel forms.]

ESTIMATE, es'tim-āt, *n.* a *valuing* in the mind: judgment or opinion of the worth or size of anything: a rough calculation

ESTIMATION, es-tim-ā'shun, *n.* act of estimating: a reckoning of value: esteem honor.

ESTRANGE, es-trānj', *v.t.* to make *strange:* to alienate: to divert from its original use or possessor.—*n.* ESTRANGE'MENT. [O. Fr. *estranger*, from root of STRANGE.]

ESTRAPADE, es-tra-pād', *n.* the struggles of a horse that tries to get rid of his rider by rearing, kicking, and violent movements. [Fr.; It. *strappata*, from *strappare*, to pull, to snatch; prov. Ger. *strapfen*, to pull; Ger. *straff*, pulled tight. Akin STRAP.]

ESTUARY, es'tū-ar-i, *n.* a narrow passage,

as the mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current, so called from the *boiling* or foaming caused by their meeting. [L. *æstuarium*, from *æstuo*, *æstuare*, to boil up—*æstus*, a burning.]

ETACISM, ā'ta-sizm, *n.* the mode of pronouncing the Greek η (eta) like *ey* in *they*, distinguished from *Itacism*, the mode of pronouncing it like *e* in *be*.

ETACIST, ā'ta-sist, *n.* one who practices or upholds etacism.

ETAGERE, ā-tä-zhār, *n.* a piece of domestic furniture supplied with several shelves one above another, as a sideboard, a what-not, etc. [Fr., from *étager*, to elevate by stories or stages, from *étage*, a story.]

ETANIN, et'a-nin, *n.* the star γ of the constellation Draco, interesting as being the star by the observation of which Bradley was led to the discovery of the aberration of the fixed stars. [Ar.]

ETAPE, ā-tap', *n.* (*mil.*) the place where marching soldiers halt for one or more nights. In Russia, a temporary prison in which prisoners on the march are locked up over night.

ET CETERA, et-set'-er-a, a phrase meaning "and so on," usually written etc. or &c.: —*n.* something in addition which can be readily understood. [L.]

ETCH, ech, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to make designs on metal, glass, etc., by *eating out* the lines with an acid. [Ger. *ätzen*, to corrode by acid; from same root as Ger. *essen*. See EAT.]

ETCHING, ech'ing, *n.* the act or art of etching or engraving: the impression from an etched plate.

ETERNAL, ē-ter'nal, *adj.* without beginning or end of existence: everlasting: ceaseless: unchangeable.—*n.* THE ETERNAL, an appellation of God.—*adv.* ETER'NALLY. [Fr. *éternel*—L. *æternus*, *æviternus*—*ævum*—Gr. *aiōn*, a period of time, an age. See AGE.]

ETERNITY, ē-ter'ni-ti, *n.* eternal *duration*: the state or time after death. [Fr. *éternité*—L. *æternitas*.]

ETERNIZE, ē-ter'nīz, *v.t.* to make *eternal*: to immortalize. [Fr. *éterniser*.]

ETESIAN, e-tē'zhan, *adj.* periodical: blowing at stated seasons, as certain winds. [Fr. *étésien* — L. *etesius* — Gr. *etēsios*, annual—*etos*, a year.]

ETHELING, eth'el-ing, *n.* an Anglo-Saxon nobleman. "There were four orders of men among the ancient Saxons: the *Etheling* or Noble, the Freeman, the Freedman, and the Servile."—*Bosworth*.

ETHER, ē'ther, *n.* the clear, upper air: the subtile medium supposed to fill all space: a light, volatile, inflammable fluid. [L. —Gr. *aithēr*, from *aithō*, to light up.]

ETHEREAL, e-thē're-al, *adj.* consisting of *ether*: heavenly: spirit-like.—*adv.* ETHE'REALLY.

ETHEREALIZATION, e-thē-rē-al-ī-zā'shun, *n.* an ethereal or subtle spirit-like state or condition. "He (Aristotle) conceives the moral element as flower, as *etherealization*, spiritualization of the physical, rather than as something purely intellectual."—*J. Hutchison Stirling*.

ETHEREALIZE, e-thē're-al-īz, *v.t.* to convert into *ether*, or the fluid ether: to render spirit-like.

ETHERIFY, ē-ther'-i-fī, *v.t.* (*chem.*) to convert alcohol into ether. [*Ether* and *fy*.]

ETHERISM, ē-ther-iz'm, *n.* (*med.*) the condition resulting from inhaling too much ether.

ETHERIZE, ē'ther-īz, *v.t.* to convert into *ether*: to stupefy with ether.

ETHIC, eth'ik, ETHICAL, eth'ik-al, *adj.* relating to *morals*: treating of morality or duty.—*adv.* ETH'ICALLY. [Gr. *ēthikos*—*ēthos*, custom.]

ETHICS, eth'iks, *n. sing.* the science of duty: a system of principles and rules of duty.

ETHIDENE, eth'i-dēn, *n.* an anæsthetic substance nearly allied in composition to chloroform. It is said to be equally efficacious and considerably safer than chloroform; is pleasant to take, acts rapidly, and never produces cessation of action of the heart and respiratory system.

ETHIOPIAN ē-thi-ō'pi-an, ETHIOPIC, ē-thi-op'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *Ethiopia*, a name given to the countries south of Egypt inhabited by the *negro* races. [Gr. *Aithiops*, sunburnt, Ethiopian—*aithō*, to burn, and *ōps*, the face.]

ETHIOPS MARTIAL, ē'thi-ops mär'shal, *n.* black oxide of iron: iron in the form of a very fine powder.

ETHIOPS MINERAL, ē'thi-ops mi'ne-ral, *n.* a combination of mercury and sulphur, of a black color: black sulphuret of mercury.

ETHMOID, eth'moid, ETHMOIDAL, eth-moid'al, *adj.* resembling a sieve.—ETHMOID BONE, one of the bones of the head, situated between the orbital processes at the root of the nose; it is exceedingly light and spongy, and the olfactory nerves shoot down through its numerous perforations to the nose, and are chiefly expanded on its surface. [Gr. *ēthmos*, a sieve, and *eidos*, form.]

ETHMOID, eth'moid, *n.* the ethmoid bone.

ETHMOSE, eth'mōs, *n.* in *physiol.* a name given to cellular tissue. [Gr. *ēthmos*, a sieve.]

ETHNARCH, eth'närk, *n.* in *Greek antiq.* a viceroy: a governor of a province. [Gr. *ethnos*, nation, and *archos*, a leader.]

ETHNARCHY, eth'när-ki, *n.* the government or jurisdiction of an ethnarch.

ETHNIC, eth'nik, ETHNICAL, eth'nik-al, *adj.* concerning *nations* or races: pertaining to the heathen. [L.—Gr.—*ethnos*, a nation.]

ETHNOGENY, eth-noj'en-i, *n.* that branch of ethnology which treats of the origin

of races and nations of man. [Gr. *ethnos*, a nation, and root *gen*, to beget.]

ETHNOGRAPHER, eth-nog'ra-fer, *n.* one who cultivates ethnography: one who treats of the different races and families of men.

ETHNOGRAPHIC, eth-no-graf'ik, ETHNOGRAPHICAL, eth-no-graf'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to ethnography.

ETHNOGRAPHY, eth-nog'ra-fi, *n.* that branch of science which has for its subject the description of the different races of men, or the manners, customs, religion, etc., peculiar to different nations. [Gr. *ethnos*, nation, and *graphō*, to describe.]

ETHNOLOGIC, eth-no-loj'ik, ETHNOLOGICAL, eth-no-loj'ik-al, *adj.* relating to ethnology.

ETHNOLOGIST, eth-nol'o-jist, *n.* one skilled in ethnology: a student of etnology.

ETHNOLOGY, eth-nol'o-ji, *n.* the science of races. "*Ethnography* and *Ethnology* bear the same relation almost to one another as *geology* and *geography*. While *ethnography* contents herself with the mere description and classification of the races of man, *ethnology*, or the science of races, 'investigates the mental and physical differences of mankind, and the organic laws upon which they depend; seeks to deduce from these investigations principles of human guidance in all the important relations of social and national existence.'"—*Fleming*. [Gr. *ethnos*, and *logos*, an account—*legō*, to speak.]

ETHOS, ē'-thos, *n.* the manner, temperament, and habits of a people.

ETIOLATE, ē-ti-o-lāt', *v.t.* (*med.* and *bot.*) to cause to grow pale, from want of light and fresh air.—*v.i.* to become pale from disease or absence of light.—*n.* ETIOLA'TION. [Fr. *étioler*, from *éteule*, stubble—L. *stipula*, a stalk, stubble, and therefore to blanch like stubble.]

ETIOLOGY, ē-ti-ol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* of *causes*, esp. of disease. [Gr. *aitia*, a cause, and *logos*, an account—*legō*, to speak.]

ETIQUETTE, et-i-ket', *n.* forms of ceremony or decorum: ceremony. [Fr. See TICKET.]

ETONIAN, ē-tō'-ni-an, *n.* a student of, or graduate from, Eton College, in England.—*adj.* relating to Eton or Eton College.

ETYMIC, et-im'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to the etymon or primitive form of a word.

ETYMOLOGIST, et-i-mol'o-jist, *n.* one skilled in or who writes on *etymology*.

ETYMOLOGY, et-i-mol'o-ji, *n.* an *account* of the *etymons* or true origin of words: the science that treats of the origin and history of words: the part of grammar relating to inflection.—*adj.* ETYMOLOG'ICAL.—*adv.* ETYMOLOG'ICALLY. [Fr.—L.—Gr.—*etymon*, and *logos*, an account.]

ETYMON, et'i-mon, *n.* the *true* origin of a word: an original root: the genuine or literal sense of a word. [Gr. —*etymos*, *eteos*, true.]

ETYPICAL, ē-tip'i-kal, *adj.* in *biol.* diverging from or not conforming to a type.

EUCALYPTUS, ū-kal-ip'tus, *n.* the "gum-tree," a large evergreen, native of Australia, which is very beneficial in destroying the miasma of malarious districts. [Coined from Gr. *eu*, well, and *kalyptos*, folded round—*kalypto*, to cover.]

EUCHARIST, ū'ka-rist, *n.* the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or of the Real Presence.—*adjs.* EUCHARIST'IC, EUCHARIST'ICAL. [Gr. *eucharistia*, thanksgiving—*eu*, well, and *charizomai*, to show favor—*charis*, grace, thanks. Cog. with E. YEARN.]

EUCHITE, ū'kīt, *n.* one who prays: specifically, one belonging to a sect of ancient heretics who resolved all religion into prayer. [Gr. *euchē*, a prayer.]

EUDÆMON, EUDEMON, ū-dē'mon, *n.* a good angel or spirit. *Southey*. [Gr. *eu*, well, and *daimōn*, a spirit.]

EUDÆMONISM, EUDEMONISM, ū-dē'-mon-izm, *n.* the doctrine of happiness, or the system of philosophy which makes human happiness its highest object, declaring that the production of happiness is the foundation of virtue. [Gr. *eudaimōn*, happy—*eu*, well, and *daimōn*, a demon, spirit.]

EUDÆMONISTIC, EUDEMONISTIC, ū-dē-mon-ist'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to EUDÆMONISM (which see).

EUGENESIC, ū-je-nes'ik, *adj.* same as EUGENETIC.

EUGENESIS, ū-jen'e-sis, *n.* the quality of breeding freely: fertility: specifically, the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks. [Gr. *eu*, well, and *genesis*, production.]

EUGENETIC, ū-je-net'ik, *adj.* of, belonging to, or characterized by eugenesis.

EULOGIC, ū-loj'ik, EULOGICAL, ū-loj'ik al, *adj.* containing *eulogy* or praise.—*adv.* EULOG'ICALLY.

EULOGIST, ū'lo-jist, *n.* one who *praises* or extols another.—*adj.* EULOGIST'IC, full of praise.—*adv.* EULOGIST'ICALLY.

EULOGIUM, ū-lō'ji-um, EULOGY, ū'lo-ji, *n.* a *speaking well of*: a speech or writing in praise of. [Late L.—Gr. *eulogion* (classical, *eulogia*)—*eu*, well, and *logos*, a speaking.]

EULOGIZE, ū'lo-jīz, *v.t.* to speak well of: to praise.

EUNUCH, ū'nuk, *n.* a castrated man: eunuchs were employed as *chamberlains* in the East, and often had great influence as chief *ministers* of the kings. [Gr. *eunouchos*—*eunē*, a couch, and *echō*, to have charge of.]

EUNUCH, ū'nuk, *adj.* unproductive: barren. "He had a mind wholly *eunuch* and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste."—*Godwin*.

EUNUCHISM, ū'nuk-izm, *n.* the state of being a *eunuch*.

EUPEPSY, ū-pep'si, *n.*, *good digestion*:—opposed to DYSPEPSY.—*adj.* EUPEP'TIC,

having good digestion. [Gr. *eupepsia—eu*, well, and *pepsis*, digestion, from *pessō*, *peptō*, to digest.]

EUPHEMISM, ū'fēm-izm, *n.* in *rhet.* a figure in which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive to good manners or to delicate ears: when it is said of the martyr St. Stephen, that "he fell asleep," instead of he died, the *euphemism* partakes of the nature of a metaphor, intimating a resemblance between sleep and the death of such a person: this instinct of politeness in speech — *euphemism*, as it is called — which seeks to hint at an unpleasant or an indelicate thing, rather than name it directly, has had much to do in making words acquire new meanings and lose old ones; thus "plain" has usurped the sense of "ugly;" "fast," of "dissipated;" "gallantry," of "licentiousness." [Gr. *euphēmismos—eu*, well, and *phēmi*, to speak.]

EUPHEMISTIC, ū-fēm-ist'ik, EUPHEMISTICAL, ū-fēm-ist'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or containing euphemism: rendering more decent or delicate in expression.

EUPHONE, ū-fō'-nē, *n.* (*mus.*) a large organ stop. [Gr. *euphonia—eu*, well, *phone*, sound.]

EUPHONIC, ū-fon'ik, EUPHONICAL, 'ik-al, EUPHONIOUS, ū-fō'ni-us, *adj.* pertaining to *euphony:* agreeable in sound. —*adv.* EUPHO'NIOUSLY.

EUPHONIZE, ū'fon-īz, *v.t.* to make *euphonious.*

EUPHONY, ū'fo-ni, *n.* an *agreeable sound:* a pleasing, easy pronunciation. [Gr. *euphōnia—eu*, well, and *phōnē*, sound.]

EUPHRASY, ū'fra-zi, *n.* (*bot.*) the plant eyebright, formerly regarded as beneficial in disorders of the eye. [Gr. *euphrasia*, delight, from *euphrainō*, to cheer—*eu*, well, *phrēn*, the heart.]

EUPHUISM, ū'fū-izm, *n.* an affectation of excessive refinement of language: a high-flown expression.— *n.* EU'PHUIST.— *adj.* EUPHUIST'IC. [From *Euphues*, a book by John Lyly in the time of Queen Elizabeth, which brought the style into vogue—Gr. *euphyēs*, graceful—*eu*, well, *phyē*, growth —*phyōmai*, to grow.]

EUPRACTIC, ū-prak'tik, *adj.* doing or acting well: or it may mean prosperous. "Good-humored, eupeptic, and *eupractic.*"—*Carlyle.* [Gr. *eu prassein*, to do well, to be prosperous.]

EURAFRICAN, ū-raf'-ri-kan, *adj.* of or pertaining to the combined continents of Europe and Africa: of European and African descent.

EURASIAN, ū-rā'zi-an, *n.* a descendant of a European on the one side, and an Asian on the other. [A contr. of *European* and *Asian.*]

EUREKA, ū-rē'ka, the exclamation of Archimedes when, after long study, he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in King Hiero's crown: hence, a discovery; esp. one made after long research: an expression of triumph at a discovery or supposed discovery: the motto of the State of California. [Gr. *heurēka*, I have found, perf. ind. act. of *heuriskō*, to find.]

EUROCLYDON, ū-rok'li-don, *n.* a tempestuous wind that frequently blows in the Levant, and which was the occasion of the disastrous shipwreck of the vessel in which St. Paul sailed, as narrated in Acts xxvii. 14–44; it is a north-east or north-north-east wind, and is now known by the name of *Gregalia.*

EUROPEAN, ū-ro-pē'an, *adj.* belonging to *Europe.* — *n.* a native or inhabitant of Europe.

EURYCEPHALIC, ū-ri-sē-fal'ik, *adj.* in *ethn.* applied to a subdivision of the brachycephalic or short, broad-skulled races of mankind.

EURYTHMY, ū'rith-mi, *n.* just proportion or symmetry in anything. [Gr. *eurythmia—eu*, well, and *rhythmos*, measured motion.]

EUSCARA, ūs-kā'ra, *n.* the native name of the language spoken in the Basque provinces: Basque. [See BASQUE.]

EUSEBIAN, ū-sē'bi-an, *n.* a follower or one holding the opinions of *Eusebius*, the father of ecclesiastical history, who was at the head of the semi-Arian or moderate party at the Council of Nice.

EUSEBIAN, ū-sē'bi-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to Eusebius.

EUSTACHIAN, ū-stā'ki-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Eustachius* or *Eustachi*, a famous Italian physician, who died at Rome, 1574.—EUSTACHIAN TUBE, the tube which forms a communication between the internal ear and the back part of the mouth: so named after its discoverer the Eustachius above mentioned.—EUSTACHIAN VALVE, a semilunar membranous valve which separates the right auricle of the heart from the interior vena cava, first described by Eustachius.

EUSTATHIAN, ū-stā'thi-an, *n.* one of a sect of heretics of the fourth century, so named from their founder *Eustathius*, who denied the lawfulness of marriage, and who was excommunicated by the Council of Gangra.

EUSTATHIAN, ū-stā'thi-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to Eustathius.

EUTHANASIA, ū-than-ā'zi-a, EUTHANASY, ū-than'a-si, *n.* an *easy*, pleasant mode of *death.* [Gr. *euthanasia—eu*, well, and *thanatos*, death.]

EVACUATE, e-vak'ū-āt, *v.t.* to *throw out* the contents of: to discharge: to withdraw from. [L. *e*, out, *vacuo*, *vacuatus*, to empty—*vaco*, to be empty.]

EVACUATION, e-vak-ū-ā'shun, *n.* act of emptying out: a withdrawing from: that which is discharged.

EVACUATOR, e-vak'ū-āt-or, *n.* one who evacuates: (*law*) one who nullifies or makes void.

EVADE, e-vād', *v.t.* to escape artfully: to avoid cunningly.

EVANESCENT, ev-an-es'ent, *adj.* fleeting: imperceptible. —*adv.* EVANESC'ENTLY.—*n.* EVANESC'ENCE. [L. *evanescens, -entis* —*e*, and *vanesco*, to vanish —*vanus*, empty.]

EVANGEL, ē-van'jel, *n.* (*poet.*) good news, esp. the gospel.

EVANGELICAL, ē-van-jel'ik-al, EVANGELIC, ē-van-jel'ik, *adj.* contained in the gospels, or four first books of the New Testament; as, the *evangelic* history: according to the gospel, or religious truth taught in the New Testament; consonant to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel published by Christ and His apostles; as, *evangelical* righteousness, obedience, or piety: earnest for the truth taught in the gospel; sound in the doctrines of the gospel; adhering closely to the letter of the gospel; fervent and devout; as, an *evangelical* preacher: *eccles.* (*a*) a term applied to a section in the Protestant churches who profess to base their principles on Scripture alone, and who give special prominence to the doctrines of the corruption of man's nature by the fall, of his regeneration and redemption through our Saviour, and of free and unmerited grace; (*b*) a term applied in Germany to Protestants as distinguished from Roman Catholics, inasmuch as the former recognize no standard of faith except the writings of the evangelists and other books of the Bible, and more especially to the national Protestant church formed in Prussia in 1817 by a union of the Lutheran and Calvinistic churches.—EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, an association of evangelical Christians belonging to various churches and countries, formed in 1845, to concentrate the strength of an enlightened Protestantism against the encroachments of Catholicism and Puseyism, and to promote the interests of a scriptural Christianity.—EVANGELICAL UNION, the name assumed by a religious body constituted in Scotland in 1843, its originator being the Rev. James Morison of Kilmarnock, a minister of the United Secession Church, after whom the members of the body are often spoken of as *Morisonians*; they maintain the universality of the atonement, combining with this the doctrine of eternal, personal, and unconditional election, and denying that any one will be condemned for Adam's fall. [Low L. *evangelicus*, from L. *evangelium*, the gospel; Gr. *euangelikos*, from *euangelion*, good tidings; in a Christian sense, glad tidings, the gospel—*eu*, well, good, and *angellō*, to announce.]

EVANGELICAL, ē-van-jel'ik-al, *n.* one who maintains evangelical principles.

EVANGELICISM, ē-van-jel'i-sizm, EVANGELICALISM, ē-van-jel'ik-al-izm, *n.*, *evangelical* principles.

EVANGELIZATION, ē-van-jel-i-zā'shun, *n.* act of evangelizing or proclaiming the gospel.

EVANGELIZE, ē-van'jel-īz, *v.t.* to make known the *good news*: to make acquainted with the gospel.—*v.i.* to preach the gospel from place to place.

EVANGELIST, ē-van'jel-ist, *n.* one who evangelizes: one of the four writers of the gospels: an assistant of the apostles: one authorized to preach.

EVANITION, ev-an-i'shun, *n.* the act of vanishing or state of having vanished: evanishment. *Carlyle.*

EVAPORABLE, e-vap'or-a-bl, *adj.* able to be evaporated or converted into *vapor*.

EVAPORATE, e-vap'or-āt, *v.i.* to fly off in *vapor*: to pass into an invisible state.—*v.t.* to convert into steam or gas. [L. *e*, off, *vaporo*, *-atum*—*vapor*, vapor.]

EVAPORATION, e-vap-or-ā'shun, *n.* act of evaporating or passing off in steam or gas.

EVASION, e-vā'zhun, *n.* act of *evading* or eluding: an attempt to escape the force of an argument or accusation: an excuse.

EVASIVE, e-vā'siv, *adj.* that *evades* or seeks to evade: not straightforward: shuffling.—*adv.* EVA'SIVELY.—*n.* EVA'SIVENESS.

EVE, ēv, EVEN, ēv'n, *n.* (*poet.*) evening: the night before a day of note: the time just preceding a great event. [A.S. *æfen*; Dut. *avond*; Ger. *abend*, the sinking of the day, from *ab*, down.]

EVEN, ēv'n, *adj.*, *equal: level:* uniform: parallel: equal on both sides: not odd, able to be divided by 2 without a remainder: full; complete; as,

> Let us from point to point this story know,
> To make the *even* truth in pleasure flow.
> —*Shak.*

—TO MAKE EVEN WITH, to square accounts with; to leave nothing owing to; as,

> Since if my soul *make even with* the week
> Each seventh note by right is due to thee.
> —*G. Herbert.*

—TO BEAR ONE'S SELF EVEN, to behave with equanimity; to guard one's composure; as,

> How smooth and *even* they do *bear themselves.*
> —*Shak.*

—EVEN LINES, MAKE EVEN, terms used by printers, esp. those employed on newspaper work, meaning to space out the words of a line when the pieces of "copy" (manuscript) do not form whole paragraphs.—ON EVEN GROUND, on equally favorable terms; having equal advantages; as, the advocates meet *on even ground* in argument.—*adv.* EV'ENLY. —*n.* EV'ENNESS. [A.S. *efen*; Dut. *even*; Ger. *eben* — *ebenen*, to make smooth: perh. allied to L. *æquus*, equal.]

EVEN, ēv'n, *v.t.* to make even or smooth. —*adv.* exactly so: indeed: so much as: still.

EVEN-HANDED, ēv'n-hand'ed, *adj.* with an *equal*, fair, or impartial *hand:* just.

EVENING, ēv'ning, *n.* the close of the daytime: the decline or end of life.

EVEN-MINDED, ēv'n-mīnd'ed, *adj.* having an *even* or calm *mind:* equable.

EVENSONG, ēv'n-song, *n.* the *evening* service in church, so called because formerly chanted or *sung*.

EVENT, e-vent', *n.* that which *comes out* or happens: the result: any incident or occurrence.—EVENT, OCCURRENCE, INCIDENT, CIRCUMSTANCE. *Event*, that which comes out, that which springs from a previous state of affairs. Hence we speak of watching the *event;* of tracing the progress of *events*. An *event* is of more importance than an *occurrence*, and is generally applied to great transactions in history. *Occurrence* is literally that which meets us in our progress through life, and does not connect itself with the past as an *event* does. An *incident* is that which falls into a state of things to which it does not primarily belong; as, the *incidents* of a journey: it is applied to matters of minor importance. *Circumstance*, (*lit.*) that which stands round or attends; does not necessarily mean anything that happens or takes place, but may simply mean one of the surrounding or accompanying conditions of an occurrence, incident, or event. It is also applied to incidents of minor moment which take place along with something of more importance. A person giving an account of a campaign, might dwell on the leading *events* which it produced; might mention some of its striking *occurrences;* might allude to some remarkable *incidents* which attended it; and might give details of the favorable or adverse *circumstances* by which it was accompanied. [L. *eventus—evenio—e*, out, and *venio*, to come.]

EVENTFUL, e-vent'fool, *adj.*, *full* or fruitful of *events*.

EVENTIDE, ēv'n-tīd, *n.* the *tide* or time of *evening*.

EVENTUAL, e-vent'ū-al, *adj.* happening as a consequence, ultimate or final.—*adv.* EVENT'UALLY, finally: at length.

EVENTUALITY, e-vent-ū-al'i-ti, *n.* in *phren.* one of the perceptive faculties, whose organ is situated at the lower part of the forehead, below Comparison, and above Individuality: that which eventuates or happens; a contingent result.

EVER, ev'er, *adv.* always: eternally: at any time: in any degree. [A.S. *æfre*, always; from A.S. *awa*, ever, which is cog. with Goth. *aiws*, L. *ævum*, Gr. *aiōn*. See also AGE, AYE, NEVER.]

EVERGREEN, ev'er-grēn, *adj.*, *ever* or always *green*.—*n.* a plant that remains green all the year.

EVERLASTING, ev-er-last'ing, *adj.* endless: eternal.—*n.* eternity.—*adv.* EVERLAST'INGLY.—*n.* EVERLAST'INGNESS.

EVERMORE, ev-er-mōr', *adv.* unceasingly: eternally.

EVERY, ev'er-i, *adj.*, *each one* of a number: all taken separately: formerly sometimes used alone in sense of every one. "*Every* of this happy number."—*Shak.;*

> If *every* of your wishes had a womb,
> And fertile every wish.—*Shak.*

[A.S *æfre*, ever, and *ælc*, each.]

EVERYWHERE, ev'er-i-hwār, *adv.* in *every place*.

EVICT, e-vikt', *v.t.* to dispossess by law: to expel from. [L. *evictus*, pa.p. of *evinco*, to overcome. See EVINCE.]

EVICTION, e-vik'shun, *n.* the act of evicting from house or lands: the lawful recovery of lands.

EVIDENCE, ev'i-dens, *n.* that which makes evident: proof or testimony: a witness: in *law*, that which is legally submitted to a competent tribunal, as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation before it: evidence may be either *written* or *parole*, *direct* or *circumstantial; written evidence* consists of records, deeds, affidavits, and other writings; *parole* or *oral evidence* is that rendered by witnesses personally appearing in court and sworn to the truth of what they depose; *direct evidence* is that of a person who has been an eye-witness to a fact; *circumstantial evidence* consists of many concurrent circumstances leading to an inference or conviction: one who or that which supplies evidence; a witness; an evident; as, "Infamous and perjured *evidences*."—*Sir W. Scott.* (Rare.)—KING'S or STATE'S EVIDENCE, in *criminal law*, evidence given by an accomplice, when the ordinary evidence is defective, on the understanding that he himself shall go free for his share of the crime: *testimony* is the evidence given by one witness, *evidence* is the testimony of one or many; we say the *united testimonies*, but the *whole evidence*.—*v.t.* to render evident: to prove.

EVIDENT, ev'i-dent, *adj.* that is *visible* or can be *seen:* clear to the mind: obvious.—*adv.* EV'IDENTLY (*New Test.*) visibly. [L. *evidens*, *-entis—e*, and *video*, to see.]

EVIDENTIAL, ev-i-den'shal, *adj.* furnishing *evidence:* tending to prove.—*adv.* EVIDEN'TIALLY.

EVIL, ē'vl, *adj.* wicked: mischievous: unfortunate.—*adv.* in an evil manner: badly.—*n.* that which produces unhappiness or calamity: harm: wickedness: depravity. [A.S. *yfel;* Dut. *euvel*, Ger. *übel*. ILL is a doublet.]

EVIL-DOER, ē'vl-dōō'er, *n.* one who does evil.

EVIL-EYE, ē'vl-ī, *n.* a supposed power to cause *evil* or harm by the look of the *eye*.

EVIL-FAVOREDNESS, ē'vl-fā'vurd-nes, *n.* (*B.*) ugliness: deformity.

EVIL-MINDED, ē'vl-mīnd'ed, *adj.* inclined to evil: malicious: wicked.

EVIL-SPEAKING, ē'vl-spēk'ing, *n.* the speaking of evil: slander.

EVIL-WORKER, ē'vl-wurk'er, *n.* one who works or does evil.

EVINCE, e-vins', *v.t.* to prove beyond doubt: to show clearly: to make evident. [L. *evinco—e*, inten., and *vinco*, to overcome.]

EVINCIBLE, e-vins'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *evinced* or made evident.—*adv.* EVINC'IBLY.

EVINCIVE, e-vins'iv, *adj.* tending to *evince*, prove, or demonstrate.

EVISCERATE, e-vis'er-āt, *v.t.* to tear out the *viscera* or *bowels*.—*n.* EVISCERA'TION. [L. *e*, out, and *viscera*, the bowels.]

EVOKE, e-vōk', *v.t.* to *call out:* to draw out or bring forth. [L. *evoco—e*, out, and *voco*, to call.]

EVOLUTION, ev-ō-lū'shun, *n.* the act of unfolding or unrolling; development; as, the *evolution* of a flower from a bud, or a bird from the egg; as "The *evolution* of the plot (of a dramatic poem)."—*Dr. Caird:* a series of things unrolled or unfolded; as, "The *evolution* of ages."—*Sir T. More:* in *geom.* the unfolding or opening of a curve and making it describe an evolvent; the equable evolution of the periphery of a circle or other curve is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude as that its parts do not concur and equally evolve or unbend, so that the same line becomes successively a less arc of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they change into a straight line: in *math.* the extraction of roots from powers; the reverse of involution: (*milit.*) the doubling of ranks or files, wheeling, countermarching, or other motion by which the disposition of troops is changed, in order to attack or defend with more advantage or to occupy a different post: (*naut.*) the change of form and disposition of a fleet or the movements of a single vessel during manœuvres: in *biology*, strictly the theory of generation, in which the germ is held to pre-exist in the parent, and its parts to be unfolded and expanded, but not actually formed by the procreative acts: that theory which sees in the history of all things, organic and inorganic, a passage from simplicity to complexity, from an undifferentiated to a differentiated condition of the elements. Thus the nebular hypothesis, which regards the planetary bodies as evolved from nebular or gaseous matter, and the history of the development of an individual plant or animal, or of society, are examples of evolution. The evolution theory of the origin of species is, that later species have been developed by continuous differentiation of organs and modifications of parts from species simpler and less differentiated, and that thus all organic existences, even man himself, may be traced back to a simple cell. [Fr. *évolution*, from L. *evolutio*, from *evolvo*, *evolutum*, to unroll, to unfold. See EVOLVE.]

EVOLUTIONIST, ev-o-lū'shun-ist, *n.* one skilled in *evolutions* or military movements: one who believes in *evolution* as a principle in science or philosophy.

EVOLUTIVE, ev'o-lū-tiv, *adj.* of, pertaining to, or causing evolution or development.

EVOLVE, e-volv', *v.t.* to *roll out* or unroll: to disclose: to develop: to unravel.—*v.i.* to disclose itself. [L. *evolvo—e*, out, *volvo*, to roll.]

EVULSION, e-vul'shun, *n.* a *plucking out* by force. [L. *e*, out, and *vello*, *vulsus*, to pluck.]

EWE, ū, *n.* a female sheep. [A.S. *eowu*; L. *ovis*, Gr. *oïs*, Sans. *avi*, a sheep.]

EWER, ū'er, *n.* a large jug placed on a washstand to hold *water*. [O. Fr. *euwier*, Fr. *évier*—L. *aquarium*—*aqua*, water, whence also Fr. *eau*.]

EWRY, ū'ri, *n.* in mediæval times, the scullery of a religious house: in England, an office in the royal household, where they take care of the linen for the sovereign's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in ewers after dinner. [From *ewer*.]

EX, eks, a Latin preposition or prefix, Gr. *ex* or *ek*, signifying out of, out, proceeding from. Hence, in composition, it signifies sometimes out of, as in *ex*hale, *ex*clude; sometimes off, from, or out, as in L. *exscindo*, to cut off or out; sometimes beyond, as in *ex*cess, *ex*ceed, *ex*cel. In some words it is merely emphatical; in others it has little effect on the signification. *Ex* prefixed to names of office denotes that a person has held, but no longer holds, that office; as, *ex*-minister. *Ex* is frequently used as a preposition before English words, as in the phrase, 20 chests tea *ex* "Sea King," where it signifies taken out of, delivered from. Stock of any kind sold *ex div.* means that the next dividend upon such stock has been declared, and is reserved by the seller.

EXACERBATE, egz-as'er-bāt, *v.t.* to *imbitter:* to provoke: to render more violent or severe, as a disease. [L. *exacerbo*, *exacerbatus—ex*, and *acerbo*, from *acerbus*, bitter. See ACERBITY.]

EXACERBATION, egz-as-er-bā'shun, **EXACERBESCENCE**, egz-as-er-bes'ens, *n.* increase of irritation or violence, esp. the increase of a fever or disease.

EXACT, egz-akt', *adj.* precise: careful: punctual: true: certain or demonstrable.—*adv.* EXACT'LY.—*n.* EXACT'NESS. [L. *exactus*, pa.p. of *exigo*, to drive out, to measure—*ex*, and *ago*, to drive, to do.]

EXACT, egz-akt', *v.t.* to *force from:* to compel full payment of: to make great demands or to demand urgently: to extort.—*v.i.* to practice extortion. [See EXACT, *adj.*]

EXACTING, egz-akt'ing, *p.* and *adj.* demanding or compelling to pay or yield

under color of authority: requiring authoritatively: demanding or disposed to demand without pity or justice: extorting: compelling by necessity: unreasonably severe or oppressive. "With a temper so *exacting*, he was more likely to claim what he thought due, than to consider what others might award."—*Arnold.*

EXACTION, egz-ak'shun, *n.* the act of exacting or demanding strictly: an oppressive demand: that which is exacted, as excessive work or tribute.

EXACTOR, egz-akt'er, *n.* one who exacts; an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs; as, "I will make thine officers peace, and thine *exactors* righteousness."—Is. ix. 17: an extortioner; one who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; one who demands something without pity or regard to justice; one who is unreasonably severe in his injunctions or demands; as, "The service of sin is perfect slavery . . . an unreasonable taskmaster and an unmeasurable *exactor*."—*South;* "Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of patience at the hands of them that are sick."—*Jer. Taylor:* he that demands by authority; as, an *exactor* of oaths. "As they reposed great religion in an oath, in respect of the actor: so did they likewise, in respect of the *exactor*."—*Fotherby.*

EXACTRESS, egz-akt'res, *n.* a female who exacts or is severe in her injunctions. "Expectation, so severe an *exactress* of duties."—*B. Jonson.*

EXAGGERATE, egz-aj'er-āt, *v.t.* to magnify unduly: to represent too strongly. [L. *exaggero, exaggeratus—ex, aggero,* to heap up—*agger,* a heap.]

EXAGGERATION, egz-aj-er-ā'shun, *n.* extravagant representation: a statement in excess of the truth.

EXAGGERATIVE, egz-aj'er-āt-iv, EXAGGERATORY, egz-aj'er-a-tor-i, *adj.* containing exaggeration or tending to exaggerate.

EXALT, egz-awlt', *v.t.* to raise very *high:* to elevate to a higher position: to elate or fill with the joy of success: to praise or extol: (*chem.*) to refine or subtilize.—*n.* EXALT'EDNESS. [L. *exalto—ex,* and *altus,* grown great by nourishing, high, from *alo,* to nourish; Gr. *althō,* to cause to grow.]

EXALTATION, egz-awlt-ā'shun, *n.* elevation in rank or dignity: high estate: mental elevation; a state of mind in which a person possesses poetical or noble thoughts and noble aspirations. "You are only aware of the impetuosity of the senses, the upwelling of the blood, the effusion of tenderness, but not of the nervous *exaltation*, the poetic rapture."—*Trans. of Taine.*

EXAMINATION, egz-am-i-nā'shun, *n.* the act of examining or state of being examined; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts; a view of qualities and relations, and an estimate of their nature and importance; scrutiny by study or experiment; as, an *examination* of a house or a ship; as, "Different men leaving out or putting in several simple ideas, according to their various *examination*, skill, or observation of the subject, have different essences."—*Locke;* "Nothing that is self-evident can be the proper subject of examination."—*South:* in *judicial proceedings,* a careful inquiry into facts by testimony; an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories; as, the *examination* of a witness or the merits of a cause: a process prescribed or assigned for testing qualification, capabilities, knowledge, progress, and the like; as, the *examination* of a student, of a candidate for admission to the ministry or bar; the periodical *examination* of a school: trial or assay by the appropriate methods or tests, as of minerals or chemical compounds.

EXAMINE, egz-am'in, *v.t.* to test: to inquire into: to question. [L. *examen* (= *exagmen*), the tongue of a balance. From the root of EXACT.]

EXAMINER, egz-am'in-er, *n.* one who examines.

EXAMPLE, egz-am'pl, *n.* that which is *taken out* as a specimen of the rest, or as an illustration of a rule, etc.: the person or thing to be imitated or avoided: a pattern: a warning: a former instance: a precedent. [Fr.—L. *exemplum—eximo,* to take out—*ex,* out of, and *emo, emptus,* to take.]

EXASPERATE, egz-as'per-āt, *v.t.* to make very *rough* or angry: to irritate in a high degree. [L. *ex,* intensive, and *aspero,* to make rough—*asper,* rough.]

EXASPERATION, egz-as-per-ā'shun, *n.* act of irritating: state of being exasperated: provocation: rage: aggravation.

EXAUGURATE, egz-aw'gū-rāt, *v.t.* in *Rom. antiq.* to change from sacred to profane: hence, to desecrate: to secularize: to profane. "He determined to *exaugurate* and to unhallow certain churches and chapels."—*Holland.* [L. *exauguro, exauguratum—ex,* priv., and *auguro,* to consecrate by auguries, from *augur.*]

EXAUGURATION, egz-aw-gū-rā'shun, *n.* in *Rom. antiq.* the act of changing a sacred thing or person into a profane one: secularization: a ceremony necessary before consecrated buildings could be used for secular purposes, or priests resign their sacred functions or enter into matrimony: hence, desecration: profanation. "The *exauguration* and unhallowing all other cells and chapels besides."—*Holland.*

EXCÆCATION, eks-sē-kā'shun, *n.* the act of putting out the eyes: blinding. [L. *ex*, out, and *cæco*, to blind.]

Not *excæcation*, if the thought of that
Calls up those looks of terror.—*Sir H. Taylor.*

EXCALIBUR, EXCALIBAR, eks-kal'i-ber, *n.* the mythological sword of King Arthur given him by the Lady of the Lake, to whom Merlin directed him to apply for it. "No sword on earth, were it the *Excalibar* of King Arthur, can cut that which opposes no steady resistance to the blow."—*Sir W. Scott.*

EXCAVATE, eks'ka-vāt, *v.t.* to *hollow* or scoop out. [L. *excavo—ex*, out, *cavus*, hollow.]

EXCAVATION, eks-ka-vā'shun, *n.* act of excavating: a hollow or cavity made by excavating.

EXCAVATOR, eks'ka-vā-tor, *n.* one who excavates.

EXCEED, ek-sēd', *v.t.* to *go beyond* the limit or measure of: to surpass or excel. —*v.i.* to go beyond a given or proper limit. [L. *ex*, beyond, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go.]

EXCEEDING (*obs.*), ek-sēd'ing, **EXCEEDINGLY**, ek-sēd'ing-li, *adv.* very much: greatly.

EXCEL, ek-sel', *v.t.* to *rise beyond:* to exceed: to surpass.—*v.i.* to have good qualities in a high degree: to perform very meritorious actions: to be superior: —*pr.p.* excell'ing; *pa.p.* excelled'. [L. *excello—ex*, out, up, and a root *cello*, same as Gr. *kellō*, to drive, to urge.]

EXCELLENCE, ek'sel-ens, **EXCELLENCY**, ek'sel-en-si, *n.* great merit: any excellent quality: worth: greatness: a title of honor given to persons high in rank or office. [Fr.—L. *excellentia—excellens*, rising above, distinguishing one's self.]

EXCELLENT, ek'sel-ent, *adj.* surpassing others in some good quality: of great virtue, worth, etc.: superior: valuable. —*adv.* EX'CELLENTLY. [Fr.—L. *excellens*, *-entis—excello.*]

EXCEPT, ek-sept', *v.t.* to *take* or *leave out:* to exclude.—*v.i.* to object. [L. *excipio*, *exceptus—ex*, out, and *capio*, to take.]

EXCEPT, ek-sept', **EXCEPTING**, ek-sept'ing, *prep.*, *leaving out:* excluding: but.

EXCEPTION, ek-sep'shun, *n.* the act of excepting or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion; as, all voted for the bill, with the *exception* of five; "He doth deny his prisoners but with proviso and *exception.*"—*Shak.:* exclusion from what is comprehended in a general rule or proposition—sometimes, though rarely, with *to*; "Let the money be raised on land, with an *exception to* some of the more barren parts, that might be tax free."—*Addison:* that which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included; as, almost every general rule has its *exceptions;*

Such rare *exceptions*, shining in the dark,
Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark.
—*Cowper:*

an objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation—with *to*; sometimes with *against*; "I will answer what *exceptions* he can have *against* our account."—*Bentley:* objection with dislike; offence; slight anger or resentment—with *at* or *against*, but more commonly with *to*, and generally used with *take*; as, to *take exception at* a severe remark; to *take exception to* what was said; "Roder go, thou hast *taken against* me an *exception*."—*Shak.:* in *law* (*a*) the denial of what is alleged and considered as valid by the other party, either in point of law or in pleading; a denial of a matter alleged in bar to an action; an allegation against the sufficiency of an answer; it is a stop or stay to an action, and it is either *dilatory* or *peremptory*; (*b*) a clause by which the grantor of a deed excepts something before granted, as when having disposed of a house a particular room is excepted from the same.—BILL OF EXCEPTIONS, in *law*, a statement of exceptions taken to the decision, or instructions, on points of law, of the judge presiding at a trial, for the purpose of having these points recorded in order to be reviewed by a superior court or the full bench.

EXCEPTIONABLE, ek-sep'shun-a-bl, *adj.* objectionable.

EXCEPTIONAL, ek-sep'shun-al, *adj.* peculiar.

EXCEPTIVE, ek-sept'iv, *adj.* including; making, or being an *exception.*

EXCEPTOR, ek-sept'or, *n.* one who excepts or objects.

EXCEREBRATE, eks-se're-brāt, *v.t.* to remove or beat out the brains of: to cast out from the brain. "Virtue in it to *excerebrate* all cares."—*Bp. Ward.* [L. *excerebro*, *excerebratum—ex*, out, and *cerebrum*, brain.]

EXCERPT, ek-serpt', *n.* a passage *picked out* or selected from a book, an extract. [L. *excerptum*, pa.p. of *excerpo—ex*, out, and *carpo*, to pick.]

EXCESS, ek-ses', *n.* a *going beyond* what is usual or proper: intemperance: that which exceeds: the degree by which one thing exceeds another. [L. *excessus—excedo*, *excessus*, to go beyond.]

EXCESSIVE, ek-ses'iv, *adj.* beyond what is right and proper: immoderate: violent.—*adv.* EXCESS'IVELY.—*n.* EXCESS'IVENESS.

EXCHANGE, eks-chānj', *v.t.* in *comm.* to part with, in return for some equivalent; to transfer, for a recompense; to barter; as, he *exchanges* his goods in foreign countries for gold, the workman *exchanges* his labor for money; "He has something to *exchange* with those abroad."

—*Locke:* to lay aside, quit, or resign one thing, state, or condition, and take another in the place of it; to part with for a substitute; as, to *exchange* a crown for a cowl; to *exchange* a throne for a cell or a hermitage; to *exchange* a life of ease for a life of toil; "And death for life *exchanged* foolishly."—*Skak.:* to give and receive reciprocally; to give and take; communicate mutually; to interchange; as, to *exchange* horses, clothes, thoughts, civilities:

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet.
—*Shak.*

[O. Fr. *exchanger, eschanger;* Fr. *échanger* —*ex*, and *changer*, to change.]

EXCHANGE, eks-chānj', *v.i.* to make an exchange: to pass or to be taken as an equivalent: as, a dollar should *exchange* for ten dimes.

EXCHANGE, eks-chānj', *n.* the act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; the act of parting with something in return for an equivalent; traffic by interchange of commodities; "Joseph gave them bread in *exchange* for horses." —Gen. xlvii. 17;

O spare her life and in *exchange* take mine.
—*Dryden:*

the act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another, without contract; as the *exchange* of a crown for a cloister: the act of giving and receiving reciprocally; as, an *exchange* of thoughts, an *exchange* of civilities: the contract by which one commodity is transferred to another for an equivalent commodity: the thing given in return for something received; or the thing received in return for what is given; change; "There's my *exchange*."—*Shak.:* among journalists, a newspaper sent to one office in *exchange* for one received: the process of exchanging one debt or credit for another; or the receiving or paying of money in one place, for an equal sum in another, by order, draft, or bill of *exchange:* in *mercantile lang.* a bill drawn for money; a bill of exchange: in *law*, a mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other: the place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business, at certain hours, often contracted into *'Change;* "As he does in the market and *exchange*, who sells several things."—*Locke:* in *arith.* a rule the object of which is to find how much of the money of one country is equivalent to a given sum of the money of another; all the calculations in exchange may be performed by the rule of proportion; and the work may often be abbreviated by the method of aliquot parts.—COURSE OF EXCHANGE, the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par. Exchange is *at par* when a bill in New York for the payment of one hundred pounds sterling in London can be purchased for one hundred pounds; if it can be purchased for less, exchange is *under par;* if the purchaser is obliged to give more, exchange is *above par.*—THEORY OF EXCHANGES, a theory introduced by Prevost, for explaining the equilibrium of temperature of any body, is founded on the supposition that the quantity of heat which a body diffuses by radiation is equal to the quantity which it receives by radiation from surrounding bodies, and which it either absorbs wholly or in part.

EXCHANGEABLE, eks-chānj'a-bl, *adj.* that may be exchanged.—*n.* EXCHANGEABIL'ITY.

EXCHANGER, eks-chānj'er, *n.* one who exchanges or practices exchange: (*B.*) a money-changer, a banker.

EXCHEQUER, eks-chek'er, *n.* a superior English court which had formerly to do only with the revenue, but now also with common law, so named from the *checkered* cloth which formerly covered the table, and on which the accounts were reckoned.—*v.t.* to proceed against a person in the Court of Exchequer. [From root of CHECK, CHECKER.]

EXCISE, ek-sīz', *n.* a tax on certain home commodities and on licenses for certain trades: specifically, liquor tax.—*v.t.* to subject to excise duty. [O. Dut. *aksiis*—Fr. *assis*, assessments—*assise*, an assize, at which the tax was fixed. See ASSESS and ASSIZE.]

EXCISE, ek-sīz', *v.t.* to cut out: to cut off: as, to *excise* a tumor. [L. *excido, excisum*, to cut out or off, from *ex*, out, and *cædo*, to cut.]

EXCISEMAN, ek-sīz'man, *n.* an officer charged with collecting the *excise.*

EXCISION, ek-sizh'un, *n.* a *cutting out* or off of any kind: extirpation. [Fr.—L., from *excido*, to cut out—*ex*, out, and *cædo*, to cut. See CONCISE.]

EXCITABLE, ek-sīt'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being, or easily excited.—*n.* EXCITABIL'ITY.

EXCITANT, ek-sīt'ant or ek'sit-ant, *n.* that which excites or arouses the vital activity of the body: a stimulant.

EXCITATION, ek-sit-ā'shun, *n.* the act of exciting or putting in motion; the act of rousing or awakening; "It may be safely said that the order of *excitation* is from muscles that are small and frequently acted on to those which are larger, and less frequently acted on."—*H. Spencer:* "Here are words of fervent *excitation* to the frozen hearts of others."—*Bp. Hall:* in *med.* the act of producing excitement; also, the excitement produced.—EXCITATION OF ELECTRICITY, the disturbance of the electric equilibrium by friction, elevation of temperature, contact, etc.

EXCITATIVE, ek-sīt'a-tiv, EXCITATORY, ek-sīt'a-tor-i, *adj.* tending to excite.

EXCITATOR, ek-sit-āt'er, *n.* in *elect.* an instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar or other electrical apparatus in such a manner as to secure the operator from

the force or effect of the shock. [L., from *excito.*]

EXCITE, ek-sīt', *v.t.* to call into activity: to stir up: to rouse: to irritate.—*n.* EXCIT'ER. [L. *ex*, out, and root of CITE.]

EXCITEMENT, ek-sīt'ment, *n.* agitation: that which excites.

EXCLAIM, eks-klām', *v.i.* to *cry out:* to utter or speak vehemently. [Fr. *exclamer*—L. *exclamo*—*ex*, out, *clamo*, to shout.]

EXCLAMATION, eks-kla-mā'shun, *n.* vehement utterance: outcry: an uttered expression of surprise, and the like: the mark expressing this (!): an interjection.

EXCLAMATORY, eks-klam'a-tor-i, *adj.* containing or expressing exclamation.

EXCLAVE, eks'klāv, *n.* a part of a country, province, or the like, which is disjoined from the main part. [See ENCLAVE.]

EXCLUDE, eks-klōōd', *v.t.* to *close* or *shut out:* to thrust out: to hinder from entrance: to hinder from participation: to except.

EXCLUSION, eks-klōō'zhun, *n.* a shutting or putting out: ejection: exception.

EXCLUSIONIST, eks-klōō'zhun-ist, *n.* one who would preclude another from some privilege: specifically, in *English hist.*, one of a party of politicians in the time of Charles II. favorable to a bill to exclude his popish heirs from the throne. "The exclusive in fashionable life does not see that he excludes himself from enjoyment, in the attempt to appropriate it. The *exclusionist* in religion does not see that he shuts the door of heaven on himself, in striving to shut out others." —*Emerson.* "The gentlemen of every county, the traders of every town, the boys of every public school were divided into *exclusionists* and abhorrers."—*Macaulay.*

EXCLUSIVE, eks-klōō'siv, *adj.* able or tending to *exclude:* debarring from participation: sole: not taking into account. —*n.* one of a number who exclude others from their society.—*adv.* EXCLU'SIVELY. —*n.* EXCLU'SIVENESS.

EXCOGITATE, eks-koj'i-tāt, *v.t.* to discover by *thinking:* to think earnestly or laboriously. [L. *excogito, -atus*—*ex*, out, and *cogito*, to think.]

EXCOGITATION, eks-koj-i-tā'shun, *n.* laborious thinking: invention: contrivance.

EXCOMMUNICATE, eks-kom-ūn'i-kāt, *v.t.* to *put out of* or expel from the *communion* of the church: to deprive of church privileges. [L. *ex*, out of, and COMMUNICATE.]

EXCOMMUNICATION, eks-kom-ūn-i-kā'shun, *n.* act of expelling from the communion of a church.

EXCORIATE, eks-kō'ri-āt, *v.t.* to strip the *skin from.* [L. *excorio, -atus*—*ex*, from, *corium*, the skin.]

EXCREMENT, eks'kre-ment, *n.* useless matter discharged from the animal system: dung.—*adj.* EXCREMENT'AL. [L. *excrementum*—*excerno, excretus*, to separate.]

EXCREMENTITIOUS, eks-kre-men-tish'us, *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or containing *excrement.*

EXCRESCENCE, eks-kres'ens, *n.* that which *grows out* unnaturally from anything else: an outbreak: a wart or tumor: a superfluous part. [Fr.—L.—*excresco*—*ex*, out, and *cresco*, to grow.]

EXCRESCENT, eks-kres'ent, *adj.*, *growing out.* superfluous.

EXCRETE, eks-krēt', *v.t.* to *separate from*, or discharge: to eject. [L. *ex*, from, and *cerno, cretus*, to separate.]

EXCRETION, eks-krē'shun, *n.* act of excreting matter from the animal system: that which is excreted.—*adj.* EXCRE'TIVE, able to excrete.

EXCRETORY, eks-krē'tor-i, *adj.* having the quality of excreting.—*n.* a duct or vessel that helps to receive and excrete matter.

EXCRUCIATE, eks-krōō'shi-āt, *v.t.* to *torture* as if on a *cross:* to rack. [L. *ex*, out, and *crucio, cruciatus*, to crucify—*crux, crucis*, a cross.]

EXCRUCIATION, eks-krōō-shi-ā'shun, *n.* torture: vexation.

EXCULPATE, eks-kul'pāt, *v.t.* to clear *from* the charge of a *fault* or crime: to absolve: to vindicate.—*n.* EXCULPA'TION. [L. *exculpo, exculpatus*—*ex*, from, *culpa*, a fault.]

EXCULPATORY, eks-kul'pa-tor-i, *adj.* exculpating or freeing from the charge of fault or crime.

EXCURSION, eks-kur'shun, *n.* a going forth: an expedition: a trip for pleasure or health: a wandering from the main subject: a digression. [L. *excursio*—*ex*, out, and *curro, cursum*, to run.]

EXCURSIONIST, eks-kur'shun-ist, *n.* one who goes on an excursion or pleasure-trip.

EXCURSIVE, eks-kur'siv, *adj.* rambling: deviating.—*adv.* EXCUR'SIVELY.—*n.* EXCUR'SIVENESS.

EXCURSUS, eks-kur'sus, *n.* a dissertation on some particular point appended to a book or chapter.

EXCUSABLE, eks-kūz'a-bl, *adj.* admitting of justification.

EXCUSATORY, eks-kūz'a-tor-i, *adj.* making or containing excuse.

EXCUSE, eks-kūz', *v.t.* to free from blame or guilt: to forgive: to free from an obligation: to release: to make an apology or ask pardon for. [L. *excuso*—*ex*, from, *causor*, to plead—*causa*, a cause, an accusation.]

EXCUSE, eks-kūs', *n.* a plea offered in extenuation of a fault.

EXECRABLE, eks'e-kra-bl, *adj.* deserving *execration:* detestable: accursed.—*adv.* EX'ECRABLY.

EXECRATE, eks'e-krāt, *v.t.* to curse: to denounce evil against: to detest utterly.

[L. *exsecror, -atus*, to curse—*ex*, from, and *sacer*, sacred.]

EXECRATION, eks-e-krā'shun, *n.* act of execrating: a curse pronounced: that which is execrated.

EXECRATIOUS, eks-e-krā'shus, *adj.* imprecatory: cursing: execrative. "A whole volley of such like *execratious* wishes."—*Richardson.*

EXECRATIVE, eks'e-krā-tiv, *adj.* denouncing evil against: imprecating evil on: cursing: vilifying. *Carlyle.*

EXECRATIVELY, eks'e-krā-tiv-li, *adv.* in an execrative manner. *Carlyle.*

EXECRATORY, eks'e-kra-to-ri, *adj.* denunciatory: abusive. "Without *execratory* comment."—*Kingsley.*

EXECUTE, eks'e-kūt, *v.t.* to perform: to give effect to: to carry into effect the sentence of the law: to put to death by law.—*n.* EX'ECUTER. [Fr. *exécuter*—L. *exsequor, exsecutus*—*ex*, out, and *sequor*, to follow.]

EXECUTION, eks-e-kū'shun, *n.* act of executing or performing: accomplishment: completion: carrying into effect the sentence of a court of law: the warrant for so doing.

EXECUTIONER, eks-e-kū'shun-er, *n.* one who executes, esp. one who inflicts capital punishment.

EXECUTIVE, egz-ek'ūt-iv, *adj.* having the quality of executing or performing; designed or fitted for execution or carrying into effect; as, *executive* power or authority, an *executive* officer: hence, in government, *executive* is used in distinction from *legislative* and *judicial*—the body that deliberates and enacts laws is *legislative;* the body that judges or applies the laws to particular cases is *judicial;* the body or person who carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them, is *executive.*

EXECUTIVE, egz-ek'ūt-iv, *n.* the officer, whether king, president, or other chief magistrate, who superintends the execution of the laws: the person or persons who administer the government: executive power or authority in government: in the U. S. the President, the governors of States, the mayors of cities, etc.

EXECUTOR, egz-ek'ūt-er, *n.* one who executes or performs; a doer; "Such baseness had never like *executor*."—*Shak.*: an executioner;

> The sad-eyed justice with his surly hum,
> Delivering o'er to *executors* pale
> The lazy, yawning drone.—*Shak.*;

the person appointed by a testator to execute his will or to see it carried into effect.—EXECUTOR DE SON TORT, one who, without authority, intermeddles with the goods of a deceased person, by which he subjects himself to the trouble of executorship without the profits or advantages.—EXECUTOR NOMINATE, an executor appointed by the will of the testator. In most of the States of the Union the *executor* is named in the will: *administrator* being the official title of an executor appointed by legal authority.

EXECUTORY, egz-ek'ū-tor-i, *adj.* executing official duties: designed to be carried into effect.

EXECUTRIX, egz-ek'ū-triks, EXECUTRESS, egz-ek'ū-tres, *n.* a female executor: a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

EXEGESIS, eks-e-jē'sis, *n.* the science of *interpretation*, esp. of the Scriptures. [Gr. *exēgēsis—exēgeomai*, to explain—*ex*, out, and *hēgeomai*, to guide—*ago*, to lead.]

EXEGETIC, eks-e-jet'ik, EXEGETICAL, eks'e-jet'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to exegesis: explanatory.—*adv.* EXEGET'ICALLY.—*n.sing.* EXEGET'ICS, the science of exegesis. [Gr. See EXEGESIS.]

EXEMPLAR, egz-em'pler, *n.* a model, original, or pattern to be copied or imitated: the idea or image of a thing formed in the mind, as of an artist: the ideal model which he attempts to imitate.

> He who has learned the duty which he owes
> To friends and country, and to pardon foes . . .
> Such is the man the poet should rehearse,
> As joint *exemplar* of his life and verse.—*Byron.*

EXEMPLARY, egz'em-plar-i, *adj.* worthy of imitation or notice: commendable.—*adv.* EX'EMPLARILY. [See EXEMPLAR.]

EXEMPLIFICATION, egz-em-pli-fi-kā'shun, *n.* act of exemplifying: that which exemplifies: a copy or transcript.

EXEMPLIFY, egz-em'pli-fī, *v.t.* to illustrate by *example:* to make an attested copy of: to prove by an attested copy:—*pr.p.* exem'plifying; *pa.p.* exem'plified. [L. *exemplum*, and *facio*, to do or make.]

EXEMPT, egz-emt', *v.t.* to free, or grant immunity from.—*adj.* taken out: not liable to: released. [Fr.—L. *eximo, exemptus—ex*, out, and *emo*, to take, to buy. Cf. EXAMPLE.]

EXEMPTION, egz-em'shun, *n.* the act of exempting: the state of being exempt: freedom from any service, charge, burden, tax, evil, or requisition, to which others are subject: immunity: privilege: as, *exemption* from feudal servitude; *exemption* from pain, sorrow, or death; "The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to such as built ships or traded in corn."—*Arbuthnot:* in the R. C. Church, a dispensation occasionally granted by the pope to clergymen, and more rarely to laymen, to exempt them from the authority of their ordinaries.

EXEQUATUR, eks-ē-kwā-tur, *n.* an official recognition of a member of a consular service in the country in which he is to be. [L.]

EXEQUIES, eks'e-kwiz, *n.pl.* a funeral procession: the ceremonies of burial. [L. *exsequiæ—ex*, out, *sequor*, to follow.]

EXERCISE, eks'er-sīz, *n.* a putting in practice: exertion of the body for health or amusement: discipline: a lesson or task. [Fr. *exercice*—L. *exer-*

citium—L. *exerceo, -citus—ex*, out, and *arceo*, to drive.]

EXERCISE, eks'er-sīz, *v.t.* to train by use: to improve by practice: to afflict: to put in practice: to use.

EXERT, egz-ert', *v.t.* to bring into active operation: to do or perform. [L. *exsero, exsertus—ex*, out, and *sero*, to put together. See SERIES.]

EXERTION, egz-er'shun, *n.* a bringing into active operation: effort: attempt.

EXESTUATE, egz-es'tū-āt, *v.i.* to boil: to be agitated. [L. *excæstuo, excæstuatum*, to boil up—*ex*, out, up, and *æstuo*, to boil, from *æstus*, heat, fire, boiling of water.]

EXESTUATION, egz-es-tū-ā'shun, *n.* a boiling: ebullition: agitation caused by heat: effervescence. "Saltpetre is in operation a cold body; physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward *exestuations* of the blood and humors."—*Boyle.*

EXEUNT, eks'ē-unt, a word used in dramatic literature to denote the period at which several actors quit the stage.—EXEUNT OMNES (all go out) is sometimes used when all the actors leave the stage at the same time. [L., they go out.]

EX FACIE, eks fā'shi-ē, from the face: said of what appears from the face of a writing or other document. [L.]

EXFOLIATE, eks-fō'li-āt, *v.i.* to come off in scales.—*n.* EXFOLIA'TION. [L. *exfolio, exfoliatus—ex*, off, and *folium*, a leaf. See FOLIAGE.]

EXHALATION, egz-hal-ā'shun, *n.* act or process of exhaling: evaporation: that which is exhaled: vapor: steam.

EXHALE, egz-hāl', *v.t.* to emit or send out as vapor: to evaporate.—*v.i.* to rise or be given off as vapor. [Fr. *exhaler*—L. *exhalare—ex*, out, *halo, halatus*, to breathe.]

EXHAUST, egz-hawst', *v.t.* to *draw out* the whole of: to use the whole strength of: to wear or tire out: to treat of or develop completely. [L. *exhaurio, exhaustus—ex*, out, and *haurio*, to draw.]

EXHAUSTED, egz-hawst'ed, *adj.* drawn out: emptied: consumed: tired out.

EXHAUSTER, egz-hawst'er, *n.* he who or that which exhausts.

EXHAUSTIBILITY, egz-hawst-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the capability of being exhausted: the quality of being exhaustible. *J. S. Mill.*

EXHAUSTIBLE, egz-hawst'i-bl, *adj.* that may be exhausted.

EXHAUSTION, egz-hawst'yun, *n.* act of exhausting or consuming: state of being exhausted: extreme fatigue.

EXHAUSTIVE, egz-hawst'iv, *adj.* tending to exhaust.

EXHAUSTLESS, egz-hawst'les, *adj.* that cannot be exhausted.

EXHAUST-NOZZLE, egz-hawst'-noz-l, EXHAUST-ORIFICE, egz-hawst'-o-ri-fis, *n.* in a *steam-engine*, the blast orifice or nozzle.

EXHAUST-PIPE, egz-hawst'-pīp, *n.* in a *steam-engine*, the pipe that conveys waste steam from the cylinder to the condenser, or through which it escapes to the atmosphere.

EXHAUST-PORT, egz-hawst'-pōrt, *n.* in a *steam-engine*, the exit passage for the steam from a cylinder.

EXHAUST-STEAM, egz-hawst'-stēm, *n.* in a *steam-engine*, the steam allowed to escape from the cylinder after it has produced motion of the piston.

EXHAUSTURE, egz-hawst'ūr, *n.* exhaustion.

EXHAUST-VALVE, egz-hawst'-valv, *n.* in a *steam-engine*, the valve which regulates the passage of waste steam from the cylinder: a valve in the eduction passage of the steam cylinder of an engine, placed between the cylinder and air-pump, and wrought by the tappet-motion, so as to open shortly after the equilibrium valve, and admit the steam to the condenser.

EXHIBIT, egz-hib'it, *v.t.* to *hold forth* or present to view: to present formally or publicly. — *ns.* EXHIB'ITER, EXHIB'ITOR. [L. *exhibeo, exhibitus—ex*, out, *habeo, habitus*, to have or hold.]

EXHIBITION, eks-hi-bish'un, *n.* presentation to view: display: a public show, esp. of works of art, manufactures, etc.: that which is exhibited: an allowance or bounty to scholars in a university. [Fr. —L. *exhibitio.*]

EXHIBITIONER, eks-hi-bish'un-er, *n.* one who enjoys an exhibition or allowance at a university.

EXHIBITORY, egz-hib'it-or-i, *adj.* exhibiting.

EXHILARANT, egz-hil'a-rant, *adj.* exhilarating: exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.

EXHILARATE, egz-hil'a-rāt, *v.t.* to make *hilarious* or merry: to enliven: to cheer. [L. *exhilaro, exhilaratus—ex*, intensive, *hilaris*, cheerful.]

EXHILARATING, egz-hil'a-rāt-ing, *adj.* cheering: gladdening. — *adv.* EXHIL'ARATINGLY.

EXHILARATION, egz-hil-a-rā'shun, *n.* state of being exhilarated: joyousness.

EXHORT, egz-hort', *v.t.* to *urge strongly* to good deeds, esp. by words or advice: to animate: to advise or warn. [Fr. *exhorter*—L. *exhortor, -atus—ex*, intens., *hortor*, to urge.]

EXHORTATION, eks-hor-tā'shun, *n.* act or practice of exhorting to laudable deeds: language intended to exhort: counsel. [L. *exhortatio.*]

EXHORTATIVE, egz-hort'a-tiv, EXHORTATORY, egz-hort'a-tor-i, *adj.* tending to exhort or advise.

EXHUMATION, eks-hū-mā'shun, *n.* act of exhuming: disinterment.

EXHUME, eks-hūm', *v.t.* to take *out of* the *ground*, or place of burial: to disinter. [L. *ex*, out of, *humus*, the ground. See HUMBLE.]

EXIGEANT, ăgz-ē-zhänt, *adj.* importunate. [See EXIGENT.]

EXIGENCE, eks'i-jens, EXIGENCY, eks'i-jen-si, *n.* pressing necessity: emergency: distress.

EXIGENT, eks'i-jent, *adj.*, *pressing:* demanding immediate attention or action. [L. *exigens, -ntis—exigo—ex,* out, *ago,* to drive.]

EXILE, egz'īl (formerly, frequently egz-īl'), *n.* banishment; the state of being expelled from one's native country or place of residence by authority, and forbidden to return, either for a limited time or for perpetuity;

> For who can yet believe, though after loss,
> That all these puissant legions whose *exile*
> Hath emptied heaven, shall fail to reascend.
> —*Milton:*

an abandonment of one's country or removal to a foreign country for residence, through fear, disgust, or resentment, or for any cause distinct from business; a separation from one's country and friends by distress or necessity: the person banished or expelled from his country by authority; also, one who abandons his country and resides in another; or one who is separated from his country and friends by necessity; as

> The pensive *exile,* bending with his woe,
> To stop too fearful, and too faint to go.
> —*Goldsmith.*

[Fr. *exil,* banishment, *exilé,* an exiled person, from L. *exsilium,* banishment, *exsul,* a banished person—usually regarded as compounded of *ex,* out of, from, and *solum,* soil, but more probably of *ex,* and root of L. *salio,* to leap, to spring (whence *salient, sally*); Sans. *sar,* to go; so L. *consilium,* a council, would mean a coming together of people. Comp. CONSUL.]

EXILE, egz'īl (formerly egz-īl'), *v.t.* to banish from a country or from a particular jurisdiction by authority, with a prohibition of return; to drive away, expel, or transport;

> For that offence
> Immediately we do *exile* him hence.—*Shak.;*

"They, fettered with the bonds of a long night, lay there *exiled* from the eternal Providence."—Wisdom xvii. 2.—TO EXILE ONE'S SELF, to quit one's country with a view not to return.

EXILITY, eks-il'i-ti, *n.* slenderness, smallness. [L. *exilis,* slender, contr. for *exigilis.* See EXIGENT.]

EXIST, egz-ist', *v.i.* to have an actual being: to live: to continue to be. [L. *existo, exsisto—ex,* out, and *sisto,* to make to stand.]

EXISTENCE, egz-ist'ens, *n.* state of existing or being: continued being: life: anything that exists: a being. [L. *existens, -entis,* pr.p. of *existo.*]

EXISTENT, egz-ist'ent, *adj.* having being.

EXIT, eks'it, *n.* (*orig.*) a direction in playbooks to an actor to *go off* the stage; the departure of a player from the stage: any departure: a way of departure: a passage out: a quitting of the world's stage, or life: death. [L. *exit,* he goes out, *exeo,* to go out—*ex,* out, and *eo, itum,* to go.]

EXOCETUS, EXOCŒTUS, eks-ō-sē'tus, *n.* the flying fish, a genus of teleostean fishes belonging to the family Scomberesocidæ, of the sub-order Abdominales. The body is whitish, and the belly angular. The pectoral fins, which are very large, are the principal instruments in its flight, but whether they act as wings in propelling it, or merely as parachutes or kites in enabling it to sustain itself in the air, has been a matter of question among naturalists. It is probable that the fins serve to sustain the fish temporarily in the air after it has acquired an initial velocity in its rush through the water. It can raise itself from the water and pass through the air to a considerable distance, sometimes as much as 200 yards, which it does to escape from the attacks of other fishes, especially the dolphin. It is most common between the tropics. The best known species are *E. volitans,* abundant in the warmer part of the Atlantic, and *E. exiliens* of the Mediterranean. By some naturalists the genus has been subdivided into several, characterized by the presence or absence of barbels. [Gr. *exōkoitos,* a fish which comes upon the beach to sleep—*exō,* without, and *koitē,* a bed.]

EXOCULATION, eks-ok-ū-lā'shun, *n.* the act of putting out the eyes: excæcation. *Southey.* [L. *ex,* out, and *oculus,* an eye.]

EXODE, eks'ōd, *n.* an exodus or departure. *Bolingbroke:* in the *Greek drama,* the concluding part of a play, or the part which comprehends all that is said after the last choral ode: in the *Roman drama,* a farce or satire, the last of the three pieces generally played; "The Romans had three plays acted one after another on the same subject; the first, a real tragedy; the second, the atellan; the third, a satire or *exode,* a kind of farce of one act."—*Roscommon.* [Gr. *exodos,* an exit or departure, also the finale of a tragedy. See EXODUS.]

EXODUS, eks'o-dus, *n.* a *going out* or departure, esp. that of the Israelites from Egypt: the second book of the Old Testament narrating this event. [L.—Gr. *exodus—ex,* out, *hodos,* a way.]

EXOGAMY, eks-og'am-i, *n.* the practice of *marrying* only *outside* of one's own tribe. [Gr. *exō,* out, and *gamos,* marriage.]

EXOGEN, eks'o-jen, *n.* a plant belonging to the great class that increases by layers *growing* on the *outside* of the wood. [Gr. *exō,* outside, and *gen,* root of *gignomai,* to be produced.]

EXOGENOUS, eks-oj'e-nus, *adj.* growing by successive additions to the outside.

EXOMPHALOS, egz-om'fa-los, EXOMPHALUS, egz-om'fa-lus, *n.* a navel rupture. [Gr. *ex,* and *omphalos,* the navel.]

EXON, eks'on, *n.* in England, the name given to four officers of the yeomen of the royal body-guard: an exempt. [O. Fr. *exoiné*, excused.]

EXONERATE, egz-on'er-āt, *v.t.* to unload; to disburden; "Vessels which all *exonerate* themselves into a common duct."—*Ray:* to relieve of, as a charge or as blame resting on one; to clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation; as, to *exonerate* one's self from blame or from the charge of avarice: to relieve of, as an obligation, debt, or duty; to discharge of responsibility or liability: as, a surety *exonerates* himself by producing a man in court. [L. *exonero*, *exoneratum*—*ex*, priv., and *onero*, to load, *onus*, a load.]

EXONERATION, egz-on-er-ā'shun, *n.* the act of disburdening, discharging, or freeing, or state of being disburdened, discharged, or freed, from a charge, imputation, obligation, debt, or duty.

EXONERATIVE, egz-on'er-a-tiv, *adj.* freeing from a burden or obligation.

EXORBITANCE, egz-or'bi-tans, **EXORBITANCY**, egz-or'bi-tan-si, *n.* state or quality of being exorbitant: extravagance: enormity.

EXORBITANT, egz-or'bi-tant, *adj.* going beyond the usual limits: excessive.—*adv.* **EXOR'BITANTLY.** [Fr.—L. *exorbitans*, *-ntis*, pr.p. of *exorbito*—*ex*, out of, and *orbita*, a track—*orbis*, a circle.]

EXORCISE, eks'or-sīz, *v.t.* to adjure by some holy name: to call forth or drive away, as a spirit: to deliver from the influence of an evil spirit. [Through Late L., from Gr. *exorkizō*—*ex*, out, *horkizō*, to bind by an oath—*horkos*, an oath.]

EXORCISER, eks'or-sīz-er, **EXORCIST** eks'or-sist, *n.* one who exorcises or pretends to expel evil spirits by adjurations. [Fr. *exorciste*—Gr. *exorkistēs*.]

EXORCISM, eks'or-sizm, *n.* act of exorcising or expelling evil spirits by certain ceremonies. [Fr. *exorcisme*—Gr. *exorkismos*.]

EXORDIAL, egz-or'di-al, *adj.* pertaining to the exordium.

EXORDIUM, egz-or'di-um, *n.* the *introductory* part of a discourse or composition. [L.—*exordior*, to begin a web—*ex*, out, and *ordior*, to begin, to weave.]

EXOSKELETON, eks'ō-ske-lē-ton, *n.* in *anat.* a term applied to all those structures which are produced by the hardening of the integument, as the shells of the crustacea, the scales and plates of fishes and reptiles: dermo-skeleton. [Gr. *exō*, without, and *skeleton*, a dry body, a mummy.]

EXOSMIC, eks-os'mik, *adj.* same as **EXOSMOTIC.**

EXOSMOSE, eks'os-mōs, **EXOSMOSIS**, eks-os-mō'sis, *n.* the passage of gases, vapors, or liquids, through membranes or porous media, from within outward, in the phenomena of *osmose*, the reverse process being called *endosmose*. [Gr. *exō*, outside, and a fictive form *ōsmōsis*, for *ōsmos*, a thrusting, impulsion, from *ōtheō*, to thrust, to push. See **OSMOSE.**]

EXOSMOTIC, eks-os-mot'ik, *adj.* pertaining or relating to exosmose; as, an *exosmotic* current.

EXOSTOSIS, eks-os-tō'sis, *n.* (*anat.*) morbid enlargement of a bone. [Gr. *ex*, out of, and *osteon*, a bone.]

EXOTERIC, eks-o-ter'ik, **EXOTERICAL**, eks-o-ter'ik-al, *adj.* external: fit to be communicated to the public or multitude: —opposed to **ESOTERIC.**—*n.* **EXOTER'ICISM.** [Gr. *exōterikos*—comp. formed from *exō*, without.]

EXOTIC, egz-ot'ik, **EXOTICAL**, egz-ot'ik-al, *adj.* introduced from a foreign country: —the opposite of **INDIGENOUS.**—*n.* anything of foreign origin: something not native to a country, as a plant. [L.—Gr. *exōtikos*—*exō*, outward.]

EXPAND, eks-pand', *v.t.* to *spread out:* to open or lay open: to enlarge in bulk or surface.—*v.i.* to become opened: to enlarge. [L. *expando*—*ex*, out, and *pando*, *pansus*, to spread.]

EXPANSE, eks-pans', *n.* a wide extent of space or body: the firmament.

EXPANSIBLE, eks-pans'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being expanded or extended.—*n.* **EXPANSIBIL'ITY.**—*adv.* **EXPANS'IBLY.**

EXPANSION, eks-pan'shun, *n.* act of expanding: state of being expanded: enlargement: that which is expanded: immensity.

EXPANSION-CURB, ek-span'shun-kerb, *n.* a contrivance to counteract expansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers.

EXPANSION-ENGINE, ek-span'shun-enjin, *n.* a steam-engine in which the supply of steam is cut off previous to the stroke being complete, the expansive power of the steam admitted being sufficient to complete the stroke.

EXPANSION-GEAR, ek-span'shun-gēr, *n.* in a *steam-engine*, the apparatus by which the access of steam to the cylinder is cut off at a given part of the stroke. It is of various forms.

EXPANSIONIST, eks-pan'-shun-ist, *n.* one who favors expansion of a nation's territory: esp. in the United States, one who favors the policy of acquiring new territory, such as the Philippine Islands.

EXPANSION-JOINT, ek-span'shun-joint, *n.* in *mech.* (*a*) a joint for connecting steam-pipes, made with a stuffing-box, so as to allow one of them to slide within the enlarged end of the other when the length increases by expansion; (*b*) an attachment of a boiler in its framing to allow the former to expand without affecting the latter.

EXPANSION-VALVE, ek-span'shun-valv, *n.* in a *steam-engine*, a valve which shuts off the steam in its passage to the slide-valves, when the piston has travelled a certain distance in the cylinder, leaving

the remaining part of the stroke to be performed by the expansion of the steam.

EXPANSIVE, eks-pans'iv, *adj.* widely extended: diffusive.—*adv.* EXPANS'IVELY.—*n.* EXPANS'IVENESS.

EXPANSIVITY, eks-pan-siv'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being expansive: expansiveness. *Carlyle.*

EX PARTE, eks pär'te, proceeding only from one part or side of a matter in question; one-sided; partial; as, an *ex parte* statement: specifically, in *law*, applied to any step taken by or on behalf of one of the parties to a suit or in any judicial proceeding, in the absence of the other; as, an *ex parte* application; an *ex parte* hearing; *ex parte* evidence: hearings before grand juries are *ex parte*. [L.]

EXPATIATE, eks-pā'shi-āt, *v.i.* to range at large: to enlarge in discourse, argument, or writing. [L. *exspatior, -atus—ex*, out of, and *spatior*, to roam—*spatium*, space.]

EXPATIATION, eks-pā-shi-ā'shun, *n.* act of expatiating or enlarging in discourse.

EXPATRIATE, eks-pā'tri-āt, *v.t.* to send *out of* one's *fatherland* or native country: to banish or exile. [Low L. *expatrio, -atus—ex*, out of, *patria*, fatherland—*pater, patris*, a father.]

EXPATRIATION, eks-pā-tri-ā'shun, *n.* act of expatriating: exile, voluntary or compulsory.

EXPECT, eks-pekt', *v.t.* to wait for: to look forward to as something about to happen; to anticipate: to hope. [L. *exspecto, -atus—ex*, out, and *specto*, inten. of *specio*, to look.]

EXPECTANCE, eks-pekt'ans, EXPECTANCY, eks-pekt'an-si, *n.* act or state of expecting: that which is expected: hope.

EXPECTANT, eks-pekt'ant, *adj.* looking or waiting for.—*n.* one who expects; one who is looking or waiting for some benefit: a candidate for the ministry who has not yet received a license to preach.

EXPECTATION, eks-pek-tā'shun, *n.* the act of expecting or looking forward to an event as about to happen; as, "The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd *expectations*, produces petulance in disappointment."—*Irving;*

She spoke and turn'd her sumptuous head with eyes
Of shining *expectation* fixt on mine.—*Tennyson:*

the state of being expected or looked for; the state of being awaited; "Our preparation stands in *expectation*."—*Shak.:* that which is expected; the object of expectation; the expected Messiah;

Now clear I understand
Why our great *expectation* should be called
The seed of woman.—*Milton:*

prospect of future good, as of possessions, wealth, and the like—usually in the plural; "My soul, wait thou only upon God, for my *expectation* is from him."—Ps. lxii. 5; "His magnificent *expectations* made him . . . the best match in Europe."—*Prescott:* a state or qualities in a person which excite expectations in others of some future excellence; promise; "By all men's eyes a youth of *expectation*."—*Otway:* in *med.* the method of leaving a disease to the efforts of nature; or of waiting for farther development before treating it actively: the value of any prospect of prize or property depending upon the happening of some uncertain event, a sum of money in *expectation* upon a certain event having a determinate value before that event happens; if the chances of receiving or not receiving a hundred pounds when an event arrives are equal, then before the arrival of the event the expectation is worth half the money.—EXPECTATION OF LIFE, a term applied to the mean or average duration of the life of individuals of any given age. [L. *expectatio.* See EXPECT.]

EXPECTATION-WEEK, eks-pek-tā'shun-wēk, *n.* the whole of the interval between Ascension-day and Whitsunday, so called because at this time the apostles continued in earnest prayer and expectation of the Comforter.

EXPECTEDLY, eks-pekt'ed-li, *adv.* in an expected manner: at a time or in a manner expected or looked for. *H. Walpole.*

EXPECTINGLY, eks-pekt'ing-li, *adv.* in a state of expectation.

EXPECTLESS, eks-pekt'les, *adj.* unexpected: not looked for: unforeseen.

EXPECTORANT, eks-pek'to-rant, *adj.* tending to promote expectoration.—*n.* a medicine which promotes expectoration. [See EXPECTORATE.]

EXPECTORATE, eks-pek'to-rāt, *v.t.* to expel *from* the *breast* or lungs, by coughing, etc.: to spit forth.—*v.i.* to discharge or eject phlegm from the throat. [L. *expectoro, expectoratus—ex*, out of, from, and *pectus, pectoris*, the breast.]

EXPECTORATION, eks-pek-to-rā'shun, *n.* act of expectorating: that which is expectorated: spittle.

EXPECTORATIVE, eks-pek'to-ra-tiv, *adj.* having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EXPEDIENCE, eks-pē'di-ens, EXPEDIENCY, ex-pē'di-en-si, *n.* fitness: desirableness: self-interest.

EXPEDIENT, eks-pē'di-ent, *adj.* suitable: advisable.—*n.* that which serves to promote: means suitable to an end: contrivance.—*adv.* EXPE'DIENTLY. [L. *expediens—expedio*, to set free.]

EXPEDIENTIALLY, eks-pē-di-en'shi-al-li, *adv.* in an expediential manner: for the sake of expediency.

We should never deviate save *expedientially*.
—*Fitzedward Hall.*

EXPEDITE, eks'pe-dīt, *v.t.* to free from impediments: to hasten: to send forth.—*adj.* free from impediment: quick: prompt.—*adv.* EX'PEDITELY. [L. *expedio, -itus—ex*, out, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.]

EXPEDITION, eks-pe-dish'un, *n.* speed: any undertaking by a number of persons: a hostile march or voyage: those who form an expedition. [L. *expeditio.*]

EXPEDITIOUS, eks-pe-dish'us, *adj.* characterized by expedition or rapidity: speedy: prompt.—*adv.* EXPEDI'TIOUSLY.

EXPEL, eks-pel', *v.t.* to *drive out* from or cut off connection with a society: to banish:—*pr.p.* expell'ing; *pa.p.* expelled'. [L. *expello, expulsus—ex*, out, and *pello*, to drive.]

EXPEND, eks-pend', *v.t.* to lay out: to employ or consume in any way: to spend. [L. *expendo—ex*, out, and *pendo, pensum*, to weigh.]

EXPENDITURE, eks-pend'i-tūr, *n.* act of expending or laying out: that which is expended: money spent.

EXPENSE, eks-pens', *n.* outlay: cost:—*pl.* (*Scots law*) the costs of a lawsuit.

EXPENSIVE, eks-pens'iv, *adj.* causing or requiring much expense: extravagant. —*adv.* EXPENS'IVELY. — *n.* EXPENS'IVENESS.

EXPERIENCE, eks-pē'ri-ens, *n.* trial, practice, proof, or test; esp. frequent trial or a series of trials; observation of a fact, or of the same fact or events happening under like circumstances; continued and varied observation; "Having broadly laid down the principle that all the materials of our knowledge come from *experience*, Locke goes on to explain his theory more particularly."—*J. D. Morell:* the knowledge gained by trial, or repeated trials, or observation; practical acquaintance with any matter by personal observation or trial of it, by feeling the effects of it, by living through it, and the like; practical wisdom taught by the changes and trials of life; "To most men *experience* is like the stern-lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it has passed."—*Coleridge;*

For just *experience* tells in every soil,
That those that think must govern those that toil.
—*Goldsmith:*

individual or particular instance of trial or observation; "This is what distance does for us, the harsh and bitter features of this or that *experience* are slowly obliterated and memory begins to look on the past."—*W. Black;* "The like holds good with respect to the relations between sounds and vibrating objects which we learn only by a generalization of *experiences.*"—*H. Spencer:* experiment;

She caused him to make *experience*
Upon wild beasts.—*Shak.*

[Fr. *expérience*, L. *experientia*, from *experior*, to try, to prove—*ex*, and a root *per*, to try, to pass through, whence *peritus*, skilled, *periculum*, danger. The same root is seen in *ferry*, (*way*)*farer.*]

EXPERIENCE, eks-pē'ri-ens, *v.t.* to make practical acquaintance with; to try, or prove, by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; to have happen to or befall one; as, we all *experience* pain, sorrow, and pleasure; we *experience* good and evil; we often *experience* a change of sentiments and views: to train by practice; to exercise;

The youthful sailors thus with early care
Their arms *experience* and for sea prepare.
—*Harte.*

EXPERIENCED, eks-pē'ri-enst, *adj.* taught by experience: skillful: wise.

EXPERIENTIAL, eks-pē-ri-en'shal, *adj.* relating to or having experience: derived from experience: empirical. "Again, what are called physical laws—laws of nature—are all generalizations from observation, are only empirical or *experiential* informations."—*Sir W. Hamilton.* "It is evident that this distinction of necessary and *experiential* truths involves the same antithesis which we have already considered; the antithesis of thoughts and things. Necessary truths are derived from our own thoughts; *experiential* truths are derived from our observation of things about us. The opposition of necessary and *experiential* truths is another aspect of the fundamental antithesis of philosophy."—*Whewell.*

EXPERIENTIALISM, eks-pē-ri-en'shal-izm, *n.* the doctrine that all our knowledge or ideas are derived from the experience of ourselves or others, and that none of them are intuitive.

EXPERIENTIALIST, eks-pē-ri-en'shal-ist, *n.* one who holds the doctrines of experientialism.

EXPERIENTIALIST, eks-pē-ri-en'shal-ist, *adj.* pertaining or relating to experientialism. "The *experientialist* doctrine thus appears wholly at fault if it means (as it has often been taken by supporters and opponents alike to mean) that all intellection was first sensation in the individual, or even (in a more refined form) that general knowledge is elaborated afresh by each of us from our own experience. . . . It is common to say that inherited aptitudes are, after all, only a slower result of experience, developed in the race instead of the individual; and the like may be said still more evidently of the social tradition deposited in the growing language of mankind. The real bond, however, between experientialists at the present day and those of an earlier time, is that both declare experience to be the test or criterion of general knowledge, let its origin for the individual be what it may. Experientialism is, in short, a philosophical or logical theory, not a psychological one."—*Prof. G. C. Robertson.*

EXPERIMENT, eks-per'i-ment, *n.* a *trial:* something done to *prove* some theory, or to discover something unknown.—*v.i.* to make an experiment or trial: to search

by trial. [L. *experimentum*, from *experior*, to try thoroughly.]

EXPERIMENTAL, eks-per-i-ment'al, *adj.* founded on or known by experiment: taught by experiment or experience.—*adv.* EXPERIMENT'ALLY.

EXPERIMENTALIST, eks-per-i-ment'al-ist, EXPERIMENTIST, eks-per'i-ment-ist, *n.* one who makes *experiments*.

EXPERT, eks-pert', *adj.* experienced: taught by use, practice, or experience: hence, skillful: well instructed: having familiar knowledge of: dexterous: adroit: ready: prompt: having a facility of operation or performance from practice: as, an *expert* philosopher; an *expert* surgeon; *expert* in surgery.

> *Expert* in trifles, and a cunning fool
> Able t' express the parts, but not dispose the whole.—*Dryden.*

adv. EXPERT'LY.—*n.* EXPERT'NESS. [Fr.—L. *expertus*—*experior*, to try thoroughly.]

EXPERT, eks'pert, *n.* an expert, skillful, or practiced person: one eminently skilled in any particular branch or profession: specifically, a scientific or professional witness who gives evidence on matters connected with his profession, as an analytical chemist, as to the contents of a stomach in a trial for poisoning, or a person skilled in handwriting, as to whether a document is forged.

EXPIABLE, eks'pi-a-bl, *adj.* that may be expiated: that may be atoned for and done away; as, an *expiable* offence, *expiable* guilt. "*Expiable* by penitence."—*Feltham.* [L. *expiabilis*. See EXPIATE.]

EXPIATE, eks'pi-āt, *v.t.* to atone for; to make satisfaction or reparation for; to extinguish the guilt of, as a crime, by sufferance of penalty, or some equivalent; "The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury."—*Clarendon;* "For the cure of this disease an humble, serious, hearty repentance is the only physic; not to *expiate* the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's atonement."—*Ray:* to avert by certain observances (rare); "Frequent showers of stones . . . could . . . be *expiated* only by bringing to Rome Cybele."—*T. H. Dyer.* [L. *expio*, *expiatum*, to make satisfaction, to purify from crime—*ex*, out, and *pio*, to appease by sacrifice, to propitiate, from *pius*, dutiful, pious, devout.]

EXPIATION, eks-pi-ā'shun, *n.* the act of atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction or reparation for an offence, by which the guilt is done away, and the obligation of the offended person to punish the crime is cancelled; atonement; satisfaction; "His liberality seemed to have something in it of self-abasement and *expiation*."—*W. Irving:* the means by which atonement, satisfaction, or reparation for crimes is made; atonement; formerly an act by which threatened prodigies were averted; "Upon the birth of such monsters the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*."—*Hayward.* [L. *expiatio*. See EXPIATE.]

> Those shadowy *expiations* weak,
> The blood of bulls and goats.—*Milton:*

EXPIATOR, eks'pi-ā-tor, *n.* one who expiates.

EXPIATORY, eks'pi-a-tor-i, *adj.* having the power to make expiation or atonement.

EXPIRABLE, eks-pir'a-bl, *adj.* that may expire or come to an end.

EXPIRATION, eks-pir-ā'shun, *n.* a breathing out: death: end: that which is expired. [L. *exspiratio*.]

EXPIRATORY, eks-pī'ra-tor-i, *adj.* pertaining to expiration, or the emission of the breath.

EXPIRE, eks-pir', *v.t.* to *breathe out:* to emit or throw out from the lungs: to emit in minute particles.—*v.i.* to breathe out the breath of life: to die: to come to an end. [L. *ex*, out, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

EXPIRY, eks'pīr-i, *n.* the end or termination: expiration.

EXPISCATE, eks-pis'kāt, *v.t.* to *fish out* or ascertain by artful means. [L. *expiscor*, *expiscatus*—*ex*, out, and *piscor*, to fish—*piscis*, a fish.]

EXPISCATORY, eks-pis'ka-tor-i, *adj.* calculated to expiscate or get at the truth of any matter by inquiry and examination. "*Expiscatory* questions."—*Carlyle.*

EXPLAIN, eks-plān', *v.t.* to make plain or intelligible: to unfold and illustrate the meaning of: to expound. [O. Fr. *explaner*—L. *explano*—*ex*, out, *plano*—*planus*, plain.]

EXPLAINABLE, eks-plān'a-bl, *adj.* that may be explained or cleared up.

EXPLANATION, eks-plan-ā'shun, *n.* act of explaining or clearing from obscurity: that which explains or clears up: the meaning or sense given to anything: a mutual clearing up of matters.

EXPLANATORY, eks-plan'a-tor-i, *adj.* serving to explain or clear up: containing explanations.

EXPLETIVE, eks'ple-tiv, *adj.* filling up: added to fill a vacancy: superfluous. "There is little temptation to load with *expletive* epithets."—*Johnson.* [Fr. *explétif;* Low L. *expletivus*, from *expleo*, *expletum*, to fill full—*ex*, intens., and *pleo*, to fill.]

EXPLETIVE, eks'ple-tiv, *n.* a word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy. "What are called *expletives* in rhetorical treatises are grammatically allied to the interjections, though widely differenced from them by the want of meaning, which the interjection is never without. I can hardly agree with Webster in his definition of the *expletive*, and still less in the statement with which he concludes it. 'The *expletive*,' says Webster, 'is a word or syllable not necessary to

the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy or for ornament; the Greek language abounds with *expletives.*' So far as the word answers no other purpose than 'to fill a vacancy,' it is properly expletive: but if it be appropriate and graceful enough to deserve the name of an 'ornament,' it is not superfluous, and therefore is not an *expletive.*"—*G. P. Marsh.*

Expletives their feeble aid do join,
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line.—*Pope.*

EXPLETORY, eks'ple-tor-i, *adj.* serving to *fill up:* expletive.

EXPLICABLE, eks'pli-ka-bl, *adj.* capable of being explicated or explained. [L. *explicabilis.*]

EXPLICATE, eks'pli-kāt, *v.t.* to *fold out* or unfold: to lay open or explain the meaning of. [L. *explico, explicatus* or *explicitus—ex,* out, *plico,* to fold.]

EXPLICATION, eks-pli-ka'shun, *n.* act of explicating or explaining: explanation. [L. *explicatio.*]

EXPLICATIVE, eks'pli-kā-tiv, EXPLICATORY, eks'pli-kā-tor-i, *adj.* serving to explicate or explain.

EXPLICIT, eks-plis'it, *adj.* (*lit.*) unfolded; hence, not implied; not merely by implication; distinctly stated; plain in language; open to the understanding; clear; not obscure or ambiguous; express; "The language of the proposition was too *explicit* to admit of doubt."—*Bancroft:* plain; open; clear; unreserved; having no disguised meaning or reservation; minute in detail; outspoken; applied to persons; as he was *explicit* in his terms; "Favor us by being more *explicit.*"—*Farrar.*—EXPLICIT FUNCTION, in *alg.* a variable is said to be an explicit function of several others when its value, expressed in terms of those of the independent variables, is given. Thus, if $z=ax^2+2bxy+cy^2$, z is said to be an *explicit function* of x. If, on the other hand, z were connected with x and y by an equation of any other form, it would be called an *implicit function* of the latter. *Brande.*—An EXPLICIT PROPOSITION or DECLARATION is that in which the words, in their common acceptation, express the true meaning of the person who utters them, and in which there is no ambiguity or disguise. [L. *explicitus,* disentangled, from *explico, explicitum,* to unfold, to disentangle—*ex,* priv., and *plico,* to fold. See PLY.]

EXPLICIT, eks-plis'it, a word formerly used at the conclusion of books, as *finis* is now used. "The *Liber Festivalis* of Caxton concludes with '*Explicit:* Enprynted at Westminster, etc., mccccIxxxiij.'"—*Johnson.* [An abbrev. of Low L. *explicitus* (*est liber*), the book is unfolded or ended, from *explico, explicitum,* to unfold, to arrange.]

EXPLICITLY, eks-plis'it-li, *adv.* plainly: expressly: without duplicity: without disguise or reservation of meaning: not by inference or implication: as, he *explicitly* avows his intention. "The apostolic teaching, then, was not only the first link in a chain; it was that out of which all future developments came, and in which all were implicitly contained. . . . It seems to us to follow that the apostles must have had *explicitly* in their minds all the future definitions of faith, though not of course necessarily in the same terms."—*Dublin Rev.*

EXPLICITNESS, eks-plis'it-nes, *n.* plainness of language or expression: clearness: direct expression of ideas or intention, without reserve or ambiguity.

EXPLODE, eks-plōd', *v.t.* to cry down, as an actor: to bring into disrepute, and reject.—*v.i.* to burst with a loud report. [L. *explodo—ex,* out, and *plaudo,* to clap the hands.]

EXPLOIT, eks-ploit', *n.* a deed or act, more especially a heroic act: a deed of renown: a great or noble achievement: as, the *exploits* of Alexander, of Cæsar, of Wellington. "Looking back with sad admiration on *exploits* of youthful lustihood which could be enacted no more."—*Prof. Blackie.* [Fr. *exploit,* O. Fr. *exploict,* from L. *explico, explicatum, explicitum,* to unfold, adjust, finish. See EXPLICATE.]

EXPLOIT, eks-ploit', *v.t.* to achieve; to accomplish; "He made haste to *exploit* some warlike service."—*Holland:* to make use of; to cultivate; to work up; to utilize; "Against a wild, unreasoning, mischievous combination to *exploit* English public opinion in favor of Prussia, and to force England into hostility with France, we have steadily and strongly protested."—*London Standard.* [O. Fr. *exploicter.*]

EXPLOITATION, eks-ploit-ā'shun, *n.* the act or process of exploiting or cultivating or employing successfully: utilization: the act or process of successfully applying the industry proper to it on any object, as the improving or cultivation of land, the felling of wood, the working of mines, etc. (Recent.) "There is no longer a public opinion, but only a middle class and a working class opinion—the first founded on the *exploitation* by the minority of the popular masses, the other based on truth, justice, and morality."—*Scotsman.* [Fr.]

EXPLORATION, eks-plo-rā'shun, *n.* act of exploring, or searching thoroughly. [See EXPLORE.]

EXPLORATORY, eks-plor'a-tor-i, *adj.* serving to explore: searching out.

EXPLORE, eks-plōr', *v.t.* to search through for the purpose of discovery: to examine thoroughly. [Fr.—L. *exploro, exploratus,* to search out—*ex,* out, and *ploro,* to make to flow, to weep.]

EXPLORER, eks-plōr'er, *n.* one who explores.

EXPLOSION, eks-plō'zhun, *n.* act of exploding: a sudden violent burst with a loud report.

EXPLOSIVE, eks-plō'siv, *adj.* liable to or causing explosion: bursting out with violence and noise.—*adv.* EXPLO'SIVELY.

EXPONENT, eks-pō'nent, *n.* he or that which points out, or represents: (*alg.*) a figure which shows how often a quantity is to be multiplied by itself, as a^3: an index. [L. *exponens—ex*, out, and *pono*, to place.]

EXPONENTIAL, eks-po-nen'shal, *adj.* (*alg.*) pertaining to or involving *exponents*.

EXPORT, eks-pōrt', *v.t.* to *carry* or send *out* of a country, as goods in commerce.—*n.* EXPORT'ER. [L. *exporto—ex*, out of, and *porto*, to carry. See PORT.]

EXPORT, eks'pōrt, *n.* act of exporting: that which is exported: a commodity which is or may be sent from one country to another, in traffic.

EXPORTABLE, eks-pōrt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be exported.

EXPORTATION, eks-pōr-tā'shun, *n.* act of exporting, or of conveying goods from one country to another. [See EXPORT, *v.t.*]

EXPOSE, eks-pōz', *v.t.* to *place* or *lay forth* to view: to deprive of cover, protection, or shelter: to make bare: to explain: to make liable to: to disclose.—*n.* EXPOS'ER. [Fr. *exposer*—L. *ex*, out, and Fr. *poser*, to place. See POSE, *n.*]

EXPOSITION, eks-po-zish'un, *n.* act of exposing, or laying open: a setting out to public view: a public exhibition: act of *expounding*, or laying open of the meaning of an author: explanation.

EXPOSITOR, eks-poz'i-tor, *n.* one who or that which *expounds* or explains: an interpreter.

EXPOSITORY, eks-poz'i-tor-i, *adj.* serving to *expound* or explain: explanatory.

EX POST FACTO, eks pōst fak'tō, [L.] in *law*, done after another thing: thus, an estate granted may be made good by matter *ex post facto*, which was not good at first: a lease granted by a tenant-for-life to endure beyond his life may be confirmed *ex post facto* by the reversioner: an *ex post facto* law is a law made to visit with penal consequences an act done before its passing. In the U.S. all *ex post facto* laws are prohibited by the Federal Constitution.

EXPOSTULATE, eks-post'ū-lāt, *v.i.* to reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct: to remonstrate.—*n.* EXPOST'ULATOR. [L. *expostulo, expostulatus—ex*, intensive, and *postulo*, to demand.]

EXPOSTULATION, eks-post-ū-lā'shun, *n.* act of expostulating, or reasoning earnestly with a person against his conduct: remonstrance.

EXPOSTULATORY, eks-post'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* containing expostulation.

EXPOSURE, eks-pō'zhūr, *n.* act of exposing or laying open or bare: state of being laid open or bare: openness to danger: position with regard to the sun, influence of climate, etc.

EXPOUND, eks-pownd', *v.t.* to *expose*, or lay open the meaning of: to explain. [O. Fr. *espondre*—L. *expono*—*ex*, and *pono*, to place.]

EXPOUNDER, eks-pownd'er, *n.* one who expounds: an interpreter.

EXPRESS, eks-pres', *v.t.* to *press* or force *out*: to represent or make known by a likeness or by words: to declare: to designate. [L. *ex*, out, and PRESS.]

EXPRESS, eks-pres', *adj.* pressed or clearly brought out: exactly representing: directly stated: explicit: clear: intended or sent for a particular purpose.—*n.* a messenger or conveyance sent on a special errand: a regular and quick conveyance: an express train on a railroad is called *The Express;* it usually carries passengers as well as express packages; there are also express freight trains for carrying perishable goods, and also time-contract imperishable goods; freight cars on such trains are now on many American railroads equipped with automatic air-brakes and other appliances necessary for safety and speed.—*adj.* EXPRESS'IBLE.—*adv.* EXPRESS'LY.

EXPRESSION, eks-presh'un, *n.* act of expressing or forcing out by pressure: act of representing or giving utterance to: faithful and vivid representation by language, art, the features, etc.: that which is expressed: look: feature: the manner in which anything is expressed: tone of voice or sound in music.—*adj.* EXPRESS'IONLESS.

EXPRESSIVE, eks-pres'iv, *adj.* serving to express, utter, or represent: followed by *of;* as, he sent a letter couched in terms *expressive* of his gratitude; "Each verse so swells *expressive of* her woes."—*Tickell:* full of expression; vividly representing the meaning or feeling intended to be conveyed; emphatical; "While this hidden reality is unveiled to us in one way by science and philosophy, it is the function of art to reveal it to us in another, and, for many minds, a more *expressive* and intelligible way."

EXPRESSIVELY, eks-pres'iv-li, *adv.* in an expressive manner: clearly: fully: with a clear representation.

EXPRESSIVENESS, eks-pres'iv-nes, *n.* the quality of being expressive: the power of expression or representation by words: power or force of representation: the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind: as, the *expressiveness* of the eye, or of the features, or of sounds.

EXPRESSLY, eks-pres'li, *adv.* in an express, direct, or pointed manner: of set purpose: in direct terms: plainly, "*Expressly* against the laws of arms."—*Shak.*

EXPULSION, eks-pul'shun, *n.* banishment. [L. *expulsio.* See EXPEL.]

EXPULSIVE, eks-pul'siv, *adj.* able or serving to *expel.*

EXPUNGE, eks-punj', *v.t.* to wipe out: to efface. [L. *ex,* out, and *pungo,* to prick.]

EXPURGATE, eks-pur'gāt or eks'pur-, *v.t.* to *purge out* or render *pure:* to purify from anything noxious or erroneous. [L. *expurgo, expurgatus—ex,* out, and *purgo,* to purge or purify, from *purus,* pure.]

EXPURGATION, eks-pur-gā'shun, *n.* act of expurgating or purifying.

EXPURGATOR, eks'pur-gā-tor or eks-pur'-ga-tor, *n.* one who expurgates or purifies.

EXPURGATORY, eks-pur'ga-tor-i, *adj.* serving to expurgate or purify.

EXQUISITE, eks'kwi-zit, *adj.* sought out or searched for with care; hence, choice; select; nice; exact; very excellent; complete; as, a vase of *exquisite* workmanship: nice; accurate; of keen or delicate perception; great discrimination; as, *exquisite* sensibility, taste, etc.; "A poet of the most unbounded invention and the most *exquisite* judgment." —*Addison:* being pleasurable or painful in the highest degree; exceeding; extreme; keen; poignant; as, a painful and *exquisite* impression on the nerves; "The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more *exquisite* degree than they are by men."—*Bp. Atterbury;* "The most *exquisite* of human satisfactions flows from an approving conscience."—*J. M. Mason:* given to searching out; curious;

> Be not over *exquisite*
> To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.—*Milton.*

[L. *exquisitus,* carefully sought out, exquisite, from *exquiro, exquisitum.*]

EXSANGUIOUS, eks-sang'gwi-us, EXSANGUINOUS, eks-sang'gwin-us, *adj. without blood* or red blood. [L. *ex,* priv., and *sanguis, sanguinis,* blood.]

EXSCIND, ek-sind', *v.t.* to *cut off.* [L. *ex,* off, and *scindo,* to cut.]

EX-SCRIPTURAL, eks-skrip'tūr-al, *adj.,* not found in Scripture: not in accordance with scriptural doctrines.

EXSUFFLATE, ek-suf'flāt, *v.t. (eccles.)* to renounce or drive out, by blowing and spitting upon. [See EXSUFFLICATE, EXSUFFLATION.]

EXSUFFLATION, ek-suf-flā'shun, *n.* a blowing or blast from beneath: a kind of exorcism, performed by blowing and spitting at the evil spirit. "That wondrous number of ceremonies in exorcism, *exsufflation,* use of salt, etc., in the Church of Rome required."—*Puller.* [L. *exsufflo,* to blow or spit out, reject—*ex,* out, and *sufflo,* to blow.]

EXSUFFLICATE, ek-suf'fli-kāt, *adj.* probably a misprint for *exsufflated,* that is blown up or inflated. *Exsufflate* was an old ecclesiastical term for the form of renouncing the devil in the baptism of catechumens, when the candidate was commanded to turn to the west and thrice *exsufflate* Satan. This form is found only in one passage of Shakespeare. [See EXSUFFLATION.]

> When I shall turn the business of my soul
> To such *exsufflicate* and blown surmises.
> —Othello, iii. 3.

EXSUPERANCE, ek-sū'per-ans, *n.* a passing over or beyond: excess. *Sir K. Digby.*

EXSUSCITATE, ek-sus'i-tāt, *v.t.* to rouse: to excite. [L. *exsuscito, exsuscitatum,* to rouse from sleep, to awaken—*ex,* out, and *suscito,* to arouse.]

EXSUSCITATION, ek-sus-i-tā'shun, *n.* a stirring up: a rousing. "Virtue is not a thing that is merely acquired and transfused into us from without, but rather an *exsuscitation* of those intellectual principles . . . which were essentially engraven and sealed upon the soul at her first creation."—*Hallywell.*

EXTANT, eks'tant, *adj. standing out,* or above the rest: still standing or existing, [L. *exstans, -antis—ex,* out, and *sto* to stand.]

EXTASY. Same as ECSTASY.

EXTATIC. Same as ECSTATIC.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, eks-tem-po-rā'ne-us, EXTEMPORARY, eks-tem'po-rar-i, *adj.* done on the spur of the moment: done without preparation: off-hand. — *adv.* EXTEMPORA'NEOUSLY. [L. *extemporaneus —ex,* and *tempus, temporis,* time.]

EXTEMPORE, eks-tem'po-re, *adv.* on the spur of the moment: without preparation: suddenly. [L. *ex tempore—ex,* out of, and *tempus, temporis,* time.]

EXTEMPORIZE, eks-tem'po-rīz, *v.i.* to speak *extempore* or without previous preparation: to discourse without notes: to speak off-hand.

EXTEND, eks-tend', *v.t.* to *stretch out:* to prolong in any direction: to enlarge: to widen: to hold out: to bestow or impart.—*v.i.* to stretch: to be continued in length or breadth. [L. *extendo, extentus —ex,* out, *tendo, tensum,* to stretch.]

EXTENSIBLE, eks-tens'i-bl, EXTENSILE, eks-tens'īl, *adj.* that may be *extended.*—*n.* EXTENS'IBILITY.

EXTENSION, eks-ten'shun, *n.* the act of extending or stretching: the state of being extended; enlargement; expansion: in *physics* and *metaph.* that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space; extension is an essential as well as a general property of matter, for it is impossible to form a conception of matter, however minute may be the particle, without connecting with it the idea of its having a certain bulk and occupying a certain quantity of space; every body, however small, must have length, breadth, and thickness—that is, it must possess the property of extension; figure or form is the result of extension, for we cannot conceive that a body has length,

breadth, and thickness, without its having some kind of figure, however irregular: in *surg.* the act of pulling the broken part of a limb in a direction from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bone into their natural situation: in *comm.* a written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt: in *logic*, the extent of the application of a general term, that is, the objects collectively which are included under it; sphere; compass; thus, the word figure is more extensive than triangle, circle, parallelogram, etc.; European more extensive than French, Frenchman, German, etc. Matter and mind are the most extensive terms of which any definite conception can be formed. [L. *extensio*, from *extendo*, *extensum*.]

EXTENSIVE, eks-tens'iv, *adj.* large: comprehensive.—*adv.* EXTENS'IVELY.—*n.* EXTENS'IVENESS.

EXTENT, eks-tent', *n.* the space or degree to which a thing is *extended:* bulk: compass.

EXTENUATE, eks-ten'ū-āt, *v.t.* to *lessen* or diminish: to weaken the force of: to palliate.—*n.* EXTEN'UATOR. [L. *extenuo*, *extenuatus*—*ex*, intensive, and *tenuo*, from *tenuis*, thin.]

EXTENUATING, eks-ten'ū-āt-ing, *adj.* lessening: palliating.—*adv.* EXTEN'UATINGLY.

EXTENUATION, eks-ten-ū-ā'shun, *n.* act of representing anything as less wrong or criminal than it is: palliation: mitigation.

EXTENUATIVE, eks-ten'ū-āt-iv, *n.* an extenuating plea or circumstance. "Another *extenuative* of the intended rebellion."—*Roger North.*

EXTENUATORY, eks-ten'ū-a-tor-i, *adj.* tending to extenuate: palliative.

EXTERIOR, eks-tē'ri-or, *adj.*, *outer:* outward; on or from the outside: foreign.—*n.* outward part or surface: outward form or deportment: appearance. [L. *exterior*, comp. of *exter*, outward, from *ex*, out.]

EXTERMINATE, eks-ter'min-āt, *v.t.* to drive from within the limits or borders of; to destroy utterly; to drive away; to extirpate; as, to *exterminate* a colony, a tribe, or a nation: to *exterminate* inhabitants or a race of men; "The Spaniards . . . resolved to *exterminate* the inhabitants."—*Principal Robertson:* to root out; to eradicate; to extirpate; to destroy the influence or prevalence of; as, to *exterminate* weeds; to *exterminate* error, heresy, or infidelity; to *exterminate* vice; "To explode and *exterminate* rank atheism out of this world."—*Bentley:* in *alg.* to take away; to eliminate; as, to *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities. [L. *extermino*, *exterminatum*, to remove—*ex*, and *termino*, to limit, to terminate, from *terminus*, a limit, a bound. See TERM.]

EXTERMINATION, eks-ter-min-ā'shun, *n.* the act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation; excision; destruction of the prevalence or influence of anything; as, the *extermination* of inhabitants or tribes, of error, or vice, or of weeds from a field: in *alg.* the process of causing to disappear, as unknown quantities from an equation; elimination.

EXTERMINATOR, eks-ter'min-āt-er, *n.* he who or that which exterminates.

EXTERMINATORY, eks-ter'min-ā-tor-i, *adj.* serving or tending to exterminate.

EXTERMINE, eks-ter'min, *v.t.* to exterminate.

> Your sorrow and my grief were both *extermined.* —*Shak.*

EXTERNAL, eks-ter'nal, *adj.*, *exterior: outward:* that may be seen: apparent: not innate or intrinsic: derived from without: accidental: foreign.—*adv.* EXTER'NALLY. [L. *externus*—*exter.*]

EXTERNALISM, eks-ter'nal-izm, *n.* a name sometimes given to PHENOMENALISM (which see).

EXTERNALIZATION, eks-ter-nal-ī-zā'shun, *n.* the act or condition of being externalized or being embodied in an outward form. *A. H. Sayce.*

EXTERNALS, eks-ter'nalz, *n.pl.* the *outward parts:* outward forms or ceremonies.

EXTINCT, eks-tinkt', *adj.* put out: no longer existing: dead. [See EXTINGUISH.]

EXTINCTION, eks-tingk'shun, *n.* a quenching or destroying: destruction: suppression.

EXTINGUISH, eks-ting'gwish, *v.t.* to *quench:* to destroy: to obscure by superior splendor.—*adj.* EXTING'UISHABLE. [L. *exstinguo*, *extinctus*—*ex*, out, and *stinguo*, to quench, to prick, from root *stig*, to prick.]

EXTINGUISHER, eks-ting'gwish-er, *n.* a small hollow conical instrument for putting out a candle.

EXTIRPATE, eks-ter'pāt, *v.t.* to *root out:* to destroy totally: to exterminate.—*n.* EXTIR'PATOR. [L. *exstirpo*, *exstirpatus*—*ex*, out, and *stirps*, a root.]

EXTIRPATION, eks-ter-pā'shun, *n.* extermination: total destruction.

EXTOL, eks-tol', *v.t.* to magnify: to praise: —*pr.p.* extoll'ing; *pa.p.* extolled'. [L. *extollo*—*ex*, up, *tollo*, to lift or raise.]

EXTORSIVE, eks-tors'iv, *adj.* serving or tending to *extort.*—*adv.* EXTORS'IVELY.

EXTORT, eks-tort', *v.t.* to obtain from by force or compulsion; to wrest or wring from by physical force, by menace, duress, violence, torture, authority, or by any illegal means; as, conquerors *extort* contributions from the vanquished; confessions of guilt are *extorted* by the rack; a promise *extorted* by duress is not binding;

> Till the injurious Romans did *extort*
> This tribute from us, we were free.—*Shak:*

in *law*, to take illegally under color of office, as any money or valuable not due, or more than is due; said of public officers. [L. *extorqueo, extortum—ex*, and *torqueo*, to turn, to twist. See TORTURE.]

EXTORT, eks-tort', *v.i.* to practice extortion. "To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon all men where they came."—*Spenser.*

EXTORTER, eks-tort'er, *n.* one who extorts or practices extortion.

EXTORTION, eks-tor'shun, *n.* the act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting anything from a person by force, duress, menaces, authority, or by any undue exercise of power; oppressive or illegal exaction; illegal compulsion to pay money or to do some other act; "Oppression and *extortion* did extinguish the greatness of that house."—*Sir J. Davies:* that which is extorted; a gross overcharge; as ten dollars for that is an *extortion.*

EXTORTIONATE, eks-tor'shun-āt, *adj.* oppressive.

EXTORTIONER, eks-tor'shun-er, *n.* one who practices extortion.

EXTRA, eks'tra, *adj., beyond* or more than is necessary: extraordinary: additional. [L. *extra*, beyond, outside of, contracted from *extera—exter—ex*, out, and root *tar*, to cross.]

EXTRA, eks'-tra, *n.* a special edition of a newspaper.

EXTRACT, eks-trakt', *v.t.* to *draw out* by force or otherwise: to choose out or select: to find out: to distil.—*adj.* EXTRACT'IBLE. [L. *extraho, extractus—ex*, out, and *traho*, to draw.]

EXTRACT, eks'trakt, *n.* anything drawn from a substance by heat, distillation, etc., as an essence: a passage taken from a book or writing.

EXTRACTION, eks-trak'shun, *n.* act of extracting or drawing out: derivation from a stock or family: birth: lineage: that which is extracted.

EXTRACTIVE, eks-trakt'iv, *adj.* tending or serving to extract.—*n.* an extract.

EXTRACTOR, eks-trakt'er, *n.* he who or that which extracts: in *surg.* a forceps or instrument used in lithotomy and midwifery, and in extracting teeth: a hydro-extractor: in the English Court of Session, the official person by whom the extract of a decree or other judicial proceeding is prepared and authenticated.

EXTRADITE, eks'tra-dīt, *v.t.* to deliver or give up, as by one nation to another: as, to *extradite* a criminal. [See EXTRADITION.]

EXTRADITION, eks-tra-di'shun, *n.* delivery by one nation to another, particularly of fugitives from justice, in pursuance of a treaty between the nations called an *extradition treaty*, by which either nation becomes bound to give up the criminal refugees. [Fr.—L. *ex*, and *traditio*, a giving up, surrender, from *trado, traditum*, to give or deliver up.]

EXTRA-JUDICIAL, eks'tra-jōō-dish'al, *adj., out* of the proper court, or *beyond* the usual course of *legal* proceeding.

EXTRALIMITARY, eks-tra-lim'i-ta-ri, *adj.* being beyond the limit or bounds: as *extralimitary* land. [L. *extra* and E. LIMIT.]

EXTRALOGICAL, eks-tra-loj'ik-al, *adj.* lying out of or beyond the province of logic. "This distinction proceeds on a material, consequently on an *extra-logical* difference."—*Sir W. Hamilton.* [Pfx. *extra*, and LOGICAL (which see).]

EXTRALOGICALLY, eks-tra-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* in an extralogical manner: without the application of logic. "Though a universal quantification of the predicate in affirmatives has been frequently recognized, this was by logicians recognized contingently and therefore *extralogically.*"—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

EXTRA-MUNDANE, eks'tra-mun'dān, *adj. beyond* the material *world.* [EXTRA and MUNDANE.]

EXTRA-MURAL, eks'tra-mū'ral, *adj.* without or *beyond* the *walls.* [EXTRA and MURAL.]

EXTRANEOUS, eks-trān'yus, *adj.* external: foreign: not belonging to or dependent on a thing: not essential.—*adv.* EXTRAN'EOUSLY. [L. *extraneus*, from *extra.* See EXTRA.]

EXTRAORDINARIES, eks-tror'di-nar-iz, *n. pl.* things that *exceed* the usual *order*, kind, or method.

EXTRAORDINARY, eks-tror'di-nar-i, *adj., beyond ordinary:* not usual or regular: wonderful: special.—*adv.* EXTRAOR'DINARILY. [EXTRA and ORDINARY.]

EXTRAVAGANCE, eks-trav'a-gans, *n.* irregularity: excess: lavish expenditure.

EXTRAVAGANT, eks-trav'a-gant, *adj., wandering beyond* bounds: irregular: unrestrained: excessive: profuse in expenses: wasteful.—*adv.* EXTRAV'AGANTLY. [L. *extra*, beyond, and *vagans, -antis*, pr.p. of *vagor*, to wander.]

EXTRAVAGANZA, eks-trav-a-gan'za, *n.* an *extravagant* or wild and irregular piece of music. [It.]

EXTRAVASATE, eks-trav'a-sāt, *v.t.* to let *out* of the proper *vessels*, as blood. [L. *extra*, out of, and *vas*, a vessel.]

EXTREME, eks-trēm', *adj.* outermost; utmost; furthest; at the utmost point, edge, or border; as, the *extreme* verge or point of a thing; "The *extremest* shore."—*Southey:* worst or best that can exist or be supposed; greatest; most violent or urgent; utmost; as, *extreme* pain, grief or suffering; *extreme* joy or pleasure; an *extreme* case: last; beyond which there is none; as, the *extreme* hour of life: carrying principles to the uttermost; holding the strongest possible views; ultra; "The Puritans or *extreme* Protestants."—*Gladstone:* in *music*, superfluous or augmented; thus, the

extreme sharp sixth is the augmented sixth.—EXTREME UNCTION, in the Roman ritual, the anointing of a sick person with oil when decrepit with age or affected with some mortal disease, and usually just before death. It is applied to the eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, hands, and feet of penitents, and is supposed to represent the grace of God poured into the soul.—EXTREME AND MEAN RATIO, in *geom.* the ratio where a line is so divided that the whole line is to the greater segment as that segment is to the less, or where a line is so divided that the rectangle under the whole line and the lesser segment is equal to the square of the greater segment. [Fr. *extrême*; L. *extremus*, superl. of *exter* or *exterus*, on the outside of, outward, from *ex*, out.]

EXTREME, eks-trēm′, *n.* the utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; extremity; "Between the *extremes* of both promontories."—*Dampier:* utmost point; utmost limit or degree that can be supposed or tolerated; either of two states or feelings as different from each other as possible; furthest degree; as, the *extremes* of heat and cold; the *extremes* of virtue and vice; avoid *extremes;*

> His flaw'd heart, . . .
> 'Twixt two *extremes* of passion, joy and grief,
> Burst smilingly.—*Shak.;*
> Thus each *extreme* to equal danger tends,
> Plenty as well as want can separate friends.
> —*Cowley:*

extreme suffering, misery, or distress; extremity; "Tending to some relief of our *extremes*."—*Milton:* in *logic*, either of the extreme terms of a syllogism, that is, the predicate and subject—thus, "Man is an animal; Peter is a man, therefore Peter is an animal;" the word animal is the greater extreme, Peter the less extreme, and man the medium: in *math.* either of the first and last terms of a proportion; as, when three magnitudes are proportional the rectangle contained by the *extremes* is equal to the square of the mean.—THE EXTREMES OF AN INTERVAL, in *music*, the two sounds most distant from each other.—IN THE EXTREME, in the highest degree.

EXTREMITY, eks-trem′i-ti, *n.* the utmost limit, point, or portion: the highest degree: greatest necessity, emergency, or distress. [Fr. *extrémité*—L. *extremitas.*]

EXTRICATE, eks′tri-kāt, *v.t.* to free *from hinderances* or perplexities: to disentangle: to emit.—*adj.* EX′TRICABLE. [L. *extrico, extricatus—ex*, out, *tricæ*, trifles, hinderances.]

EXTRICATION, eks-tri-kā′shun, *n.* disentanglement: act of sending out or evolving.

EXTRINSIC, eks-trin′sik, EXTRINSICAL, eks-trin′sik-al, *adj.* on the *outside* or *outward:* external: not contained in or belonging to a body: foreign: not essential: —opposed to INTRINSIC.—*adv.* EXTRIN′SICALLY. [Fr.—L. *extrinsecus—exter*, outward, and *secus*, from the same root as *sequor*, to follow.]

EXTRUDE, eks-trōōd′, *v.t.* to *force* or urge *out:* to expel: to drive off. [L. *extrudo, extrusus—ex*, out, and *trudo*, to thrust.]

EXTRUSION, eks-trōō′zhun, *n.* act of extruding, thrusting or throwing out: expulsion.

EXUBERANCE, eks-ū′ber-ans, EXUBERANCY, eks-ū′ber-an-si, *n.* an overflowing quantity: richness: superfluousness.

EXUBERANT, eks-ū′ber-ant, *adj.* plenteous: overflowing: superfluous.—*adv.* EXU′BERANTLY. [L. *exuberans*, pr.p. of *exubero—ex*, intensive, and *uber*, rich, abundant.]

EXUDATION, eks-ū-dā′shun, *n.* act of exuding or discharging through pores: the sweat, etc., exuded.

EXUDE, eks-ūd′, *v.t.* to discharge by *sweating:* to discharge through pores or incisions, as sweat, moisture, etc.—*v.i.* to flow out of a body through the pores.

EXULT, egz-ult′, *v.i.* to rejoice exceedingly: to triumph.—*adv.* EXULT′INGLY. [L. *exsulto*, from *exsilio—ex*, out or up, and *salio*, to leap.]

EXULTANT, egz-ult′ant, *adj.*, *exulting:* triumphant. [L. *exsultans.*]

EXULTATION, egz-ul-tā′shun, *n.* lively joy at any advantage gained: rapturous delight: transport. [L. *exsultatio.*]

EXUVIABLE, egz-ū′vi-a-bl, *adj.* that may be cast or thrown off, as the skeletons of articulated animals. [See EXUVIÆ.]

EXUVIÆ, egz-ū′vi-ē, *n.pl.* cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals: any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, as the skins of serpents and caterpillars, the shells of lobsters, etc. [L., from *exuo*, to put or draw off, to strip.]

EXUVIAL, egz-ū′vi-al, *adj.* relating to or containing exuviæ.

EXUVIATION, egz-ū-vi-ā′shun, *n.* in *zool.* the rejection or casting off of some part, as the deciduous teeth, the skin of serpents, the shells of crustaceans, and the like. [See EXUVIÆ.]

EX VOTO, eks vō′tō, in consequence of, or according to, a vow: applied to votive offerings, as of a picture for a chapel, etc., common in Roman Catholic countries. [L.]

EYALET, ī′a-let, *n.* a division of the Turkish empire. [From an Arab. word sig. government. VILAYET is a doublet.]

EYE, ī, *n.* the organ of sight or vision, more correctly the globe or movable part of it: the power of seeing: sight: regard: aim: keenness of perception: anything resembling an eye, as the hole of a needle, loop or ring for a hook, etc.—*v.t.* to look on: to observe narrowly:—*pr.p.* ey′ing or eye′ing; *pa.p.* eyed′ (īd).—*n.* EYE′-SHOT, the reach or range of sight of the eye. [A.S. *eage;* Goth. *augo;* Ger. *auge;* Slav. *oko;*

allied to Gr. *okos, osse*, the two eyes, connected with *ossomai*, to see; L. *oculus*, Sans. *aksha*.]

EYEBALL, ī'bawl, *n.* the *ball*, globe, or apple of the *eye*.

EYEBRIGHT, ī'brīt, *n.* a beautiful little plant of the genus Euphrasia, formerly used as a remedy for diseases of the *eye*.

EYEBROW, ī'brow, *n.* the *brow* or hairy arch above the *eye*.

EYELASH, *n.* ī'lash, the line of hairs that edges the eyelid. [EYE and LASH.]

EYELESS, ī'les, *adj.* without eyes or sight.

EYELET, ī'let, EYELET-HOLE, ī'let-hōl, *n.* a *small eye* or *hole* to receive a lace or cord, as in garments, sails, etc. [Fr. *œillet*, dim. *œil*, an eye.]

EYELID, ī'lid, *n.* the cover of the eye: that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball or uncovers it at pleasure; it serves the purpose of protecting, wiping and cleansing the ball of the eye, as well as moistening it by spreading the lachrymal fluid over its surface.

EYE-MINDED, ī'-mīnd-ed, *adj.* opposed to ear-minded, by thinking words as printed rather than heard.

EYE-SERVICE, ī'-ser'vis, *n.*, *service* performed only under the *eye* or inspection of an employer.

EYESIGHT, ī'sīt, *n.* power of seeing: view: observation.

EYESORE, ī'sōr, *n.* anything that is *sore* or offensive to the *eye*.

EYESTONE, ī'stōn, *n.* a small calcareous body, the operculum of small Turbinidæ, used for removing substances from between the lid and ball of the eye. Being put into the inner corner of the eye, it works its way out at the outer corner, bringing with it any foreign substance.

EYESTRING, ī'string, *n.* the tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke my *eye-strings*; crack'd them, but To look upon him.—*Shak.*

EYETOOTH, ī'tōōth, *n.* a *tooth* in the upper jaw next the grinders, with a long fang pointing towards the *eye*.

EYE-WITNESS, ī'-wit'nes, *n.* one who *sees* a thing done.

EYRE, ār, *n.* a *journey* or circuit: a court of itinerant justices: justices in eyre formerly corresponded to the present English justices of assize. [O. Fr. *eire*, journey, from L. *iter*, a way, a journey—*eo, itum*, to go.]

EYRY, EYRIE, AERIE, ē're or ā're, *n.* a place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch their eggs: a brood of eagles or hawks. [Fr. *aire*, from Ger. *aar*, an eagle.]

F

FABACEÆ, fa-bā'sē-ē, *n.pl.* a name proposed by Lindley for the nat. order Leguminosæ.

FABACEOUS, fa-bā'shus, *adj.* having the nature of a bean: like a bean. [Low. L. *fabaceus*, from L. *faba*, a bean.]

FABIAN, fā'bi-an, *adj.* delaying: dilatory: avoiding battle, in imitation of Q. *Fabius* Maximus, a Roman general, who conducted military operations against Hannibal, by declining to risk a battle in the open field, but harassing the enemy by marches, countermarches and ambuscades. "Met by the *Fabian* tactics, which proved fatal to its predecessors."—*London Times.*

FABIAN, fā-bi-an, *adj.* pertaining to a socialistic organization in England for the spread of socialistic theories by harmless methods.

FABLE, fā'bl, *n.* a feigned story or *tale* intended to instruct or amuse: the plot or series of events in an epic or dramatic poem: fiction: a falsehood.—*v.t.* to feign: to invent. [Fr. *fable*—L. *fabula*, from *fari*, to speak.]

FABRIC, fab'rik or fā'brik, *n.*, *workmanship*: texture: anything framed by art and labor: building: manufactured cloth: any system of connected parts. [Fr.—L. *fabrica—faber*, a worker in hard materials—*facio* to make.]

FABRICATE, fab'ri-kāt, *v.t.* to put together by art and labor: to manufacture: to produce: to devise falsely.—*n.* FAB'RICATOR. [L. *fabrico, fabricatus*, from *fabrica*. See FABRIC.]

FABRICATION, fab-ri-kā'shun, *n.* construction: manufacture: that which is fabricated or invented: a story: a falsehood.

FABULIZE, fab'ū-līz, *v.t.* to write *fables*, or to speak in fables.

FABULIST, fab'ū-list, *n.* one who invents *fables*.

FABULOUS, fa'bū-lus, *adj.* feigned as a story; devised; fictitious; invented; not real; exceeding the bounds of probability or reason; as, a *fabulous* story; a *fabulous* description; a *fabulous* hero; the *fabulous* exploits of Hercules: that can hardly be received as truth; incredible; as, the picture was sold at a *fabulous* price; "He found that the waste of the servants' hall was almost *fabulous*."—*Macaulay.*—The *fabulous age* of a country is that period in its early history of which the accounts are mostly mythical or legendary, recording chiefly the fabulous achievements of heroes; as, the *fabulous age* of Greece and Rome.

FAÇADE, fa-sād', *n.* the *face* or *front* of a building. [Fr., from It. *facciata*, the front of a building, *faccia*, the face—L. *facies*. See FACE.]

FACE, fās, *n.* the visible forepart of the

head: the outside make or appearance: front: cast of features: look: boldness: presence: (*B.*) anger or favor: a term applied in various technical meanings; as, the dial of a clock, watch, compass-card, or other indicator, the sole of a plane, the flat portion of a hammer head which comes in contact with the object struck, the edge of a cutting instrument, the surface of a printing type that impresses the characters. [Fr. *face*—L. *facies*, form, face—*facio*, to make, akin to Gr. *phainō*, to cause to appear.]

FACE, fās, *v.t.* to meet in the *face* or in front: to stand opposite to: to resist: to put an additional face or surface on: to cover in front.—*v.i.* to turn the face.

FACECLOTH, fās'kloth, *n.* a cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

FACE-HAMMER, fās'-ham-mer, *n.* a hammer having a flat face as distinguished from one having pointed or edged peens.

FACE-PLAN, fās'-plan, *n.* a plan or drawing of the principal or front elevation of a building.

FACET, fas'et, FACETTE, fa-set', *n.* a little face; a small surface; as, the *facets* of a diamond; "A gem of fifty *facets*."—*Tennyson:* in *arch.* a flat projection between the flutings of columns: in *anat.* a small, circumscribed portion of the surface of a bone; as, articular *facettes*, that is, contiguous surfaces by means of which bones are articulated. [Fr. *facette*, dim. of *face*.]

FACETIÆ, fa-sē'shi-ē, *n.pl.*, *witty* or humorous sayings or writings. [L.—*facetus* merry, witty.]

FACETIOUS, fa-sē'shus, *adj.* witty, humorous, jocose.—*adv.* FACE'TIOUSLY.—*n.* FACE'TIOUSNESS. [Fr., from L. *facetiæ*.]

FACIAL, fā'shi-al, *adj.* pertaining to the face; as, the *facial* artery, vein, or nerve—FACIAL ANGLE, in *anat.* the angle formed by the plane of the face with a certain other plane. The facial angle of Camper is contained by a line drawn horizontally from the middle of the external entrance of the ear to the edge of the nostrils, and another from this latter point to the superciliary ridge of the frontal bone. Owen and others measure the facial angle by the face, or the most prominent parts of the forehead and upper jaw, and a line drawn from the occipital condyle along the floor of the nostrils. It has been sometimes stated that the more acute this angle the less will the intellectual faculties of the individual be developed, but as a test for this purpose it is fallacious, though it is of some value as a character in comparing the different races of mankind.—FACIAL NERVE, the *portio dura* of the seventh pair of nerves, arising from the upper part of the respiratory tract, supplying the facial muscles, and known as the nerve of expression.—FACIAL VEIN, a vein which receives the vessels of the head and forehead, and crosses the face from the root of the nose outward. [L. *facies*, face.]

FACILE, fas'il, *adj.*, *easily* persuaded: yielding: easy of access: courteous: easy. [Fr., from L. *facilis*, that may be done, easy, from *facio*, to do.]

FACILITATE, fa-sil'i-tāt, *v.t.* to make *easy:* to lessen difficulty.

FACILITY, fa-sil'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *facile* or *easily done:* dexterity: easiness to be persuaded: pliancy: easiness of access: affability: —*pl.* FACIL'ITIES, means that render anything easy to be done. [Fr.—L. *facilitas*.]

FACING, fās'ing, *n.* a covering in front for ornament or protection.

FAC-SIMILE, fak-sim'i-le, *n.* an exact copy. [L. *fac*, contr. of *factum*, made—*facio*, to make, and *similis*, like.]

FACT, fakt, *n.* a *deed* or anything *done:* anything that comes to pass: reality: truth: the assertion of a thing done. [L. *factum*, from *facio*, to make.]

FACTION, fak'shun, *n.* a party, in *politics*, combined or acting in union, in opposition to the state, government, or prince: usually applied to a minority, but it may be applied to a majority; a party promoting discord or unscrupulously promoting their private ends at the expense of the public good; "Not swaying to this *faction* or to that."—*Tennyson;* "When a party abandons public and general ends, and devotes itself only to the personal interests of its members and leaders, it is called a *faction*, and its policy is said to be factious."—*Sir G. C. Lewis;* "A feeble government produces more *factions* than an oppressive one."—*Ames:* tumult; discord; dissension; "They remained at Newbury in great *faction* among themselves."—*Lord Clarendon:* in *Rom. antiq.* one of the four classes, distinguished by special colors, into which the combatants in the circus were divided; there were the green, blue, red, and white factions, and other two, the purple and yellow, are said to have been added by Domitian. [L. *factio*, a company of persons acting together, from *facio*, *factum*, to do.]

FACTIOUS, fak'shus, *adj.* turbulent: disloyal.—*adv.* FAC'TIOUSLY.—*n.* FAC'TIOUSNESS. [L. *factiosus*—*factio*.]

FACTITIOUS, fak-tish'us, *adj.*, *made* by art, in opposition to what is natural.—*adv.* FACTI'TIOUSLY. [L. *factitius*, from *facio*, to make.]

FACTOR, fak'tor, *n.* a *doer* or transactor of business for another: one who buys and sells goods for others, on commission: one of two or more quantities, which, multiplied together, form a product.—*n.* FAC'TORSHIP. [L., from *facio*.]

FACTORAGE, fak'tor-āj, *n.* the fees or commission of a factor.

FACTORIAL, fak-tō'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting in a *factory*.

FACTORY, fak'tor-i, *n.* a manufactory: a trading settlement in a distant country, as the factory of the East India Company at Calcutta.

FACTOTUM, fak-tō'tum, *n.* a person employed to *do all* kinds of work. [L. *facio*, and *totus*, all.]

FACULÆ, fa'kū-lē, *n.pl.* in *astron.* certain spots sometimes seen on the sun's disc, which appear brighter than the rest of his surface. "Different parts of his (the sun's) surface give different spectra. The spots have not the same spectrum as the bright parts of the disc; the ordinarily bright parts have not the same spectrum as the exceptionally bright parts called the *faculæ*."—*R. A. Proctor.* [L. *facula*, a little torch, dim. of *fax*, a torch.]

FACULAR, fak'ū-ler, *adj.* pertaining or relating to faculæ. *R. A. Proctor.*

FACULTATIVE, fak'-ul-tā-tiv, *adj.* optional, said of voting by the people, studies, etc.: opposed to obligatory. [L. *facultas—atis*, faculty.]

FACULTY, fak'ul-ti, *n.*, *facility* or power to *act:* an original power of the mind: personal quality or endowment: right, authority, or privilege to act: license: a body of men to whom any privilege is granted: the professors constituting a department in a university: the members of a profession. [Fr.—L. *facultas—facilis*, easy.]

FAD, fad, *n.* a weak hobby. [Fr. *fade*, insipid. See under FADE.]

FADE, fād, *v.i.* to lose strength, freshness, or color gradually.—*adj.* FADE'LESS. [Fr. *fade*, insipid, from L. *fatuus*, silly, insipid.]

FÆCES or FECES, fē'sēz, *n.pl.*, *grounds:* sediment after infusion or distillation: excrement. [L., pl. of *fœx*, *fœcis*, grounds.]

FAG, fag, *v.i.* to become weary or tired out: to work as a fag:—*pr.p.* fagg'ing; *pa.p.* fagged'.—*n.* one who labors like a drudge: a school-boy forced to do menial offices for one older: a fatiguing or tiring piece of work: fatigue. "It is such a *fag*, I come back tired to death."—*Miss Austen.* [Ety. dub.; perh. a corr. of FLAG, to droop, which see.]

FAG-END, fag'-end, *n.* the *end* of a web of cloth that *flags* or hangs loose: the untwisted end of a rope: the refuse or meaner part of a thing.

FAGGERY, fag'er-i, *n.* fatiguing labor or drudgery: the system of fagging carried on at some public schools. "*Faggery* was an abuse too venerable and sacred to be touched by profane hands."—*De Quincey.*

FAGOT or FAGGOT, fag'ut, *n.* a *bundle of sticks* used for fuel: a stick: anything like a fagot: a soldier numbered on the muster-roll, but not really existing: a voter who has obtained his vote expressly for party purposes: in former times heretics who had escaped the stake by recanting their errors were often made publicly to carry a fagot and burn it—hence the phrase, TO BURN ONE'S FAGOT; an imitation fagot was also worn on the sleeve by heretics, as a symbol that they had recanted opinions worthy of burning.—*adj.* got up for a purpose, as in FAGOT VOTE. [Fr. *fagot*, a bundle of sticks, perh. from L. *fax*, a torch.]

FAHRENHEIT, fä'ren-hīt, *adj.* the name distinguishing the kind of thermometer in most common use in England and America, in which the space between the freezing and the boiling points of water, under a medium pressure of the atmosphere, is divided into 180°; the freezing point being marked 32°, and the boiling 212°; as, there was a temperature of 60° *Fahrenheit*, that is, by a Fahrenheit thermometer; the *Fahrenheit* scale. [After Gabriel Daniel *Fahrenheit*, a native of Dantzic, who first employed quicksilver, instead of spirits of wine, in the construction of thermometers about the year 1720.]

FAIENCE, fä-i-ens' or fä-yangs, *n.* a sort of fine pottery or earthenware glazed with a fine varnish, and painted in various designs, named from *Faenza* in Romagna, where it is said to have been invented in 1299.

FAIL, fāl, *v.i.* to *fall* short or be wanting: to fall away: to decay: to die: to miss: to be disappointed or baffled: to be unable to pay one's debts.—*v.t.* to be wanting to: not to be sufficient for:—*pr.p.* fail'ing; *pa.p.* failed'. [Fr. *faillir*—L. *fallo*; conn. with Gr. *sphallō*, to cause to fall, deceive, A.S. *feallan*, to fall.]

FAILING, fāl'ing, *n.* a fault, weakness: a foible.

FAILLE, fī-ye or fāl, *n.* a heavy silk fabric of superior quality used in making and trimming ladies' dresses. [Fr.]

FAILURE, fāl'ūr, *n.* a falling short, or cessation: omission: decay: bankruptcy.

FAIN, fān, *adj.* glad or *joyful:* inclined: content or compelled to accept, for want of better.—*adv.* gladly. [A.S. *fœgen*, joyful; Ice. *feginn*, glad.]

FAINEANCE, fā'ne-ans, *n.* the quality of doing nothing or of being idle: indolence: sloth. "The mask of sneering *faineance* was gone; imploring tenderness and earnestness beamed from his whole countenance."—*Kingsley.* [From *fainéant* (which see).]

FAINÉANT, fā-nā-äng, *adj.* (*lit.*) do-nothing: the sarcastic epithet applied to the later Merovingian kings of France, who were puppets in the hands of the mayors of the palace—Louis V., the last of the Carlovingian dynasty, received the same designation. [Fr., idle, sluggish—*faire*, to do, and *néant*, nothing.]

FAINT, fānt, *adj.* wanting in strength: fading: lacking distinctness: not bright or forcible: weak in spirit: lacking courage: depressed: done in a feeble way.—

v.i. to become feeble or weak: to lose strength, color, etc.: to swoon: to fade or decay: to vanish: to lose courage or spirit: to become depressed.—*adv.* FAINT'LY. [Used of anything that cannot bear trial or proof, from Fr. *feint* (*feindre*), feigned, unreal—L. *fingere*, to feign or dissemble. See FEIGN.]

FAINTISH, fānt'ish, *adj.*, *somewhat* or slightly *faint.*—*n.* FAINT'ISHNESS.

FAINTNESS, fānt'nes, *n.* want of strength: feebleness of color, light, etc.: dejection.

FAIR, fār, *adj.*, *bright: clear:* free from blemish: pure: pleasing to the eye: beautiful: free from a dark hue: of a light shade: free from clouds or rain: favorable: unobstructed: open: prosperous: frank: impartial: pleasing: hopeful: moderate. — *adv.* FAIR'LY.—*n.* FAIR'NESS. [A.S. *faeger;* Ice. *fagr*, bright, Dan. *feir.*]

FAIR, fār, *n.* a *fair woman.*—THE FAIR, *n.pl.* the female sex.

FAIR, fār, *n.* a stated market. [O. Fr. *feire*, from L. *feria*, or *feriæ*, holidays, conn. with *festus*, festive. See FEAST.]

FAIRY, fār'i, *n.* an imaginary being, said to assume a human form, and to influence the *fate* of man. [O. Fr. *faerie*, enchantment—Fr. *fée*. See FAY, which would have been the correct form, *fairy* being properly an abstract word.]

FAIRY, fār'i, *adj.* of or belonging to *fairies.*

FAIRYISM, fār'i-izm, *n.* a condition or characteristic of being fairy-like: resemblance to fairies or fairyland in customs, nature, appearance, or the like. "The air of enchantment and *fairyism* which is the tone of the place."—*H. Walpole.*

FAIRYLAND, fār'i-land, *n.* the imaginary country of the fairies.

FAIRY-MONEY, fār'i-mun-i, *n.* money given by fairies, which, according to the popular belief, was said to turn into withered leaves or rubbish after some time; "In one day Scott's high-heaped money-wages became *fairy-money* and nonentity."—*Carlyle:* also, a term sometimes applied to found money, from the notion that it was dropped by a good fairy where the favored mortal would find it.

FAITH, fāth, *n.*, *trust* or *confidence* in any person: belief in the statement of another: belief in the truth of revealed religion: confidence and trust in God: reliance on Christ as the Saviour: that which is believed: any system of religious belief: fidelity to promises: honesty: word or honor pledged. [M. E. *feith, feyth, fey*—O. Fr. *feid*—L. *fides—fido*, to trust; connected with Gr. *peithō*, to persuade.]

FAITHFUL, fāth'fool, *adj.* full of faith, believing: firm in adherence to promises, duty, allegiance, etc.: loyal: conformable to truth: worthy of belief: true.—THE FAITHFUL, believers.—*adv.* FAITH'FULLY.—*n.* FAITH'FULNESS.

FAITHLESS, fāth'les, *adj.* without faith or belief: not believing, esp. in God or Christianity: not adhering to promises, allegiance, or duty: delusive. — *adv.* FAITH'LESSLY.—*n.* FAITH'LESSNESS.

FAKE, fāk, *v.t.* to make up an article so as to hide its defects: to steal: to cheat. —*n.* that which is faked, or made to resemble the genuine, used in a dishonest sense. Hence FAKER, fāk'-er, *n.* one who fakes something, that is, gives a false or defective article the appearance of the genuine: in India, FAKER, fā-kēēr, *n.* a self-appointed holy man.

FAKIR, fā'ker or fa-kēr', *n.* a member of a religious order of mendicants in India and the neighboring countries. [Ar. *fakhar*, poor.]

FALBALA, fal'-ba-la, or FALBELO, fal'-bē-lō, *n.* trimming for women's dress. [See FURBELOW.]

FALCATE, fal'kāt, FALCATED, fal'kāt-ed, *adj.* (*astr.* and *bot.*) bent like a *sickle*, as the crescent moon, and certain leaves. [L. *falcatus*, from *falx*, a sickle.]

FALCHION, fawl'shun, *n.* a short crooked sword, *falcated* or bent somewhat like a sickle. [It. *falcione*—Low L. *falcio*, from L. *falx*, a sickle.]

FALCON, faw'kn, *n.* in *zool.* a member of the Falconinæ, a sub-family of the Falconidæ (which see), characterized by a short beak, curved from the base, by having on the margin one or two strong indentations on each side, and very long wings, of which the second pen-feather is the largest. The species most commonly used in falconry are the gyrfalon or jerfalcon (*Falco gyrfalco*) and the peregrine falcon (*F. peregrinus*). The former is regarded as the boldest and most beautiful of its family, and next to the eagle the most formidable, active, and intrepid of birds. It is therefore held in the highest esteem for falconry, and was formerly imported from Iceland and Norway. The peregrine falcon being much more easily procured was much more commonly the object of the falconer's care. It builds on high rocks on the coast, and is more numerous in Scotland than England. The geographical distribution of the falcons is very wide, extending from the equator to the poles, and many species have been described. The term falcon is by sportsmen restricted to the female, the male, which is smaller and less courageous, being called *tersel, tiercel,* or *tercelet.* [O.Fr. *falcon;* Fr. *faucon;* It. *falcone;* L. *falco.* Probably from *falx*, a reaping-hook, from the curved claws and beak. The word has also passed into the Teut. languages. Comp. O.Ger. *falcho*, Ger. *falk, falke*, Ice. *falki*, falcon.]

FALCONER, faw'kn-er, *n.* one who sports with, or who breeds and trains *falcons* or hawks for taking wild-fowl. [Fr. *fauconnier.*]

FALCONIDÆ, fal-kon'i-dē, *n.pl.* a family

of raptorial birds or birds of prey, in which the destructive powers are most perfectly developed. The true falcons are inferior in size to the eagles and vultures, but they are of all birds the most symmetrical in their form, and the most daring in the capture of their prey, being also endowed with wonderful strength and powers of flight. They are distinguished by a projection over the eyebrows which gives their eyes the appearance of being deeply seated in their orbits. The beak is hooked and generally curved from its origin; there are three toes before and one behind, the claws are pointed and sharp, movable, retractile, and much hooked. The family includes the different species of eagles, the hawks and falcons properly so called, comprising the sub-families Polyborinæ (caracaras), Buteoninæ (buzzards), Aquilinæ (eagles), Falconinæ (falcons), Milvinæ (kites), Accipitrinæ (hawks), and Circinæ (harriers).

FALCONRY, faw'kn-ri, *n.* the art of training or hunting with *falcons.* [Fr. *fauconnerie.*]

FALDERALL, fal'de-ral, *n.* a gewgaw: an idle fancy: a conceit. "Gin ye dinna tie him till a job that he canna get quat o', he'll flee frae ae *falderall* till anither a' the days o' his life."—*Hogg.* [Formed from the unmeaning repetitions in some old songs.]

FALDETTA, fal-det'-ä, *n.* a combined hood and cape worn by the women in Malta. [It. dim. of *falda*, fold of cloth.]

FALDSTOOL, fawld'stōōl, *n.* a *folding* or camp *stool:* a kind of stool for the king to kneel on at his coronation: a bishop's seat within the altar: a small desk at which the litany is sung or said. [From Low L. *faldistolium*—O. H. Ger. *faldan* (Ger. *falten*), to fold, and *stual* (Ger. *stuhl*), stool, seat, or throne; Fr. *fauteuil* is from the same source.]

FALL, fawl, *v.i.* to *drop down:* to descend by the force of gravity: to become prostrate: (*of a river*) to discharge itself: to sink as if dead: to vanish: to die away: to lose strength: to decline in power, wealth, value, or reputation: to sink into sin: to depart from the faith: to become dejected: to pass gently into any state: to befall: to issue: to enter upon with haste or vehemence: to rush: —*pr.p.* fall'ing; *pa.t.* fell; *pa.p.* fallen (faw'ln). [A.S. *feallan;* Ger. *fallen;* connected with L. *fallo*, to deceive, Gr. *sphallō*, to cause to fall, Sans. *sphal*, to tremble. See FAIL.]

FALL, fawl, *n.* the *act of falling*, in any of its senses: descent by gravity: a dropping down: overthrow: death: descent from a better to a worse position: slope or declivity: descent of water: a cascade—though in this sense the plural is used, as Niagara Falls, Falls of St. Anthony, etc.: length of a fall: outlet of a river: decrease in value: a sinking of the voice: the time when the leaves fall, autumn: that which falls: a lapse into sin, especially that of Adam and Eve, called THE FALL:—*pl.* (*Apocrypha*) death, overthrow.

FALLACIOUS, fal-lā'shus, *adj.* calculated to *deceive* or mislead: not well founded: causing disappointment: delusive.—*adv.* FALLA'CIOUSLY. — *n.* FALLA'CIOUSNESS.

FALLACY, fal'a-si, *n.* something *fallacious:* deceptive appearance: an apparently genuine but really illogical argument. [Fr. *fallace*, deceit—L. *fallacia*, from *fallax*, deceptive, *fallo*, to deceive.]

FALLIBILITY, fal-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* liability to err.

FALLIBLE, fal'i-bl, *adj.* liable to error or mistake. — *adv.* FALL'IBLY. [Low L. *fallibilis*, from *fallo.*]

FALLOW, fal'lō, *adj.* pale red or pale yellow; as, a *fallow* deer: left to rest after tillage; untilled; uncultivated; neglected; "Break up your *fallow* ground." —Jer. iv. 3; "Her predecessors . . . did but sometimes cast up the ground; and so leaving it *fallow*, it became quickly overgrown with weeds."—*Howell:* unoccupied; neglected; unused:

> Let the cause lie *fallow.*—*Hudibras;*
> A thousand hearts lie *fallow* in these halls.
> —*Tennyson.*

[A. S. *fealo*, *fealwe*, pale red or pale yellow; O. E. *falau*, *falewe*, etc.—"His hue *falewe* and pale."—*Chaucer.* Cf. Ger. *fahl*, *falb;* Low Ger. and Dut. *vaal*, fallow; also Fr. *fauve*, It. *falbo*, which are borrowed from the Teutonic; cog. L. *pallidus*, pale. The application of the epithet to land is probably due to the color of ploughed land.]

FALLOW, fal'lō, *n.* land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded; land ploughed without being sowed: the ploughing or tilling of land, without sowing it, for a season; as, summer *fallow*, properly conducted, has ever been found a sure method of destroying weeds; "By a complete summer *fallow*, land is rendered tender and mellow."—*Sir J. Sinclair.*—A *green fallow*, in England, fallow where land is rendered mellow and clean from weeds by means of some green crop, as turnips, potatoes, etc.

FALLOW, fal'lō, *v.t.* to plough, harrow, and break land without seeding it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects and rendering it mellow; as, it is found to be for the interest of the farmer to *fallow* cold, strong, clayey land. In U. S. to *summer-fallow* land is to plough and cultivate it continually during the summer, in preparation for sowing wheat in the autumn. Some of the most progressive American farmers condemn *summer-fallowing.* They contend that, owing to evaporation under the summer heat, the practice is eventually detrimental to the soil.

FALLOW-DEER, fal'ō-dēr, *n.* a species of deer smaller than the red-deer, with broad flat antlers, and of a *yellowish*-brown color.

FALLOWNESS, fal'ō-nes, *n.* state of being *fallow*, or untilled.

FALL-TRAP, fawl'-trap, *n.* a trap in which a part of the apparatus, as a door, bar, knife, or the like, descends and imprisons or kills the victim. "We walk in a world of plots, strings universally spread of deadly gins and *fall-traps* baited by the gold of Pitt."—*Carlyle.*

FALSE, fawls, *adj.*, *deceptive* or *deceiving*: untruthful: unfaithful to obligations: untrue: not genuine or real: hypocritical: not well founded.—*adv.* FALSE'LY. —*n.* FALSE'NESS. [O. Fr. *fals* (*faux*)—L. *falsus*, pa.p. of *fallo*, to deceive. See FAIL, FALL, FALLACIOUS.]

FALSEHOOD, fawls'hood, *n.* state or quality of *being false*: want of truth: want of honesty: deceitfulness: false appearance: an untrue statement: a lie. [FALSE, and *hood*, A.S. *had*, state.]

FALSETTO, fawl-set'o, *n.* a *false* or artificial voice: a range of voice beyond the natural compass. [It. *falsetto*, from root of FALSE.]

FALSI CRIMEN, fal'sī krī'men, in *law*, the crime of what is false: the crime of fraud. In the civil law the term meant a fraudulent subornation or concealment, with design to darken or conceal the truth, or make things appear otherwise than they really are, as in swearing falsely, antedating a contract, or selling by false weights. In modern common law its prevailing signification is that of forgery. [L.]

FALSIFIABLE, fawls'i-fī-a-bl, *adj.* that may be falsified, counterfeited, or corrupted.

FALSIFICATION, fawls-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of *making false*: the giving to a thing the appearance of something which it is not.

FALSIFIER, fawls'i-fī'er, *n.* one who *falsifies* or gives to a thing a false appearance.

FALSIFY, fawls'i-fī, *v.t.* to forge or counterfeit: to prove untrustworthy: to break by falsehood:—*pr.p.* fals'ifying; *pa.p.* fals'ified. [L. *falsus*, false, and *facio*, to make.]

FALSITY, fawls'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *false*: a false assertion. [L. *falsitas*, from *falsus*, false.]

FALSTAFFIAN, fal'-staf-i-an, *adj.* corpulent, jovial, humorous, and dissolute—like Shakespeare's character, *Falstaff*.

FALTER, fawl'ter, *v.i.* to fail or stutter in speech: to tremble or totter: to be feeble or irresolute. [Lit., to be at fault; from root of FAULT; cf. Span. *faltar*, It. *faltare*, to be deficient.]

FALTER, fawl'ter, *n.* the act of faltering, hesitating, trembling, stammering, or the like: unsteadiness: hesitation: trembling: quavering. "The *falter* of an idle shepherd's pipe."—*J. R. Lowell.*

FALTERINGLY, fawl'ter-ing-li, *adv.* in a *faltering* or hesitating *manner*.

FAME, fām, *n.* public report or rumor: renown or celebrity, good or bad. [Fr.—L. *fama*, from *fari*, to speak; Gr. *phēmē*, from *phēmi*, to say, make known, Sans. *bhāsh*, to speak, A.S. *bannan*, to proclaim.]

FAMED, fāmd, *adj.* renowned.

FAMILIAR, fa-mil'yar, *adj.* well acquainted or intimate: showing the manner of an intimate: free: having a thorough knowledge of: well known or understood.—*n.* one well or long acquainted: a demon supposed to attend at call.—*adv.* FAMIL'IARLY. [L. *familiaris*, from *familia*, a family.]

FAMILIARIZE, fa-mil'yar-īz, *v.t.* to make thoroughly acquainted: to accustom: to make easy by practice or study.

FAMILIARITY, fa-mil-ye-ar'i-ti, *n.* intimate acquaintanceship: freedom from constraint:—*pl.* actions characterized by too much license: actions of one person towards another unwarranted by their relative position: liberties. [L. *familiaritas*.]

FAMILISM, fam'-il-iz'm, *n.* domesticity: tending to live in families: respect for family life.

FAMILIST, fa'mil-ist, *n.* one of the religious sect called the Family of Love which arose in Holland in 1556. They taught that religion consists wholly in love, independently of any form of truth held and believed; that through love man could become absolutely absorbed in and identified with God; that God regards not the outward actions but only the heart, and that to the pure all things are pure, even things forbidden.

FAMILY, fam'i-li, *n.* the household, or all those who live in one house under one head: the descendants of one common progenitor: race: honorable or noble descent: a group of animals, plants, languages, etc., more comprehensive than a genus. [Fr.—L. *familia—famulus*, a servant.]

FAMILY-HEAD, fa'mi-li-hed, *n.* (*naut.*) an old name for the stem of a vessel when it was surmounted by several full-length figures.

FAMILY-MAN, fa'mi-li-man, *n.* one who has a family or a household: a man inclined to lead a domestic life. "The Jews are generally, when married, most exemplary *family-men*."—*Mayhew.*

FAMINE, fam'in, *n.* general scarcity of food. [Fr., through an unrecorded Low L. *famina*, from L. *fames*, hunger.]

FAMINE BREAD, fam'-in-bred, *n.* a food made in the Arctic regions in time of famine, consisting of straw and rye: (*bot.*) a lichen which serves as food in the Arctic regions in time of scarcity.

FAMISH, fam'ish, *v.t.* to starve.—*v.i.* to die or suffer extreme hunger or thirst: to suffer from exposure.

FAMISHMENT, fam'ish-ment, *n.* starvation.

FAMOUS, fā'mus, *adj.* renowned: noted. —*adv.* FA'MOUSLY. [L. *famosus*, from *fama*.]

FAN, fan, *n.* the name of various instruments for exciting a current of air by the agitation of a broad surface; as, (*a*) an instrument made of palm-leaf, carved wood or ivory, feathers, or of thin skin, paper, or taffeta, mounted on sticks, etc., used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face; (*b*) in *mach.* any contrivance of vanes or flat discs, revolving by the aid of machinery, as for winnowing grain, for cooling fluids, urging combustion, assisting ventilation, etc.; (*c*) a small vane or sail used to keep the large sails of a smock wind-mill always in the direction of the wind; (*d*) an apparatus for regulating or checking, by the resistance of the air to its rapid motion, the velocity of light machinery, as in a musical box; a fly; (*e*) an apparatus, called also the *fan-governor*, for regulating the throttle-valves of steam-engines: something resembling a lady's fan when spread, as the wing of a bird, the tail of a peacock, etc.; "As a peacock and crane were in company the peacock spread his tail and challenged the other to show him such a *fan* of feathers." —*Sir R. L'Estrange:* (*fig.*) any agency which excites to action or stimulates the activity of a passion or emotion, producing effects analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame; as, this was a *fan* to rebellion; a *fan* to a man's ardor. [A. S. *fann*, *fan*, a collateral form of *van*, L. *vannus*, whence Fr. *van*, a fan. Probably akin to L. *ventus*, wind, and E. WINNOW.]

FAN, fan, *v.t.* to move or agitate as with a fan;

The air . . . *fanned* with unnumbered plumes. —*Milton:*

to cool and refresh, by moving the air with a fan; to blow the air on the face with a fan; "She was *fanned* into slumbers by her slaves."—*Spectator:* to ventilate; to blow on; to affect by air put in motion;

Calm as the breath which *fans* our eastern groves. —*Dryden:*

to winnow; to ventilate; to separate chaff from, and drive it away by a current of air; as, to *fan* wheat: (*fig.*) to produce effects on, analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame; to excite; to increase the activity or action of; to stimulate—said of the passions and emotions, of designs, plots, etc.; as, this *fanned* the flame of his love; he *fanned* the smouldering embers of the revolution till they burst into flame.

FANAL, fa-nāl, *n.* a lighthouse, or more specifically, the apparatus placed in it to give light. [Fr.]

FANAM, fan'am, *n.* a money of account used formerly in Madras, worth about 4 cents: a Ceylonese copper coin worth about 3 cents.

FANATIC, fa-nat'ik, **FANATICAL**, fa-nat'ik-al, *adj.* wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions: excessively enthusiastic: possessed or characterized by a kind of frenzy: as, a *fanatic* people; *fanatic* zeal; *fanatic* notions or opinions. "*Fanatic* Egypt and her priests."—*Milton.*

I abhor such *fanatical* phantoms.—*Shak.*

[L. *fanaticus*, inspired, enthusiastic, from *fanum*, a place dedicated to some deity, a temple. See FANE.]

FANATIC, fa-nat'ik, *n.* a person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects: one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion. "They are *fanaticks* . . . all atheists being that blind goddess Nature's *fanaticks*." —*Cudworth.* "There is a new word, coined within few months, called *fanatics*, which, by the close sticking thereof, seemeth well cut out and proportioned to signify what is meant thereby, even the sectaries of our age." —*Fuller*, 1660.

FANATICISM, fa-nat'i-sizm, *n.* wild and excessive religious enthusiasm.

FANCIED, fan'sid, *p.* and *adj.* portrayed or formed by the fancy; imaginary; as, a *fancied* grievance: attracting one's fancy; liked; in esteem; sought after; as, this class of goods is more *fancied* than ever.

FANCIER, fan'si-er, *n.* one who fancies or has a liking to; also, one who keeps for sale; as, a bird-*fancier:* one who is under the influence of his fancy; "Not reasoners but *fanciers*."—*Macaulay.*

FANCIFUL, fan'si-fool, *adj.* guided or created by fancy: imaginative: whimsical: wild.—*adv.* FAN'CIFULLY.—*n.* FAN'CIFULNESS.

FANCY, fan'si, *n.* that faculty of the mind by which it recalls, represents, or *makes to appear* past images or impressions: an image or representation thus formed in the mind: an unreasonable or capricious opinion: a whim: capricious imagination or liking.—*adj.* pleasing to, or guided by fancy or caprice.—FANCY-BALL, *n.* a ball at which fancy dresses in various characters are worn.—THE FANCY, *n.pl.* sporting characters generally. [Contracted from *fantasy*, Fr. *fantasie*, through L., from Gr. *phantasia*—Gr. *phantazō*, to make visible—*phainō*, to bring to light, to show, Sans. *bhā*, to shine.]

FANCY, fan'si, *v.t.* to portray in the mind: to imagine: to have a fancy or liking for: to be pleased with:—*pr.p.* fan'cying; *pa.p.* fan'cied.

FANCY-FREE, fan'si-frē, *adj.* free from the power of love.

In maiden meditation, *fancy-free*.—*Shak.*

FANCY-GOODS, fan'si-goodz, *n.pl.* fabrics of various patterns, as ribbons, silks, satins, etc., differing from those which are of a plain or simple color.

FANCY-LINE, fan'si-līn, *n.* in *nav.* (*a*) a line used for overhauling the lee topping-lift of the main or spanker boom—often called a *tripping-line*; (*b*) a line rove through a block at the jaws of a gaff, used as a down-haul.

FANCY-SICK, fan'si-sik, *adj.* noting one whose imagination is unsound, or whose distemper is in his own mind.

All *fancy-sick* she is, and pale of cheer.—*Shak.*

FANCY-STOCKS, fan'si-stoks, *n.pl.* among American brokers, stocks which, having no determinate value from any fixed probable income, fluctuate in price according to the fancy of speculators.

FANCY-WORK, fan'si-werk, *n.* ornamental knitting, crocheting, tatting, embroidery, etc., performed by ladies.

FANCY-WOVEN, fan'si-wōv-n, *adj.* formed by the imagination.

Veil'd in Fable's *fancy-woven* vest.—*Warton.*

FANDANGLE, fan-dan'-g'l, *n.* a grotesque ornament.—*adj.* characterized by unnecessary and fantastic additions.

FANDANGO, fan-dan'go, *n.* an old Spanish dance. [Sp.]

FANE, fān, *n.* a temple. [L. *fanum*, from *fari*, to speak, to dedicate.]

FANFARE, fan'fār, *n.* a flourish of trumpets on entering the lists: a boast: a bravado. [Fr. *fanfare*—Sp. *fanfarria*, which is from Arab. *farfar*, loquacious.]

FANFARON, fan'fa-ron, *n.* one who uses *fanfare* or bravado: a bully. [Fr., from *fanfare*.]

FANFARONADE, fan-far-on-ād', *n.* vain boasting: bluster. [Fr. *fanfaronnade*, from *fanfare*.]

FANG, fang, *n.* the tooth of a ravenous beast: a claw or talon. [A.S. *fang*, from *fon*, to seize; Ger. *fangen*, to catch.]

FANGED, fangd, *adj.* having *fangs*, clutches, or anything resembling them.

FANLIGHT, fan'līt, *n.* a *window* resembling in form an open *fan*.

FANNER, fan'er, *n.* a machine with revolving fans, used for winnowing grain, etc.

FANNING-MACHINE, fan'ing-ma-shēn, **FANNING-MILL**, fan'ing-mil, *n.* a machine for cleaning grain and seeds from chaff, husks, foul seeds and sand; and also for grading wheat and other cereals.

FANPALM, fan'pām, *n.* a species of *palm* 60 or 70 ft. high, with *fan*-shaped leaves, used for umbrellas tents, etc.

FAN-TAN, fan'-tan, *n.* a Chinese gambling game: a game with cards played throughout the world.

FANTASIA, fan-tā'zi-a, *n.* a *fanciful* or *fantastic* musical composition, not governed by the ordinary musical rules. [It., from Gr. *phantasia*. See FANCY.]

FANTASMAGORIA, fan-tas-ma-gō'ri-a, *n.* same as PHANTASMAGORIA.

FANTASTIC, fan-tas'tik, **FANTASTICAL**, fan-tas'tik-al, *adj.*, *fanciful:* not real: capricious: whimsical: wild.—*adv.* **FANTAS'TICALLY.**

FANTASY, fan'ta-si, *n.* old form of FANCY.

FAN-WINDOW, fan'win-do, *n.* a window shaped like a fan; that is, having a semicircular outline and a sash formed of radial bars.

FAR, fär, *adj.* remote: more distant of two: remote from or contrary to purpose or design.—*adv.* to a great distance in time, space, or proportion: remotely: considerably or in great part: very much: to a great height: to a certain point, degree, or distance. [A.S. *feor*; Dut. *ver*, *verre*; Ice. *fiarri*; Ger. *fern*; allied to Gr. *porrō*, at a distance, *pro*, before, Sans. *pra*, before, and also to E. FARE.]

FARAD, far'ad, *n.* the unit of quantity in electrometry: the quantity of electricity with which an electro-motive force of one volt would flow through the resistance of one megohm (=a million ohms) in one second. [In honor of Prof. *Faraday*.]

FARADIC, fa-rad'ik, *adj.* a term applied to induction electricity obtained from a variety of batteries—some magneto-electric, composed of a revolving magnet and coils of wires, others of a cell (giving a galvanic current) and coils.

FARANDOLE, fä-rän-dōl, *n.* a quick dance in which all in a group join hands. [Fr.]

FARCE, fars, *n.* a style of comedy *stuffed* with low humor and extravagant wit: ridiculous or empty show. [Fr. *farce*, the stuffing in meat, from L. *farcio*, to stuff.]

FARCICAL, färs'i-kal, *adj.* of or relating to a *farce:* ludicrous.—*adv.* **FARC'ICALLY.**

FARCY, fär'si, **FARCIN**, fär'sin, *n.* a disease of horses intimately connected with glanders, the two diseases generally running into each other. It is supposed to have its seat in the absorbents of the skin, and its first indication is generally the appearance of little tumors, called *farcy-buds*, on the face, neck, or inside of the thigh.

FARCY-BUD, fär'si-bud, *n.* a tumor which appears early in the disease called *Farcy*. [See FARCY.]

FARDEL, fär'del, *n.* a pack or bundle. [O. Fr. *fardel*, Fr. *fardeau*, dim. of *farde*, a burden, of which ety. dub.]

FARDEL-BOUND, fär'del-bound, *adj.* in *vet. surg.* a term applied to cattle and sheep affected with a disease caused by the retention of food in the manipius or third stomach, between the numerous plaits of which it is firmly impacted. When the food is of a narcotic character, or unusually dry, tough, or indigestible, the stomach cannot moisten and reduce it with sufficient rapidity; and as fresh quantities continue to be received, the organ becomes over-gorged, and ultimately paralyzed and affected with chronic inflammation. Over-ripe clover, vetches, or rye-grass are liable to produce the disease.

FARE, fār, *v.i.* to *get on* or succeed: to happen well or ill to: to feed.—*n.* (*orig.*) a *course* or *passage:* the price of passage: food or provisions for the table.

FAREWELL, fār-wel′ or fār′-, *int.* may you *fare well!* an affectionate prayer for safety or success.—*n.* well-wishing at parting: the act of departure.—*adj.* parting: final.

FAR-FETCHED, fār′-fecht, *adj.*, *fetched* or brought from *far*, or from a remote place: forced, unnatural.

FARINA, fa-rī′na, *n.* in a general sense, meal or flour: specifically, a term given to a soft, tasteless, and commonly white powder, obtained by trituration of the seeds of cereal and leguminous plants, and of some roots, as the potato, and consisting of gluten, starch, and mucilage: in *bot.* a name formerly given to the pollen contained in the anthers of flowers.—FOSSIL FARINA, a variety of carbonate of lime, in thin white crusts, light as cotton, and easily reducible to powder. [L. *farina*, ground corn, from *far*, a sort of grain, spelt—the earliest food of the Romans.]

FARINACEOUS, far-in-ā′shus, *adj.* consisting or made of meal or flour; as a *farinaceous* diet, which consists of the meal or flour of the various species of corn or grain: containing or yielding farina or flour; as, *farinaceous* seeds: like meal; mealy; pertaining to meal; as, a *farinaceous* taste or smell. [L. *farina*, meal.]

FARM, fārm, *n.* land let or rented for cultivation or pasturage, with the necessary buildings. [A.S. *feorm*, goods, entertainment, from Low L. *firma*, a feast, tribute, also a contract, an oath—L. *firmus*, firm, durable. FARM is therefore a doublet of FIRM.]

FARM, fārm, *v.t.* to let out as lands to a tenant: to take on lease: to grant certain rights in return for a portion of what they yield, as to farm the taxes: to cultivate, as land.

FARMER, fārm′er, *n.* one who farms; as, one who cultivates a farm; a cultivator of the fields; an agriculturist; a husbandman: one who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent.; as, a *farmer* of the revenues: in *mining*, the lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the crown, in monarchical countries.—FARMER-GENERAL, in France, under the old monarchy, a member of a privileged association which farmed certain branches of the revenue, that is, contracted with the government to pay into the treasury a fixed yearly sum, taking upon itself the collection of certain taxes as an equivalent. This system was swept away at the revolution.

FARO, fār′o, *n.* a game of chance played with cards. [Said to be so called because king Pharaoh was formerly represented on one of the cards.]

FARRAGO, far-rā′gō, *n.* a confused mass. [L. *far*, a sort of grain.]

FARRIER, far′i-er, *n.* one who shoes horses; one who cures the diseases of horses. [O. Fr. *ferrier*, through Low L. *ferrarius*, from L. *ferrum*, iron.]

FARRIERY, far′i-er-i, *n.* the art of curing the diseases of cattle.

FARROW, far′ō, *n.* a litter of *pigs.*—*v.* to bring forth pigs. [A.S. *fearh*, a pig; Dan. *fare*, to farrow; Ger. *ferkel*, allied to L. *porcus*, pig, *verres*, boar.]

FARSE, fārs, *n.* (*eccles.*) an explanation or paraphrase in English of the text of the epistle read in Latin, adopted in some English churches before the Reformation, the sub-deacon repeating each verse in Latin and two choristers singing the farse or explanation in English. [L. *farcio*, to stuff.]

FARTHER, fār′*ther*, *adj.* (comp. of FAR), *more far* or distant: tending to a greater distance: longer: additional.—*adv.* at or to a greater distance: more remotely: beyond: moreover. [A rather recent form, comp. of FAR, the euphonic *th* being inserted from the analogy of FURTHER.]

FARTHEST, fār′*th*est, *adj.* (superl. of FAR), *most far*, distant, or remote.—*adv.* at or to the greatest distance. [Superl. of FAR, coined from the analogy of FURTHEST.]

FARTHING, fār′*th*ing, *n.* the *fourth* of a penny: (*New Test*) = 2 farthings, sometimes ½ of Eng. farthing. [A.S. *feorthling*, *feorthing*, a fourth part—*feorth*, fourth, and dim. of *ing* or *ling*—*feor*, four.]

FARTHINGALE, fār′*th*ing-gāl, *n.* a kind of crinoline made of whalebone for distending the dress, introduced by Queen Elizabeth. [Fr. *vertugade*, O. Fr. *verdugalle*—Sp. *verdugado*, hooped—*verdugo*, a rod, a young shoot—*verde*, green—L. *viridis*, green.]

FAR-WEST, fār′west, *n.* a name loosely applied to that portion of the United States lying beyond the Mississippi.

FAR-WEST, fār′west, *adj.* pertaining to the Far-West, or the United States west of the Mississippi.

FASCES, fas′ēz, *n.pl.* (*Roman antiquities*) a *bundle* of rods with an axe in the middle, borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority. [L. *fascis*, a bundle.]

FASCICLE, fas′i-kl, *n.*, a *little bundle:* (*bot.*) a close cluster, with the flowers much crowded together, as in the sweet-william. [L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*.]

FASCICULAR, fas-sik′ū-lar, **FASCICULATE**, fas-sik′ū-lāt, *adj.* united as *in a bundle.*

FASCINATE, fas′i-nāt, *v.t.* to fix or control by the glance: to charm: to enchant. [L. *fascino*, *-atus*, prob. allied to Gr. *baskainō*, to bewitch.]

FASCINATION, fas-i-nā′shun, *n.* the act of charming: supposed power to harm by looks or spells: mysterious attrac-

tive power exerted by a man's words or manner: irresistible power of alluring. [L. *fascinatio.*]

FASCINE, fas-sēn', *n.* a *fagot* or *bundle* of rods, used in fort. to raise batteries, fill ditches, etc. [Fr.—L. *fascina—fascis*, a bundle.]

FASHION, fash'un, *n.* the *make* or cut of a thing: form or pattern: prevailing mode or shape of dress: a prevailing custom: manner: genteel society: (*New Test.*) appearance.—*v.t.* to make: to mould according to a pattern: to suit or adapt.—*n.* FASH'IONER. [Fr. *façon*—L. *factio—facio*, to make.]

FASHIONABLE, fash'un-a-bl, *adj.* made according to prevailing *fashion:* prevailing or in use at any period: observant of the fashion in dress or living: genteel: moving in high society.—*adv.* FASH'IONABLY.—*n.* FASH'IONABLENESS.

FAST, fast, *adj.* firm: fixed: steadfast.—*adv.* firmly: soundly or sound (asleep).—FAST BY, close to.—FAST AND LOOSE PULLEYS, two pulleys of the same diameter placed side by side on a shaft, the one rigidly fixed to the shaft, the other loose. The shaft is driven from a revolving shaft by a band passed over the fixed pulley, and, when the shaft is to be stopped, the band is shifted to the loose pulley. [A.S. *fæst;* Ger. *fest;* allied to *fassen*, to seize.]

FAST, fast, *adj.* quick: rash: dissipated.—*adv.* swiftly: in rapid succession: extravagantly. [A special use of *fast*, firm, derived from the Scand., in the sense of urgent or pressing.]

FAST, fast, *v.i.* to keep from food: to go hungry: to abstain from food in whole or part, as a religious duty.—*n.* abstinence from food: special abstinence enjoined by the church: the day of fasting.—*ns.* FAST'ER, one who fasts; FAST'ING, religious abstinence; FAST'-DAY, a day of religious fasting. [A.S. *fæstan*, to fast; Ger. *fasten*, Goth. *fastan*, to keep; allied with FAST, firm, in the sense of making firm or strict.]

FASTEN, fas'n, *v.t.* to make *fast* or tight: to fix securely: to attach firmly one thing to another.—*v.i.* to fix itself.—*n.* FAS'TENING, that which fastens.

FAST-HANDED, fast'-hand-ed, *adj.* close-handed: covetous: closefisted: avaricious. (Rare.) "The king being *fast-handed* and loth to part with a second dowry . . . prevailed with the prince . . . to be contracted with the Princess Catharine."—*Bacon.*

FASTI, fas'tī, *n.pl.* among the Romans, registers of various kinds; as, *fasti sacri* or *kalendares*, calendars of the year, giving the days for festivals, courts, etc., corresponding to the modern almanac: *fasti annales* or *historici*, containing the names of the consuls and other magistrates, and an enumeration of the most remarkable historical events noted down opposite the days on which they occur. [L.]

FASTIDIOUS, fas-tid'i-us, *adj.* affecting superior taste: over-nice: difficult to please.—*adv.* FASTID'IOUSLY.—*n.* FASTID'IOUSNESS. [L. *fastidiosus—fastidium*, loathing—*fastus*, pride, and *tædium*, loathing.]

FASTIGIATE, fas-ti'ji-āt, FASTIGIATED, fas-ti'ji-āt-ed, *adj.* narrowed to the top; roofed; "That noted hill, the top whereof is *fastigiate* like a sugar-loaf."—*Ray:* in *bot.* tapering to a narrow point like a pyramid; as, a plant is said to be *fastigiated* when the branches become gradually shorter from the base to the apex, as the Lombardy poplar. [L. *fastigiatus*, pointed, from *fastigio*, to point, *fastigium*, a top or peak.]

FASTIGIATELY, fas-ti'ji-āt-li, *adv.* in a fastigiate manner: pointedly.

FASTIGIUM, fas-ti'ji-um, *n.* the summit, apex, or ridge of a house or pediment: the pediment of a portico; so called because it followed the form of the roof. [L.]

FASTISH, fast'ish, *adj.* rather fast: specifically, somewhat dissipated, or inclined to lead a gay life. "A *fastish* young man."—*Thackeray.*

FASTNESS, fast'nes, *n.* fixedness: a stronghold, fortress, castle.

FAT, fat, *adj.* plump, fleshy: fruitful: gross.—*n.* an oily substance under the skin: solid animal oil: the richest part of anything.—*v.t.* to make fat.—*v.i.* to grow fat: —*pr.p.* fatt'ing; *pa.p.* fatt'ed. [A.S. *fæt;* Ger. *fett.*]

FAT, fat, *n.* a vat. See VAT.

FATAL, fāt'al, *adj.* belonging to or appointed by *fate:* causing ruin or death: mortal: calamitous—*adv.* FAT'ALLY.

FATALISM, fāt'al-izm, *n.* the doctrine that all events are subject to *fate*, and happen by unavoidable necessity.—*n.* FAT'ALIST, one who believes in *fatalism.*—*adj.* FAT'ALISTIC, belonging to or partaking of *fatalism.*

FATALITY, fat-al'i-ti, *n.* the state of being *fatal* or unavoidable: the decree of fate: fixed tendency to disaster or death: mortality.

FATA MORGANA, fā'ta mor-gā'na, *n.* a name given to a very striking optical illusion which has been principally remarked in the Strait of Messina, between the coasts of Sicily and Calabria—a variety of mirage (which see). The images of men, houses, towers, palaces, columns, trees, etc., are occasionally seen from the coast, sometimes in the water, and sometimes in the air, or at the surface of the water. The same object has frequently two images, one in the natural and the other in an inverted position. The images of a single object are said to be sometimes considerably multiplied. [It., because supposed to be the work of a *fata* or fairy called *Morgana.*]

FAT-BRAINED, fāt'-brānd, *adj.* dull of apprehension. "What a wretched and peevish fellow is this King of England, to mope with his *fat-brained* followers so far out of his knowledge."—*Shak.*

FATE, fāt, *n.* inevitable destiny or necessity: appointed lot: ill-fortune: doom: final issue.

FATED, fāt'ed, *adj.* doomed: destined.

FATES, fāts, *n.pl.* the three goddesses of *fate*, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who were supposed to determine the birth, life, and death of men.

FATHER, fä'*ther*, *n.* a male parent: an ancestor or forefather: a contriver or originator: a title of respect: an ecclesiastical writer of the early centuries: the first Person of the Trinity: the eldest member of any profession, or of any body; as, *father of the bar*, the oldest barrister; *father of the church*, the clergyman who has longest held office; *father of the House of Representatives*, the member who has been longest in the House.—FATHERS OF THE CHURCH, the name given to the early teachers and expounders of Christianity, whose writings have thrown light upon the history, doctrines, and observances of the Christian Church in the early ages. Those of them who were, during any part of their lives, contemporary with the apostles, are called *apostolic fathers*. These are five: Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius, and Polycarp. Those of the first three centuries, including the five above named, are sometimes styled *primitive fathers*, to distinguish them from the *fathers* of the fourth and fifth centuries—their names, in addition to the five just mentioned, are, Justin, Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, Irenæus, bishop of Lyon, Clement of Alexandria, Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, Origen of Alexandria, Gregory Thaumaturgus, Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria, Tertullianus of Carthage. The *fathers* of the fourth and fifth centuries are generally ranged in two classes—*fathers* of the Greek or Eastern church, and *fathers* of the Latin Church. The former are, Eusebius of Cæsarea, Athanasius, Basil the Great, bishop of Cæsarea, Gregory Nazianzenus, Gregory of Nyssa, Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem, Chrysostom, patriarch of Constantinople, Epiphanius, bishop of Salamis in Cyprus, Cyril, bishop of Alexandria. To the above must be added Ephraim, the Syrian deacon of Edessa. The *fathers* of the Latin Church are, Lactantius, Hilary, bishop of Poictiers, Ambrose, archbishop of Milan, Jerome, the translator of the Bible, Augustin, bishop of Hippo.—*v.t.* to adopt: to ascribe to one as his offspring or production. [A.S. *faeder;* Ger. *vater*, L. *pater*, Gr. *patēr*, Sans. *pitri*, from root *pa*, to feed.]

FATHERHOOD, fä'*ther*-hood, *n.* state of being a *father:* fatherly authority.

FATHER-IN-LAW, fä'*ther*-in-law, *n.* the father of one's husband or wife.

FATHERLAND, fä'*ther*-land, *n.* the *land* of one's *fathers.*

FATHERLESS, fä'*ther*-les, *adj.* destitute of a living *father:* without a known author.—*n.* FA'THERLESSNESS.

FATHERLY, fä'*ther*-li, *adj.* like a *father* in affection and care: paternal.—*n.* FA'THERLINESS.

FATHOM, fa*th*'um, *n.* the distance between the extremities of both arms *extended* or *held out:* a nautical measure = 6 feet.—*v.t.* to try the depth of: to comprehend or get to the bottom of.—*adjs.* FATH'OMABLE, FATH'OMLESS. [A.S. *faethm;* Dut *vadem*, Ger. *faden;* cf. L. *pateo*, Gr. *petannymi*, to stretch.]

FATIGUE, fa-tēg', *n.*, *weariness* from labo of body or of mind: toil: military work, distinct from the use of arms.—*v.t.* to reduce to a state of weariness: to exhaust one's strength: to harass:—*pr.p* fatigu'ing; *pa p.* fatigued'.

FATIGUE-DRESS, fa-tēg'-dres, *n.* the working-dress of soldiers.

FATIGUE-DUTY, fa-tēg'-dū-ti, *n.* the work of soldiers distinct from the use of arms.

FATIGUE-PARTY, fa-tēg'-pär-ti, *n.* a body of soldiers engaged in labors distinct from the use of arms.

FATIMIDE, fat'i-mīd, **FATIMITE**, fat'i-mīt, *n.* a descendant of *Fatima*, the daughter and only child of Mahomet. A line of caliphs, popularly known as the Fatimite dynasty, was founded in 909 by Abu-Mohammed Obeidalla, who gave himself out as grandson of Fatima, and continued till the death of Adhed, the fourteenth Fatimite caliph, in 1171. The members claimed pontifical attributes.

FATISCENCE, fa-tis'sens, *n.* a gaping or opening: a state of being chinky. *Kirwan.* [L. *fatisco*, to open, to gape.]

FAT-KIDNEYED, fat'-kid-nid, *adj.* fat: gross: a word used in contempt. "Peace, ye *fat-kidneyed* rascal!"—*Shak.* [FAT and KIDNEY.]

FATLING, fat'ling, *n.* a lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter: a fat animal: applied to quadrupeds whose flesh is used for food. "He (David) sacrificed oxen and *fatlings.*"—2 Sam. vi. 13.

FATNESS, fat'nes, *n.* quality or state of being fat: fullness of flesh: richness: fertility: that which makes fertile.

FATTEN, fat'n, *v.t.* to *make fat* or fleshy: to make fertile.—*v.i.* to grow fat.—*ns.* FATT'ENER, he who or that which fattens; FATT'ENING, the process of making fat: state of growing fat.

FATTY, fat'i, *adj.* containing fat or having the qualities of fat.—FATTY ACIDS, a name given to such acids as have been separated from fats. Fats and fixed oils are composed of one or more acids and glycerine. The glycerine may be removed by boiling the fat with any

stronger base, as potash or soda, with which the acid combines to form a soap. By treating this soap with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid the base is removed and the fatty acid obtained free. Acetic and formic acids have been included in the fatty acids, because, though not entering into oleaginous compounds, they belong to the same chemical order.—FATTY TISSUE, in *anat.* the adipose tissue, a tissue composed of minute cells or vesicles, having no communication with each other, but lying side by side in the meshes of the cellular tissue, which serves to hold them together, and through which also the blood-vessels find their way to them. In the cells of this tissue the animal matter called fat is deposited. — FATTY DEGENERATION, in *pathol.* a condition characterized by a continually increasing accumulation of fat replacing the minute structural elements of the tissues of living organisms. In man this diseased condition has been observed in nearly all the tissues, and is essentially a sign of weakness or death of the part. It attacks the muscles, especially the heart; the brain (yellow softening); the kidney, in many cases of Bright's disease; etc. In the severer forms, when the heart or the larger vessels are affected, the disease generally terminates in sudden death by rupture, followed by syncope.—*n.* FATT'INESS.

FATUITY, fa-tū'i-ti, *n.* the being feeble in intellect: imbecility.

FATUOUS, fat'ū-us, *adj.* silly: without reality: deceptive, like the *ignis-fatuus*.

FAUBOURG, fō'bōōrg, *n.* a suburb in French cities: the name is also given to districts now within the city, but which were formerly suburbs without it, when the walls were less extensive. [Fr. In O. Fr. also written *forsbourg*, Low L. *foris burgum*—L. *foris*, out of doors, and Low L. *burgum*, a borough. The present spelling perhaps originated from a confusion of the first syllable with *faux*, false.]

FAUCES, faw'sez, *n.pl.* the upper part of the throat from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet. [L.]

FAUCET, faw'set, *n.* a pipe inserted in a barrel to draw liquid. [Fr. *fausset—fausser*, to falsify, to pierce—L. *falsus*. See FALSE.]

FAUGH, faw, *int.* an exclamation of contempt or disgust. [Prob. from the sound.]

FAULT, fawlt, *n.* a failing: error: blemish: a slight offence: (*geol.* and *min.*) a displacement of strata or veins. [Fr. *faute*—L. *fallo*, to deceive.]

FAULTLESS, fawlt'les, *adj.* without *fault* or *defect*.—*adv.* FAULT'LESSLY.—*n.* FAULT'LESSNESS.

FAULTY, fawlt'i, *adj.* imperfect: guilty of a fault: blameable.—*adv.* FAULT'ILY.—*n.* FAULT'INESS.

FAUN, fawn, *n.* a rural deity among the Romans—the *protector* of shepherds and agriculture. [L. *faunus*, from *faveo*, *fautum*, to favor.]

FAUNA, fawn'a, *n.pl.* the animals native to any region or epoch, so called because protected by the *Fauns*.

FAUNAL, fawn'al, *adj.* of, pertaining to, or connected with a fauna. "*Faunal* publications."—*Academy*.

FAUNOLOGY, faw-nol'-ō-jy, *n.* (*zool.*) the study of the distribution of animals geographically. [*Fauna* and *logy*.]

FAUTEUIL, fō-tāy', *n.* an arm-chair, esp. the chair of the presiding officer of a body: specifically, the seat of one of the forty members of the French Academy.

FAVOR, fā'vur, *n.* a *regarding kindly*: countenance: good-will: a kind deed: an act of grace or lenity: a knot of white ribbons worn at a wedding.—*v.t.* to regard with good will: to be on the side of: to treat indulgently: to afford advantage to.—*n.* FA'VORER.

FAVORABLE, fā'vur-a-bl, *adj.* friendly: propitious: conducive to: advantageous.—*adv.* FA'VORABLY.—*n.* FA'VORABLENESS.

FAVORITE, fā'vur-it, *n.* a person or thing regarded with *favor:* one unduly loved:—*pl.* a series of short curls over the brow, a style of hairdressing introduced in the reign of Charles II. "With immodest *favorites* shade my face."—*Gay*. "The *favorites* hang loose upon the temples, with a languishing lock in the middle."—*Farquhar*.—*adj.* esteemed, beloved, preferred.—*n.* FA'VORITISM, the practice of favoring or showing partiality.

FAWN, fawn, *n.* a young deer.—*adj.* resembling a fawn in color.—*v.i.* to bring forth a fawn. [Fr. *faon*, through an unrecorded Low L. *fœtonus*, an extension of L. *fœtus*, offspring.]

FAWN, fawn, *v.i.* to cringe: to flatter in a servile way (followed by *upon*).—*n.* a servile cringe or bow: mean flattery.—*n.* FAWN'ER, one who flatters to gain favor.—*adv.* FAWN'INGLY. [M.E. *faunen;* from Ice. *fagna*, to rejoice, conn. with A.S. *fægen*, glad.]

FAWNINGNESS, fawn-ing'nes, *n.* the state or quality of being fawning, cringing or servile: mean flattery or cajolery. "I'm for peace, and quietness, and *fawningness*."—*De Quincey*.

FAXINESS, faks'-i-nes, *n.* a disease of flax.

FAY, fā, *v.i.* to fit: to suit: to unite closely: specifically, in *ship-building*, to fit or lie close together, as any two pieces of wood; thus, a plank is said to *fay* to the timbers when there is no perceptible space between them. [A.S. *fegan*, to unite.]

FAY, fā, *v.t.* to fit two pieces of timber together so that they lie close and fair: to fit.

FAY, fā, *n.* a fairy. [Fr. *fée*—Low L. *fata*, a fairy—L. *fatum*, fate. See FATE.]

FAYLES, fālz, *n.* a form of the game of backgammon. [Fr. *zouer a la faille*, to play to no purpose.]

FEALTY. fē'al-ti or fēl'ti, *n.* the oath sworn by the vassal to be *faithful* to his feudal lord: loyalty. [O. Fr. *fealte*—L. *fidelitas—fidelis*, faithful—*fido*, to trust.]

FEAR, fēr, *n.* a painful emotion, excited by danger: apprehension of danger or pain: alarm: the object of fear: (*B.*) deep reverence: piety towards God.—*v.t.* to regard with fear: to expect with alarm: (*B.*) to stand in awe of: to venerate: (*obs.*) to terrify: to make afraid. [A.S. *fær*, fear; Ger. *gefahr*, Ice. *far*, harm, mischief.]

FEARFUL, fēr'fool, *adj.* timorous: exciting intense fear: terrible.—*adv.* FEAR'FULLY. —*n.* FEAR'FULNESS.

FEARLESS, fēr'les, *adj.* without *fear:* daring: brave.—*adv.* FEAR'LESSLY.—*n.* FEAR'LESSNESS.

FEASIBLE, fēz'i-bl, *adj.* practicable.—*adv.* FEAS'IBLY.—*ns.* FEAS'IBLENESS, FEASIBIL'ITY. [Fr. *faisable*, that can be done—*faire, faisant*—L. *facere*, to do, to make.]

FEAST, fēst, *n.* a day of unusual solemnity or joy: a rich and abundant repast: rich enjoyment for the mind or heart.—*v.i.* to hold a feast: to eat sumptuously: to receive intense delight.—*v.t.* to entertain sumptuously.—*n.* FEAST'ER. [O.Fr. *feste* (Fr. *fête*)—L. *festum*, a holiday, *festus*, solemn, festal.]

FEAST-WON, fēst'-wun, *adj.* gained or won by feasting.

Ah! when the means are gone that buy this praise,
The breath is gone whereof this praise is made;
Feast-won, fast-lost.—*Shak.*

FEAT, fēt, *n.* a deed manifesting extraordinary strength, skill, or courage. [Fr. *fait*, O. Fr. *faict*—L. *factus*, done—L. *facio*, to do, to make.]

FEATHER, fe*th*'er, *n.* one of the growths which form the covering of a bird: a feather-like ornament.—*v.t.* to furnish or adorn with feathers.—TO FEATHER AN OAR, to bring it out of the water in a flat or horizontal position. [A.S. *fether*; Ger. *feder*: conn. with L. *penna* (= *petna*), Gr. *pteron*, Sans. *patra—pat*, to fly.]

FEATHER-BRAINED, fe*th*'er-brānd, *adj.* having a weak, empty brain or disposition: frivolous: giddy. "To a *feather-brained* school-girl nothing is sacred."

FEATHERHEAD, fe*th*'er-hed, *n.* a light, giddy, frivolous person: a trifler. "A fool and *featherhead*."—*Tennyson.*

FEATHER-HEADED, fe*th*'er-hed-ed, *adj.* same as FEATHER-BRAINED. "This *feather-headed* puppy."—*Cibber.*

FEATHER-PATED, fe*th*'er-pāt-ed, *adj.* same as FEATHER-BRAINED. "*Feather-pated*, giddy madmen."—*Sir W. Scott.*

FEATHER-STITCH, feth'-er-stich, *n.* a zig-zag embroidered line.

FEATHERY, fe*th*'er-i, *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or covered with *feathers.*

FEATURE, fēt'ūr, *n.* the marks by which anything is recognized: the prominent traits of anything: the cast of the face: —*pl.* the countenance.—*adjs.* FEAT'URED, with features well marked; FEAT'URELESS, destitute of distinct features. [O. Fr. *faiture*—L. *factura*, *facturus*, fut. part. of *facio*, to make.]

FEATURE, fēt'ūr, *v.t.* to have features resembling: to look like: to resemble generally. "Miss Vincy . . . was much comforted by her perception that two at least of Fred's boys were real Vincys, and did not *feature* the Garths."—*George Eliot.*

FEBRICITY, fē-bris'-i-tē, *n.* (*med.*) a feverish condition.

FEBRIFUGE, feb'ri-fūj, *n.* a medicine for *removing fever.* [L. *febris*, and *fugo*, to put to flight.]

FEBRILE, fē'bril or feb'ril, *adj.* pertaining to *fever:* feverish. [Fr. *fébrile*, from L. *febris*, fever.]

FEBRONIANISM, fē-brō'ni-an-izm, *n.* in *Rom. Cath. theol.* a system of doctrines antagonistic to the admitted claims of the pope, and asserting the independence of national churches, and the rights of bishops to unrestricted action in matters of discipline and church government within their own dioceses. [From Justinus *Febronius*, a *nom de plume* assumed by John Nicholas von Hontheim, archbishop of Trèves, in a work on the claims of the pope.]

FEBRUARY, feb'rōō-ar-i, *n.* the second month of the year. [L. *Februarius* (*mensis*), the month of expiation, because in this month the great Roman feast of expiation was held—*februa*, the festival of expiation.]

FECAL, fē'kal, *adj.* relating to, consisting of fæces.

FECES. See FÆCES.

FECIAL, fē'shal, *n.* a member of a college of ancient Roman priests, whose province it was when any dispute arose with a foreign state, to demand satisfaction, to determine the circumstances under which war might be commenced, to perform the various religious rites attendant on the declaration of war, and to preside at the formal ratification of peace. [L. *feciales*, *fetiales*, the Roman priests who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war.]

FECIAL, fē'shal, *adj.* in ancient Rome, pertaining to the fecials or college of priests, who acted as the guardians of the public faith.

FECULENT, fek'ū-lent, *adj.* containing *fæces* or sediment: muddy: foul.—*n.* FEC'ULENCE or FEC'ULENCY.

FECUND, fek'und, *adj.*, *fruitful:* fertile: prolific. [L. *fecundus*—obs. *feo*, to bring forth.]

FECUNDATE, fek'und-āt, *v.t.* to make fruitful: to impregnate.

FECUNDATION, fek-un-dā'shun, *n.* the act of impregnating: the state of being impregnated.

FECUNDITY, fek-und'i-ti, *n.* fruitfulness: prolificness in female animals.

FED, fed, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of FEED.

FEDERAL, fed'er-al, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of a *treaty* or *covenant:* founded upon mutual agreement.—A FEDERAL union or government is one in which several states, while independent in home affairs, combine for national or general purposes, as in the United States and Switzerland. In American civil war, FEDERAL was the name given to the states of the North which defended the Union against the Confederate separatists of the South. [Fr. *fédéral*—L. *fœdus, fœderis*, a treaty, akin to *fido*, to trust.]

FEDERALIST, fed'er-al-ist, *n.* a supporter of a *federal* constitution or union: specifically, the name of the first American political party headed by Washington, Adams, and Hamilton, as opposed to the Anti-Federalist, led by Jefferson and his *confréres:* also the name of the publication devoted to enforcing the views of the former.—*n.* FED'ERALISM, the principles or cause maintained by federalists.

FEDERATE, fed'er-āt, *adj.* united by league: confederated. — *adj.* FED'ERATIVE, uniting in league.

FEE, fē, *n.* price paid for services, as to a lawyer or physician: recompense: a grant of land for feudal service: an unconditional inheritance (often termed *fee simple*): possession: ownership.—*v.t.* to pay a fee to: to hire:—*pr.p.* fee'ing; *pa.p.* feed'. [A.S. *feoh*, cattle, property; a special kind of property, property in land; Ger. *vieh*, Ice. *fe;* allied to L. *pecus*, cattle, *pecunia*, money.]

FEEBLE, fē'bl, *adj.* weak: wanting in strength of body: showing weakness or incapacity: faint: dull.—*adv.* FEE'BLY.—*n.* FEE'BLENESS. [O. Fr. *foible*, for *floible*—L. *flebilis*, lamentable, from *fleo, flere*, to weep.]

FEEBLE, fē'bl, *n.* that part of a sword or fencing-foil extending from about the middle of the blade to the point: so called because it is the weakest portion of the weapon for resisting pressure, deflecting a blow, etc. Called also FAIBLE and FOIBLE.

FEEBLE-MINDED, fē'bl-mīnd'ed, *adj.* weak-minded: irresolute.

FEED, fēd, *v.t.* to give *food* to: to nourish: to furnish with necessary material: to foster.—*v.i.* to take food: to nourish one's self by eating:—*pr.p.* feed'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* fed.—*n.* an allowance of provender given to cattle.—*n.* FEED'ER, he who feeds or that which supplies. [A.S. *fedan*, to feed, nourish—*foda*, food.]

FEEL, fēl, *v.t.* to perceive by the touch: to handle: to be conscious of: to be keenly sensible of: to have an inward persuasion of.—*v.i.* to know by the touch: to have the emotions excited: to produce a certain sensation when touched, as to feel hard or hot:—*pr.p.* feel'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* felt. [A.S. *felan*, to feel; Ger. *fühlen;* akin to L. *palpare.*]

FEELER, fēl'er, *n.* a remark cautiously dropped to sound the opinions of others:—*pl.* jointed fibres in the heads of insects, etc., possessed of a delicate sense of touch, termed *antennæ.*

FEELING, fēl'ing, *n.* the sense of touch: perception of objects by touch: consciousness of pleasure or pain: tenderness: emotion:—*pl.* the affections or passions.—*adj.* expressive of great sensibility or tenderness: easily affected.—*adv.* FEEL'INGLY.

FEET, fēt, plural of FOOT.

FEIGN, fān, *v.t.* to invent: to imagine: to make a show or pretence of.—*adv.* FEIGN'EDLY. — *n.* FEIGN'EDNESS. [Fr. *feindre*, pr.p. *feignant*, to feign — L. *fingo, fictum*, to form.]

FEINT, fānt, *n.* a false appearance: a pretence: a mock-assault: a deceptive movement in fencing. [Fr. *feint*, pa.p. of *feindre.* See FEIGN.]

FEINT, fānt, *v.i.* to make a feint: to make a pretended blow, thrust, or attack at one point when another is intended to be struck, in order to throw an antagonist off his guard.

> He practiced every pass and ward,
> To thrust, to strike, to *feint*, to guard.
> —*Sir W. Scott.*

FEIST, fīst, *n.* a small dog. [Obs. except locally in the United States.]

FELDSPAR, feld'spär, FELDSPATH, feld'spath, *n.* a crystalline mineral found in granite, etc. [*Field spar*—Ger. *feld*, a field, *spath*, spar. See SPAR.]

FELDSPATHIC, feld-spath'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of *feldspar.*

FELICIFIC, fē-li-sif'-ik, *adj.* causing to be happy. [L. *felix, icis*, happy—*facere*, to make.]

FELICITATE, fe-lis'i-tāt, *v.t.* to express joy or pleasure to: to congratulate. [L. *felicitas*, from *felix, felicis*, happy.]

FELICITATION, fe-lis-i-tā'shun, *n.* the act of felicitating or congratulating.

FELICITOUS, fe-lis'i-tus, *adj.* happy: prosperous: delightful: appropriate.—*adv.* FELIC'ITOUSLY.

FELICITY, fe-lis'i-ti, *n.* happiness; bliss; blissfulness; "Absent thee from *felicity* awhile."—*Shak.;* "In representing it, art had its congenial function, a *felicity* untroubled by struggles or outward infirmities."—*Dr. Caird:* blessing; source of happiness—in a concrete sense; "The *felicities* of her wonderful reign."—*Atterbury:* a skillful or happy faculty; skillfulness; a skillful or happy turn; appropriateness; as, he has a rare *felicity* in applying principles to facts; 'Felicity in taking a likeness."—*H. Walpole;* "Many *felicities* of expression will be

casually overlooked."—*Johnson.* [L. *felicitas*, from *felix*, happy.]

FELID, fē'-lid, *n.* (*zool.*) any one of the cat family.

FELIDÆ, fē'lī-dē, *n.pl.* animals of the cat kind, a family of carnivora in which the predaceous instincts reach their highest development. They are among the quadrupeds what the Falconidæ are among the birds. The teeth and claws are the principal instruments of the destructive energy in these animals. The incisor teeth are equal; the third tooth behind the large canine in either jaw is narrow and sharp, and these, the carnassial or sectorial teeth, work against each other like scissors in cutting flesh; the claws are sheathed and retractile. They all approach their prey stealthily, seize it with a spring, and devour it fresh. The species are numerous, and distributed over Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, but none are found in Australia. No species is common to the Old and New Worlds. They are all so closely allied in structure that they are still comprehended within the Linnæan genus Felis. This family comprehends the domestic cat, the wild cat, the lion, tiger, leopard, lynx, jaguar, panther, chetah, ounce, caracal, serval, ocelot, etc. [L. *felis*, a cat, and Gr. *eidos*, likeness.]

FELINÆ, fē-lī'nē, *n.pl.* the cat family: a sub-family of the Felidæ, comprising the cats, lions, tigers, and lynxes. [See FELIDÆ.]

FELINE, fē'līn, *adj.* pertaining to the *cat* or the catkind: like a cat. [L. *felinus*—*feles*, a cat.]

FELL, fel, *n.* a barren or stony hill. [Ice.]

FELL, fel, *pa.t.* of FALL.

FELL, fel, *v.t.* to cause to fall: to bring to the ground: to cut down. [A.S. *fellan*, causal form of *feallan*, to fall. See FALL.]

FELL, fel, *n.* a skin. [A.S. *fel*; cf. L. *pellis*, Gr. *pella*.]

FELL, fel, *adj.* cruel: fierce: bloody.—*n.* FELL'NESS. — *adv.* FEL'LY. [A.S. *fel*; Dut. *fel*, which appears also in O. Fr. *fel*.]

FELLER, fel'er, *n.* a cutter of wood.

FELLOE. See FELLY, *n.*

FELLOW, fel'ō, *n.* an associate: a companion and equal: one of a pair: a mate: a member of a university who enjoys a fellowship: a member of a scientific or other society: a worthless person. [M.E. *felawe*—Ice. *felagi*, a partner in goods, from *fe* (Ger. *vieh*), cattle, property, and *lag*, a laying together, a law; cf. E. *fee*, and *law*.]

FELLOW-FEELING, fel'ō-fēl'ing, *n.* feeling between fellows or equals: sympathy.

FELLOWSHIP, fel'ō-ship, *n.* the state of being a *fellow* or partner: friendly intercourse: communion: an association: an endowment in a university for the support of graduates called *fellows*: the position and income of a fellow: (*arith.*) the proportional division of profit and loss among partners.

FELLY, fel'i, FELLOE, fel'ō, *n.* one of the curved pieces in the circumference of a wheel. [A.S. *felgu*; Ger. *felge*.]

FELO DE SE, fē'lō dē sē, in *law*, one who commits felony by suicide, or deliberately destroys his own life. [Low L., lit. a felon upon himself.]

FELOID, fe-loyd, *adj.* having the qualities of one of the cat family. [*Felis*—*oid*.]

FELON, fel'on, *n.* in *law*, a person who has committed felony: a person guilty of heinous crimes: a whitlow; a sort of inflammation in animals similar to that of whitlow in the human subject. [Fr. *félon*, a traitor; It. *fellone*, felonious. The real origin is not known.]

FELON, fel'on, *adj.* malignant: fierce: malicious: proceeding from a depraved heart.

Vain shows of love to vail his *felon* hate.—*Pope.*

FELONIOUS, fe-lō'ni-us, *adj.* malignant; malicious; indicating or proceeding from a depraved heart or evil purpose; villanous; traitorous; perfidious; as, a *felonious* deed: in *law*, done with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime; as, *felonious* homicide.

FELONIOUSLY, fe-lō'ni-us-li, *adv.* in a felonious manner: with the deliberate intention to commit a crime. Indictments for capital offences must state the fact to be done *feloniously*.

FELONY, fel'on-i, *n.* (*orig.*) in England a crime punished by total forfeiture of lands, etc.: a crime punishable by imprisonment or death.

FELSPAR. Same as FELDSPAR.

FELT, felt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of FEEL.

FELT, felt, *n.* cloth made of *wool* united without weaving.—*v.t.* to make into felt: to cover with felt. [Ger. *filz*, woollen cloth, allied to Gr. *pilos*, wool wrought into felt, L. *pileus*, a felt-hat.]

FELTED, felt'-ed, *p.adj.* (*bot.*) having a surface resembling felt.

FELTER, felt'-er, *n.* in textile manufacture, one who makes felt, or who works in felt: (*zool.*) a bird which makes a nest having the appearance of felt.

FELTING, felt'ing, *n.* the art or process of making *felt*.

FELUCCA, fe-luk'a, *n.* a *boat* with oars and broad three-cornered sails, used in the Mediterranean. [It. *feluca*, which, like Fr. *félouque*, is from Ar. *fulk*, a ship.]

FEMALE, fē'māl, *adj.* of the sex that *produces* young: pertaining to females: (*bot.*) having a pistil or fruit-bearing organ.—*n.* one of the female sex. [Fr. *femelle*—L. *femella*, a young female; dim. of *femina*—obs. *feo*, to bring forth.]

FEME-COVERT, FEMME-COVERT, fem-ku'vert, *n.* a married woman who is under covert of her husband.

FEMERELL, fem'e-rel, FOMERELL, fom'-

e-rel, *n.* in *arch.* a lantern, dome, or cover, placed on the roof of a kitchen, hall, etc., for the purpose of ventilation, or the escape of smoke. [Fr. *fumerelle*, from *fumer*, to smoke, from L. *fumus*, smoke.]

FEME-SOLE, FEMME-SOLE, fem-sōl′, *n.* an unmarried woman.—FEMME-SOLE MERCHANT, a woman who, by the custom of London, carries on a trade on her own account.

FEMICIDE fem′-i-sīd, *n.* (*law*) the killing of a female person: one who kills a woman. [*Feme* and *cide.*]

FEMINA, fem′-i-na, *n.* (*nat. hist.*) the female of any animal family. [L. See FEMININE.]

FEMININE, fem′i-nin, *adj.* pertaining to women: tender, delicate: womanly: (*gram.*) the gender denoting females.—*adv.* FEM′ININELY. [See FEMALE.]

FEMINISM, fem′-i-niz′m, *n.* (*med.*) the presence in a man, in an abnormal degree, of the characteristics of a woman. [L. *femina*, woman, and *ism.*]

FEMORAL, fem′o-ral, *adj.* belonging to the *thigh.* [L. *femoralis—femur, femoris*, the thigh.]

FEN, fen, *n.* a kind of low marshy land often or partially covered with water: a morass or bog.—*adjs.* FENN′Y, FENN′ISH. [A.S. *fen;* Ice. *fen*, Goth. *fani*, mud.]

FENBERRY, fen′-ber-rē, *n.* (*bot.*) the cranberry of Europe: usually found in bogs.

FENCE, fens, *n.* a wall or hedge for inclosing animals or for protecting land: the art of fencing: defence.—*v.t.* to inclose with a fence: to fortify.—*v.i.* to practice fencing. [Abbrev. of DEFENCE.]

FENCIBLE, fens′i-bl, *adj.* capable of being *fenced* or defended.—*n.pl.* FENC′IBLES, volunteer regiments raised for local defence in England during a special crisis: militia enlisted for home service.

FENCING, fens′ing, *adj.* defending or guarding.—*n.* the act of erecting a fence: the art of attack and defence with a sword or other weapon.—*n.* FENC′ER, one who practices fencing with a sword.

FEND, fend, *v.t.* to ward off: to shut out. [Merely an abbrev. of DEFEND—L. obs. *fendo*, root of *defendo*, to fend or ward off.]

FENDER, fend′er, *n.* a metal guard before a fire to confine the ashes: a protection for a ship's side. [From FEND.]

FENESTRAL, fe-nes′tral, *adj.* belonging to *windows.* [L. *fenestralis—fenestra*, a window, allied to Gr. *phainō*, to shine.]

FENIAN, fē′ne-an, *n.* applied to an association of Irishmen for the overthrow of the English government in Ireland.—*n.* FE′NIANISM. [Prob. from the *Finna*, an ancient Irish militia.]

FENNEL, fen′el, *n.* a fragrant plant with yellow flowers. [A.S. *finol;* Ger. *fenchel*—L. *fœniculum*, fennel, from *fenum*, hay.]

FEOFF, fef, *n.* a *fief.*—*v.t.* to grant possession of a fief or property in land.—*ns.* FEOFF′MENT, the *gift* of a *fief* or feoff; FEOFF′ER, he who grants the *fief.* [O.Fr. *feoffer* or *fiefer*—O. Fr. *fief.*]

FERALIA, fē-rā′-li-a, *n.pl.* in ancient Rome, the religious ceremonies held in honor of the dead on February 21.

FER-DE-LANCE, fer-de-längs, *n.* the lance-headed viper or *Craspedocephalus* (*Bothrops*) *lanceolatus*, a serpent common in Brazil and some of the West Indian Islands, and one of the most terrible members of the rattlesnake family (Crotalidæ). It is 5 to 7 feet in length, and is capable of executing considerable springs when in pursuit of prey or of some object which has irritated it. Its bite is almost certainly fatal, the only antidote of any avail being said to be ardent spirits. When a person is bit he is kept in a continual state of semi-intoxication, with the view of counteracting the paralyzing effect of the poison upon the nerves. It infests sugar plantations, and is dreaded alike by man and beast. The tail ends in a horny spine, which scrapes harshly against rough objects, but does not rattle. [Fr., iron of a lance, lance-head.]

FERETORY, fer′e-tor-i, *n.* a place in a church for a *bier.* [L. *feretrum—fero*, Gr. *pherō*, to bear.]

FERIÆ, fē′ri-ē, *n.pl.* in *Roman antiq.* holidays, during which free Romans suspended their political transactions and lawsuits, and slaves enjoyed a cessation from labor. The feriæ were thus *dies nefasti.* They were divided into two classes, *feriæ publicæ* and *privatæ.* The latter were observed by single families or individuals in commemoration of some particular event of consequence to themselves or their ancestors. *Feriæ publicæ* included all days consecrated to any deity, and consequently all days on which public festivals were held. The manner in which the public feriæ were kept bears great analogy to our observance of Sunday, the people visiting the temples of the gods and offering prayers and sacrifices. [L.]

FERIDGI, fē-rij′-ē, *n.* a long cloak worn by the women of Turkey, Persia, and Egypt, [Ar. *faraji*, upper garment.]

FERINE, fē′rin, *adj.* pertaining to or like a *wild beast:* savage. [L. *ferinus—fera*, a wild beast—*ferus*, wild, akin to Gr. *thēr*, Ger. *thier*, a beast.]

FERINGEE, FERINGHEE, fe-ring′gē, *n.* the name given to Englishmen by the Hindus. "The first instalment of these notorious cartridges . . . were without doubt abundantly offensive to the *Feringhees* as well as to the Faithful."—*Capt. Mowbray Thomson.* [Probably a corruption of *Frank.*]

FERMENT, fer′ment, *n.* what excites fermentation, as yeast, leaven: internal motion amongst the parts of a fluid: agitation: tumult. [L. *fermentum* for *fervimentum—ferveo*, to boil.]

FERMENT, fer-ment′, *v.t.* to excite fermentation : to inflame.—*v.i.* to rise and swell by the action of fermentation : to work, used of wine, etc. : to be in excited action : to be stirred with anger.

FERMENTABLE, fer-ment′a-bl, *adj.* capable of fermentation.—*n.* FERMENTABIL′ITY.

FERMENTATION, fer-ment-ā′shun, *n.* the conversion of an organic substance into new compounds in presence of a ferment. Fermentation differs in kind according to the nature of the substance which promotes it. Sugar in solution is liable to two principal kinds of fermentation (*vinous* and *lactic*), both of which are probably due to the growth in the liquid of a mould or fungus. Fermentation may be checked or altogether prevented by anything which prevents the growth of the fungus, as by keeping away from the liquid the spores or germs from which the fungus springs, by the liquid being either too hot or too cold for its development, by its containing too much sugar, or by the presence of a substance (called an *antiseptic*) which acts as a poison on the fungus. *Vinous fermentation* is produced by the growth of the yeast-plant (see YEAST); *lactic fermentation* is due to the presence in the liquid of *Penicillium glaucum* (common blue mould). In vinous fermentation the sugar is converted into carbonic acid and alcohol, the nitrogenous element being assimilated by the rapidly developing ova of the ferment. Lactic fermentation takes place in milk in the process of becoming sour, when the sugar of the milk is converted into lactic acid. (See under LACTIC.) *Acetous fermentation* occurs in liquids which have already undergone vinous fermentation. When exposed to the atmosphere such liquids become sour, and vinegar is produced. This change is probably due to the growth of a fungus, *Mycoderma aceti* (the vinegar-plant). Other kinds of fermentation are *benzoic fermentation*, in which, amongst other matters, the essential oil of bitter almonds is formed; and *sinapic fermentation*, occurring in mustard moistened with water, during which oil of mustard is produced. For an explanation of fermentation, in relation to the origin and spread of contagious diseases, see GERM THEORY.—*Figuratively*, the state of being in high activity or commotion : agitation : excitement, as of the intellect or feelings, a society, etc. "The founders of the English Church wrote and acted in an age of violent intellectual *fermentation* and of constant action and reaction."—*Macaulay.* [Low L. *fermentatio*, from L. *fermento*, *fermentatum*.]

FERMENTATIVE, fer-ment′a-tiv, *adj.* causing or consisting in fermentation.—*n.* FERMENT′ATIVENESS.

FERMETURE, fer′-mē-tūr, *n.* (*mil.*) the part of a breech-loading gun that closes the breech. [Fr. *fermer*, to close.]

FERN, fern, *n.* a plant which becomes a tree in the tropics with feather-like leaves. [A.S. *fearn;* Ger. *farn.*]

FERNGALE, fern′-gāl, *n.* (*bot.*) sweet fern. [*Fern* and *gale.*]

FERNSHAW, fern′shaw, *n.* a shaw, brake, or thicket of ferns. "Telling her some story or other of hill or dale, oakwood or *fernshaw*."—*Browning.*

FERNY, fern′i, *adj.* full of or overgrown with *ferns.*

FEROCIOUS, fe-rō′shus, *adj.* savage, fierce : cruel.—*adv.* FERO′CIOUSLY.—*n.* FERO′CIOUSNESS. [Fr. and It. *feroce*—L. *ferox*, wild—*ferus*, wild.]

FEROCITY, fe-ros′i-ti, *n.* savage cruelty of disposition : untamed fierceness.

FERRANDINE, fer′ran-dīn, *n.* a stuff made of wool and silk. [Fr. *ferrandine*, possibly from an O. Fr. word, *ferrand*, an iron-gray horse, and transferred to the cloth from its color.]

FERRANTI CABLES, fer-rän′-ti kā′-bl′z, *n.* in electrical engineering, a conductor for carrying high currents, invented by *Ferranti.*

FERRARA, fer-rä′rā, *n.* a claymore or broad sword of peculiarly excellent quality, named after a famous swordsmith of the name of Andrea *Ferrara*, but whether he was a Spaniard or Italian is not determined. Genuine Andrea Ferraras have a crown mark on the blade.

FERREOUS, fer′e-us, *adj.* pertaining to or made of *iron.* [L. *ferreus*—*ferrum*, iron.]

FERRET, fer′et, *n.* ribbon woven from spun-silk. [Corr. from Ital. *floretto*—L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower; the ribbon being prob. so called from some flowering-work upon it.]

FERRET, fer′et, *n.* a tame animal of the weasel kind employed in unearthing rabbits. [Fr. *furet*, a ferret, prob. from L. *fur*, a thief.]

FERRET, fer′et, *v.t.* to search out carefully and minutely like a *ferret :* to drive out by patient effort:—*pr.p.* ferr′eting; *pa.p.* ferr′eted.

FERRIFEROUS, fer-rif′er-us, *adj.*, *bearing* or yielding *iron.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and *fero*, to bear.]

FERRO-MANGANESE, fer′-rō-man′-ga-nēs, *n.* iron with 80 to 85 per cent of manganese.

FERRO-SILICON, fer-rō-sil′-i-kon, *n.* a mixture of iron and silicon put into molten iron.

FERROTYPE, fe′rō-tīp, *n.* in *photog.* a term applied by Mr. Robert Hunt, the discoverer, to some photographic processes in which the salts of iron are the principal agents : a photograph taken on japanned sheet-iron by a collodion process. [L. *ferrum*, iron, and Gr. *typos*, type.]

FERROUS, fer′us, *adj.* pertaining to or ob-

tained from iron: specifically applied in *chem.* to a compound of which iron forms a constituent, but not to such an extent as it does in ferric compounds.

FERRUGINOUS, fer-rōō'jin-us, *adj.* of the color of *iron-rust:* impregnated with iron. [L. *ferrugineus—ferrugo,* iron-rust—*ferrum.*]

FERRULE, fer'ōōl, *n.* a metal *ring* on a staff, etc., to keep it from splitting: in steam-boilers, a bushing for expanding the end of a flue. [Fr. *virole,* L. *viriola,* a bracelet—*viere,* to bind.]

FERRY, fer'i, *v.t.* to *carry* or convey over a water in a boat:—*pr.p.* ferr'ying; *pa.p.* ferr'ied.—*n.* a place where one may be rowed across a water: the right of conveying passengers: the ferryboat. [A.S. *ferian,* to convey, *faran,* to go; Ger. *fähre,* a ferry—*fahren,* to go, to carry.]

FERTILE, fer'til, *adj.* able to *bear* or produce abundantly: rich in resources: inventive.—*adv.* FER'TILELY. [Fr.—L. *fer, tilis—fero,* to bear.]

FERTILITY, fer-til'i-ti, *n.* fruitfulness: richness: abundance.

FERTILIZE, fer'til-īz, *v.t.* to make *fertile* or fruitful: to enrich.

FERTILIZER, fer'til-īz-er, *n.* he who or that which fertilizes: specifically, a manure, whether organic or inorganic; as, guano is a powerful *fertilizer.*

FERULE, fer'ōōl, *n.* a rod used for *striking* children in punishment. [L. *ferula,* a cane—*ferio,* to strike.]

FERVENCY, fer'ven-si, *n.* state of being *fervent:* heat of mind: eagerness: warmth of devotion.

FERVENT, fer'vent, *adj.* ardent: zealous: warm in feeling.—*adv.* FER'VENTLY. [L. *ferveo,* to boil, akin to Gr. *therō,* to heat, E. and Ger. *warm,* Sans. *gharma,* heat.]

FERVENTEMENTE, fār-vān-tā-mān'-tā, *adv.* (*mus.*) fervently. [It.]

FERVID, fer'vid, *adj.* very hot: having burning desire or emotion: zealous.—*adv.* FER'VIDLY.—*n.* FER'VIDNESS. [L. *fervidus.*]

FERVOR, fer'vur, *n.* heat: heat of mind: zeal.

FESCENNINE, fes'sen-nīn, *adj.* pertaining to *Fescennium* in Italy: licentious.—FESCENNINE VERSES, gay, licentious, or scurrilous verses of a personal character, extemporized by performers at merry-meetings, to amuse the audience, originating at Fescennium.

FESCENNINE, fes'sen-nīn, *n.* a song of a rude or licentious character prevalent in ancient Italy.

FESCUE, fes'kū, *n.* a straw, wire, pin, or the like, used to point out letters to children when learning to read: fescue-grass. [O.E. *festue,* from O. Fr. *festu* (Fr. *fétu*), a straw; L. *festuca,* a shoot or stalk of a tree, a rod.]

FESCUE-GRASS, fes'kū-gras, *n.* the species of Festuca, a genus of grasses. [See FESTUCA.]

FESELS, fes'elz, *n.* a kind of kidney-bean or French bean.

> Disdain not *fesels* or poor vetch to sow,
> Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive.
> —*May, Virgil.*

[O.E. *fasels,* Fr. *faséoles,* L. *phaselus,* Gr. *phasēlos,* a sort of kidney-bean.]

FESTAL, fes'tal, *adj.* pertaining to a *feast* or *holiday:* joyous: gay.—*adv.* FES'TALLY.

FESTER, fes'ter, *v.i.* to corrupt or rankle: to suppurate: to become malignant.—*v.t.* to cause to fester.—*n.* a wound discharging corrupt matter. [Ety. unknown.]

FESTIVAL, fes'ti-val, *n.* a joyful celebration: a feast.

FESTIVE, fes'tiv, *adj.* festal: mirthful.—*adv.* FES'TIVELY. [L. *festivus—festus.*]

FESTIVITY, fes-tiv'i-ti, *n.* social mirth at a *feast:* joyfulness: gaiety.

FESTOON, fes-tōōn', *n.* a garland suspended between two points: (*arch.*) an ornament like a wreath of flowers, etc.—*v.t.* to adorn with festoons. [Fr. *feston,* from L. *festum.*]

FESTUCA, fes-tū'ka, *n.* fescue-grass, a genus of grasses containing a great number of species, found in the temperate and colder regions of the world. Nine species are natives of Great Britain, and among them are found some of the best meadow and pasture grasses. In the United States they are cultivated chiefly as pasture grasses, though meadow fescue has recently come into favor in the New England and Middle States.

FETCH, fech, *v.t.* to bring: to go and get: to obtain as its price: to accomplish in any way: to reach or attain.—*v.i.* to turn: (*naut.*) to arrive at. [A.S. *fetian,* to fetch, from root of FOOT; Ger. *fassen,* to seize.]

FETCH, fech, *n.* a trick. [From FETCH, *v.t.,* the meaning being, something that one goes to find, a thing contrived.]

FETCH, fech, FETCH-CANDLE, fech'-kan'dl, *n.* the apparition of a living person: a nocturnal light, as of a moving candle, supposed to portend a death. [Prob. from Norwegian *Vættelys,* the Vætt's or goblin's candle = ignis-fatuus.]

FETE, fāt, *n.* a *festival* or *feast:* a holiday.—*v.t.* to entertain at a feast. [Fr.—L. *festum.*]

FETICH, fē'tish, *n.* an object, either natural or artificial, considered as possessing divine power, and worshipped, as in W. Africa: any object of exclusive and inordinate devotion; as, gold has become his fetich. [Fr. *fétiche*—Port. *feitiço,* magic; a name given by the Port. to the gods of W. Africa—Port. *feitiço,* artificial—L. *factitius—facere,* to make.]

FETICHISM, fē'tish-izm, FETICISM, fē'ti-sizm, *n.* the practice of worshipping any material object, living or dead, which the fancy may happen to select, as a tree, a stone, a post, an animal, etc., practiced

by some African tribes: excessive devotion to one object or idea: abject superstition.

FETICHISTIC, fē-tish-ist'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to, or characterized by fetichism: abjectly superstitious. "Our resuscitated spirit was not a pagan philosopher nor a philosophizing pagan poet, but a man of the 15th century, inheriting its strange web of belief and unbelief, of Epicurean levity and *Fetichistic* dread."—*George Eliot.*

FETICIDE, FŒTICIDE, fē'ti-sīd, *n.* in *medical jurisprudence*, the destruction of the fœtus in the womb, or the act by which criminal abortion is produced. [L. *fetus, fœtus*, a fetus, and *cædo*, to kill.]

FETID, fet'id or fē'tid, *adj.*, *stinking:* having a strong offensive odor.—*n.* FET'IDNESS. [L. *fœtidus—fœteo*, to stink,]

FETLOCK, fet'lok, *n.* a tuft of hair that grows behind on horses' feet: the part where this hair grows: an instrument fixed on the leg of a horse when put to pasture for the purpose of preventing him from running off. [From root of FOOT and LOCK, as in LOCK of hair.]

FETTER, fet'er, *n.* a chain or shackle for the *feet:* anything that restrains:—used chiefly in *pl.*—*v.t.* to put fetters on: to restrain. [A.S. *fetor—fet*, feet.]

FETTERED, fet'erd, *adj.* bound by *fetters:* (*zool.*) applied to the feet of animals which bend backward and seem unfit for walking.

FETUS, FŒTUS, fē'tus, *n.* the young of animals in the egg or in the womb, after its parts are distinctly formed, until its birth. [L., from obs. *feo*, to bring forth.]

FETWA, FETWAH, fet'wä, *n.* in *Turk. law*, the written decision of a Turkish mufti on some legal point. "There is besides a collection of all the *fetwas* or decisions pronounced by the different muftis."—*Brougham.* [Ar.]

FEU, fū, *n.* (*in Scotland*) a tenure where the vassal, in place of military services, makes a return in grain or in money: a sale of land for a stipulated annual payment, esp. for building on. [LOW L. *feudum*—root of FEE.]

FEUAR, fū'ar, *n.* (*in Scotland*) one who holds real estate in consideration of a payment called *feuduty.*

FEUD, fūd, *n.* a deadly quarrel between tribes or families: a bloody strife. [A.S. *fœhdh—fah*, hostile; Ger. *fehde.*]

FEUD, fūd, *n.* a *fief* or land held on condition of service.—*adj.* FEUD'AL, pertaining to *feuds* or fiefs: belonging to feudalism.—FEUDAL SYSTEM, a form of government formerly subsisting in Europe, and which forms the basis of many European forms and customs. According to this system, persons holding in feud or fee were bound by an oath of fealty to serve the owner of the fee-simple at home or abroad in all wars and military expeditions when required.

FEUDALISM, fūd'al-izm, *n.* the system, during the middle ages, by which vassals held lands from lords-superior on condition of military service, as above.

FEUDATORY, fūd'at-or-i, *adj.* holding lands or power by a feudal tenure.

FEUILLANS, FEUILLANTS, fe-yangz, *n.pl.* a religious order, an offshoot of the Bernardines, founded by Jean de la Barriere, in 1577: so called from the convent of *Feuillant* in Languedoc, where they were first established. Written also FEUILLIANS.

FEUILLEA, fū-il'ē-a, *n.* a genus of plants, nat. order Cucurbitaceæ. The species are natives of the tropical regions of America, and are frutescent, climbing herbs. The seeds are oily and of a bitter taste, and are said to be powerful antidotes against vegetable poisons, and are used in South America to prevent the fatal effects of serpent bites. The seeds of one Peruvian species contain so much oil that they are used for making candles.

FEUILLEMORT, fwēl'mor, *n.* a color like that of a faded leaf. [Fr., dead leaf.]

FEUILLETON, fwēl-tong, *n.* that part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature or criticism, and generally marked off from the rest of the page by a line. The feuilleton very commonly contains a tale. [Fr., from *feuille*, a leaf; lit. a small leaf.]

FEVER, fē'ver, *n.* a disease marked by great bodily *heat* and quickening of pulse: extreme excitement of the passions: a painful degree of anxiety.—*v.t.* to put into a fever.—*v.i.* to become fevered. [Fr. *fièvre*—L. *febris—ferveo*, to be hot; or from root of Ger. *beben*, to tremble, Gr. *phobos*, fear.]

FEVERISH, fē'ver-ish, *adj.* slightly fevered: indicating fever: fidgety: fickle.—*adv.* FE'VERISHLY.—*n.* FE'VERISHNESS.

FEVER-TREE, fē'ver-trē, *n.* the blue gum-tree.

FEW, fū, *adj.*, *small* in number: not many.—*n.* FEW'NESS. [A.S. *fea*, plur. *feave*; Goth. *favs*; Fr. *peu*; L. *paucus*, small.]

FEWTRILS, fū'-tril'z, *n.pl.* in England, colloquial term for things of no value: trifles.

FEZ, fez, *n.* a red cap or head-dress of fine cloth, fitting closely to the head, with a tassel of blue silk or wool at the crown, much worn in Turkey, on the shores of the Levant, in Egypt, and North Africa generally. The core or central part of a turban consists of a fez. [From *Fez*, the principal town in Morocco, where such caps are largely manufactured.]

FIACRE, fē-ä-kr, *n.* a small four-wheeled carriage common in England. [Fr., from the Hotel St. *Fiacre*, where Sauvage, the inventor of these carriages, established in 1640 an office for the hire of them.]

FIARS, fī'arz, *n.pl.* (*in Scotland*) the prices

of grain legally fixed for the year, to regulate the payment of stipend, rent, and prices not expressly agreed upon. [From the root of FEE.]

FIASCO, fi-as'ko, *n.* a failure in a musical performance: a failure of any kind. [It. *fiasco*, bottle, like Fr. *flacon*, Ger. *flasche*, perh. from L. *vasculum*, a little vessel, *vas*, a vessel; why it came to be used in the sense of a failure, does not appear.]

FIAT, fī'at, *n.* a formal or solemn command: a decree. [L. 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *fio*, passive of *facio*, to do.]

FIB, fib, *n.* something said falsely: a soft expression for a lie.—*v.i.* to tell a fib or lie: to speak falsely:—*pr.p.* fibb'ing; *pa.p.* fibbed'. [An abbrev. of FABLE.]

FIBRE, fī'ber, *n.* one of the small *threads* composing the parts of animals or vegetables: any fine thread, or thread-like substance.—*adj.* FI'BRED, having fibres; FI'BRELESS, having no fibres. [Fr.—L. *fibra*, a thread.]

FIBRIFORM, fī'bri-form, *adj.* in the form of a fibre or fibres: resembling a fibre or fibres.

FIBRIL, fī'bril, *n.* a *small fibre:* one of the extremely minute threads composing an animal fibre. [Low L. *fibrilla*, dim. of L. *fibra*.]

FIBRILLATE, fī-bril-lāt, *adj.* having fibrils.

FIBRILLOUS, fī-bril'us, *adj.* formed of small fibres.

FIBRINE, fī'brin, *n.* an organic compound, composed of thready *fibres*, found in animals and plants.

FIBROUS, fī'brus, *adj.* composed of or containing *fibres.*—*n.* FI'BROUSNESS.

FIBROUS TISSUE, fī'-brus-tish-ū, (*anat.*) bundles of fibres, as in the tendons.

FICKLE, fik'l, *adj.* inconstant: changeable.—*n.* FICK'LENESS. [A.S. *ficol;* Ger. *ficken*, to move quickly to and fro; cf. FIDGET.]

FICTILE, fik'til, *adj.* used or fashioned by the potter. [L. *fictilis—fingo*, to form or fashion.]

FICTION, fik'shun, *n.* a feigned or false story: a falsehood: romance: the act of making or fashioning; as, "We have never dreamt that parliaments had any right whatever . . . to force a currency of their own *fiction* in the place of that which is real."—*Burke.* [Fr.—L. *fictio—fictus*, pa.p. of *fingo*.]

FICTITIOUS, fik-tish'us, *adj.* imaginary: not real: forged.—*adv.* FICTI'TIOUSLY.

FIDDLE, fid'l, *n.* a stringed instrument of music, called also a violin.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* to play on a fiddle:—*pr.p.* fidd'ling; *pa.p.* fidd'led.—*n.* FIDD'LER. [A.S. *fithele;* Ger. *fiedel*. See VIOLIN.]

FIDDLE-BOW, fid'l-bō, *n.* the bow strung with horse-hair with which the player draws sounds from the violin.

FIDDLE-HEADED, fid'l-hed-ed, FIDDLE-PATTERNED, fid'l-pat-ernd, *adj.* terms applied to forks, spoons, and the like, whose handles are fashioned after a pattern which has some resemblance to a fiddle. "A kind of fork that is *fiddle-headed.*"—*Hood.* "My table-spoons . . the little *fiddle-patterned* ones."—*R. H Barham.*

FIDDLE-STICK, fid'l-stik, *n.* same as FIDDLE-BOW. This word is frequently used as an interjection, and is equivalent to nonsense! pshaw! or other exclamation expressive of contemptuous incredulity, denial, or the like. "At such an assertion he would have exclaimed, A *fiddle-stick!* Why and how that word has become an interjection of contempt I must leave those to explain who can."—*Southey.*

FIDDLE-STRING, fid'l-string, *n.* the string of a fiddle, fastened at the ends and elevated in the middle by a bridge.

FIDDLE-WOOD, fid'l-wood, *n.* the common name of a genus of trees or shrubs with some twenty species, natives of tropical America, nat. order Verbenaceæ. Some of the species are ornamental timber trees: several yield a hard wood valuable for carpenter work. [From its durable qualities the term *bois fidèle*, stanch or faithful wood, was applied by the French to one of the species, which the English mistook to mean *fiddle-wood.*]

FIDDLING, fid'ling, *adj.* trifling: trivial: fussily busy with nothing. "Good cooks cannot abide what they call *fiddling* work."—*Swift.*

FIDEI-COMMISSARY, fī-dē-ī-kom'-mis-sā-ry, *n.* (*law*) one who holds an interest in an estate in the hands of another.

FIDELITY, fi-del'i-ti, *n.* faithful performance of duty: honesty: firm adherence. [L. *fidelitas—fidelis*, faithful—*fido*, to trust.]

FIDGET, fij'et, *v.i.* to be unable to rest: to move uneasily:—*pr.p.* fidg'eting; *pa.p.* fidg'eted.—*n.* irregular motion: restlessness.—*pl.* general nervous restlessness, with a desire of changing the position. [Ice. *fika*, to climb up nimbly; Ger. *ficken*, to move to and fro; conn. with FICKLE.]

FIDGETY, fij'et-i, *adj.* restless: uneasy.—*n.* FIDG'ETINESS.

FIDUCIAL, fi-dū'shi-al, *adj.* showing *confidence* or reliance: of the nature of a trust.—*adv.* FIDU'CIALLY. [L. *fiducia*, confidence, from *fido*, to trust.]

FIDUCIARY, fi-dū'shi-ar-i, *adj., confident:* unwavering: held in trust.—*n.* one who holds anything in trust: (*theol.*) one who depends for salvation on faith without works, an Antinomian. [L. *fiduciarius—fiducia.*]

FIE, fī, *int.* denoting disapprobation or disgust. [Ger. *pfui!* Fr. *fi!* the sound instinctively made in presence of a bad smell.]

FIEF, fēf, *n.* land held of a superior in *fee* or on condition of military service: a feud. [Fr.—Low L. *feudum.*]

FIELD, fēld, *n.* country or open country in

general: a piece of ground inclosed for tillage or pasture: the locality of a battle: the battle itself: room for action of any kind: a wide expanse: (*her.*) the surface of a shield: the background on which figures are drawn. [A.S. and Ger. *feld*; Dut. *veld*, the open country.]

FIELD, fēld, *v.i.* to take to the field: in cricket and base-ball, to be one of the field whose duty is to watch the ball as it is driven by the batsman, and endeavor to put him out either by catching it before it reach the ground, or by recovering it rapidly and returning it to the infield.

FIELD, fēld, *v.t.* in cricket and base-ball, to catch or stop and return to the infield; as, to *field* a ball.

FIELDBOOK, fēld'book, *n.* a book used in surveying fields.

FIELD-DAY, fēld'-dā, *n.* a day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises.

FIELDFARE, fēld'fār, *n.* a species of thrush, having a reddish-yellow throat and breast spotted with black. [A.S. *feldefare*—*feld*, a field, and *faran*, to fare, travel over.]

FIELD-GEOLOGIST, fēld'-jē-ol-o-jist, *n.* a geologist who makes out-door observations, in contradistinction to one who studies geology from books, museums, etc.

FIELD-GLASS, fēld'-glas, *n.* a kind of binocular telescope or opera-glass for looking at objects at a considerable distance from the spectator: a small achromatic telescope, usually from 20 to 24 inches long, and having from three to six joints: that one of the two lenses forming the eye-piece of an astronomical telescope or compound microscope, which is the nearer to the object-glass, the other being the *eye-glass*.

FIELD-HAND, fēld'-hand, *n.* a hand or person who works in the fields: a laborer on a farm or plantation.

FIELD-MARSHAL, fēld'-mär'shal, *n.* an officer of the highest rank in the English and Continental armies. [See MARSHAL.]

FIELD-NATURALIST, fēld'-na-tūr-al-ist, *n.* a person who studies animals or plants in their natural habitats: a person who collects wild animals or plants.

FIELD-NOTES, fēld'-nōts, *n.pl.* notes of bearings, distances, etc., made by a surveyor in the field. *Goodrich.*

FIELD-OFFICER, fēld'-of'i-ser, *n.* a military officer above the rank of captain, and below that of general.

FIELDPIECE, fēld'pēs, *n.* a cannon or piece of artillery used in the field of battle.

FIELD-SKETCHING, fēld'-skech-ing, *n.* in *milit.* the act of depicting in plan, quickly and faithfully, the natural features of a country, so as to give to an experienced observer the best possible idea of its character.

FIELD-TELEGRAPH, fēld-tel'ē-graf, *n.* a telegraph adapted for use in the field in military operations. In some instances part of the wire is reeled off from a wagon and supported on light posts, and another part is insulated and allowed to rest on the ground.

FIELDTRAIN, fēld'trān, *n.* a department of the Royal Artillery responsible for the safety and supply of ammunition during war.

FIELDWORKS, fēld'wurks, *n.pl.* temporary works thrown up by troops in the field, either for protection or to cover an attack upon a stronghold.

FIEND, fēnd, *n.* the devil: one actuated by the most intense wickedness or hate. [A.S. *feond*, pr.p. of *feon*, to hate; Ger. *feind*, Dut. *vijand*.]

FIENDISH, fēnd'ish, *adj.* like a *fiend:* malicious.—*n.* FIEND'ISHNESS.

FIERCE, fērs, *adj.*, *ferocious:* violent: angry.—*adv.* FIERCE'LY.—*n.* FIERCE'NESS. [O. Fr. *fers*, *fiers*—L. *ferus*, wild, savage.]

FIERI FACIAS, fī'e-rī fā'shi-as, *n.* in *law*, a judicial writ that lies for him who has recovered in debt or damages, commanding the sheriff to levy the same on the goods of him against whom the recovery was had. [L., lit. cause it to be done.]

FIERY, fīr'i or fī'er-i, *adj.* ardent: impetuous: irritable.—*n.* FI'ERINESS.

FIERYCROSS, fī'e-ri-kros, FIRECROSS, fīr'kros, *n.* in Scotland, a signal sent in ancient times from place to place, expressive of a summons to repair to arms within a limited time. It consisted of a cross of light wood, the extremities of which were set fire to and then extinguished in the blood of a recently slain goat.

FIERY-FOOTED, fī'e-ri-foot-ed, *adj.* eager or swift in motion. "*Fiery-footed* steeds." —*Shak.*

FIERY-HOT, fī'e-ri-hot, *adj.* hot as a fire: hence, (*fig.*) impetuously eager or enthusiastic.

> *Fiery-hot* to burst
> All barriers in her onward race
> For power.—*Tennyson.*

FIERY-NEW, fī'e-ri-nū, *adj.* hot or fiery from newness.

> The vintage, yet unkept,
> Had relish, *fiery-new.*—*Tennyson.*

FIERY-SHORT, fī'e-ri-short, *adj.* hot or fiery and short: brief and passionate.

FIESTA, fē-es'-ta, *n.* a Spanish feast, or religious holiday: hence any saint's day or festivity. [Sp.]

FIFE, fīf, *n.* a small *pipe* used as a wind-instrument for military music, an octave higher than the flute.—*v.i.* to play on the fife.—*n.* FIF'ER, one who plays on a fife. [Fr. *fifre*, Ger. *pfeife*, both, acc. to Littré, from L. *pipare*, to peep, to chirp. See PIPE.]

FIFTEEN, fif'tēn, *adj.* and *n.* five and ten.

FIFTEENTH, fif'tēnth, *adj.* the fifth after the tenth: being one of fifteen equal parts. —*n.* a fifteenth part. [A.S. *fifteotha—fif*, five, *teotha*, tenth.]

FIFTH, fifth, *adj.* next after the fourth.—*n.* one of five equal parts. [A.S. *fifta.*]

FIFTHLY, fifth'li, *adv.* in the fifth place.

FIFTH-MONARCHY MAN, *n.* one of a sect of English fanatics who assumed to be "subjects only of King Jesus." It sprung up in the time of Cromwell, and considered him as commencing the *fifth* great monarchy of the world (Assyria, Persia, Greece and Rome being the first, second, third, and fourth), during which Christ should reign on earth 1000 years.

FIFTIETH, fif'ti-eth, *adj.* the ordinal of fifty.—*n.* a fiftieth part. [A.S. *fiftigotha.*]

FIFTY, fif'ti, *adj.* and *n.* five tens or five times ten. [A.S. *fiftig—fif*, five, *tig*, ten.]

FIG, fig, *n.* the *fig-tree* or its fruit, growing in warm climates: a thing of little consequence. [Fr. *figue*, which, like A.S. *fic*, Ger. *feige*, is from L. *ficus*, a fig.]

FIG-APPLE, fig'-ap-l, *n.* a species of apple without a core or kernel.

FIGARO, fē-ga-rō, *n.* a witty, shrewd, and intriguing person, so called from the hero of two plays by Beaumarchais.

FIGARY, fig'a-ri, *n.* a frolic: a vagary. *Beau. & Fl.* [Corrupted from *vagary.*]

FIGHT, fīt, *v.i.* to strive with: to contend in war or in single combat.—*v.t.* to engage in conflict with:—*pr.p.* fight'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* fought (fawt).—*n.* a struggle: a combat: a battle or engagement. —*n.* FIGHT'ER. [A.S. *feohtan*; Ger. *fechten*; prob. conn. with L. *pugnus*, the fist, Gr. *pux*, with clenched fist.]

FIGHTING, fīt'ing, *adj.* engaged in or fit for war.—*n.* the act of fighting or contending.

FIGHTING-FISH, fīt'ing-fish, *n.* a small fish, a native of the south-east of Asia, remarkable for its pugnacious propensities. In Siam these fishes are kept in glass globes, as we keep gold-fish, for the purpose of fighting, and an extravagant amount of gambling takes place about the result of the fights, not only money, but children and liberty being staked. When the fish is quiet its colors are dull, but when it is irritated, as by the sight of another fish, or of its own reflection in a mirror, it glows with metallic splendor, the projecting gill-membrane waving like a black frill about the throat.

FIGHTING-GEAR, fīt'ing-gēr, *n.* warlike or military accoutrements. "Everywhere the Constitutional Patriot must clutch his *fighting-gear*, and take the road for Nancy."—*Carlyle.*

FIGMENT, fig'ment, *n.* a fabrication or invention. [L. *figmentum* — *fingo*, to form.]

FIGULINE, fig'ū-lin, *n.* a name given by mineralogists to potters' clay. [L. *figulus*, a potter, from *fingo*, to fashion.]

FIGURATION, fig-u-rā'shun, *n.* act of giving *figure* or form: (*music*) mixture of chords and discords.

FIGURATIVE, fig'ū-ra-tiv, *adj.* (*rhet.*) representing by, containing or abounding in *figures*: metaphorical: flowery: typical. —*adv.* FIG'URATIVELY.

FIGURE, fig'ūr, *n.* the *form* of anything in outline: the representation of anything in drawing, etc.: a drawing: a design: a statue: appearance: a character denoting a number: value or price: (*rhet.*) a deviation from the ordinary mode of expression, in which words are changed from their literal signification or usage: (*logic*) the form of a syllogism with respect to the position of the middle term: steps in a dance: a type or emblem. [Fr.—L. *figura*, from root of *fingo*, to form.]

FIGURE, fig'ūr, *v.t.* to *form* or shape: to make an image of: to mark with figures or designs: to imagine: to symbolize: to foreshow: to note by figures.—*v.i.* to make figures: to appear as a distinguished person.—TO FIGURE ON, to estimate: to calculate: to make allowance for: to expect.—*adj.* FIG'URABLE.

FIGURED, fig'ūrd, *adj.* marked or adorned with *figures.*

FIGUREHEAD, fig'ūr-hed, *n.* the figure or bust on the head or prow of a ship.

FIGURINE, fig-ū-rēn', *n.* a statuette of clay.

FILAMENT, fil'a-ment, *n.* a slender or thread-like object: a fibre. [Fr.—L. *filum*, a thread.]

FILAMENTOUS, fil-a-ment'us, *adj.*, *thread*-like.

FILAMENTULE, fil-a-men'-tūl, *n.* a small filament, esp. one of the barbs of a down feather. [Dim. of *filament.*]

FILANDER, fil-an'der, *n.* the name given by Le Brun to a kangaroo found in some of the islands of the East Indian Archipelago.

FILANDERS, fil'an-derz, *n.pl.* a disease in hawks consisting of *filaments* of blood, also of small *thread*-like worms. [Fr. *filandres*—L. *filum.*]

FILAR, fī'ler, *adj.* pertaining to a thread: specifically, applied to a microscope, or other optical instrument, into whose construction one or more threads or wires are introduced: as, a *filar* microscope, a *filar* micrometer. [L. *filum*, a thread.]

FILATORY, fil'a-tor-i, *n.* a machine which forms or spins threads. "This manufactory has three *filatories*, each of 640 reels, which are moved by a water wheel, and besides a small *filatory* turned by men." —*Tooke.*

FILATURE, fil'a-tūr, *n.* a forming into threads; the reeling of silk from cocoons: a reel for drawing off silk from cocoons; a filatory: an establishment for reeling silk.

FILBERT, fil'bert, *n.* the fruit or nut of the cultivated hazel. [Prob. so called from St. Philibert, whose day fell in the nut-

ting season, Aug. 22 (old style); so in German it is Lambertsnuss, St. Lambert's nut.]

FILCH, filch, *v.t.* to steal: to pilfer. [*Filch* stands for *filk*, formed from M.E. *felen*, to hide, by adding *k*, as *talk* from *tell*, *stalk* from *steal*, perh. from Ice. *fela*, to hide or bury; cf. PILCH.]

FILCHER, filch'er, *n.* a thief.

FILE, fīl, *n.* a line or wire on which papers are placed in order: the papers so placed: a roll or list: a line of soldiers ranged behind one another.—*v.t.* to put upon a file: to arrange in an orderly manner: to put among the records of a court: to bring before a court.—*v.i.* to march in a file. [Fr. *file*, from L. *filum*, a thread.]

FILE, fīl, *n.* a steel instrument with sharp-edged furrows for smoothing or rasping metals, etc.—*v.t.* to cut or smooth with, or as with a file. [A.S. *feol*; Ger. *feile*; Bohem. *pila*, a saw, *pilnijk*, a file; allied to L. *polio*, to polish.]

FILE-CLOSER, fīl'-clō-ser, (*mil.*) a commissioned or non-commissioned officer in the rear of a line, or on the flank of a column, of soldiers, to keep the men in proper marching order.

FILE-CUTTER, fīl'-kut-er, *n.* a maker of files.

FILE-FISH, fīl'-fish, *n.* a name given to certain fishes from their skins being granulated like a file. The European file-fish is a common inhabitant of the Mediterranean. It has the power of inflating the sides of the abdomen at pleasure, and grows to the size of 2 feet. Another variety is 12 or 14 inches long, and is a native of the Indian and American seas, as well as of the Red Sea.

FILIAL, fil'yal, *adj.* pertaining to or becoming a *son* or *daughter:* bearing the relation of a child.—*adv.* FIL'IALLY. [L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter.]

FILIATE, fil'i-āt, *v.t.* same as AFFILIATE.

FILIATION, fil-i-ā'shun, *n.* same as AFFILIATION.

FILIBUSTER, FILLIBUSTER, fil'i-bus-ter, *n.* a lawless military or piratical adventurer, as in the W. Indies: a buccaneer. The adventurers who followed Lopez to Cuba in 1851, and those who with Walker occupied Nicaragua from 1855 to 1857, are the most notorious examples of filibusters in modern times. [Sp. *filibuster*, Sp. *filibote*, *flibote*, a small, fast-sailing vessel, from E. *flyboat*.]

FILICOLOGY, fil-i-kol'-ō-jy, *n.* the study of ferns [L. *filix*, *icis*, fern, and *logy*.]

FILIFORM, fil'i-form, *adj.* having the *form* of a *filament:* long and slender. [L. *filum* and FORM.]

FILIGREE, fil'i-grē, *n.* extremely fine *thread*-like network, containing *beads:* ornamental work of gold and silver wire. [Sp. *filigrana*—L. *filum*, and *granum*, a grain or bead.]

FILING, fīl'ing, *n.* a particle rubbed off with a *file*.

FILIPINA, fil-i-pē'-na, *n.* a native woman of the Philippine Islands. [Sp.]

FILIPINO, fil-i-pē'-nō, *n.* a native, man or woman, of the Philippine Islands, esp. one of Spanish descent. [Sp.]

FILL, fil, *v.t.* to make *full:* to put into until all the space is occupied: to supply abundantly: to satisfy: to glut: to perform the duties of: to supply a vacant office.—*v.i.* to become full: to become satiated.—*n.* as much as fills or satisfies: a full supply.—*n.* FILL'ER, he who or that which fills. [A.S. *fyllan*, *fullian*—*full*, full; Ger. *füllen*. See FULL.]

FILLER, fil'-ler, *n.* American colloquial term for short stories, articles or poems printed in newspapers or magazines to fill a small space.

FILLET, fil'let, *n.* a little band to tie about the hair of the head: a muscle, or a piece of meat composed of muscles; especially, the fleshy part of the thigh—applied chiefly to veal; as, a *fillet* of veal: meat rolled together and tied round: in *arch.* (*a*) a small moulding generally rectangular in section, and having the appearance of a narrow band, generally used to separate ornaments and mouldings; an annulet; a list; a listel; (*b*) the ridge between the flutes of a column—called also a FACET or FACETTE: in the *manége*, the loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests: in *technology*, in general, this word has a great many applications, such as in *carp*, a strip nailed to a wall or partition to support a shelf, a strip for a door to close against; in *gilding*, a band of gold-leaf on a picture-frame or elsewhere; in *coining*, a strip of metal rolled to a certain size: also the thread of a screw: a ring on the muzzle of a gun, etc. [Fr. *filet*, a thread, a band, a net, the chine of an animal, etc., dim. of *fil*, thread, from L. *filum*, a thread.]

FILLET, fil'let, *v.t.* to bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet or little band. "He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters, and *filleted* them."—Ex. xxxvii. 28.

FILLETING, fil'let-ing, *n.* the material of which fillets are made: fillets, collectively.

FILLIBEG, PHILIBEG, fil'i-beg, *n.* the kilt, the dress or petticoat reaching nearly to the knees, worn by the Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. *filleadhbeag*—*filleadh*, plait, fold, and *beag*, little.]

FILLING, fil'ing, *adj.* calculated to fill: satisfy, or satiate; as, a *filling* diet. "Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*."—*Bacon.*

FILLING, fil'ing, *n.* materials used for occupying some vacant space, for completing some structure, stopping up a hole, or the like: sometimes applied to the weft of a web; the woof.

FILLIP, fil'ip, *v.t.* to strike with the nail

of the finger, forced from the ball of the thumb with a sudden jerk:—*pr.p.* fill'ip-ing; *pa.p.* fill'iped.—*n.* a jerk of the finger suddenly let go from the thumb. [Formed from the sound.]

FILLIPEEN, fil-li-pēn', *n.* in some of the Northern States, a small present given in accordance with a custom borrowed from Germany. When a person eating almonds or nuts finds one with two kernels he or she gives it to a person of the opposite sex, and whoever at the next meeting shall utter the word *fillipeen* first is entitled to a present from the other. The term is applied also to the kernel thus given. Written also PHILLIPENA, PHILOPENA. [Ger. *vielliebchen*, much-loved.]

FILLY, fil'i, *n.* a young mare: a lively, wanton girl. [Dim. of *foal*, formed by adding suffix *y*, and modifying the vowel. See FOAL.]

FILM, film, *n.* a *thin skin* or membrane: a very slender thread.—*v.t.* to cover with a film, or thin skin.—*v.i.* to be or become covered as if by a film. "Straight her eyebrows *filmed* with horror."—*E. B. Browning.*—*adj.* FILM'Y, composed of *film* or membranes.—*n.* FILM'INESS. [A.S., formed by adding suffix *-m* to the root of E. *fell*, a skin, present also in Goth. *filleins*, leathern.]

FILM, film, *n.* in photography, the prepared celluloid plate or flexible sheet from which prints are made.

FILOPLUME, fī'lō-plūm, *n.* in *ornith.* a long, slender, and flexible feather, closely approximating to a hair in form, and consisting of a delicate shaft, either destitute of vanes or carrying a few barbs at the tip. [L. *filum*, a thread, and *pluma*, a feather.]

FILOSELLE, fil'-ō-sel, *n.* a silk thread spun from coarse material and having little gloss. [Fr. *floss silk*.]

FILS, fēs, *n.* a son of his father: used after a name to distinguish the son from the father, as Alexandre Dumas *fils*. [Fr.—L. *filius*. See FILIAL.]

FILTER, fil'ter, *n.* a strainer: a piece of woollen cloth, paper, or other substance, through which liquors are passed for defecation. Filters are now largely employed for the purpose of filtering water, either for drinking or culinary purposes. One of the most successful apparatus for the purification of water for domestic purposes is the ascending filter of Leloge. It is divided into four compartments, one above the other. The upper part, containing the water to be filtered, communicates with the lowest by a tube having a loose sponge at its mouth to stop some of the impurities. The top of the lowest compartment is composed of a porous slab, through which the water passes into the third part, which is filled with charcoal. The water is forced through the charcoal and another porous slab into the fourth compartment, which is furnished with a tap to draw off the filtered water. To enable the filter to be cleaned, there is a movable plug in the lowest part. [Fr. *filtre*, It. *feltrare*, to filter, from *feltro*, Low L. *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt or fulled wool, used originally as a strainer.]

FILTER, fil'ter, *v.t.* to purify or defecate liquor by passing it through a filter, or causing it to pass through a porous substance that retains any feculent matter.

FILTER, fil'ter, *v.i.* to percolate: to pass through a filter.

FILTERING, fil'ter'ing, *p.* and *adj.* straining: defecating.—FILTERING BAG, a conical-shaped bag made of close flannel, and kept open at the top by means of a hoop, to which it is attached. It is used in filtering wine, vinegar, etc.—FILTERING CUP, a pneumatic apparatus used for the purpose of showing that, if the pressure of the atmosphere be removed from an under surface, the pressure on the surface above has the effect of forcing a fluid through the pores of such substances as it could not otherwise penetrate.—FILTERING FUNNEL, a glass or other funnel made with slight flutes or channels down the lower parts of the sides. When used it is lined with filtering-paper, folded and loosely put in. The channels allow the liquid to ooze more freely than in a funnel of a smooth surface.—FILTERING PAPER, any paper unsized and sufficiently porous to allow liquids to pass through it.—FILTERING STONE, any porous stone, such as sandstone, through which water is filtered.

FILTH, filth, *n.*, *foul* matter: anything that defiles, physically or morally. [A.S. *fyldh*—*fûl*, foul. See FOUL.]

FILTHY, filth'i, *adj.* foul: unclean: impure.—*adv.* FILTH'ILY.—*n.* FILTH'INESS.

FILTRATE, fil'trāt, *v.t.* to *filter* or percolate.

FILTRATION, fil-trā'shun, *n.* act or process of *filtering*.

FIMBRIATE, fim'bri-āt, FIMBRIATED, fim'bri-āt-ed, *adj.* having *fibres* on the margin: fringed. [L. *fimbriatus*—*fimbriæ*, fibres—from root of FIBRE.]

FIMBRIATE, fim'bri-āt, *v.t.* to *fringe*: to hem.

FIN, fin, *n.* the organ by which a fish balances itself and swims. [A.S. *fin*; L. *pinna*, a fin.]

FINABLE, fīn'a-bl, *adj.* liable to a *fine*.

FINAL, fī'nal, *adj.* last: decisive: respecting the end or motive.—A FINAL CAUSE is the last end or purpose for which things were made, and the doctrine of *final causes* teaches that all things were made on a plan or for a purpose.—*adv.* FI'NALLY. [Fr.—L. *finalis*—*finis*, an end.]

FINALE, fe-nä'lā, *n.* the *end*: the last passage in a piece of music: the concluding piece in a concert: the last part, piece, or scene in any public performance or exhibition; as, "It was arranged that

the two horsemen should first occupy the arena, . . . that Glaucus and the lion should next perform their part in the bloody spectacle; and the tiger and the Nazarene be the grand *finale*."—*Lord Lytton.* [It. *finale*, final—L. *finis*.]

FINALITY, fī-nal'i-ti, *n.* the state of being final: the state of being settled or finally arranged: completeness: in *philos.* the doctrine that nothing exists or was made except for a determinate end, the doctrine of final causes.

FINALLY, fī'nal-li, *adv.* at the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly; as, the cause is expensive, but we shall *finally* recover: completely; beyond recovery; "The enemy was *finally* exterminated."—*Sir J. Davies.*

FINANCE, fi-nans', *n.* the system or science of public revenue and expenditure; as, "I hope, however, he will not rely too much on the fertility of Lord North's genius for *finance*."—*Junius' Letters*:—*pl.* revenue: funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it: public resources of money; as, the *finances* of the king or government were in a low condition:—*pl.* the income or resources of individuals; as, my *finances* are in a very unhealthy state. [Fr., from Low L. *financia*, a money payment, from *finare*, to pay a fine or subsidy, from L. *finis*, in the sense of a sum of money paid by the subject to the king for the enjoyment of a privilege; the final settlement of a claim by composition or agreement.]

FINANCE, fi-nans', *v.i.* to conduct financial operations: especially, in a commercial sense, to meet obligations by continual borrowing.

FINANCIAL, fi-nan'shal, *adj.* pertaining to finance.—*adv.* FINAN'CIALLY.

FINANCIER, fi-nan'sēr, *n.* one skilled in finance: an officer who administers the public revenue.

FINANCIER, FINANCEER, fi-nan'sēr, *v.i.* to borrow one day to meet an obligation, and on a subsequent day to again borrow to meet the borrowed money, and so on till one's affairs get into confusion. *Lever.*

FINCH, finsh, *n.* the name of several species of birds, many of them excellent singers. [A.S. *finc*; Ger. *fink*; allied to W. *pinc*, a chaffinch, also smart, gay.]

FIND, fīnd, *v.t.* to come upon or meet with: to discover or arrive at: to perceive: to experience: to supply:—*pr.p.* fīnd'ing; *pa.t* and *pa.p.* found,—*n.* FIND'ER. [A.S. *findan*; Ger. *finden.*]

FIN DE SIECLE, fan-dē-syā'-kl, *adj.* end of the century, esp. the closing years of the Nineteenth Century: hence, in common parlance, up-to-date, modern. [Fr.]

FINDING-STORE, fīnd-ing'-stōr, *n.* in the United States, a store where shoemakers' tools, etc., are sold. Called in England GRINDERY WAREHOUSE.

FINE, fīn, *adj.* excellent: beautiful: not coarse or heavy: subtle: thin; slender: exquisite: nice: delicate: overdone: showy: splendid.—The FINE ARTS, as painting and music, are those in which the love of the beautiful and fineness of taste are chiefly concerned; opp. to the *useful* or *industrial arts*.—*v.t.* to make fine: to refine: to purify.—*adv.* FINE'LY.—*n.* FINE'NESS. [Fr.—L. *finitus*, finished, from *finio*, to finish, *finis*, an end.]

FINE, fīn, *n.* a composition: a sum of money imposed as a punishment.—IN FINE, in conclusion.—*v.t.* to impose a fine on: to punish by fine. [From the Law Lat. *finis*, a fine, a payment which *ends* or *concludes* a strife—L. *finis*, an end.]

FINEER, fi-nēr', *v.i.* to get goods made up in a way unsuitable for any other purchaser, and then refuse to take them except on credit. *Goldsmith.*

FINER, fīn'er, *n.* same as REFINER.

FINERY, fīn'er-i, *n.* splendor, fine or showy things: a place where anything is fined or refined: a furnace for making iron malleable.

FINESSE, fi-nes', *n.* subtilty of contrivance: artifice.—*v.i.* to use artifice. [Fr., from root of FINE.]

FINESTILL, fīn'stil, *v.t.* to distil, as spirits, from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter.

FINESTILLER, fīn'stil-er, *n.* one who distils spirit from treacle or molasses.

FINESTUFF, fīn'stuf, *n.* the second coat of plaster for the walls of a room, made of finely-sifted lime with sand and hair.

FINGENT, fin'jent, *adj.* making: forming: fashioning. "Ours is a most fictile world, and man is the most *fingent*, plastic of creatures."—*Carlyle.* [L. *fingo*, to make, to form.]

FINGER, fing'ger, *n.* one of the five extreme parts of the hand: a finger's breadth: skill in the use of the hand or fingers.—*v.t.* to handle or perform with the fingers: to pilfer.—*v.i.* to use the fingers on a musical instrument.

FINGER-BOARD, fing'ger-bōrd, *n.* the *board*, or part of a musical instrument, on which the keys for the *fingers* are placed.

FINGER-BOWL, fing'ger-bōl, *n.* a finger-glass.

FINGERED, fing'gerd, *adj.* having fingers, or anything like fingers.

FINGER-GLASS, fing'ger-glas, *n.* a glass or bowl introduced at table in which to rinse the fingers after dinner or dessert.

FINGERING, fing'ger-ing, *n.* act or manner of touching with the *fingers*, esp. a musical instrument.

FINGER-PLATE, fing'ger-plāt, *n.* a plate of metal or porcelain fixed on the edge of a door where the handle is, to protect the wood from finger-marks, and to preserve the paint.

FINGER-POST, fing'ger-pōst, *n.* a *post* with a *finger* pointing, for directing passengers to the road.

FINGER-SHELL, fing'ger-shel, *n.* a marine shell resembling a finger.

FINGER-STALL, fing'ger-stawl, *n.* a cover of leather, etc., worn for protection of the fingers, as when wounded.

FINGER-STONE, fing'ger-stōn, *n.* a fossil resembling an arrow.

FINIAL, fin'i-al, *n.* the bunch of foliage, etc., at the top of a pinnacle: the pinnacle itself. [From L. *finio—finis.*]

FINICAL, fin'i-kal, *adj.* affectedly *fine* or precise in trifles: nice: foppish.—*adv.* FIN'ICALLY.

FINING, fīn'ing, *n.* process of refining or purifying.

FINIS, fī'nis, *n.* the end: conclusion. [L.]

FINISH, fin'ish, *v.t.* to end or complete the making of anything: to perfect: to give the last touches to.—*n.* that which finishes or completes: last touch: the last coat of plaster to a wall. [Fr. *finir, finissant*, L. *finire—finis*, an end.]

FINISHED, fin'isht, *p.* and *adj.* polished to the highest degree of excellence: complete: perfect: as, a *finished* poem, a *finished* education. "The keen observation and ironical pleasantry of a *finished* man of the world."—*Macaulay.* "There are two great and separate senses in which we call a thing *finished*. . . . One, which refers to the mere neatness and completeness of the actual work, as we speak of a well-*finished* knife-handle or ivory toy; and secondly, a sense which refers to the effect produced by the thing done, as we call a picture well-*finished*, if it is so full in its details as to produce the effect of reality."—*Ruskin.*

FINISHER, fin'ish-er, *n.* one who finishes, completes, or perfects: specifically, in many crafts or trades, a skilled workman who does special work on the articles produced, such as shoes, vehicles, cutlery, etc.

FINITE, fī'nīt, *adj.* having an *end* or limit: —opp. to INFINITE.—*adv.* FI'NITELY.—*n.* FI'NITENESS. [L. *finitus*, pa.p. of *finio.*]

FINNY, fin'i, *adj.* furnished with *fins.*

FINOS, fēn'ōz, *n.* the second-best wool from merino sheep. [Sp.]

FIN-PIKE, fin'-pīk, *n.* the name given to the individuals of a family of ganoid fishes, remarkable for the structure of the dorsal fin, which, instead of being continuous, is separated into twelve or sixteen strong spines, distributed at short intervals along nearly the whole of the back, and each bordered behind by a small soft fin. Two species of this curious group are living, one of which inhabits the Nile, and the other the Senegal; but the family attained its maximum in palæozoic times, most of the old red and carboniferous fishes belonging to it.

FINN, FIN, fin, *n.* a native of Finland, Russia. Called also FINLANDER, fin'-lander.

FION, FEIN, *n.* a name given in the Ossianic poetry to a semi-mythical class of warriors of superhuman size, strength, speed and prowess. Generally they are supposed to have been a sort of Irish militia, and to have had their name from *Fion* Mac Cumhal (the Finn Mac Coul of Dunbar, and Fingal of Macpherson), their most distinguished leader; but Mr. Skene believes them to have been of the race that inhabited Germany before the Germans, and Scotland and Ireland before the Scots. [Gael. *fein*, pl. *feinne*; Ir. *fion, fian*, pl. *fiona, fionna.*]

FIORD, fyord, *n.* name given in Scandinavia to a long, narrow, rock-bound strait or inlet. [Norw.]

FIR, fer, *n.* the name of several species of cone-bearing, resinous trees, valuable for their timber.

FIRE, fīr, *n.* the heat and light caused by burning: flame: anything burning, as fuel in a grate, etc.: a conflagration: torture by burning: severe trial: anything inflaming or provoking: ardor of passion: vigor: brightness of fancy: enthusiasm: sexual love. [A.S., Sw., and Dan. *fyr*; Ger. *feuer*; Gr. *pyr*; allied to Sans. *pávana*, pure, also fire.]

FIRE, fīr, *v.t.* to set on fire: to inflame: to irritate: to animate: to cause the explosion of: to discharge.—*v.i.* to take fire: to be or become irritated or inflamed: to discharge firearms.

FIREARMS, fīr'ärmz, *n.pl.* arms or weapons which are discharged by fire exploding gunpowder.

FIREBALL, fīr'bawl, *n.* a ball filled with powder or other combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies, and to injure by explosion, or to set fire to their works in order that by the light movements may be seen. Also a popular name applied to a certain class of meteors which exhibit themselves as globular masses of light, moving with great velocity, and not unfrequently passing unbroken across the sky until lost in the horizon. They differ from ordinary meteors, probably, more in volume and brilliancy than in any other distinctive characteristic. They are not to be confounded with another class of meteors that explode in their passage, and appear to let fall a dull red body (meteorolite) to the earth.

FIREBAR, FIR-BÄR, FURNACE-BAR, fer'-nās-bär, *n.* one of the series of bars which form the grated bottom of a furnace, on which the fuel rests.

FIREBOX, fīr'boks, *n.* the box or chamber of a steam engine, in which the fire is placed.

FIREBRAND, fīr'brand, *n.* a brand or piece of wood on fire: one who inflames the passions of others.

FIREBRICK, fīr'brik, *n.* a brick so made as to resist the action of fire.

FIRE-BRIGADE, fīr'-brig-ād', *n.* a brigade or company of men for extinguishing fires or conflagrations.

FIRECLAY, fīr'klā, *n.* a kind of clay, capable of resisting fire, used in making firebricks.

FIRECOCK, fīr'kok, *n.* a cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fires.

FIREDAMP, fīr'damp, *n.* a gas, carburetted hydrogen, in coal-mines, apt to take fire.

FIRE-DRESS, fīr'-dress, *n.* an invention used as a protection against fire, with the view of enabling the wearer to approach, and even to pass through a fierce flame, to rescue lives or valuable property, or to use means for the extinction of fire. It consists of an exterior light armor of metallic gauze, and of an inner covering of a material which is a slow conductor of heat, such as wool, cotton, etc., immersed in certain saline solutions.

FIRE-ENGINE, fīr'-en'jin, *n.* an engine or forcing-pump used to extinguish fires with water.

FIRE-ESCAPE, fīr'-es-kāp', *n.* a portable machine, or a fixed contrivance reaching to and from the upper windows of buildings, and used to enable people to escape from fires.

FIRE-FLAG, fīr-'flag, *n.* a flash or gleam of lightning unaccompanied with thunder.

> The upper air burst into life !
> And a hundred *fire-flags* sheen.—*Coleridge.*

FIREFLY, fīr'flī, *n.* a winged luminous fly which emits a bright light like a fire-spark.

FIRELOCK, fīr'lok, *n.* a gun in which the fire is caused by a lock with steel and flint.

FIREMAN, fīr'man, *n.* a man whose business it is to assist in extinguishing fires : a man who tends the fires, as of a steam-engine, or a railway locomotive—called on English railways a stoker.

FIREPLACE, fīr'plās, *n.* the place in a house appropriated to the fire : a hearth.

FIREPLUG, fīr'plug, *n.* a plug placed in a pipe which supplies water in case of fire.

FIREPROOF, fīr'prōōf, *adj.* proof against fire : incombustible. Various plans have been adopted for rendering houses, or an apartment in a house, fireproof, as by constructing them entirely of brick or stone, and employing iron doors, ties, and lintels, stone staircases, and landings. In the case of textile fabrics, as cotton, linen, etc., saturation with various salts, as borax, which leave their crystals in the substance of the fabrics, is the means adopted for rendering them incombustible. Wood is best protected by silicate of soda, which, on the application of strong heat, fuses into a glass, which enveloping not only the outside but also the internal fibres of the wood shield it from contact with the oxygen of the air. All that can be done by any process, however, is the prevention of conflagration : no mode yet known can prevent smouldering.

FIRESHIP, fīr'ship, *n.* a vessel filled with combustibles, to set an enemy's vessels on fire.

FIRESIDE, fīr'sīd, *n.* the side of a fireplace : the hearth : home.

FIRESTONE, fīr'stōn, *n.* a kind of sandstone that bears a high degree of heat.

FIREWORKS, fīr'wurks, *n.pl.* artificial works or preparations of gunpowder, sulphur, etc., to be fired chiefly for display or amusement.

FIRE-WORSHIP, fīr'-wur'ship, *n.* the worship of fire, the highest type of which worship is seen in the adoration of the sun, not only as the most glorious visible object in the universe, but also as the source of light and heat. In the early religion of India the sun appears in the form of the god Agni (L. *ignis*, fire), what was first regarded as a mere abstract influence or a phenomenon in time being regarded as a sentient individual. Thus in the Vedic hymns Agni is the god of fire, corresponding to the Greek Hephæstos. In the East the worship of the element of fire was practiced by the ancient Persians or Magians, and is continued by the modern Parsees. The establishment of this species of idolatry among the Persians is ascribed to Zoroaster, who taught his disciples that in the sun and in the sacred fires of their temples God more especially dwelt, and that therefore divine homage was to be paid to these.—*n.* **FIRE'-WOR'SHIPPER.**

FIRING, fīr'ing, *n.* a putting *fire* to or discharge of guns : firewood : fuel.

FIRING-PIN, fīr-ing-pin, *n.* (*mil.*) in a firearm, the pin which strikes the head of the cartridge and thus causes the explosion.

FIRKIN, fer'kin, *n.* a measure equal to the *fourth* part of a barrel : 9 gallons : 56 lbs. of butter. [O. Dut. *vier*, four, and the dim. suffix *-kin*.]

FIRM, ferm, *adj.* fixed : compact : strong : not easily moved or disturbed: unshaken: resolute : decided. — *adv.* **FIRM'LY.**—*n.* **FIRM'NESS.** [Fr. *ferme*—L. *firmus ;* allied to Sans. *dhṛi*, to bear, to support.]

FIRM, ferm, *n.* the title under which a company transacts business : a business house or partnership. [It. *firma*, from L. *firmus.*]

FIRMAMENT, fer'ma-ment, *n.* the region of the air : the sky or heavens. [The Hebrew word *rakia*, which is so rendered in Scripture, conveys chiefly the idea of expansion, although that of solidity is also suggested, inasmuch as the root signification of the word is that which is expanded by beating out. The English *firmament* is adopted from the Latin *firmamentum*, which is the equivalent of the Greek *stereōma* (*stereos*, firm, solid), by which the writers of the Septuagint rendered *rakia*. L. *firmamentum*, from *firmo*, *firmatum*, to make firm, to support, from *firmus*, steadfast, stable, strong.]

FIRMAMENTAL, fer-ma-ment'al, *adj.* pertaining to the firmament: celestial.

FIRMAN, fer'man, *n.* any decree emanating from the Turkish government. [Pers. *firmân;* Sans. *pramâna,* measure, decision.]

FIRST, ferst, *adj., foremost:* preceding all others in place, time, or degree: most eminent: chief.—*adv.* before anything else, in time, space, rank, etc. [A.S. *fyrst;* Ice. *fyrstr;* the superl. of *fore* by adding *-st.*]

FIRST-BORN, ferst'-bawrn, *adj.* born first.—*n.* the first in the order of birth: the eldest child.

FIRST-DAY, ferst'-dā, *n.* the name given to the Lord's-day by the Quakers and some other Christian bodies, from its being the first day of the week.

FIRST-FLOOR, ferst'-flōr, *n.* in England the floor or story of a building next above the ground-floor: in the United States, the ground-floor.

FIRST-FOOT, ferst'-foot, *n.* in Scotland, the person who first enters a dwelling-house after the coming in of the year: also, the first person or object met on setting out on any important journey or undertaking. "Great attention is paid to the *first-foot,* that is, the person who happens to meet them (the marriage company); and if such person does not voluntarily offer to go back with them, they are generally compelled to do so. A man on horseback is reckoned very lucky, and a bare-footed woman almost as bad as a witch."—*Edin. Mag.*

FIRST-FRUIT, ferst'-frōōt, FIRST-FRUITS, ferst'-frōōts, *n.* the fruit or produce first matured and collected in any season, of which the Jews made an oblation to God, as an acknowledgment of his sovereign dominion: the first profits of anything; as, (*a*) in *old feudal tenures,* one year's profit of the land after the death of a tenant, which was paid to the king; (*b*) in the *Church of England,* the income of every spiritual benefice for the first year, paid originally to the crown, but now to a board, which applies the money so obtained to the supplementing of the incomes of small benefices: the first or earliest effect of anything, in a good or bad sense; as, the *first-fruits* of grace in the heart, or the *first-fruits* of vice;

> See, Father, what *first-fruits* on earth are sprung,
> From thy implanted grace in man!—*Milton.*

FIRSTLING, ferst'ling, *n.* the first produce or offspring, esp. of animals. [FIRST and dim. *ling.*]

FIRST-RATE, ferst'-rāt, *adj.* of the first or highest rate or excellence: pre-eminent in quality, size, or estimation.

FIRST-WATER, ferst'-waw-ter, *n.* the first or highest quality: purest lustre: applied to gems and principally to diamonds and pearls; as, a diamond of the *first-water.*

FIRTH, ferth. Same as FRITH.

FISC, fisk, *n.* the state treasury: the public revenue. [Fr. *fisc*—L. *fiscus,* a basket or purse, the treasury.]

FISCAL, fisk'al, *adj.* pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.—*n.* a treasurer: (*in Scotland*) an officer who prosecutes in petty criminal cases.

FISH, fish, *n.* an animal that lives in water, and breathes through gills: the flesh of fish:—*pl.* FISH or FISHES.—*v.t.* to search for fish: to search by sweeping: to draw out or up: to seek to obtain by artifice. [A.S. *fisc;* Ger. *fisch;* Ice. *fiskr;* Goth. *fisks;* L. *piscis;* Gr. *ichthys;* Gael. *iasg.*]

FISHER, fish'er, FISHERMAN, fish'er-man, *n.* one who fishes, or whose occupation is to catch fish.

FISHERY, fish'er-i, *n.* the business of catching fish: a place for catching fish.

FISHING, fish'ing, *adj.* used in fishery.—*n.* the art or practice of catching fish.

FISHMONGER, fish'mung-ger, *n.* a dealer in fish. [FISH and MONGER.]

FISHY, fish'i, *adj.* consisting of fish: like a fish: abounding in fish.—*n.* FISH'INESS.

FISSATE, fis'-sāt, *adj.* fissured, or divided, esp. applied to entomological descriptions.

FISSILE, fis'il, *adj.* that may be *cleft* or split in the direction of the grain. [L. *fissilis,* from *findo,* to cleave.]

FISSION, fi'shun, *n.* the act of cleaving, splitting or breaking up into parts: in *physiol.* multiplication by means of a process of self-division, consisting of gradual division or cleavage of the body into two parts, each of which then becomes a separate and independent individual, as when a vegetable or animal cell undergoes spontaneous division, the divided parts again subdividing, or an animalcule or polyp divides into two parts. [L. *fissio,* from *findo, fissum,* to split or cleave.]

FISSIPAROUS, fis-sip'a-rus, *adj., propagated* by spontaneous *fission* into minute parts. [L. *fissus,* pa.p. of *findo,* and *pario,* to bring forth.]

FISSIROSTRAL, fis-i-ros'tral, *adj.* having a deeply *cleft* or gaping *beak,* as swallows, etc. [L. *fissus,* and *rostrum,* a beak.]

FISSURE, fish'ūr, *n.* a narrow opening or chasm. [Fr.—L. *fissura,* from *findo, fissus,* to cleave.]

FISSURE-NEEDLE, fish'ūr-nē'dl, *n.* a spiral needle for bringing together the lips of a wound; being turned round its axis it catches each lip alternately, and it is so made as to be able to introduce a thread or wire, which is left in the place when the needle is withdrawn.

FIST, fist, *n.* the closed or clenched hand, orig. as used for striking. [A.S. *fyst;* Ger. *faust;* Russ. *piaste;* allied to L. *pugnus,* a fist, Gr. *pux,* with clenched fist.]

FISTULA, fist'ū-la, *n.* a deep, narrow, *pipe*-like, sinuous ulcer. [L. *fistula,* a pipe.]

FISTULAR, fist'ū-lar, *adj.* hollow like a *pipe.*

FISTULOUS, fist'ū-lus, *adj.* of the nature or form of a *fistula*.

FIT, fit, *adj.* adapted to any particular end or standard: qualified: convenient: proper.—*v.t.* to make fit or suitable: to suit one thing to another: to be adapted to: to qualify.—*v.i.* to be suitable or becoming:—*pr.p.* fitt'ing; *pa.p.* fitt'ed.—*adv.* FIT'LY.—*n.* FIT'NESS. [Ice. *fitja*, to knit together; Goth. *fetjan*, to adorn.]

FIT, fit, *n.* a sudden attack by convulsions, as apoplexy, epilepsy, etc.: convulsion or paroxysm: a temporary attack of anything, as laughter, etc.: a sudden effort or motion: a passing humor. [A.S. *fit*, a song; Ice. *fet*, a foot; Sans. *pada*, a step, a verse of a poem. The orig. sense was a foot or step, then a part of a poem, a bout of fighting, and lastly, a sudden attack of pain. Cf. *fetch*, *foot*, *fit* (above).]

FITCH, fich, *n.* now VETCH; (*B.*) in Isaiah, the black poppy, with a seed like cummin: in Ezekiel, a kind of bearded wheat, spelt. [See VETCH.]

FITCH-BRUSH, fich'-brush, *n.* a brush or hair-pencil made of the hair of the fitch or pole-cat. Such brushes are much esteemed, are elastic and firm, can be brought to a fine point, and work freely.

FITCHET, fich'et, **FITCHEW**, fich'ōō, *n.* a polecat. [O. Fr. *fissau*, from root of Dut. *vies*, nasty.]

FITFUL, fit'fool, *adj.* marked by sudden impulses: spasmodic.—*adv.* FIT'FULLY.—*n.* FIT'FULNESS.

FIT-ROD, fit'-rod, *n.* in *ship-building*, a small iron rod with a hook on the end, used for being inserted into the holes made in a vessel's sides, in order to ascertain the required length of the bolts or treenails which are to be driven in.

FITTER, fit'er, *n.* he who or that which makes fit.

FITTING, fit'ing, *adj.* fit: appropriate.—*n.* anything used in fitting up, esp. in *pl.*—*adv.* FITT'INGLY.

FITZ, fits, *n.* (a prefix), *son of*: used in England, esp. of the illegitimate sons of kings and princes. [Norman Fr. *fiz*, Fr. *fils*—L. *filius*; cf. Russ. suffix *vitz*, a son.]

FIVE, fīv, *adj.* and *n.* four and one. [A.S. *fif*; Ger. *fünf*; Goth. *fimf*; W. *pump*; L. *quinque*; Gr. *pente*, *pempe*; Sans. *panchan*.]

FIVE-FINGER-TIED, fīv'-fing-ger-tīd, *adj.* tied by all the fingers of the hand, that is, eagerly or securely tied.

> And with another knot, *five-finger-tied*,
> The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques,
> Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomed.
> —*Shak.*

FIVEFOLD, fīv'fōld, *adj.* five times folded or repeated: in fives.

FIVES, fīvz, *n.* a kind of play with a ball, originally called hand-tennis: so named probably from its being usually played with five on each side, although others give different explanations, as that it is so called because the ball is struck with the hand or *five* fingers.

FIVES, fīvz, *n.* a disease of horses, resembling the strangles. Written also VIVES.

FIX, fiks, *v.t.* to make stable, firm, or fast; to set or place permanently; to establish firmly or immovably; to establish; as, the universe is governed by *fixed* laws; the prince *fixed* his residence at York; some men have no *fixed* opinions: to make fast; to fasten; to attach firmly; as, to *fix* a cord or line to a hook: to direct steadily, as the eye, the mind, the attention, etc., without allowing it to wander; to fasten; as, the gentleman *fixed* his eyes on the speaker: to make solid; to congeal; to deprive of volatility: to stop or keep from moving: in popular use, in America, to put in order; to prepare; to arrange or manage; to adjust; to set or place in the manner desired or most suitable; as, to *fix* clothes or dress; to *fix* the furniture of a room; thus, to *fix* the hair, the table, the fire, etc., is to dress the hair, lay the table, make up the fire, and so on. "Dampier has *fix* apparently in the New England sense. 'We went ashore and dried our cloaths, cleaned our guns, dried our ammunition, and *fixt* ourselves against our enemies if we should be attacked.'"—*G. P. Marsh.*—TO FIX A PICTURE, in *photog.* to give permanence to the image on a negative or positive, by removal of the superfluous salts of silver, which would otherwise gradually blacken and destroy the image; this is usually done by means of hyposulphite of soda. [Fr. *fixer*; L. *figo*, *fixum*, to fasten.]

FIX, fiks, *v.i.* to rest; to settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering: to become firm, so as to resist volatilization: to cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal; to become hard and malleable, as a metallic substance; "The quicksilver will *fix* and run no more."—*Bacon.*—TO FIX ON, to settle the opinion or resolution on anything; to determine on; as, the contracting parties have *fixed on* certain leading points.

FIX, fiks, *n.* a condition: predicament: difficulty: dilemma.—TO BE IN A FIX, to be in a difficulty or dilemma.

FIXATE, fiks'-āt, *v.t.* and *i.* to fix. [See FIX.]

FIXATION, fiks-ā'shun, *n.* act of fixing or state of being fixed: steadiness: firmness: state in which a body does not evaporate.

FIXED, fikst, *p.* or *adj.* settled: established: firm: fast: stable. "The gradual establishment of law by the consolidation of custom is the formation of something *fixed* in the midst of things that are changing."—*Herbert Spencer.*—FIXED AIR, the old name of carbonic acid.—FIXED ALKALIES, potash, soda, and lithia, in contradistinction to am-

monia, which is termed volatile alkali. —FIXED AMMUNITION, ammunition consisting of the powder and ball inclosed together in a wrapper or case, ready for insertion in the bore of the firearm.—FIXED BODIES are those which bear a high heat without evaporation or volatilization.—FIXED OILS, oils obtained by simple pressure, and not readily, nor without decomposition, volatilized: so called in distinction from volatile oils. They are compounds of glycerine and certain organic acids. Such compounds are exclusively natural products, not having been as yet formed artificially. Among animals they occur chiefly in the cellular membrane; among plants, in the seeds, capsules, or pulp surrounding the seed, very seldom in the root. They are generally inodorous, and when fluid or melted, make a greasy stain on paper, which is permanent.—FIXED STARS, such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, and are thus distinguished from planets and comets, which are revolving bodies.

FIXEDLY, fiks'ed-li, *adv.* firmly: in a settled or established manner: steadfastly.

FIXEDNESS, fiks'ed-nes, *n.* a state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness; as, a *fixedness* in religion or politics; *fixedness* of opinion on any subject: the state of a body which resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; firm coherence of parts; as, the *fixedness* of gold.

FIXITY, fiks'i-ti, *n.* fixedness.

FIXTURE, fiks'tūr, *n.* what is *fixed* to anything as to land or to a house: a fixed article of furniture.

FIZ, fiz, FIZZLE, fiz'l, *v.i.* to make a hissing sound. [Formed from the sound.]

FLABBY, flab'i, *adj.* easily moved or shaken: soft and yielding: hanging loose.—*n.* FLABB'INESS. [From FLAP.]

FLACCID, flak'sid, *adj.*, *flabby: lax:* easily yielding to pressure: soft and weak.—*adv.* FLAC'CIDLY. [O. Fr.—L. *flaccidus—flaccus*, flabby; conn. with FLAP.]

FLACCIDNESS, flak'sid-nes, FLACCIDITY, flak-sid'i-ti, *n.* laxness: want of firmness.

FLACON, fla-kôn', *n.* a small glass bottle for holding perfume, ink, salts, and the like. [See FLAGON.]

FLAG, flag, *v.i.* to grow languid or spiritless:—*pr.p.* flagg'ing; *pa.p.* flagged'. [From a root which is found in A.S. *flacor*, flying, roving; Ice. *flaka*, to flap; Ger. *flackern*, to flutter.]

FLAG, flag, *n.* a water-plant. [So called from its waving in the wind. From root of *v.* FLAG.]

FLAG, flag, *n.* the ensign of a ship or of troops: a banner. [Dan. *flag*, Ger. *flagge*; from root of *v* FLAG, and so called from its fluttering in the wind.]

FLAG, flag, FLAGSTONE, flag'stōn, *n.* a *stone* that separates in *flakes* or layers; a flat stone used for paving. [A form of *flake*, Ice. *flaga*, a flag or slab.]

FLAGELLANT, flaj'el-ant, *n.* one who *scourges* himself in religious discipline.

FLAGELLATE, flaj'el-āt, *v.t.* to *whip* or scourge.—*n.* FLAGELLA'TION. [L. *flagello*, *flagellatus—flagellum*, dim. of *flagrum*, a whip.]

FLAGEOLET, flaj'o-let, *n.* a small wind-instrument like a *flute*. [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. *flageol*, a pipe—Low L. *flautiolus—flauta*, a flute. See FLUTE.]

FLAGGY, flag'i, *adj.* flexible: weak: full of the plant flag.—*n.* FLAGG'INESS.

FLAGITIOUS, fla-jish'us, *adj.* grossly wicked: guilty of enormous crimes.—*adv.* FLAGI'TIOUSLY.—*n.* FLAGI'TIOUSNESS. [L. *flagitiosus—flagitium*, anything disgraceful done in the heat of passion—root *flag*, in *flagro*, to burn.]

FLAGON, flag'un, *n.* a drinking *vessel* with a narrow neck. [Fr. *flacon* for *flascon*—Low L. *flasco*. See FLASK.]

FLAGRANT, flā'grant, *adj.* glaring: notorious: enormous.—*adv.* FLA'GRANTLY.—*n* FLA'GRANCY. [L. *flagrans*, *flagrantis*, pr.p. of *flagro*, to flame.]

FLAGSHIP, flag'ship, *n.* the *ship* in which an admiral sails, and which carries his flag.

FLAIL, flāl, *n.* an instrument for thrashing or beating grain from the ear, consisting of the hand-staff, which is held in the hand, the swiple, which strikes the grain, and the middle band, which connects the hand-staff and swiple, and which may be a thong of leather, a hempen rope, or a rope of straw—now little used: an ancient military weapon resembling the common flail, but having the striking part strengthened with a coating of iron and armed with rows of spikes. [O. Fr. *flael*, *flaiel*, *flaial*, from L. *flagellum*, a whip or scourge, whence also Dut. *vlegel*, Ger. *flegel*.]

FLAILSTONE, flāl'-stōn, *n.* an ancient weapon consisting of a stone hung from the end of a stick.

FLAKE, flāk, *n.* a loose filmy or scale-like mass of anything; a small flat particle of any matter loosely held together; a flock; a layer; a scale; as, a *flake* of flesh or tallow; a *flake* of snow; "Little *flakes* of scurf."—*Addison;* "Great *flakes* of ice encompassing our boat."—*Evelyn;* "*Flakes* of foam."—*Tennyson:* a collection or little particle of fire, or of combustible matter on fire, separated and flying off: a sort of carnations of two colors only, having large stripes going through the leaves. [Allied to Ice. *flakna*, to flake off, *flyka*, a flake, a rag; E. *flag*, a stone for paving, and *flaw;* Sw. *flaga*, a flake, a crack or flaw.]

FLAKE, flāk, *n.* in Scotland, a hurdle or portable framework of boards or bars for fencing: (*naut.*) a small stage hung over

a ship's side, to calk or repair any breach: in Massachusetts, a platform or stage of hurdles or small sticks interwoven together, and supported by stanchions for drying codfish, etc. [Ice. *fleki*, a flake or hurdle, *flækja*, to twist or entangle, Ger. *flechten*, to twist or plait.]

FLAKE, flāk, *v.t.* to form into flakes.

FLAKE, flāk, *v.i.* to break or separate in layers: to peel or scale off.

FLAKE-WHITE, flāk'-whīt, *n.* in *painting*, (*a*) the purest white-lead, in the form of scales or plates, sometimes gray on the surface—when levigated, called "body-white"; (*b*) basic nitrate of bismuth, or pearl-white

FLAKINESS, flāk'i-nes, *n.* the state of being flaky.

FLAKY, flāk'i, *adj.* consisting of flakes or locks: consisting of small loose masses: consisting of layers, or cleaving off in layers: lying in flakes or layers: flake-like. "Diamonds themselves have a grain or a *flaky* contexture."—*Boyle.*

FLAMBAGE, flăm-bazh', *n.* (*med.*) the application of a flame to an instrument to dry or sterilize it.

FLAMBE, flăm-bā', *adj.* in ceramics, splashed with glaze by way of decoration, as, certain kinds of Chinese porcelain. [Fr. from *flamber*, to pass a thing through flame.]

FLAMBEAU, flam'bō, *n.* a *flaming* torch: —*pl.* FLAM'BEAUX (-bōz). [Fr.—*flambe*—L. *flamma*.]

FLAMBOYANT, flam-boy'ant, *adj.* (*arch.*) with waving or *flame*-like tracery. [Pr.p. of Fr. *flamboyer*, to blaze—*flamber*.]

FLAME, flām, *n.* the gleam or blaze of a fire: rage: ardor of temper: vigor of thought: warmth of affection: love.—*v.i.* to burn as flame: to break out in passion.—*adj.* FLAME'LESS. [Fr. *flamme*, from L. *flamma*, for *flagma—flag*, root of *flagro*, to burn; Gr. *phleg*, Sans. *bhrag*, to shine.]

FLAME-BEARER, flām'-bār-er, *n.* one who bears flame or light: the name given to the members of a genus of hummingbirds, from their being furnished with a tuft of fiery crimson-colored feathers round the neck like a gorget. The little flame-bearer inhabits the inner side of the extinct volcano Chiriqui, in Veragua, about 9000 feet above the level of the sea. It measures only 2½ inches in length. There are various other species, all tropical American.

FLAMEN, flā'men, *n.* (*in ancient Rome*) a priest devoted to one particular god. [L. same as *filamen*, perh. from *filum*, a fillet of wool, as a flamen wore a fillet round his head.]

FLAMING, flām'ing, *adj.* red: gaudy: violent.—*adv.* FLAM'INGLY.

FLAMINGO, fla-ming'gō, *n.* a bird of the genus Phœnicopterus, formerly placed in the order Grallatores, but now generally ranked among the Natatores or Palmipedes, and constituting a family Phœnicopteridæ, allied to the Anatidæ. Its body is smaller than that of the stork, but owing to the great length of the neck and legs it stands from 5 to 6 feet high. The beak is naked, lamellate at the edges, and bent as if broken: the feet are palmated and four-toed. The common flamingo occurs abundantly in various parts of Southern Europe. This bird resembles the heron in shape, but is entirely scarlet, except the quill-feathers, which are jet black. The tongue is fleshy, and one of the extravagances of the Romans during the later period of the empire was to have dishes composed solely of flamingoes' tongues. [Sp. and Port. *flamenco*, from L. *flamma*, flame, from its red color.]

FLAMINGO-PLANT, fla-min'-gō-plant, *n.* (*bot.*) a Central American plant, of bright scarlet.

FLAMINIAN, fla-min' i-an, *adj.* relating to the time and works of Caius *Flaminius*, the Roman censor (217 B.C.), as, the *Flaminian* gate.

FLAMMIFEROUS, flam-if'er-us, *adj.* producing *flame*. [L. *flamma*, and *fero*, to bear, produce.]

FLANERIE, fla-nē-rē', *n.* aimlessness: having no fixed object in view: idleness. [Fr.]

FLANGE, flanj, *n.* a raised edge or *flank* on the rim of a wheel, as of a railway engine. — *adj.* FLANGED'. [Corr. of FLANK.]

FLANGER, flan'-jer, *n.* (*mech.*) a machine for making flanges: or one who makes flanges: on a railroad, a scraper for keeping the inside of the track free of ice or snow.

FLANK, flangk, *n.* the side of an animal from the ribs to the thigh: the side of anything, esp. of an army or fleet.—*v.t.* to attack or pass round the side of.—*v.i* to be posted on the side: to touch. [Fr. *flanc*, perh. from L. *flaccus*, flabby, the flank being the weak part of the body. See FLACCID.]

FLANKER, flank'er, *n.* a fortification which commands the *flank* of an assailing force. —*v.t.* to defend by flankers: to attack sideways.

FLANNEL, flan'el, *n.* a soft *woollen* cloth of loose texture.—*adj.* FLANN'ELED. [Orig. *flannen*—W. *gwlanen*, wool.]

FLAP, flap, *n.* anything broad and flexible that hangs loose or is attached by one end or side and easily moved: as, the *flap* of a garment; the *flap* of the ear; the *flap* of a hat; "Embroidered waistcoats with large *flaps*."—*Dickens;* "A cartilaginous *flap* on the opening of the larynx."—*Sir T. Brown:* the motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it:—*pl.* a disease in the lips of horses, in which they become blistered and swell on both sides.—FLAP OF A WINDOW-SHUTTER, a leaf attached to a shutter to in-

crease its size when it is not sufficiently broad to exclude the light. [Probably onomatopoetic, being imitative of a blow with a pliant flat surface. Cf. *flabby.*]

FLAP, flap, *v.t.* to beat with or as with a flap: to move, as something broad or flap-like; "The raven *flapped* his wing."—*Tickell:* to let fall the flap of, as a hat.

FLAP, flap, *v.i.* to move as wings, or as something broad or loose; "The slackened sail *flaps.*"—*Tennyson:* to fall like a flap, as the brim of a hat or other broad thing; to have the flap fall; "He had an old black hat on that *flapped.*"—*State Trials.*

FLAPDOODLE, flap'dōō-dl, *n.* nourishment or food for fools. "'The gentleman has eaten no small quantity of *flapdoodle* in his lifetime.' 'What's that?' 'It's the stuff they feed fools on.'"—*Marryat.* "'I shall talk to our regimental doctors about it, and get put through a course of fool's-diet before we start for India.' '*Flapdoodle* they call it, what fools are fed on.'"—*T. Hughes.*

FLAPDRAGON, flap'dra-gon, *n.* a play in which the players snatch raisins out of burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them: the thing eaten in playing flapdragon. "He . . . drinks candles' ends for *flapdragons.*"—*Shak.*

FLAPDRAGON, flap'dra-gon, *v.t.* to swallow at one gulp: to devour. "To make an end of the ship, to see how the sea *flapdragoned* it."—*Shak.*

FLAP-EARED, flap'-ērd, *adj.* having broad loose ears. "A . . . beetle-headed, *flap-eared* knave."—*Shak.*

FLAPJACK, flap'jak, *n.* a sort of broad flat pancake: a fried cake: an apple-puff.

FLAP-MOUTHED, flap'-mouthd, *adj.* having loose hanging lips.

FLAPPER, flap'er, *n.* one who or that which flaps: in the following extract, one who endeavors to make another remember—in allusion to the flappers mentioned in Gulliver's visit to Laputa, who were employed by the dreamy philosophers of that island to flap them on the mouth and ears with an inflated bladder when their thoughts were to be diverted from their speculations to worldly affairs. "I write to you, by way of *flapper*, to put you in mind of yourself."—*Lord Chesterfield:* a young wild duck; "Some young men down lately to a pond . . . to hunt *flappers* or young wild ducks."—*Gilbert White;* "Lightbody happened to be gone out to shoot *flappers.*"—*Miss Edgeworth.*

FLARE, flār, *v.i.* to burn with a glaring, unsteady light: to glitter or flash.—*n.* an unsteady, offensive light. [From a root found in Norw. *flara*, Swed. *flasa*, to blaze.]

FLASH, flash, *n.* a momentary gleam of light: a sudden burst, as of merriment: a short transient state.—*v.i.* to break forth, as a sudden light: to break out into intellectual brilliancy: to burst out into violence.—*v.t.* to cause to flash. [From the root of Swed. *flasa*, to blaze; cf. Ice. *flasa*, to rush; allied to *flare* and *flush.*]

FLASH, flash, *adj.* vulgarly showy or gaudy; as, a *flash* dress, a *flash* style: forged; counterfeit; as, *flash* notes.—FLASH LANGUAGE, language spoken by felons, thieves, knaves, and vagabonds; cant; slang. "In a wild district of Derbyshire, between Macclesfield and Buxton, there is a village called *Flash*, surrounded by unenclosed land. The squatters on these commons, with their wild gipsy habits, travelled about the neighborhood from fair to fair, using a slang dialect of their own. They were called the *Flash* men, and their dialect *Flash* talk; and it is not difficult to see the stages by which the word *Flash* has reached its present signification."—*Isaac Taylor.*

FLASH-HOUSE, flash'-hous, *n.* a house frequented by thieves, robbers, and knaves, and in which stolen goods are received. "The excesses of that age remind us of the humors of a gang of footpads, revelling with their favorite beauties at a *flash-house.*"—*Macaulay.*

FLASHING, flash'ing, *n.* the act of creating an artificial flood at shallows in a river, by penning up the water either in the river itself or in side reservoirs: in *arch.* pieces of lead, zinc, or other metal, used to protect the joining when a roof comes in contact with a wall, or when a chimney shaft or other object comes through a roof and the like. The metal is let into a joint or groove cut in the wall, etc., and folded down so as to lap over and protect the joining. When the flashing is folded down over the upturned edge of the lead of a gutter it is, in Scotland, called an *apron.*

FLASHY, flash'i, *adj.* dazzling for a moment: showy but empty.—*adv.* FLASH'ILY.—*n.* FLASH'INESS.

FLASK, flask, *n.* a kind of bottle, as, a *flask* of wine or oil: specifically, (*a*), a narrow-necked globular glass bottle; as, a Florence *flask;* (*b*) a metal or other pocket dram-bottle; as, a pocket *flask;* (*c*) a vessel, generally of metal or horn, for containing gunpowder, carried by sportsmen, usually furnished with a measure of the charge at the top; (*d*) a vessel for containing mercury; a flask of mercury from California is about 75 lbs.: a shallow frame of wood or iron, used in foundries to contain the sand employed in moulding. [A.S. *flasc, flasca, flaxa;* the ultimate origin of the word is doubtful. Cf. O. Fr. *flasche, flascon;* Sp. *flasco;* It. *fiasco;* Low L. *flasco, flasca*, which Diez refers to L. *vasculum*, a dim. of *vas*, a vessel. The Dan. *flaske*, Sw. *flaska*, O.H.Ger. *flasca*,

are probably from the same source. The O. Fr. *flasche*, Low L. *flasco*, appear originally to have been coverings to protect glass bottles; and this being the case the W. *fflasg*, a vessel of wicker-work, a basket, may be the ultimate origin of all the forms.]

FLASKET, flask'et, *n.* a vessel in which viands are served up: a long shallow basket.

FLAT, flat, *adj.* having an even and horizontal, or nearly horizontal surface, without elevations or depressions, hills or valleys; level without inclination; as, *flat* land, a *flat* roof: prostrate; lying the whole length on the ground; level with the ground; fallen; laid low; ruined: in the *fine arts*, wanting relief or prominence of the figures: tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead; as, fruit *flat* to the taste: dull; unanimated; frigid; without point or spirit; that can give no relish or interest: brought to an end; brought to nought; caused to collapse; ruined: not relieved, broken, or softened; peremptory; absolute; positive; downright; as, he gave the petitioner a *flat* denial: in *music*, below the natural or the true pitch; hence, as applied to intervals, indicating a note half a tone below its natural; minor; a *flat* fifth is an interval of a fifth diminished by a flat: not sharp or shrill; not acute; as, a *flat* sound: in *gram.* applied to one of that division of consonants, in the enunciation of which voice (in contradistinction to breath) is heard—opposed to *sharp*; as, *b, d, g, z, v*: lacking briskness of commercial exchange or dealings; depressed; dull; as, the market was very *flat*.—FLAT CANDLESTICK, a bedroom candlestick with a broad flat foot or dish.—FLAT CANDLE, the candle burned in such a candlestick. "The idea of a girl with a really fine head of hair, having to do it by one *flat candle* and a few inches of looking-glass."—*Dickens.* [Ice. *flatr*, Sw. *flat*, Dan. *flad*, Ger. *flach* and *platt*, flat. Akin Lith. *platus*, Gr. *platys*, Sans. *prithus*, wide, broad.]

FLAT, flat, *n.* a surface without relief or prominences; a level or extended plain; a low tract of land: a level ground lying at a small depth under the surface of water; a shoal; a shallow; a strand; a sandbank under water: something broad and flat in form; as, (*a*) a broad, flat-bottomed boat without a keel, generally used in river navigation; (*b*) a broad-brimmed, low-crowned straw hat; (*c*) a railway car without a roof: the flat part or side of anything; as, the upper extended surface of the hand, the broad side of a sword or knife, and the like: in *music*, a mark of depression in sound, marked thus ♭, and used to lower or depress, by the degree of a semitone, any note in the natural scale; an *accidental flat* is one which does not occur in the signature, and which affects only the bar in which it is placed; a *double flat* depresses a note two semitones below its natural pitch: in *arch.* that part of the covering of a house laid horizontal, and covered with lead or other material: a story or floor of a building, especially when fitted up for a single family: a foolish fellow; a simpleton; one who is easily duped; a gull: in *ship-building*, one of the timbers in midships: in *theatres*, one of the halves of such scenes or parts of scenes as are formed by two equal portions pushed from the sides of the stage and meeting in the centre.

FLAT, flat, *v.t.* to level; to lay smooth or even; to make broad and smooth; to flatten: to make vapid or tasteless: to make dull or unanimated; to depress: in *music*, to reduce below the true pitch, as a note, by depressing it half a tone.—TO FLAT IN THE SAIL (*naut.*) to draw in the aftmost clew of a sail towards the middle of the ship.

FLAT, flat, *v.i.* to grow flat; to fall to an even surface: to become insipid, or dull and unanimated: in *music*, to depress the voice; to render a sound less sharp; to fall below the true pitch.

FLATTEN, flat'n, *v.t.* to make flat; to reduce to an equal or even surface; to level: to lay flat; to bring to the ground; to prostrate: to make vapid or insipid; to render stale: to depress: to deject, as the spirits; to dispirit: in *music*, to lower in pitch; to render less acute or sharp.—TO FLATTEN A SAIL, to extend it fore and aft, whereby its effect is lateral only.

FLATTEN, flat'n, *v.i.* to grow or become even on the surface: to become dead, stale, vapid, or tasteless: to become dull or spiritless: in *music*, to depress the voice; to render a sound less sharp; to drop below the true pitch.

FLATTER, flat'er, *v.t.* to sooth with praise and servile attentions: to please with false hopes.—*n.* FLATT'ERER. [Fr. *flatter*; orig. dub., perh. from *flat*, in the sense of making smooth by a gentle caress, or from root *flak* or *plag*, to pat.]

FLATTERING, flat'er-ing, *adj.* uttering false praise: pleasing to pride or vanity.—*adv.* FLATT'ERINGLY.

FLATTERY, flat'er-i, *n.* false praise.

FLATTISH, flat'ish, *adj.* somewhat flat.

FLATULENCE, flat'ū-lens, FLATULENCY, flat'ū-len-si, *n.* windiness: air generated in a weak stomach. [See FLATULENT.]

FLATULENT, flat'ū-lent, *adj.* affected with air in the stomach: apt to generate wind in the stomach: empty: vain.—*adv.* FLAT'ULENTLY. [Fr.—Low L. *flatulentus*—L. *flo, flatus*, to blow.]

FLATUS, flā'tus, *n.* a puff of wind: air generated in the stomach or any cavity of the body. [L.]

FLATWISE, flat'wīz, *adj.* or *adv.* *flatways* or with the flat side downward.

FLAUNT, flänt or flawnt, *v.i.* to *fly* or wave in the wind: to move ostentatiously: to carry a saucy appearance.—*n.* anything displayed for show. [Prob. from a contr. of A.S. *fleogan*, *fleon*, to fly.]

FLAUTIST. See FLUTER.

FLAVOR, flā'vur, *n.* that quality of anything which affects the *smell* or the palate.—*v.t.* to impart flavor to.—*adj.* FLA'VORLESS. [Fr. *flairer* — L. *fragro*, to smell.]

FLAVOROUS, flā'vur-us, *adj.* of a pleasant *flavor*.

FLAW, flaw, *n.* a *break*, a *crack:* a defect:—*v.t.* to crack or break.—*adj.* FLAW'LESS. [Ice. *flaga*, a fragment; W. *flaw*, a splinter.]

FLAWY, flaw'i, *adj.* full of *flaws* or cracks: faulty.

FLAX, flaks, *n.* the common name of the plants of the genus Linum, nat. order Linaceæ, and of the fibre produced from it. The species, of which there are nearly a hundred, are herbs or small shrubs, with narrow leaves, and yellow, blue, or even white flowers arranged in variously formed cymes. They occur in warm and temperate regions over the world. The cultivated species is *L. usitatissimum*. The fibre which is used for making thread and cloth, called linen, cambric, lawn, lace, etc., consists of the woody bundles of the slender stalks. The fine fibres may be so separated as to be spun into threads as fine as silk. A most useful oil is expressed from the seeds, and the residue, called linseed cake, is one of the most fattening kinds of food for cattle. The best seed comes from Riga and Holland. [A.S. *fleax*. Cog. Dut. *vlas*, Fris. *flax*, Ger. *flachs*, flax. Wedgwood remarks, "As parallel forms in *f* and *fl* are very common, it is probable that the A.S. *feax*, the hair, is radically identical with *fleax*, flax." We do find *flax* for hair in old English; as, "I will take thy ffingars and thy *fflax*."—*The Squier*, *Percy MS.* Comp. Bohem. *vlas*, Russ. *volos*, Lith. *plaukas*, which mean hair, while from their form they are apparently cognate with *flax:* and on the other hand Dan. *hör*, prov. Ger. *har*, flax, with E. *hair*. Probably from a root meaning to comb or weave or twist, the meanings of the Ger. *flechten*.]

FLAXEN, flaks'n, *adj.* made of or resembling *flax:* fair, long, and flowing.

FLAY, flā, *v.t.* to strip off the skin:—*pr.p.* flay'ing; *pa.p.* flayed'.—*n.* FLAY'ER. [A.S. *flean*; Ice. *flaga*, to cut turfs. See FLAKE.]

FLAYFLINT, flā'flint, *n.* a skinflint: a miser.

> There lived a *flayflint* near; we stole his fruit.
> —*Tennyson.*

FLEA, flē, *n.* an insect of the genus Pulex, and regarded by entomologists as constituting a distinct order Aphaniptera, because the wings are inconspicuous scales. All the species of the genus are very similar to the common flea (*P. irritans*). It has two eyes and six feet; the feelers are like threads; the oral appendages are modified into piercing stilets and a suctorial proboscis. The flea is remarkable for its agility, leaping to a surprising distance, and its bite is very troublesome.—A FLEA IN THE EAR, an annoying, unexpected hint or reply. "My mistress sends away all her suitors, and puts *fleas in their ears*."—*Swift.* [A.S. *flea*, from *fleón*, *fleóhan*, *fleógan*, to fly, to escape. Cf. Sc. *flech*, and Ger. *floh*, O.H. Ger. *floch*, a flea.]

FLEAM, flēm, *n.* an instrument for bleeding cattle. [Fr. *flamme*—Gr. *phlebotomon*, a lancet—*phleps*, *phlebos*, a vein, and *tom* or *tam*, the base of *temnō*, to cut.]

FLECK, flek, *n.* a spot or speckle: a little bit of a thing. [Ice. *flekkr*, a spot, *flekka*, to stain; Ger. *fleck*, a spot.]

FLECK, flek, FLECKER, flek'er, *v.t.* to *spot* or speckle: to streak. [See FLECK, *n.*]

FLECTION. Same as FLEXION.

FLED, fled, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of FLEE.

FLEDGE, flej, *v.t.* to furnish with feathers or wings. [A.S. *fleogan*, Ger. *fliegen*, to fly.]

FLEDGLING, flej'ling, *n.* a *little* bird just *fledged*.

FLEDGY, flej'i, *adj.* covered with feathers: feathered: feathery. "The swan soft leaning on her *fledgy* breast."—*Keats.*

FLEDWITE, fled'wīt, FLIGHTWITE, flīt'-wīt, *n.* in *old Saxon law*, a discharge from penalties, where a person, having been a fugitive, came to the peace of the king of his own accord, or with license.

FLEE, flē, *v.i.* to run away, as from danger.—*v.t.* to keep at a distance from:—*pr.p.* flee'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* fled. [A.S. *fleohan*, contracted *fleon*, akin to *fleogan*, to fly; Ger. *fliehen*, akin to *fliegen*, to fly. See FLY.]

FLEECE, flēs, *n.* the coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time: the loose and thin sheet of cotton or wool coming from the breaking-card in the process of manufacture.—*v.t.* to clip wool from: to plunder: to cover, as with wool.—*adj.* FLEECE'LESS. [A.S. *flys*; Dut. *vlies*, Ger. *fliess*.]

FLEECED, flēst, *adj.* having a fleece.

FLEECER, flēs'er, *n.* one who strips or plunders.

FLEECY, flēs'i, *adj.* covered with wool: woolly.

FLEER, flēr, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to make wry faces in contempt, to mock.—*n.* mockery. [From a root found in Norw. *flira*, Swed. *flissa*, to titter.]

FLEET, flēt, *n.* a number of ships in company, esp. ships of war: a division of the navy, commanded by an admiral. [A.S. *fleot*, *flota*, a ship—*fleotan*, to float; conn. with Ice. *floti*, Dut. *vloot*, Ger. *flotte*.]

FLEET, flēt, *v.i.* to pass swiftly:—*pr.p.* fleet'ing; *pa.p.* fleet'ed.— *adj.* swift: nimble: fleeting or transient.—*adv.* FLEET'LY.—*n.* FLEET'NESS. [A.S. *fleotan*, to float.]

FLEETING, flēt'ing, *adj.* passing quickly: temporary.—*adv.* FLEET'INGLY.

FLEMING, flem'ing, *n.* a native of Flanders.

FLEMISH, flem'ish, *adj.* pertaining to Flanders.—FLEMISH BOND, a mode of laying bricks being that species of bond which exhibits a header and stretcher alternately.—FLEMISH BRICK, a species of hard yellow brick used for paving.—FLEMISH HORSE (*naut.*), the outer short foot-rope for the man at the earing, the outer end of which is spliced round a thimble on the goose-neck of the studding-sail boom-iron, while the inner end is seized by its eye within the brace-block-strop and head-earing-cleat.—FLEMISH SCHOOL, the school of painting formed in Flanders by the brothers Van Eyck, at the commencement of the fifteenth century. The chief early masters were Memling, Weyden, Matsys, Mabus, and Moro. Of those of the second period, Rubens and Vandyck, Snyders, Jordaens, Gaspar de Crayer, and the younger Teniers, take the highest place.

FLEMISH, flem'ish, *n.* the language of the Flemings: the people of Flanders.

FLENSE, flens, *v.t.* to cut up the blubber of, as a whale. [Dan. *flense*, Scot. *flinch*.]

FLESH, flesh, *n.* the soft substance which covers the bones of animals: animal food: the bodies of beasts and birds, not fish: the body, not the soul: animals or animal nature: mankind: bodily appetites: the present life: the soft substance of fruit: the part of a fruit fit to be eaten. [A.S. *flæsc*; cog. forms in all the Teut. lang.]

FLESH, flesh, *v.t.* to train to an appetite for flesh, as dogs for hunting: to accustom: to glut: to use upon flesh, as a sword, esp. for the first time.

FLESHED, flesht, *adj.* having flesh: fat.

FLESHLESS, flesh'les, *adj.* without flesh: lean.

FLESHLY, flesh'li, *adj.* corporeal: carnal: not spiritual.—*n.* FLESH'LINESS.

FLESHY, flesh'i, *adj.* fat: pulpy: plump.—*adv.* FLESH'ILY.—*n.* FLESH'INESS.

FLETCH, flech, *v.t.* to feather, as an arrow. "He dips his curses in the gall of irony; and that they may strike the deeper, *fletches* them with a profane classical parody."—*Warburton.* [Fr. *flèche*, an arrow, from O.Ger. *flitsch*, or Dut. *flits*, an arrow.]

FLETCHER, flech'er, *n.* an arrow-maker: a manufacturer of bows and arrows: hence the family named *Fletcher*. "It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew."—*Mortimer.* [O.Fr. *flechier*, Low L. *flecherius*. See FLETCH.]

FLETZ, flets, *adj.* in *geol.* a term, now obsolete, applied to a system of rocks corresponding to the whole series of sedimentary formations. These formations were so called because the rocks usually appear in beds more nearly horizontal than the transition class. [Ger. *flötz*.]

FLEUR-DE-LIS, flōōr'-de-lē', *n.* the flower of the lily:—*pl.* FLEURS'-DE-LIS'. [Fr., *lis* being for L. *lilium*, a lily.]

FLEURON, fle-rōn', *n.* in fine arts, a flower-shaped ornament, as the handle of a dish-cover, the end of a necklace, etc. [Fr.]

FLEW, flōō, *past tense* of FLY.

FLEXIBILITY, fleks-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* pliancy: easiness to be persuaded.

FLEXIBLE, fleks'i-bl, FLEXILE, fleks'il, *adj.* easily *bent:* pliant: docile.—*n.* FLEX'IBLENESS.—*adv.* FLEX'IBLY. [Fr.—L. *flexibilis*, *flexilis*—*flecto*, *flexum*, to bend.]

FLEXION, flek'shun, *n.* a bend: a fold. [L. *flexio*—*flecto*.]

FLEXOR, fleks'or, *n.* a muscle which *bends* a joint.

FLEXUOUS, fleks'ū-us, FLEXUOSE, fleks'ū-ōs, *adj.* full of windings and turnings: variable.

FLEXURA, fleks-ū'ra, *n.* in *anat.* the joint between the forearm and carpus in quadrupeds, usually called the fore-knee in the horse: analogous to the wrist-joint in man. [L., a bending.]

FLEXURE, fleks'ūr, *n.* a bend or turning: (*math.*) the curving of a line or surface: the bending of loaded beams. [L. *flexura*. See FLEXIBLE.]

FLIC-FLAC, flik'-flak, *n.* term used to describe the sound of blows quickly repeated. [Fr.]

FLICK, flik, *n.* a blow, as with a whip.—*v.t.* to snap, toss, throw; as, to flick the ash from a cigar, to flick the lash of a whip, etc.—*v.i.* to flutter.

FLICKER, flik'er, *v.i.* to *flutter* and move the wings, as a bird: to burn unsteadily, as a flame. [A.S. *flicerian*; cf. Ice. *flökra*, Dut. *flikkeren*.]

FLIER, FLYER, flī'er, *n.* one who *flies* or flees: a fly-wheel: a race horse: a fast express train.

FLIGHT, flīt, *n.* a passing through the air: a soaring: excursion: a sally: a series of steps: a flock of birds flying together: the birds produced in the same season: a volley or shower: act of fleeing: hasty removal. [A.S. *flyht*—*fleogan*.]

FLIGHTY, flīt'i, *adj.* fanciful: changeable: giddy.—*adv.* FLIGHT'ILY.—*n.* FLIGHT'INESS.

FLIMSY, flim'zi, *adj.* thin: without solidity, strength, or reason: weak.—*n.* FLIM'SINESS.

FLINCH, flinsh, *v.i.* to shrink back: to fail.—*n.* FLINCH'ER.—*adv.* FLINCH'INGLY. [M.E. *flecchen*—Fr. *fléchir*—L. *flectere*, to bend.]

FLING, fling, *v.t.* to cast, send, or throw from the hand; to hurl; as, to *fling* a stone at a bird: to send forth or emit

with violence, as though thrown from the hand: to shed forth; to emit; to scatter: to throw to the ground; to prostrate; hence, to baffle; to defeat; as, the wrestler *flung* his antagonist; to *fling* a party in litigation.—To FLING ABOUT, to throw in all directions; to distribute on all sides. "We are stating a plain matter of fact, and not merely giving vent to invective or *flinging about* sarcasms."—*Brougham.*—To FLING AWAY, to reject; to discard. "Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling away* ambition."—*Shak.*—To FLING DOWN, (*a*) to demolish; to ruin: (*b*) to throw to the ground; to overturn; as, he *flung down* his opponent with great force: (*c*) to cast on the ground, as a knight throws his glove, in token of a general challenge; hence, to propose for settlement or decision.

> This question, so *flung down* before the guests,
> And balanced either way by each, at length
> Was handed over by consent of all
> To one who had not spoken.—*Tennyson.*

—To FLING IN, to throw in; to make an allowance or deduction, or not to charge in an account; as, in settling accounts one party *flings in* a small sum or a few days' work.—To FLING OFF, to baffle in the chase; to defeat of prey; also, to get rid of.—To FLING OPEN, to throw open; to open suddenly or with violence; as, to *fling open* a door.—To FLING OUT, to utter; to speak; as, to *fling out* hard words against another.—To FLING UP, to relinquish; to abandon; as, to *fling up* a design.—To FLING THE HEAD, to throw up the head with a violent, contemptuous, or angry motion. [Perhaps a nasalized form of A.S. *fligan*, to make to fly, caus. of *fleógan*, to fly.]

FLING, fling, *v.i.* to flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions; to throw out the legs violently; as, the horse began to kick and *fling:* to utter harsh or abusive language; to sneer; to upbraid; as, the scold began to flout and *fling:* to start away with a sudden motion, as in token of displeasure; to rush away angrily; as, he got into a rage and *flung* out of the house. "Seek me if your mind change before he comes back. . . . I will no more seek you.—And away she *flung*."—*Richardson.*

FLING, fling, *n.* a throw; a cast from the hand; a gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark;

> I, who love to have a *fling*
> Both at senate house and king.—*Swift:*

entire freedom of action; wild dash into pleasure, adventure, or excitement of any kind; enjoyment of pleasure to the full extent of one's opportunities; "When I was as young as you, I had my *fling;* I led a life of pleasure."—*Jerrold:* a kind of dance—usually applied to a Scotch dance, the Highland *fling*, in which there is much exertion of the limbs.

FLINT, flint, *n.* a very hard kind of stone, formerly used for striking fire: anything proverbially hard. [A.S. *flint;* Dan. *flint;* Gr. *plinthos*, a brick.]

FLINT-GLASS, flint'-glas, *n.* a species of glass, so called because pulverized flints were originally employed in its manufacture. It is extensively used for domestic purposes. Its dispersive power in regard to light renders it invaluable in the manufacture of the object-glasses of telescopes and microscopes, as by combining a concave lens of flint-glass with one or two convex lenses of crown-glass, which possesses a much less dispersive power, a compound lens is formed in which the prismatic colors arising from a simple refraction are destroyed, and the lens rendered achromatic. Quartz and fine sand are now substituted for flint in the manufacture of this glass.

FLINTY, flint'i, *adj.* consisting of or like flint: hard: cruel.—*n.* FLINT'INESS.

FLIP, flip, *n.* a hot drink of beer and spirits sweetened. [Ety. unknown.]

FLIPPANCY, flip'an-si, *n.* the state or quality of being flippant: smoothness and rapidity of speech: pertness: inconsiderate volubility: fluency of speech.

FLIPPANT, flip'ant, *adj.* of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech: speaking with ease and rapidity: having a voluble tongue: talkative. "It becometh good men, in such cases, to be *flippant* and free in their speech."—*Barrow:* speaking fluently and confidently, without knowledge or consideration: voluble and thoughtless: heedlessly pert: petulant. "It ill becomes one, while he bends under the weight of insuperable objections, to grow so exceedingly *flippant*."—*Waterland.* [Formed from *flip*, *flap;* akin to Ice. *fleipr*, tattle, *fleipinn*, pert, petulant, *fleppin*, thoughtless.]

FLIRT, flert, *v.i.* to trifle with love: to play at courtship.—*n.* a pert, giddy girl. [A.S. *fleardian*, to trifle—*fleard*, a foolish thing.]

FLIRTATION, flert-ā'shun, *n.* the act of flirting.

FLIT, flit, *v.i.* to remove from place to place: to flutter on the wing: to fly quickly: to be unsteady or easily moved: —*pr.p.* flitt'ing; *pa.p.* flitt'ed. [From a Teut. root found in Swed. *flytta*, Ice. *flyta.*]

FLITCH, flich, *n.* the side of a hog salted and cured. [A.S. *flicce;* Prov. E. *flick*, bacon.]

FLITTINGS, flit'ingz, *n.pl.* (*Pr. Bk.*) wanderings.

FLOAT, flōt, *v.i.* to rest on the surface of a fluid: to swim: to be buoyed up: to glide without effort or impulse on the surface of a fluid: to move as if supported by a fluid: to move gently and easily through the air. [A.S. *fleôtan*, *flotian*, to float, apparently a kind of causal of *flôwan*, to flow. Comp. the etymologies under FLEET, FLOOD, FLOW, which are all closely allied words.]

FLOAT, flōt, *v.t.* to cause to float; to cause to rest or be conveyed on the surface of a fluid; as, the tide *floated* the ship into the harbor; the men are employed in *floating* timber down the river: to flood; to inundate; to overflow; to cover with water: in *plastering*, to pass over and level the surface of, as plaster, with a *float*, frequently dipped in water: to bring prominently before public notice; to raise funds, as by the sale of shares, for carrying on an undertaking; to set agoing; as, to *float* a scheme, a mining or railway company, etc.

FLOAT, flōt, *n.* that which floats or rests on the surface of a fluid; as (*a*) a body or collection of timber, boards, or planks, fastened together and conveyed down a stream; a raft; a buoy; (*b*) the cork or quill used on an angling line, to support it and indicate the bite of a fish; (*c*) the small piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in the basin of a barometer; (*d*) the hollow metallic sphere of a self-acting faucet which floats in the boiler of a steam-engine, or in a cistern: a quantity of earth, 18 feet square and 1 deep: in *plastering*, a long rule with a straight edge, by which the work is reduced to a plane surface—an *angle float* is one made to fit an internal angle; a *two-handed float* is termed a darby: the float-board of a water-wheel: a single-cut file for smoothing. [A.S. *flota*, that which floats, a fleet. See the verb. In some of its meanings, however, the word has probably a different origin.]

FLOATAGE, FLOTAGE, flōt'āj, *n.* things found *floating* on rivers or on the sea.

FLOATING, flōt'ing, *adj.* swimming: not fixed: circulating.—*adv.* FLOAT'INGLY.

FLOCCULENT, flok'ū-lent, *adj.* adhering in *locks* or flakes.—*n.* FLOCC'ULENCE. [See FLOCK, a lock of wool.]

FLOCK, flok, *n.* a *flight* of *birds* sitting on the ground: a company: a Christian congregation.—*v.i.* to gather in flocks or in crowds. [A.S. *flocc*, a flock, a company, *flyg*, a flying—*fleogan*, to fly.]

FLOCK, flok, *n.* a lock of wool. [O. Fr. *floc*—L. *floccus*, a lock of wool.]

FLOCK-BED, flok'-bed, *n.* a bed filled with flocks or locks of wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine: a bed stuffed with flock.

> A house well-furnish'd shall be thine to keep;
> And for a *flock-bed* I can shear my sheep.
> —*Dryden.*

FLOCKLING, flok'ling, *n.* a little member of a flock: a lamb: a sheep. *Brome.*

FLOCKLY, flok'li, *adv.* in a body or in flocks.

FLOCK-MASTER, flok'-mas-ter, *n.* an owner or overseer of a flock: a sheep-farmer.

FLOCK-PAPER, flok'-pā-per, *n.* a kind of wall-paper, having raised figures resembling cloth, made of flock, or of cloth cut up very fine, and attached to the paper by size or varnish.

FLOE, flō, *n.* a field of floating ice. [Dan. *iisflage*, ice-*floe*. See FLAKE.]

FLOG, flog, *v.t.* to beat or strike: to lash: to chastise with blows:—*pr.p.* flogg'ing; *pa.p.* flogged'. [A late word; perhaps a school-boy's abbrev. from L. *flagellare*, to whip.]

FLOOD, flud, *n.* a great *flow* of water: a river, so in *B.*: an inundation: a deluge: the rise or flow of the tide: any great quantity.—*v.t.* to overflow: to inundate:—*pr.p.* flood'ing; *pa.p.* flood'ed.—THE FLOOD, the deluge in the days of Noah. [A.S. *flod*; Scand. *flod*, Ger. *fluth*. Cog. with FLOW.]

FLOODGATE, flud'gāt, *n.* a *gate* for letting water *flow* through, or to prevent it: an opening or passage: an obstruction.

FLOODING, flud'ing, *n.* an extraordinary flow of blood from the uterus.

FLOODMARK, flud'märk, *n.* the *mark* or line to which the *tide* rises.

FLOOR, flōr, *n.* that part of a building or room on which we walk; the bottom or lower part, consisting in modern houses of boards, planks, pavement, asphalte, etc.: a platform of boards or planks laid on timbers, as in a bridge, any similar platform: a story in a building; a suite of rooms on a level; as, the first or second *floor*: (*naut.*) that part of the bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson which is most nearly horizontal: in legislative assemblies, the part of the house assigned to the members. (U.S.)—TO HAVE or GET THE FLOOR, in the *United States Congress*, to have or obtain an opportunity of taking part in a debate: equivalent to the English phrase, *to be in possession of the house.* "Mr. T. claimed that he *had the floor.*"—*New York Herald.* [A.S. *flôr*, *flôre*, a floor. Cog. Dut. *vloer*, a floor; Ger. *flur*, a field, a floor; W. *llawr*, the ground, the floor of a house; Gael. *lar*, the ground, earth-floor.]

FLOOR, flōr, *v.t.* to cover with a floor; to furnish with a floor; as, to *floor* a house with pine boards: to strike down or lay level with the floor; to beat; to conquer; as, to *floor* an antagonist: (*fig.*) to put to silence by some decisive argument, retort, etc.; to overcome in any way; to overthrow; "One question . . . *floored* successively almost every witness in favor of abolition to whom it was addressed."—*Sat. Rev.*; "The express object of his visit was to know how he could knock religion over and *floor* the Established Church."—*Dickens:* to go through; to make an end of; to finish; "I've *floored* my little-go work."—*Hughes*; "I have a few bottles of old wine left, we may as well *floor* them."—*Macmillan's Mag.*

FLOOR-CLOTH, flōr'-kloth, *n.* a useful substitute for a carpet, frequently made partly of hemp and partly of flax, and saturated with a wash of melted size, and various coats of oil-paint, and orna-

mented with a great variety of patterns: oil-cloth for covering floors.

FLOORING, flōr'ing, *n.* material for floors: a platform.

FLORA, flō'ra, *n.pl.* the whole of the plants of a particular country: a catalogue of plants. [L.—*flos, floris*, a flower.]

FLORAL, flō'ral, *adj.* pertaining to *Flora* or to *flowers: (bot.)* containing the flower.

FLORALIA, flō-rā'-li-a, *n.pl.* an ancient Roman festival in honor of the Goddess Flora. [L. *floralis.*]

FLOREATE, flō'-rē-āt, *v.i.* to become covered, or ornamented, with flowers. [L. *floreus*, flowery.]

FLORENCE, flo'rens, *n.* a kind of cloth; a kind of wine from Florence in Italy: a gold coin of the reign of Edward III. of the value of $1.50. — FLORENCE FLASK, a globular bottle of thin transparent glass, with a long neck, in which Florence oil is exported.—FLORENCE OIL, a superior kind of olive-oil prepared at Florence, and exported in Florence flasks.

FLORENTINE, flo'ren-tīn, *adj.* of or pertaining to Florence.—FLORENTINE WORK, a kind of mosaic work, consisting of precious stones and pieces of marble, so named because the Florentines were distinguished for this kind of work.—FLORENTINE FRESCO, a kind of painting, first practiced at Florence during the flourishing period of Italian art, for decorating walls. — FLORENTINE LAKE, a pigment, formerly used, prepared from cochineal.

FLORENTINE, flo'ren-tīn, *n.* a native or inhabitant of Florence: a kind of silk cloth.

FLORESCENCE, flo-res'ens, *n.* a bursting into *flower: (bot.)* the time when plants flower. [L. *florescens*, pr.p. of *floresco*, to begin to blossom—*floreo*, to blossom—*flos*, a flower.]

FLORET, flō'ret, *n.* a *little flower: (bot.)* a separate little flower of an aggregate flower.

FLORETUM, flō-rē'-tum, *n.pl.* a formal garden: a place for the scientific cultivation of plants: a botanical garden. [L. *flos—floris*, flower.]

FLORIATION, flō-rē-ā'-shun, *n.* any floral ornamentation, ornament, or decoration.

FLORICULTURAL, flō-ri-kul'tūr-al, *adj.* relating to floriculture.

FLORICULTURE, flō'ri-kul-tūr, *n.* the culture or cultivation of flowers or flowering plants, whether in open beds in gardens, in conservatories or greenhouses, or in rooms in dwelling-houses. [L. *flos, floris*, a flower, and *cultura*, cultivation.]

FLORICULTURIST, flō-ri-kul'tūr-ist, *n.* one interested in the cultivation of flowers or flowering plants.

FLORID, flor'id, *adj.* bright in color: flushed with red: containing flowers of rhetoric or lively figures: richly ornamental. — *adv.* FLOR'IDLY.—*n.* FLOR'IDNESS. [L. *floridus—flos.*]

FLORIFEROUS, flo-rif'er-us, *adj.*, *bearing* or producing *flowers.* [L. *flos, floris*, and *fero*, to bear.]

FLORIFORM, flō'ri-form, *adj.* flower-shaped. [L. *flos*, and FORM.]

FLORIN, flo'rin, *n.* a name given to different coins of gold or silver, of different values, and to moneys of account, in different countries. The English florin is 50 cents; the Austrain *gulden* or florin of the present day about the same; the *gulden* or florin of Germany 40 cents; the *guilder* or florin of Holland 40 cents. [Fr.—It. *fiorino*, a name first applied to a Florentine coin, because it was stamped with a lily, in It. *flore*, from L. *flos, floris*, a flower.]

FLORIST, flōr'ist, *n.* a cultivator of *flowers:* one who writes an account of plants.

FLOSCULAR, flos'kū-lar, FLOSCULOUS, flos'kū-lus, *adj.* composed of many *floscules* or tubular florets.

FLOSCULE, flos'kūl, *n.* a *floret* of an aggregate flower. [L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower.]

FLOSH, flosh, *n.* in *metal.* a hopper-shaped box in which ore is placed for the action of the stamps. The side of the box has a shutter which is raised or lowered to allow the ore to escape when it has acquired the desired fineness. [Probably connected with Ger. *flösse*, a trough in which ore is washed.]

FLOSS, flos, *n.* a small stream of water. [Local. Akin to Ger, *fluss, floss*, a stream.

FLOSS, flos, *n.* the *loose* downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants, as the bean: portions of silk broken off in unwinding it.—*adj.* FLOSS'Y. [It. *floscio* —L. *fluxus*, loose—*fluo*, to flow.]

FLOSS-SILK, flos'-silk, *n.* an inferior kind of *silk* made from *floss*, or ravelled fragments of fibre.

FLOTAGE. Same as FLOATAGE.

FLOTILLA, flo-til'a, *n.* a fleet of small ships. [Sp., dim. of *flota*, Fr. *flotte*, a fleet.]

FLOTSAM, flot'sam, FLOTSON, flot'son, *n.* goods lost by shipwreck, and found *floating* on the sea. [See JETSAM.]

FLOUNCE, flowns, *v.i.* to move abruptly or impatiently: to plunge and struggle. —*n.* an impatient gesture. [O. Sw. *flunsa*, Dut. *plonzen*, to plunge in water.]

FLOUNCE, flowns, *n.* a *plaited* strip or border sewed to the skirt of a dress.—*v.t.* to furnish with flounces. [Fr. *froncis*, a plait; prob. from Low L. *frontiare*, to wrinkle the brow—L. *frons, frontis*, the brow.]

FLOUNDER, flown'der, *v.i.* to struggle with violent motion. [From a Low Ger. root found in Dut. *flodderen.*]

FLOUNDER, flown'der, *n.* a small flat fish, generally found in the sea near the mouths of rivers. [Ger. *flunder*, Sw. *flundra.*]

FLOUR, flowr, *n.* the finely-ground meal

of wheat or other grain: the fine soft powder of any substance.—*v.t.* to reduce into or sprinkle with flour. [Fr. *fleur* (*de farine*, of meal), fine flour—L. *flos, floris*, a flower.]

FLOUR-DRESSER, flowr'-dres-er, *n.* a cylinder for dressing flour, instead of passing it through bolting-cloths.

FLOURISH, flur'ish, *v.i.* to thrive luxuriantly: to be prosperous: to use copious and flowery language: to make ornamental strokes with the pen.—FLOURISHED = lived (L. *floruit*).—*v.t.* to adorn with flourishes or ornaments: to swing about by way of show or triumph. [M.E. *florisshen*—Fr. *fleurir*, from L. *florescere*, to blossom—*flos*.]

FLOURISH, flur'ish, *n.* decoration: showy splendor: a figure made by a bold stroke of the pen: the waving of a weapon or other thing: a parade of words: a musical prelude.—FLOURISH OF TRUMPETS, a trumpet-call, fan-fare, or prelude for one or more instruments performed on the approach of any person of distinction; hence, any ostentatious preliminary sayings or doings.

FLOURISHING, flur'ish-ing, *adj.* thriving: prosperous: making a show.—*adv.* FLOUR'ISHINGLY.

FLOUT, flowt, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to *jeer*, mock, or insult: to treat with contempt.—*n.* a mock: an insult. [O. Dut. *fluyten* (Dut. *fluiten*), to play the flute, to jeer.]

FLOW, flō, *v.i.* to run, as water: to rise, as the tide: to move in a stream, as air: to glide smoothly: to circulate, as the blood: to abound: to hang loose and waving: (*B.*) to melt.—*v.t.* to cover with water. [A.S. *flowan;* Ger. *fliessen*, akin to L. *pluo*, to rain, Gr. *phleō*, to swim, Sans. *plu*, to swim.]

FLOW, flō, *n.* a stream or current: the setting in of the tide from the ocean: abundance: copiousness: free expression.

FLOWER, flow'er, *n.* the *blossom* of a plant: the best of anything: the prime of life: the person or thing most distinguished: a figure of speech.—*v.t.* to adorn with figures of flowers.—*v.i.* to blossom: to flourish. [O. Fr. *flour*, Fr. *fleur*—L. *flos, floris*, akin to BLOW, BLOOM.]

FLOWER-BUD, flow'er-bud, *n.* a bud with the unopened flower.

FLOWERET, flow'er-et, *n.* a *little flower:* a floret.

FLOWERLESS, flow'er-les, *adj.* (*bot.*) having no flowers.

FLOWERS, flō'erz, *n.pl.* (*B.*) in Leviticus, menstrual discharges. [Fr. *fleur* — L. *flos*, a flower.]

FLOWERY, flow'er-i, *adj.* full of or adorned with flowers: highly embellished with figurative style, florid. — *n.* FLOW'ERINESS.

FLOWING, flō'ing, *adj.* moving as a fluid: fluent or smooth. — FLOWING SHEETS (*naut.*), the position of the sheets, or lower corners of the principal sails, when they are loosened to the wind, so as to receive it into their cavities, in a direction more nearly perpendicular than when they are close-hauled, although more obliquely than when the vessel is sailing before the wind.—*adv.* FLOW'INGLY.—*n.* FLOW'INGNESS.

FLOWN, flōn, *pa.p.* of FLY.

FLUCTUATE, fluk'tū-āt, *v.i.* to float backward and forward: to roll hither and thither: to be irresolute. [L. *fluctuo, fluctuatus—fluctus*, a wave—*fluo*, to flow. See FLOW.]

FLUCTUATION, fluk-tū-ā'shun, *n.* a rising and falling, like a *wave:* motion hither and thither: agitation: unsteadiness, as the fluctuation of prices, of the stock market, of opinion, etc.: in *med.* the perceptible motion given to pus or other fluids by pressure or percussion.

FLUE, flōō, *n.* a passage for smoke in a chimney, leading from the fireplace to the top of the chimney, or into another passage: a pipe or tube for conveying heat to water in certain kinds of steam-boilers: a passage in a wall for the purpose of conducting heat from one part of a building to another. [Comp. O. Fr. *flue*, a flowing, from L. *fluo*, to flow. Skeat takes it from O. Fr. *fleute*, a flute, the beak of a retort.]

FLUE, flōō, *v.i.* to expand or splay, as the jambs of a window.

FLUE, flōō, *n.* soft down or fur: very fine hair: flew. [Probably connected with *fluff*, Ger. *flau*, soft.]

FLUE, flōō, *n.* a money of account of Morocco of the value of 1-12 of a cent.

FLUE-BOILER, flōō'-boil-er, *n.* a steam-boiler with flues running through the part that contains the water.

FLUENCY, flōō'en-si, *n.* readiness or rapidity of utterance: volubility.

FLUENT, flōō'ent, *adj.* ready in the use of words: voluble.—*adv.* FLU'ENTLY. [L. *fluens, fluentis*, pr.p. of *fluo*, to flow.]

FLUID, flōō'id, *adj.* consisting of particles which move and change their relative position without separation on the slightest pressure: capable of flowing: liquid or gaseous: as, water and air are *fluid* substances.—FLUID LENS, a lens made by confining a liquid between two curved pieces of glass. [L. *fluidus*, from *fluo*, to flow.]

FLUID, flōō'id, *n.* a body whose particles on the slightest pressure move and change their relative position without separation: a body which yields to the slightest pressure: a liquid or gas: opposed to a *solid;* as, air, water, blood, chyle, are *fluids.* Fluids are divided into *liquids*, such as water and bodies in the form of water; and *gaseous bodies*, or aeriform fluids. Liquids have been also termed *non-elastic fluids*, for although they are not altogether void of elasticity, they

possess it only in a small degree. Air and aeriform bodies have been called *elastic fluids* on account of their great elasticity.—FLUID OF COTUNNIUS, a thin gelatinous fluid found in the bony cavity of the labyrinth of the ear, so called from the anatomist who first distinctly described it.—FLUID COMPASS, a compass, the card of which revolves in a bowl of alcohol on which it floats.

FLUIDITY, flōō-id'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being fluid, or capable of flowing: that quality of a body which renders it impressible to the slightest force, and by which the particles easily move or change their relative position without a separation of the mass: a liquid, aeriform, or gaseous state: opposed to *solidity*.

FLUIDIZE, flōō'id-īz, *v.t.* to convert into a fluid.

FLUIDNESS, flōō'id-nes, *n.* the state of being fluid: fluidity (which see).

FLUITANT, flū'-i-tant, *adj.* floating, as in the air: (*bot.*) floating on water, said of water-lilies, and other plants.

FLUKE, flōōk, *n.* a flounder: a parasitic worm in sheep, so called because like a miniature flounder. [A.S. *floc*, a flounder.]

FLUKE, flōōk, *n.* the part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. [Akin to Ger. *pflug*, a plough, Ice. *fleika*, to tear.]

FLUME, flōōm, *n.* the channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel. [A.S. *flum*, a stream; from L. *flumen*, a river—*fluo*, to flow.]

FLUMMERY, flum'er-i, *n.* an *acid* jelly made from the husks of oats, the Scotch sowens: anything insipid: empty compliment. [W. *llymry—llymrig*, harsh, raw—*llym*, sharp, severe.]

FLUMP, flump, *v.t.* and *i.* a descriptive term, indicating to fall, set or move heavily: said of a person dropping suddenly on the ground or on a seat.

FLUNG, flung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of FLING.

FLUNK, flungk, *v.i.* to fail, as in a lesson: to retire through fear: to back out. "Why, little one, you must be cracked, if you *flunk* out before we begin."—*J. C. Neal.* [Probably a form of *funk*. Comp. Scand. *flunk*, a lazy lounging person, *to flunk*, to squat down.]

FLUNK, flungk, *n.* a failure or backing out.

FLUNKEY, FLUNKY, flung'ki, *n.* a male servant in livery: a term of contempt for one who is mean and base-spirited; a cringing flatterer and servile imitator of the aristocracy; a male toady; a snob; "I don't frequent operas and parties in London like you young *flunkies* of the aristocracy."—*Thackeray*: a term among stockbrokers for a person who, unacquainted with the manner in which stocks are bought and sold, and deceived by appearances, makes bad investments or loses his money. [L. Ger. *flunkern*, to flaunt; Dut. *flonkeren*, *flinkeren*, to glitter; cf. A.S. *wlænc*, proud.]

FLUNKEYDOM, FLUNKYDOM, flungk'i-dum, *n.* flunkeys collectively: the grade or condition of flunkeys.

FLUNKEYISM, FLUNKYISM, flung'ki-izm, *n.* the character or quality of a flunkey: servility: toadyism.

FLUOR, flōō'or, *n.* a beautiful mineral, often crystallized, and usually called FLU'OR-SPAR.—*adj.* FLUOR'IC. [A name given by the alchemists to all mineral acids because of their *fluidity*, from L. *fluo*, to flow.]

FLUORINE, flōō'or-in, *n.* an elementary substance allied to chlorine, obtained chiefly from *fluor*.

FLURRY, flur'i, *n.* a sudden blast or gust: agitation: bustle.—*v.t.* to agitate:—*pr.p.* flurr'ying; *pa.p.* flurr'ied. [Perhaps conn. with FLUTTER, FLIT.]

FLUSH, flush, *v.i.* to flow and spread suddenly; to rush; as, blood *flushes* into the face: to come in haste; to start; to fly out suddenly, as a bird disturbed: to become suffused; to become suddenly red; to glow: to be gay, splendid, or beautiful. [Cf. Dut. *fluysen*; Prov. Dan. *fluse*, to flow with violence; O.H.Ger. *fluizan*, to flow. The word *blush* may have had some influence on the word.]

FLUSH, flush, *v.t.* to cause to blush; to redden suddenly; to cause the blood to rush suddenly into the face; to color: to elate; to elevate; to excite the spirits of; to animate with joy: to wash out or cleanse by drenching with copious supplies of water; as, to *flush* a sewer, a lane, etc.: in *sporting*, to cause to start up or fly off; to spring; as, to *flush* a woodcock.—TO FLUSH UP, in *brick-laying*, to fill up the vertical joints of brick with mortar.

FLUSH, flush, *adj.* fresh; full of vigor; glowing; bright: rich in blossom: exuberant: well supplied with money; having full pockets; as, to be quite *flush*: having the surface even or level with the adjacent surface: in this sense much used by builders, carpenters, etc., and applied to surfaces which are so placed; for example, the panel of a door is said to be *flush*, when fixed level with the margin, and not sunk below it: in the game of cribbage or poker consisting of cards of the same suit; as, a *flush* hand.—A FLUSH DECK (*naut.*), is a deck without a half-deck or forecastle. [The origin of this word or its connection with the verb is not very clear.]

FLUSH, flush, *n.* a sudden flow of blood to the face; or more generally, the redness of face which proceeds from such an afflux of blood; as, her face was suffused with a crimson *flush*: hence, any warm coloring or glow, as the reddening of the sky before daybreak: sudden impulse or excitement; sudden thrill or shock, as of feeling; as, a *flush* of joy: bloom; growth; abundance: a rush or flow, as of a jet or stream of water: in the game

of cribbage or poker, a run of cards of the same suit: a flock of birds suddenly started or flushed.

FLUSH, flush, *adv.* in a manner so as to be even or level with.

FLUSHING, flush'ing, *n.* a glow of red, as in the face; as, the disease is characterized by frequent *flushings* of the face: in *weaving*, a thread which, in the process of twilling, spans several threads of the warp without intersection; a floating: a kind of stout woollen cloth; "Some stout skipper paces his deck in a suit of *flushing*."—*C. Reade.*

FLUSTER, flus'ter, *n.*, *hurrying*, confusion: heat.—*v.i.* to bustle: to be agitated.—*v.t.* to make hot and confused. [Perh. from Scand. *flaustr*, hurry, and conn. with FLUTTER.]

FLUSTRA, flus'tra, *n.* the sea-mat. It is common on almost every coast, and is found thrown up among sea-weeds. It is flat and variously divided, of a pale brown color, and, when examined, the surface is found to be covered with a kind of network of quadrangular cells, having minute teeth at the angles. When living these cells are fitted with polypi, each having a mouth fringed with tentacles. On account of its peculiar scent the sea-mat is sometimes called lemon weed.

FLUSTRATED, flus'trāt-ed, *adj.* more or less excited, especially as if by drink: elevated: tipsy. "We were coming down Essex street one night a little *flustrated*, and I gave him the word to alarm the watch."—*Steele.*

FLUSTRUM, flus'trum, *n.* a state of fluster or agitation. "We may take the thing quietly, without being in a *flustrum*."—*Miss Edgeworth.* [Colloq.]

FLUTE, flōōt, *n.* a musical pipe with finger-holes and keys sounded by *blowing:* a channel, as on a pillar, called also FLUTING.—*v.i.* to play the flute.—*v.t.* to form flutes or channels in. [Fr., O. Fr. *flaute*, It. *flauto*, from L. *flo*, *flatum*, to blow.]

FLUTER, flōōt'er, FLAUTIST, flawt'ist, *n.* a *flute-player.*]

FLUTINA, flū-tē'na, *n.* a musical instrument differing little from the accordion.

FLUTTER, flut'er, *v.i.* to move or flap the wings without flying or with short flights: to move about with bustle: to vibrate: to be in agitation or in uncertainty.—*v.t.* to throw into disorder.—*n.* quick, irregular motion: agitation: confusion. [A.S. *flotorian*, to float about, from *flot*, the sea; cf. Ger. *flattern*, Low Ger. *fluttern.*]

FLUTTER-WHEEL, flut'er-whēl, *n.* a water-wheel of moderate size placed at the bottom of a chute; so called from its rapid motion.

FLUVIAL, flōō'vi-al, FLUVIATIC, flōō-vi-at'ik, *adj.* of or belonging to *rivers:* growing or living in streams or ponds. [L. *fluvialis*, *fluviaticus*—*fluvius*, a river—*fluo*, to flow.]

FLUVIALIST, flōō'vi-al-ist, *n.* one who explains geological phenomena by the action of existing streams.

FLUVIATIC, flōō-vi-at'ik, FLUVIATILE, flōō'vi-a-tīl, *adj.* belonging to rivers: produced by river action: growing or living in fresh-water rivers: fluvial: as *fluviatile* deposit, *fluviatile* plants. [L. *fluviaticus*, *fluviatilis*, from *fluvius* a river, from *fluo*, to flow.]

FLUVIOGRAPH, flū'vi-ō-graf, *n.* an instrument for determining the fall and rise of a body of water, esp. a river. [L. *fluvius*, river, and *graph.*]

FLUVIOMARINE, flōō-vi-ō-ma-rēn' *adj.* in *geol.* a term applied to such deposits as have been formed in estuaries or on the bottom of the sea at a greater or less distance from the embouchure by rivers bearing with them the detritus of the land. [L. *fluvius*, a river, and *marinus*, marine, from *mare*, the sea.]

FLUX, fluks, *n.* act of *flowing:* the motion of a fluid: a flow of matter: quick succession: that which flows, as the tide: matter discharged: state of being liquid.—*v.t.* to melt. [Fr.—L. *fluxus—fluo*, to flow.]

FLUXATION, fluks-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *fluxing* or passing away and giving place to another.

FLUXIBLE, fluks'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *fluxed* or melted.—*n.* FLUXIBIL'ITY.

FLUXION, fluk'shun, *n.* a flowing or discharge: a difference or variation.

FLY, flī, *v.i.* to move through the air on wings: to move swiftly: to pass away: to flee: to burst: to flutter.—*v.t.* to avoid, flee from: to cause to fly, as a kite:—*pr.p.* fly'ing; *pa.t.* flew (flōō) *pa.p.* flown (flōn).—*n.* a small insect with two transparent wings, esp. the common house-fly: a fish-hook dressed with silk, etc., in imitation of a fly: a light double-seated carriage: (*mech.*) a fly-wheel. [A.S. *fleogan;* Ger. *fliegen;* from a root *flug*, an extension of *flu*, which is conn. with root *plu*, to swim. Thus FLY is akin to FLOW.]

FLYBLOW, flī'blō, *n.* the *egg* of a *fly.*—*adj.* FLYBLOWN, flī'blōn, tainted with the eggs which produce maggots. [Prov. E. *blots*, eggs of maggots.]

FLYBOAT, flī'bōt, *n.* a long narrow *swift boat* used on canals.

FLY-CATCHER, flī'-kach'er, *n.* a small bird, so called from its *catching flies* while on the wing.

FLY-FISH, flī'-fish, *v.i.* to *fish* with *flies*, natural or artificial, as bait.—*n.* FLY'-FISH'ING.

FLYING DUTCHMAN, flī'ing duch'man, *n.* a legendary Dutch captain who for some heinous offence was condemned to sail the sea, beating against head winds, till the day of judgment. One form of the legend has it that a horrible murder had been committed on board his ship; another, that he swore a profane oath

that he would weather the Cape of Good Hope, though he should beat there till the last day. He sometimes hails vessels through his trumpet and requests them to take letters home from him. The legend is supposed to have originated in the sight of some ship reflected from the clouds.

FLYING-FISH, flī'ing-fish, *n.* a *fish* which can leap from the water and sustain itself in the air for a short time, by its long pectoral fins, as if *flying*.

FLY-PAPER, flī'-pā-per, *n.* a kind of porous paper, generally impregnated with arsenic, for destroying flies. The paper thus prepared is simply moistened and spread out in a flat dish, and by sipping this moisture the flies are killed.

FLYING-SQUIRREL, flī'ing-skwir'el, *n.* a *squirrel* in S. Asia and N. America, which has a broad fold of skin between its fore and hind legs, by which it can take great leaps in the air, as if *flying*.

FLYLEAF, flī'lēf, *n.* a blank *leaf* at the beginning and end of a book.

FLY-SLOW, flī'-slō, *adj.* moving slowly. [This reading occurs only in one of the folio editions of the Poet and some modern ones; the others have *sly slow*.]

> The *fly-slow* hours shall not determinate
> The dateless limit of thy dear exile. —*Shak.*

FLY-WHEEL, flī'-whēl, *n.* in *mech.* a wheel with a heavy rim placed on the revolving shaft of any machinery put in motion by an irregular or intermitting force, for the purpose of rendering the motion equable and regular by means of its momentum. This effect results from a law of nature that all bodies have a tendency to continue in their state either of motion or of rest until acted upon by some extraneous force. Thus the rim of a fly-wheel, after a few revolutions, acquires a momentum sufficient to cause it to revolve with a velocity depending upon the resistance of the machinery and the augmentations and diminutions of the impelling power succeeding each other rapidly, while neither cause acts sufficiently long to either augment or diminish the velocity acquired in any considerable degree; and hence it remains equable or nearly so. A fly-wheel is often used as an accumulator of force; thus, when a small steam-engine sets in motion a very large fly-wheel, the wheel acts as a reservoir of all the small pressures which have been communicated to it, and having thus concentrated them can apply them all together and at once when some great effect is to be produced.

FO, fō, *n.* the name under which Buddha is worshipped in China. This name (written also *Foe* and *Fohi*) seems to be the nearest approach that the Chinese, owing to the meagreness of their articulations, can make to the real sound, Buddha.

FOAL, fōl, *n.* the young of a mare or of a she-ass.—*v.i.* and *v.t.* to bring forth a foal. [A.S. *fola*; Ger. *fohlen*, Gr. *pōlos*; L. *pullus*, prob. contr. of *puellus*, dim. of *puer*, a boy, Sans. *putra*, a son, from root *pu*, to beget.]

FOAM, fōm, *n.*, *froth*: the bubbles which rise on the surface of liquors.—*v.i.* to gather foam: to be in a rage.—*v.t.* (*B.*) (with *out*): to throw out with rage or violence.—*adv.* **FOAM'INGLY**.—*adj.* **FOAM'LESS**, without foam. [A.S. *fam*; Ger. *feim*, akin to L. *spuma*—*spuo*, to spit; Sans. *phena*, froth.]

FOAMY, fōm'i, *adj.* frothy.

FOB, fob, *n.* a small *pocket* for a watch. [From a Low Ger. root, found only in Prov. Ger. *fuppe*, a pocket.]

FOCAL, fō'kal, *adj.* of or belonging to a *focus*.

FOCALIZE, fō'kal-īz, *v.t.* to bring to a *focus*: to concentrate.

FOCUS, fō'kus, *n.* (*optics*) a point in which the rays of light meet after reflection or refraction, and cause great heat: any central point:—*pl.* **FO'CUSES** and **FOCI** (fō'sī).—*v.t.* to bring to a focus; *pp.* fo'cussed. [L. *focus*, a hearth.]

FODDER, fod'er, *n.*, *food* for cattle, as hay and straw.—*v.t.* to supply with fodder. [A.S. *foder*—*foda*, food.]

FODDER, fod'er, *n.* a weight by which lead and some other metals were formerly sold in England, varying from 19½ to 24 cwts. [A.S. *fother*, a load, a mass; Low Ger. *foder*, *foor*: Dut. *voeder*; Ger. *fuder*, *fuhr*, a cart-load.]

FOE, fō, *n.* an enemy: an ill-wisher. [A.S. *fah*—*fian*, *fiogan*, to hate. See **FEUD**, a quarrel.]

FOEMAN, fō'man, *n.* an enemy in war.—*pl.* **FOE'MEN**.

FŒTUS, fē'tus. See **FETUS**.

FOG, fog, *n.* a dense watery vapor exhaled from the earth or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth. There is a constant ascent of watery particles from the surface of the earth occasioned by the evaporation from masses of water and moist bodies; and when the air is saturated with vapor the watery particles which continue to rise are no longer dissolved, but remain suspended in vesicular vapors, which form clouds when they rise to a great height and fogs when they hover near the surface of the earth. Fogs are more frequent at those seasons of the year when there is a considerable difference of temperature in the different parts of the day. "Have sucked up from the sea contagious *fogs*." . . . "Hover through the *fog* and filthy air."—*Shak.* [Wedgwood compares Dan. *sne-fog*, a snow-storm, *fyge*, to drive with the wind, Dan. dial. *fuge*, to rain fine and blow, Ice. *fok*, snow-storm.]

FOG, fog, **FOGGAGE**, fog'āj, *n.* grass which grows in autumn after the hay is cut. [Perh. of Celt. origin, as in W. *fwg*, dry grass, Scot. *fog*, moss.]

FOGBANK, fog'bangk, *n.* a dense mass of

fog sometimes seen at sea appearing like a *bank* of land.

FOGGY, fog'i, *adj.* misty: damp: clouded in mind, stupid.—*adv.* FOGG'ILY.—*n.* FOGG'INESS.

FOG-HORN, fog'-horn, *n.* a kind of horn kept on board of a vessel to sound as a warning signal in foggy weather: specifically, a sounding instrument for warning vessels of their proximity to the coast during a fog. The most powerful of these horns is an instrument called the *siren*, or *siren fog-horn*, after the acoustic instrument of that name; the sound being produced on the same principle as in the older instrument, by means of a disc with twelve radial slits made to rotate in front of a fixed disc exactly similar, a cast-iron trumpet 20 feet long forming part of the apparatus. The moving disc revolves 2800 times a minute and in each revolution there are of course twelve coincidences between the two discs; through the openings thus made steam or air at a high pressure is made to pass, so that there are actually 33,600 puffs of steam or compressed air every minute. This causes a sound of very great power, which the trumpet collects and compresses, and the blast goes out as a sort of sound beam in the direction required. This fog-horn can be heard in all sorts of weather at from 2½ to 3 miles, and in an experiment made at Trinity House, England, under favorable circumstances, was heard 16¾ miles out at sea.

FOGLE, fō'gl, *n.* a pocket handkerchief. "'If you don't take *fogles* and tickers, . . if you don't take pocket handkechers and watches,' said the Dodger, reducing his conversation to the level of Oliver's capacity, 'some other cove will.'"—*Dickens.*

FOG-SIGNAL, fog'-sig'nal, *n.* an audible signal used on board ship, etc., during a fog, when visible signals cease to be of use.

FOGY, fō'gy, *n.* a dull old fellow: a person with antiquated notions. [Ety. unknown.]

FOH, fō, *int.* an exclamation of abhorrence or contempt. [A form of FAUGH.]

FOIBLE, foi'bl, *n.* a *weak* point in one's character: a failing. [O. Fr. *foible*, weak. See FEEBLE.]

FOIL, foil, *v.t.* to defeat: to puzzle: to disappoint:—*pr.p.* foil'ing; *pa.p.* foiled'.—*n.* failure after success seemed certain: defeat. [Fr. *fouler*, to stamp or crush—Low L. *fullare—fullo*, a fuller of cloth. See FULLER.]

FOIL, foil, *n.* a blunt sword used in fencing. [So called because blunted or *foiled.*]

FOIL, foil, *n.* a *leaf* or thin plate of metal, as tin-foil: a thin leaf of metal put under precious stones to increase their lustre or change their color: anything that serves to set off something else. [Fr. *feuille*—L. *folium*, a leaf.]

FOIN, foin, *v.i.* to push in fencing. [Prov. Fr. *fouiner*, to catch fish with a spear, from *fouine*, a fish-spear.]

FOIN, foin, *v.t.* to prick: to sting.

FOIN, foin, *n.* a push: a thrust.

FOIN, foin, *n.* a small ferret or weasel: a kind of fur, black at the top on a whitish ground, taken from the ferret or weasel of the same name. [Fr. *fouine*, a beech-marten.]

FOISON, foi'zn, *n.* plenty: abundance.

> As blossoming time,
> That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
> To teeming *foison.*—*Shak.*

[Fr.; Pr. *fusion*; from L. *fusio, fusionis*, an outpouring, from *fundo, fusum*, to pour.]

FOIST, foist, *v.t.* to bring in by stealth: to insert wrongfully: to pass off as genuine.—*n.* FOIST'ER. [Orig. to break wind in a noiseless manner, and so to introduce stealthily something afterwards felt to be disagreeable, from Dut. *vysten*, to fizzle, cog. with E. FIZZ.]

FOLD, fōld, *n.* the *doubling* of any flexible substance: a part laid over on another: that which infolds: an inclosure for sheep: a flock of sheep: the Church.—*v.t.* to lay one part over another: to inclose: to inclose in a fold. [A.S. *fald—fealdan*, to fold; Scot. *fauld*, Ger. *falte*, akin to L. *-plex*, in *duplex*, double, Gr. *-ploos*, in *diploos*, double.]

FOLD, in composition with numerals = times, as in TENFOLD.

FOLDAGE, fōld'āj, *n.* the right of *folding* sheep.

FOLDEROL, fol'-de-rol, *n.* nonsense: silly trifle:—*pl.* ornaments of no account. [Formed from meaningless syllables.]

FOLDING, fōld'ing, *adj.* that may be folded or doubled.—*n.* a fold or plait: the keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land.

FOLIACEOUS, fō-li-ā'shus, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of *leaves* or laminæ. [L. *foliaceus—folium*, a leaf.]

FOLIAGE, fō'li-āj, *n.*, *leaves:* a cluster of leaves. [Fr. *feuillage—feuille*—L. *folium*, a leaf.]

FOLIAGED, fō'li-ājd, *adj.* worked like *foliage.*

FOLIAGE-PLANT, fō'li-āj-plant, *n.* a plant cultivated in gardens or hot-houses for the distinctive character and beauty of its foliage.

FOLIAGE-TREE, fō'li-āj-trē, *n.* a name sometimes given to a tree with broad leaves, such as the oak, elm, ash, etc., as distinguished from a needle-leaved tree.

FOLIATE, fō'li-āt, *v.t.* (*orig.*) to beat into a *leaf:* to cover with leaf-metal.

FOLIATED, fō'li-āt-ed, *p.* and *adj.* spread or covered with a thin plate or foil: in *mineral.* consisting of plates; resembling or in the form of a plate; lamellar; as, a *foliated* fracture; "Minerals that consist of grains, and are at the same time *foliated*, are called granularly *foliated.*"—*Kirwan:* containing foils; as, a *foliated*

arch.—FOLIATED COAL, a subspecies of black coal occurring in the coal formations, and distinguished by its lamellar concretions, splendid lustre, and easy frangibility.

FOLIATION, fō-li-ā'shun, *n.* in *bot.* the leafing of plants; vernation; the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud: the act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil: the act or operation of spreading foil over the back surface of a mirror or looking-glass: in *geol.* the property or quality in certain rocks, as gneiss, mica-schist, and other metamorphic rocks, of dividing into laminæ or plates which consist each of a distinct material, and which are generally parallel to the primitive planes of stratification; "Cleavage may be applied to those divisional planes which render a rock fissile, although it may appear to the eye quite or nearly homogeneous; *foliation* may be used for those alternating layers or plates of different mineralogical nature, of which gneiss and other metamorphic schists are composed."—*Darwin:* in *arch.* the act of enriching with ornamental cusps, as in the tracery of Gothic windows; the ornaments themselves; feathering. This style of ornamentation is based on the form of natural foliage, but it generally exhibits conventional rather than real leaves and flowers. [L. *foliatio*, from *foliatus*, leaved, from *folium*, a leaf.]

FOLIFEROUS, fo-lif'er-us, *adj.*, *bearing* or producing *leaves*. [L. *folium*, a leaf, and *fero*, to bear.]

FOLIIFORM, fō'li-i-fôrm, *adj.* having the shape of a leaf. [*Folium* and *form*.]

FOLIO, fō'li-ō, *n.* a sheet of paper once folded: a book of such sheets: (*book-k.*) a page in an account-book, or two opposite pages numbered as one.—*adj.* pertaining to or containing paper only once folded. [Abl. of L. *folium*, the leaf of a tree, a *leaf* or sheet of paper.]

FOLIOLE, fō'li-ōl, *n.* (*bot.*) a single *leaflet* of a compound leaf. [Fr., dim. of L. *folium*.]

FOLIOUS, fō'li-us, *adj.*, *leafy:* (*bot.*) having leaves mixed with the flowers.

FOLK, fōk, *n.* the people: certain people: —gen. used in *pl.* FOLK or FOLKS (fōks). [A.S. *folc:* Ger. *volk;* akin perh. to E. *full*, Ger. *voll*, full.]

FOLKETHING, fō'lke-ting, *n.* the Danish House of Representatives, the lower house of the Danish Parliament. [Dan. See FOLK and THING.]

FOLKLAND, fōk'land, *n.* among the Anglo-Saxons, public land as distinguished from boc-land (book-land), *i.e.*, land granted to private persons by a written charter.

FOLKLORE, fōk'lōr, *n.*, *lore* or knowledge of the ancient customs, superstitions, etc., of the *folk* or people. [The name was first suggested by W. J. Thoms ('Ambrose Merton,') in 1846.

FOLKMOTE, fōk'mōt, *n.* an assembly of the people among the Anglo-Saxons.

FOLKRIGHT, fōk'rīt, *n.* a word used in the laws of Edward the Elder, of England, declaring the same equal right, law, or justice to be due to persons of all degrees: the right of the people as opposed to that of the privileged classes.

FOLK-SPEECH, fōk'-spēch, *n.* the dialect spoken by the common people of a country or district, as distinguished from the speech of the educated people or from the literary language.

FOLLICLE, fol'i-kl, *n.* a *little bag:* (*anat.*) a gland: (*bot.*) a seed-vessel. [Fr.—L. *folliculus*, dim. of *follis*, a wind ball or bag.]

FOLLOW, fol'ō, *v.t.* to go after or behind: to pursue: to attend: to imitate: to obey: to adopt, as an opinion: to keep the eye or mind fixed on: to pursue, as an object of desire: to result from: (*B.*) to strive to obtain.—*v.i.* to come after another: to result.—TO FOLLOW ON (*B.*), to continue endeavors.—FOLLOW, SUCCEED, ENSUE. *Follow* and *succeed* are applied to persons or things; *ensue*, in modern literature, to things only. *Follow* denotes the mere going in order in a track or line, but tells nothing of the relative positions, in respect of either place or time, of the individuals; *succeed*, implying a regular series, denotes the being in the same place which another has held immediately before; as, a crowd may *follow*, but only one person or event can *succeed* to another. *Ensue* is to follow close upon, to follow as the effect of, or on some settled principle of order; as, nothing but suffering can *ensue* from such a course. [A.S. *fylegan*, perh. from A.S. *folc*, folk, a crowd. Ger. *folgen*.]

FOLLOW-BOARD, fol'ō-bōrd, *n.* in *founding*, the board on which the pattern for a mould is laid: a moulding-board.

FOLLOWER, fol'ō-er, *n.* one who comes after; a copier; a disciple: in *mach.* the part of a machine that receives motion from another part: in the *steam-engine*, the cover of a piston; the cover of a stuffing-box.

FOLLOWING, fol'ō-ing, *n.* body of followers or retainers; a sect or party following the lead of their chief; body of adherents or disciples; body of attendants;

> While burghers with important face
> Described each new-come lord,
> Discussed his lineage, told his name,
> His *following* and his feudal fame.
> —*Sir W. Scott:*

vocation; calling; occupation; "In every age men in general attend more to their own immediate pursuits and *followings* than to the . . . claims of discontented factions."—*Sharon Turner.*

FOLLY, fol'i, *n.* weakness of intellect; imbecility of mind; want of understanding: a weak or absurd act; an inconsiderate or thoughtless procedure; weak

or light-minded conduct: criminal weakness; depravity of mind or actions: any object planned without its author having the means of bringing it to a successful completion, such as a magnificent mansion which exhausts a person's capital in building, or would ruin him in keeping up in proper style; as, "We know indeed how this scorn will embody itself in a name given to the unfinished structure. It is called this or that man's *folly;* and the name of the foolish builder is thus kept alive for long after-years."—*Trench.* [Fr. *folie*, folly. See FOOL.]

FOMENT, fo-ment', *v.t.* to bathe with *warm* water: to encourage.—*n.* FOMENT'ER. [Fr.—L. *fomento—fomentum* for *fovimentum—foveo*, to warm.]

FOMENTATION, fo-men-tā'shun, *n.* a bathing with warm water: a lotion applied hot: encouragement.

FOND, fond, *adj.*, *foolishly* tender and loving: weakly indulgent: very affectionate.—*adv.* FOND'LY.—*n.* FOND'NESS. [For *fonned*, pa.p. of M.E. *fonnen*, to act foolishly, *fon*, a fool; from Ice. *fana*, to be foolish.—FOND OF, relishing highly.]

FONDA, fōn'-da, *n.* in Spanish countries or Spanish-America, a hotel or boarding-house. [Sp.]

FONDANT, fon'-dant, *n.* candied fruit, or other soft sugared sweetmeat. [Fr. from *fondre*, to melt.]

FONDLE, fond'l, *v.t.* to treat with *fondness:* to caress.—*n.* FOND'LER.

FONDLING, fond'ling, *n.* the person or thing *fondled.*

FONDUS, fong-dū, *n.* a term applied to that kind of printing of calico, paper-hangings, etc., in which the colors are blended into each other. [Fr. *fondu*, pp. of *fondre*, to melt, to soften, to blend, from L. *fundo*, to pour out, to cast, to found.]

FONT, font, FOUNT, fownt, *n.* a complete assortment of types of one sort, with all that is necessary for printing in that kind of letter. [Fr. *fonte—fondre*—L. *fundere*, to cast. See FOUND.]

FONT, font, *n.* the vessel used in churches as the repository of the baptismal water. When baptism by immersion was practiced the baptistery was furnished with a basin sufficiently capacious to admit of the administration of the rite according to the then prevailing form. When affusion took the place of immersion the size of the basin was diminished, and assumed the dimensions familiar to the tourist in most of the mediæval churches in Great Britain and upon the Continent. The baptismal font consists of a basin or cup hollowed out of a solid block and supported upon a stem. It is usually of stone, sometimes of lead, and sometimes of copper or bronze. In general, the font, in external form and character, followed the prevailing style of architecture and ornamentation. When not in use the font was covered. Originally, the covers were flat movable lids, but were afterwards often very highly ornamented, and sometimes carried up to a very considerable height in the form of spires, and enriched with a variety of little buttresses, pinnacles, and other decorations. The baptismal font must not be confounded with the *holy-water fount*, which usually stands near the entrance of Roman Catholic churches, and from which persons entering sprinkle their forehead. [From L. *fons, fontis*, a fountain. The word *font* was introduced in A.S. direct from the L., among other L. ecclesiastical terms. See FOUNT.]

FONTEIN, fon'-tin, *n.* in South Africa, a well, spring, or fountain of water. [Dut. See FOUNTAIN.]

FOOD, fōōd, *n.* what one *feeds* on: that which being digested nourishes the body: whatever promotes growth.—*adj.* FOOD'LESS, without *food.* [A.S. *foda*, from a root *pa*, to nourish.]

FOOD-VACUOLE, fōōd'-vak-ū-ōl, *n.* a clear space in the endosarc of protozoans. It is merely of a temporary character, being produced by the presence of particles of food, usually with a little water taken into the body along with the food. *H. A. Nicholson.*

FOOL, fōōl, *n.* one who acts stupidly: a person of weak mind: a jester: (*B.*) a wicked person.—*v.t.* to deceive: to treat with contempt.—*v.i.* to play the fool: to trifle. [O. Fr. *fol* (Fr. *fou*), It. *folle*—L. *follis*, an air-bag, a grimace made by puffing out the cheeks.]

FOOLERY, fōōl'er-i, *n.* an act of folly: habitual folly.

FOOL-FISH, fōōl'-fish, *n.* a name applied to the long-finned file-fish, from its ridiculous manner of swimming with a wriggling motion, its body being sunk and its mouth just on a level with the water.

FOOL-HARDY, fōōl'-här'di, *adj.*, *foolishly hardy* or bold: rash or incautious.—*n.* FOOL'-HAR'DINESS.

FOOLISH, fōōl'ish, *adj.* weak in intellect: wanting discretion: ridiculous: marked with folly: deserving ridicule: (*B.*) sinful, disregarding God's laws.—*adv.* FOOL'ISHLY.—*n.* FOOL'ISHNESS.

FOOLSCAP, fōōlz'kap, *n.* paper of a certain size, so called from having originally borne the water-mark of a *fool's cap* and bells.

FOOL'S-ERRAND, fōōlz'-er'and, *n.* a silly or fruitless enterprise: search for what cannot be found.

FOOL'S-PARADISE, *n.* deceptive happiness: vain hopes: unlawful pleasure. "If ye should lead her into a *fool's paradise*, it were a gross . . . behavior."—*Shak.*

FOOT, foot, *n.* that part of its body on which an animal stands or walks: the lower part or base: a measure = 12 in. (*orig.*) the length of a man's foot: foot-

soldiers: a division of a line of poetry:—*pl.* FEET (fēt).—*v.i.* to dance: to walk:—*pr.p.* foot'ing; *pa.p.* foot'ed. [A.S. *fot*, pl. *fet*; Ger. *fuss*, L. *pes*, *pedis*, Gr. *pous*, *podos*, Sans. *pad*, from root *pad*, to go.]

FOOTAGE, foot'-āj, *n.* in mining, a system by which miners are paid by the running foot of work accomplished.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, *n.* eczema epizootica, a highly contagious eczematous affection which attacks the feet and mouths of cattle, manifesting itself by lameness, indisposition to eat, and general febrile symptoms, with ultimately eruptions of small vesicles on the parts affected, and general indisposition of the animal. The disease occasionally spreads to the udder of milch-cattle, and it is believed that it may be communicated to persons who drink the milk of cows so affected.

FOOTBALL, foot'bawl, *n.* a ball consisting of an inflated ox-bladder, or a hollow globe of india-rubber, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot; hence (*fig.*) any object subjected to many vicissitudes or changes of condition; as, he was the *football* of fortune: a game played with a football by two parties of players, on a large level piece of ground, generally oblong in shape, and having in the middle of either of the ends a goal formed by two upright posts, 6 to 8 yards apart, with a bar or tape extended between them at the height of 8 or 10 feet from the ground. There are various styles of playing the game, but the two recognized in all important matches are the Rugby game and the Football Association game. In both games the main object is for either party to drive the ball (which is *kicked off* in the centre of the field) through the goal that their opponents are guarding, and thus count a goal against them. In the Rugby game the goal-posts are 18½ feet apart, and joined by a cross-bar at a height of 10 feet from the ground; and to score a goal the ball must be kicked over this bar by one of the opposite side. In the Association game the upright poles are 8 yards apart, and joined at 8 feet from the ground by a tape, under which the ball must pass to secure a goal. The Rugby game is much rougher and less scientific than the Association game, which discourages rough play and relies mainly on the skillful manœuvring of the ball with the feet, it being forbidden to touch the ball with the hands, while by the Rugby rules the player may catch the ball in his hands, run with it, and kick it dropping. When a goal is made, or at some other arranged interval, the parties change ground for the next struggle, so that any inequalities of situation may be balanced. The sport has lately gained considerable popularity in this country.

FOOTBOY, foot'boy, *n.* an attendant in livery.

FOOTBRIDGE, foot'brij, *n.* a narrow bridge for foot-passengers.

FOOTFALL, foot'fawl, *n.* a setting the foot on the ground: a footstep.

FOOT-GUARDS, foot'-gärdz, *n.pl.* guards that serve on foot, the élite of the British foot-soldiers.

FOOTHOLD, foot'hōld, *n.* space on which to plant the feet: that which sustains the feet.

FOOTING, foot'ing, *n.* place for the foot to rest on: firm foundation: position: settlement: tread: dance: plain cotton lace: the act or result of adding up a column of figures:—*pl.* totals from such adding.

FOOTLIGHT, foot'līt, *n.* one of a row of lights in front of and on a level with the stage in a theatre, etc.

FOOTMAN, foot'man, *n.* (*orig.* and *B.*) a soldier who serves on foot: a runner: a servant or attendant in livery:—*pl.* FOOT'MEN.

FOOTMARK, foot'märk, FOOTPRINT, foot'print, *n.* the mark or print of a foot.

FOOTPAD, foot'pad, *n.* a highwayman or robber on *foot*, who frequents public *paths* or roads. [FOOT, and PAD, a path.]

FOOT-PASSENGER, foot'-pas'en-jer, *n.* one who travels on foot.

FOOT-POUND, foot'-pownd, *n.* the force needed to raise one *pound* weight the height of one *foot*—the usual unit in measuring mechanical force.

FOOTROT, foot'rot, *n.* a disease in the feet of sheep, the more common form of which is an inordinate growth of hoof, which at the toe, or round the margin, becomes turned down, cracked, or torn, thus affording lodgment for sand and dirt. In the second form of the disease the foot becomes hot, tender, and swollen; there are ulcerations between the toes, followed by the sprouting of proud flesh.

FOOTRULE, foot'rōōl, *n.* a rule or measure a foot in length.

FOOT-SOLDIER, foot'-sōl'jer, *n.* a soldier that serves on foot.

FOOTSTALK, foot'stawk, *n.* (*bot.*) the little stalk at the foot of and supporting a leaf.

FOOTSTALL, foot'stawl, *n.* a woman's stirrup: in *arch.* the plinth or base of a pillar. [FOOT, and Prov. E. *stall*, a case for the finger.]

FOOTSTEP, foot'step, *n.* the step or impression of the foot: a track: trace of a course pursued:—*pl.* FOOT'STEPS. course: example.

FOOZLE, fōō'-z'l, *v.t.* and *i.* to bungle, or manage in an awkward manner: esp. in golf, to *foozle* a stroke.

FOP, fop, *n.* an affected dandy. [Dut. *foppen*, to cheat, mock, *fopper*, a wag.]

FOPLING, fop'ling, *n.* a vain, affected person.

FOPPERY, fop'er-i, *n.* vanity in dress or manners: affectation: folly.

FOPPISH, fop'ish, *adj.* vain and showy in dress: affectedly refined in manners.—*adv.* FOPP'ISHLY.—*n.* FOPP'ISHNESS.

FOR, for, *prep.* in the place of: for the sake of: on account of: in the direction of: with respect to: beneficial to: in quest of: notwithstanding, in spite of: in recompense of: during.—AS FOR, as far as concerns. [A.S. *for;* Ger. *für, vor*, akin to L. and Gr. *pro*, Sans. *pra*, before in place or time.]

FOR, for, *conj.* the word by which a reason is introduced: because: on the account that.—FOR ALL (*New Test.*), notwithstanding.—FOR TO (*B.*), in order to.

FOR-, a prefix having generally the intensive force of the Ger. *ver*, signifying greatly, completely, utterly, as in *for*wearied, wearied out; *for*wounded, severely wounded; *for*lorn, utterly lorn or lonely; sometimes it has the force of a negative or privative; as in *for*bid, which means to bid a thing not to be done; *for*swear, to swear not to do or have nothing to do with (though in these examples also it might be explained as an intensive); sometimes it means amiss or badly, as in *fore*deem for *for*deem, to judge badly of; O.E. *for*shapen, misshaped. In most E. words it is cognate with Ger. *ver-*, O.H. Ger. *far-*, Goth. *fra-*, L. *per-*, Gr. *para, par-;* but in some cases, when it comes from the Fr., as in *forfeit*, it is from the L. *foris*, abroad, away. As *fore-* is sometimes used for *for-*, so *for-* is sometimes used for *fore-*, in the sense of precedence; as, *for*ward.

FORAGE, for'aj, *n.*, *fodder*, or food for horses and cattle: provisions: the act of foraging.—*v.i.* to go about and forcibly carry off food for horses and cattle, as soldiers.—*v.t.* to plunder.—*n.* FOR'AGER. [Fr. *fourrage*—Low L. *foragium—fodrum*, which is from a Teut. root found in Ger. *futter*, E. *fodder*, O. Dan. *foder*. See FODDER, FORAY.]

FORAMEN, fo-rā'men, *n.* a small opening: —*pl.* FORAMINA, fo-ram'i-na. [L.—*foro*, to pierce.]

FORAMINATED, fo-ram'i-nāt-ed, **FORAMINOUS**, fo-ram'i-nus, *adj.* pierced with small holes: porous.

FORASMUCH, for'az-much, *conj.* because that.

FORAY, for'ā, *n.* a sudden incursion into an enemy's country. [A Lowland Scotch form of FORAGE.]

FORAY, for'ā, *v.t.* to ravage: to pillage. [A form of FORAGE.]

FORAYER, for'ā-er, *n.* one who takes part in a foray: a marauder.

> They might not choose the lowland road,
> For the Merse *forayers* were abroad.
> —*Sir W. Scott.*

FORBADE, for-bad', *pa.t.* of FORBID.

FORBEAR, for-bār', *v.i.* to keep one's self in check: to abstain.—*v.t.* to abstain from: to avoid voluntarily: to spare, to withhold. [*For-*, prefix, away, and BEAR. See list of prefixes.]

FORBEAR, for'bēr, *n.* a forefather: an ancestor. [Scotch.]

> So may they, like their great *forbears*,
> For many a year come through the shears.
> —*Burns.*

FORBEARANCE, for-bār'ans, *n.* exercise of patience: command of temper: clemency.

FORBEARING, for-bār'ing, *adj.* long-suffering: patient.—*adv.* FORBEAR'INGLY.

FORBID, for-bid', *v.t.* to prohibit: to command not to do. [*For-*, prefix, away, and BID.]

FORBIDDEN, for-bid'n, *adj.* prohibited: unlawful.

FORBIDDING, for-bid'ing, *adj.* repulsive: raising dislike: unpleasant.

FORBIDDINGNESS, for-bid'ing-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being forbidding or repulsive; repulsiveness. *Richardson.*

FORCE, fōrs, *n.* strength, power, energy: efficacy: validity: influence: vehemence: violence: coercion or compulsion: military or naval strength (often in plural): an armament: (*mech.*) that which produces or tends to produce a change in a body's state of rest or motion.—MECHANICAL FORCE, the power which produces or tends to produce motion, or an alteration in the direction of motion. Mechanical forces are of two sorts; one of a body at rest, being the same as pressure or tension; the other of a body in motion, being the same as impetus or momentum. The degree of resistance to any motion may be measured by the active force required to overcome that resistance, and hence writers on mechanics make use of the terms *resisting forces* and *retarding forces*. When two forces act on a body in the same *line of direction*, the resulting force, or *resultant* as it is called, will be the sum of both forces. If they act in opposite directions, the body will remain at rest if the forces be equal; or, if the forces be unequal, it will move with a force equivalent to their difference in the direction of the greater. If the lines of direction make an angle with each other, the resultant will be a mean force in an intermediate direction. [Fr.—Low L. *forcia, fortia*—L. *fortis*, strong.]

FORCE, fōrs, *v.t.* to draw or push by main strength: to compel: to constrain: to compel by strength of evidence: to take by violence: to ravish: (*hort.*) to cause to grow or ripen rapidly.

FORCE, fôrs, **FOSS**, fos, *n.* a waterfall.

FORCE, fōrs, *v.t.* (*cookery*) to *stuff*, as a fowl. [A corr. of FARCE.]

FORCED, fōrst, *p.* and *adj.* accomplished by great effort, as a forced march: strained, excessive, unnatural.

FORCEFUL, fōrs'fool, *adj.* full of force or might: driven or acting with power.—*adv.* FORCE'FULLY.

FORCELESS, fōrs'les, *adj.* weak.

FORCEMEAT, fōrs'mēt, *n.*, *meat* chopped fine and highly seasoned, used as a *stuffing* or alone.

FORCEPS, for'seps, *n.* a pair of tongs, pincers, or pliers for *holding* anything *hot* or otherwise difficult to be held with the hand. [L. *formus*, hot, and *capio*, to hold.]

FORCE-PUMP, fōrs'-pump, **FORCING-PUMP**, fōrs'ing-pump, *n.* a pump which delivers the water under pressure, so as to eject it forcibly or to a great elevation, in contradistinction to a lift-pump in which the water is lifted and simply runs out of the spout.

FORCIBLE, fōrs'i-bl, *adj.* active: impetuous: done by force: efficacious: impressive.—*n.* **FORC'IBLENESS.**—*adv.* **FORC'IBLY.**

FORCIBLE-FEEBLE, fōrs'i-bl-fē-bl', *adj.* striving to be or appear vigorous, or aiming at vigor, but in reality feeble: as, a *forcible-feeble* style. "Epithets which are in the bad taste of the *forcible-feeble* school."—*North British Review.* [From one of Shakespeare's characters named *Feeble*, whom Falstaff describes as "most *forcible Feeble* . . . Valiant as wrathful dove or most magnanimous mouse."]

FORCIBLE-FEEBLE, fōrs'i-bl-fē-bl, *n.* a feeble person, usually a writer, who wants to appear vigorous. "When the writer was of opinion he had made a point, you may be sure the hit was in italics, that last resource of the *forcible-feebles*."—*Disraeli.*

FORCING, fōrs'ing, *n.* (*hort.*) the art of hastening the growth of plants.

FORCIPATED, for'si-pāt-ed, *adj.* formed and opening like a *forceps*. [L.—*forceps*, *forcipis*.]

FORCITE, fōr'-sīt, *n.* (*chem.*) a form of dynamite.

FORD, fōrd, *n.* a place where water may be crossed on foot.—*v.t.* to cross water on foot.—*adj.* **FORD'ABLE.** [A.S. *faran*, to go; Ger. *furt—fahren*, to go on foot; akin to Gr. *poros*—root of *peraō*, to cross, and to E. **FARE**, **FERRY**, and **FAR.**]

FORDO, for-dōō', **FOREDO**, fōr-dōō', *v.t.* to destroy: to undo: to ruin;

> He hath commission from thy wife and me
> To hang Cordelia in the prison, and
> To lay the blame upon her own despair,
> That she *fordid* herself.—*Shak.:*

to exhaust, overpower, or overcome, as by toil;

> For there, with bodily anguish keen,
> With Indian heats at last *fordone*,
> With public toil and private teen,
> Thou sank'st alone.—*Matt. Arnold.*

[*For*, intens., and *do.*]

FORE, fōr, *adj.*, *in front of:* advanced in position: coming first.—*adv.* at the front: in the first part: previously. [A.S. radically the same as **FOR**, *prep.* But both must be carefully distinguished from prefix *-for* (Ger. *ver-* in *vergessen*, L. *per*). See list of Prefixes.]

FORE, fōr, *conj.* before. [Contracted from *before.*]

> Not a month
> *Fore* your queen died she was more worth such gazes
> Than what you look on now.—*Shak.*

FORE, fōr, *n.* a word used only in the phrase *to the fore*, alive: remaining still in existence: present: not lost, worn out or spent, as money etc. "While I am *to the fore*."—*W. Collins.* "How many captains in the regiment had two thousand pounds *to the fore*."—*Thackeray.*

FOREARM, fōr'ärm, *n.* the forepart of the arm, or that between the elbow and the wrist.

FOREARM, fōr-ärm', *v.t.* to arm or prepare beforehand.

FOREBODE, fōr-bōd', *v.t.* to feel a secret sense of something future, esp. of evil.—*n.* **FOREBOD'ER.** [See **BODE.**]

FOREBODEMENT, fōr-bōd'ment, *n.* feeling of coming evil.

FOREBODING, fōr-bōd'ing, *n.* a *boding* or perception *beforehand:* apprehension of coming evil.

FORE-CABIN, fōr'-ka-bin, *n.* the cabin in the forepart of a vessel, with accommodation inferior to that of the aft-cabin or saloon.

FORECAST, fōr-kast', *v.t.* to contrive or reckon *beforehand:* to foresee.—*v.i.* to form schemes beforehand.

FORECAST, fōr'kast, *n.* a previous contrivance: foresight.

FORECASTER, fōr-kast'er, *n.* one who foresees or contrives beforehand.

FORECASTING, fōr'kast-ing, *n.* act of one who forecasts: the act of one who considers and provides beforehand: anticipatory planning. *Coleridge.*

FORECASTLE, fōr'kas-l or fok'sl, *n.* a foredeck, raised above the maindeck: more commonly the forepart of the ship under the maindeck, the quarters of the crew: (*orig.*) that part of the upper deck of a ship *before* the foremast, so called from the small turret or *castle* near the prow in ancient vessels.

FORECLOSE, fōr-klōz', *v.t.* to preclude: to prevent: to stop. [Fr. *forclos*, pa.p. of *forclore*, to exclude—L. *foris*, outside, and *claudo*, *clausus*, to shut.]

FORECLOSURE, fōr-klōz'ūr, *n.* a *foreclosing:* (*law*) the depriving a mortgager of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate: in many if not most of the States of the Union the foreclosure and sale are followed by one year, during which equity of redemption remains to the mortgager.

FORECONDEMN, fōr-kon-dem', *v.t.* to condemn beforehand. "What can equally savor of injustice and plain arrogance as to prejudice and *forecondemn* his adversary."—*Milton.*

FOREDATE, fōr-dāt', *v.t.* to *date before* the true time.

FOREDECK, fōr'dek, *n.* the *fore*part of a *deck* or ship.

FOREND, fōr'end, *n.* the end that goes first or that is forward.

FOREFATHER, fōr'fä-*th*er, *n.* an ancestor. [FORE, and FATHER.]

FOREFEND, fōr-fend', *v.t.* to ward off, avert. [Properly *forfend*, from the prefix *for-*, and *-fend*, an abrev. of *defend*. See prefix *For-*.]

FOREFINGER, fōr'fing-ger, *n.* the finger before the others, or next the thumb.

FOREFOOT, fōr'foot, *n.* one of the feet of an animal in front or next the head.

FOREFRONT, fōr'frunt, *n.* the foremost part or place: as, the *forefront* of a building, or of a battle.

FOREGAME, fōr'gām, *n.* a first game: first plan.

FOREGANGER, fōr'gang-er, *n.* (*naut.*) a short piece of rope grafted to the shank of a harpoon, to which the line is attached when the harpoon is used.

FOREGATHER, fōr-ga*th*'er, *v.i.* same as FORGATHER. "Dickens, Carlyle, and myself *foregathered* with Emerson."—*John Foster*.

FOREGIFT, fōr'gift, *n.* in *law*, a premium paid by a lessee when taking his lease.

FOREGIRTH, fōr-gerth, *n.* a girth or strap for the forepart, as of a horse: a martingale.

FOREGO, fōr-gō', *v.t.* to go before, precede: chiefly used in its *pr.p.* foregō'ing and *pa.p.* foregone'.—*n.* FOREGO'ER.—A FOREGONE CONCLUSION is a conclusion come to before examination of the evidence. [FORE, and GO.]

FOREGO, fōr-gō', *v.t.* to give up: to forbear the use of. [Should have been *forgo*, A.S. *forgan*, to pass over, from the A.S. prefix *for-*, away, and *gan*, to go. See prefix *For-*.]

FOREGROUND, fōr'grownd, *n.* the *ground* or space which seems to lie *before* the figures in a picture.

FOREHAND, fōr'hand, *n.* the part of a horse which is in front of its rider.—*adj.* taken in *hand* or done *before* needed.

FOREHANDED, fōr'hand-ed, *adj.*, *forehand:* seasonable: formed in the foreparts.

FOREHEAD, for'ed, *n.* the *fore*part of the *head* above the eyes, the brow.

FOREHEW, fōr-hū' *v.t.* to hew or cut in front. *Sackville.*

FORE-HOLD, fōr'-hōld, *n.* the front or forward part of the hold of a ship.

FOREHOLDING, fōr-hōld'ing, *n.* prediction: ominous foreboding: superstitious prognostication. *L'Estrange.* [FORE and HOLDING, from *hold.*]

FOREHOOD, fōr'hood, *n.* in ship-building, one of the most forward of the outside and inside planks.

FOREHOOK, fōr'hook, *n.* (*naut.*) a piece of timber placed across the stem to unite the bows and strengthen the forepart of the ship: a breasthook.

FOREIGN, for'in, *adj.* belonging to another country: from abroad: not belonging to, unconnected: not appropriate.

FOREIGNER, for'in-er, *n.* a native of another country.

FOREJUDGE, fōr-juj', *v.t.* to judge before hearing the facts and proof: in *law*, to expel from a court for malpractice or non-appearance. When an attorney is sued and called to appear in court, if he declines he is forejudged, and his name is struck from the rolls.

FOREJUDGER, fōr-juj-er, *n.* in *law*, a judgment by which a man is deprived or put out of the thing in question: a judgment of expulsion or banishment.

FOREKING, fōr'king, *n.* a predecessor on the throne.

> Thy fierce *forekings* had clenched their pirate hides
> To the bleak church doors.—*Tennyson.*

FOREKNOW, fōr-nō', *v.t.* to know beforehand: to foresee.

FOREKNOWLEDGE, fōr-nol'ej, *n.* knowledge of a thing before it happens.

FORELAND, fōr'land, *n.* a point of land running forward into the sea.

FORELOCK, fōr'lok, *n.* the lock or hair that grows from the forepart of the head: (*naut.*) a little flat pointed wedge of iron used at the end of a bolt to retain it firmly in its place.—TO TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK, to make prompt use of anything: to let no opportunity escape.

FOREMAN, fōr'man, *n.* (pl. FOREMEN, fōr'men), the first or chief man: particularly, (*a*) the chief man of a jury who acts as their speaker, (*b*) the chief of a set of hands employed in a shop or on works of any kind, who superintends the rest: an overseer: a superintendent.

FOREMAST, fōr'mast, the mast of a ship or other vessel which is placed in the forepart or forecastle and carries the foresail and foretop-sail yards.

FOREMAST-MAN, fōr'mast-man, *n.* a common sailor: a man before the mast. "The Adventure galley took such quantities of cotton and silk, sugar and coffee, cinnamon and pepper, that the very *foremastmen* received from a hundred to two hundred pounds each."—*Macaulay.*

FOREMENTIONED, fōr-men'shund, *adj.* mentioned before in a writing or discourse.

FOREMOST, fōr'mōst, *adj.* (superl. of FORE) *first* in place: most advanced: first in rank or dignity. [A.S. *forma*, first superl. of *fore*, and superl. suffix *-st.* It is therefore, a double superl.; the old and correct form was *formest*, which was wrongly divided *for-mest* instead of *form-est*, and the final *-mest* was mistaken for *-most.*]

FORENAMED, fōr'nāmd, *adj.* mentioned before.

FORENOON, fōr'nōōn, *n.* the part of the day before noon or mid-day.

FORENOTICE, fōr-nō-tis, *n.* notice of anything before it happens.

FORENSIC, fō-ren'sik, **FORENSICAL**, fō-ren'sik-al, *adj.* belonging to courts of judicature, or to public discussion and debate: used in courts or legal proceedings, or in public discussions: appropriate to an argument: as, a *forensic* term: *forensic* eloquence or disputes.—FORENSIC MEDICINE, the science which applies the principles and practice of the different branches of medicine to the elucidation of doubtful questions in a court of justice: medical jurisprudence. [From L. *forensis*, from *forum*, a court.]

FORENSIC, fō-ren'sik, *n.* in some American colleges, a written argument by a student maintaining either the affirmative or negative of a given question. *Worcester.*

FORE-ORDAIN, fōr-or-dān', *v.t.* to arrange or appoint beforehand: to predestinate: to predetermine.—*n.* FORE-ORDINA'TION.

FOREPALE, fōr-pāl', *v.t.* and *i.* to forepole. [*Fore* and *pale*. See FOREPOLE.]

FOREPART, fōr'pärt, *n.* the part before the rest: the front: the beginning: (*B.*) the bow of a ship.

FORE-PASSAGE, fōr'pas-āj, *n.* (*naut.*) a passage made in the fore-cabin or inferior part of a vessel: generally equivalent to a *steerage passage*.

FOREPAYMENT, fōr-pā'ment, *n.* payment beforehand: prepayment. "I had £100 of him in *forepayment* for the first edition of Espriella."—*Southey*.

FOREPOLE, fōr-pōl', *v.t.* and *i.* in mining, to protect an excavation from caving by driving poles or boards around its sides.

FORERANK, fōr'rangk, *n.* the rank which is before all the others: the front.

FORE-RESEMBLE, fōr-rē-zem'bl, *v.t.* to prefigure. "Christ being as well king as priest was as well *fore-resembled* by the kings then as by the high priest."—*Milton*.

FORERUN, fōr-run', *v.t.* to run or come before: to precede.

FORERUNNER, fōr-run'er, *n.* a runner or messenger sent before: a sign that something is to follow.

FORESAIL, fōr'sāl, *n.* a *sail* attached to the *fore*-yard on the foremast.

FORESEE, fōr-sē', *v.t.* or *v.i.* to see or know beforehand.

FORESHADOW, fōr-shad'ō, *v.t.* to shadow or typify beforehand.

FORESHAPE, fōr-shāp', *v.t.* to shape or mould beforehand: to prepare in advance. "So *foreshape* the minds of men."—*Sir H. Taylor*.

FORESHIP, fōr'ship, *n.* (*B.*) the bow or *fore*part of a *ship*.

FORESHORE, fōr'shōr, *n.* the part immediately before the shore: the sloping part of a shore included between the high and low water marks.

FORESHORTEN, fōr-short'en, *v.t.* (*in a picture*) to represent the *shortened* appearance of an object projecting *forward*.—*n.* FORSHORTENING (*in painting*), the representation of the *shortened* appearance of an object projecting *forward*.

FORESHOT, fōr'shot, *n.* the first portion of liquid that comes over in the distillation of low wines. It is a milky liquid abounding in fusel-oil.

FORESHOW, fōr-shō', *v.t.* to show or represent beforehand: to predict.

FORESIDE, fōr'sīd, *n.* the side towards the front.

FORESIGHT, fōr'sīt, *n.* act of foreseeing: wise forethought, prudence.

FORESKIN, fōr'skin, *n.* the skin that covers the glans penis.

FOREST, for'est, *n.* a large uncultivated tract of land covered with trees and underwood: woody ground and rude pasture.—*adj.* pertaining to a forest: silvan: rustic.—*v.t.* to cover with trees. (O. Fr. *forest*, Fr. *forêt*—Low L. *foresta*, which in mediæval writers is the open wood, as opposed to the *parcus* (park) or walled-in wood—*forestis*. out of, not shut—L. *foris*, out of doors—*fores*, doors. [See FOREIGN and DOOR.]

FORESTAL, for'est-al, pertaining to a forest: as, *forestal* rights.

FORESTALL fōr-stawl', *v.t.* to take too early action regarding something; to anticipate: to take possession of in advance of something or somebody else; to hinder by pre-occupation or prevention; to influence before the means or the opportunity for a right opinion or judgment: in *law*, to obstruct or stop up, as a way; to intercept on the road.—TO FORESTALL THE MARKET, to buy up merchandise on its way to market with the intention of selling it again at a higher price, or to dissuade persons from bringing their goods there, or to persuade them to enhance the price when there. This was an offence at law up till 1844. [A.S. *forestallen*. See STALL.]

FORE-STALL, fōr'-stawl, *n.* the look-out man who walks before the operator and his victim when a garrote robbery is to be committed.

FORESTALLER, fōr-stawl'er, *n.* one who forestalls: a person who purchases merchandise before they come to the market with a view to raise the price.

FORESTAY, fōr'stā, *n.* (*naut.*) a large strong rope reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end to support the mast.

FORESTER, for'est-er, *n.* one who has charge of a *forest:* an inhabitant of a forest: a member of one of the fraternal organizations in the U.S.

FORETASTE, fōr-tāst', *v.t.* to taste before possession: to anticipate.

FORETASTE, fōr'tāst, *n.* a taste beforehand: anticipation.

FORETELL, fōr-tel', *v.t.* to tell before: to prophesy.—*v.i.* to utter prophecy.—*n.* FORETELL'ER.

FORETHOUGHT, fōr'thawt, *n.* thought or care for the future: provident care.

FORETIME, fōr'tīm, *n.* a time previous to the present or to a time alluded to or implied. *Gladstone.*

FORETOKEN, fōr'tō-kn, *n.* a token or sign beforehand.

FORETOKEN, fōr-tō'kn, *v.t.* to signify beforehand.

FORETOOTH, fōr'tōōth, *n.* a tooth in the forepart of the mouth:—*pl.* FORETEETH, fōr'tēth.

FORETOP, fōr'top, *n.* (*naut.*) the platform at the head of the foremast.

FORETOP-MAN, fōr'top-man, *n.* (*naut.*) a man stationed in the foretop in readiness to set or take in the smaller sails, and to keep the upper rigging in order.

FORETOPMAST, fōr-top'mast, *n.* in a ship, the *mast* erected at the top of the *foremast*, and at the top of which is the FORETOP-GALL'ANT-MAST.

FOREVER, for-ev'er, *adv.* for ever, for all time to come: to eternity: through endless ages.

FOREWARN, fōr-wawrn', *v.t.* to warn beforehand: to give previous notice.—*n.* FOREWARN'ING, warning beforehand.

FOREWOMAN, fōr'woo-man, *n.* a woman who is chief: the head woman in a workshop or in a department of an establishment.

FOREWORD, fōr'werd, *n.* a preface or introduction to a literary work: a word of recent introduction and seldom used. [Suggested by Ger. *vorwort*, preface.]

FOREWORLD, fōr'werld, *n.* a previous world: specifically, the world before the flood. *Southey.*

FOREWORN, fōr-wōrn', *p.* worn out: wasted or obliterated by time or use. "Old *foreworn* stories almost forgotten." —*Brydges.* [FORE, for *for*, utterly, and WORN.]

FOREYARD, fōr'yārd, *n.* (*naut.*) the yard on the foremast of a vessel.

FORFAIRN, for-fārn', *p.* and *adj.* forlorn: destitute: worn out: jaded. (Scotch.)

And tho' wi crazy eild I'm sair *forfairn*,
I'll be a brig, when ye're a shapeless cairn.—*Burns.*

[A.S. *forfaren*, pp. of *forfaran.*]

FORFEIT, for'fit, *v.t.* to lose the right to by some fault or crime:—*pr.p.* for'feiting; *pa.p.* for'feited.—*n.* that which is forfeited: a penalty for a crime: a fine: something deposited and redeemable.—*adj.* FOR'FEITABLE. [Fr. *forfaire*, *forfait*—Low L. *forisfacere*, *forisfactum*, to do beyond what is permitted, to offend—*foris*, out of doors, beyond, *facere*, to do.]

FORFEITURE, for'fit-ūr, *n.* act of *forfeiting*: state of being forfeited: the thing forfeited.

FORGAT, for-gat' — forgot — old *pa.t.* of FORGET.

FORGE, fōrj, *n.* the workshop of a *faber* or workman in hard materials: a furnace, esp. one in which iron is heated: a smithy: a place where anything is shaped or made.—*v.t.* to form by heating and hammering: to form: to make falsely: to fabricate: to counterfeit.—*v.i.* to commit forgery. [Fr. *forge*, Prov. *farga*—L. *fabrica*—*faber*, a workman.]

FORGER, fōrj'er, *n.* one who forges or makes: one guilty of forgery.

FORGERY, fōrj'er-i, *n.* fraudulently making or altering any writing: that which is forged or counterfeited.

FORGET, for-get', *v.t.* to *lose* or put *away* from the memory: to neglect:—*pr.p.* forgett'ing; *pa.t.* forgot'; *pa.p.* forgot', forgott'en. [A.S. *forgitan*—*for-*, prefix, away, and *gitan*, to get.]

FORGETABLE, FORGETTABLE, for-get'-a-bl, *adj.* that may be forgotten: liable to escape the memory.

FORGETFUL, for-get'fool, *adj.* apt to forget; easily losing remembrance; as, a *forgetful* man should use helps to strengthen his memory: heedless; careless; neglectful; inattentive: causing to forget; inducing oblivion; oblivious; as, *forgetful* draughts; "The *forgetful* wine."—*J. Webster.*

FORGETFULLY, for-get'fool-i, *adv.* in a forgetful manner.

FORGETFULNESS, for-get'fool-nes, *n.* the quality of being forgetful, or of losing the remembrance or recollection of a thing; proneness to let slip from the mind: loss of remembrance or recollection; a ceasing to remember; oblivion: neglect; negligence; careless omission; inattention.

FORGET-ME-NOT, for-get'-me-not', *n.* a small herb with beautiful blue flowers, regarded as the emblem of *friendship*: a keepsake

FORGETTER, for-get'er, *n.* one who forgets: a heedless person.

FORGETTINGLY, for-get'ing-li, *adv.* by forgetting or forgetfulness.

FORGE-WATER, fōrj'-waw-ter, *n.* in *med.* water in which a blacksmith has dipped his hot irons—a popular remedy, as a lotion, for aphthæ, etc., and also drunk as a chalybeate. It contains sulphate of iron.

FORGIE, for-gē', *v.t.* to forgive. "He saved me frae being ta'en to Perth as a witch.—*Forgie* them that wad touch sic a puir silly auld body."—*Sir W. Scott.* (Scotch.)

FORGING, fōrj'ing, *n.* the process of hammering red-hot iron into any required shape: the act of counterfeiting: the thing forged; a piece of forged work in metal: a general name for a piece of hammered iron or steel.

FORGIVE, for-giv', *v.t.* to pardon: to overlook an offence or debt. [A.S. *forgifan*—*for-*, prefix, away, and *gifan*, to give; cf. Ger. *ver-geben.*]

FORGIVENESS, for-giv'nes, *n.* pardon: remission: disposition to pardon.

FORGIVING, for-giv'ing, *adj.* ready to pardon: merciful: compassionate.

FORK, fork, *n.* an instrument with two or more prongs at the end: one of the points

or divisions of anything fork-like: the bifurcated part of the human frame, the legs. "Lord Cardigan had so good a stature that, although somewhat long in the *fork*, he yet sat rather tall in the saddle."—*Kinglake:* in *pl.* the branches into which a road or river divides, also the point of separation.—*v.i.* to divide into two branches, as a road or tree: to shoot into blades, as corn.—*v.t.* to form as a fork: to pitch with a fork. [A.S. *forc*—L. *furca.*]

FORK-BEAM, fork'-bēm, *n.* (*naut.*) a short beam introduced to support the deck of a vessel where there is no framing.

FORK-CHUCK, fork'-chuk, *n.* an appendage to a turning-lathe, so called from that part which screws on the mandril having on the outer side a square hole in which forked pieces of iron of different sizes, according to the strength required, are placed when in use.

FORKED, forkt, *adj.* opening into two or more parts, points, or shoots; darting forth in sharp points; jagged; furcated; as, a *forked* tongue, the *forked* lightning: having two or more meanings; pointing more than one way; ambiguous; equivocal;

> Men of your large profession, . . .
> That with most quick agility, could turn,
> And re-turn; make knots and undo them;
> Give *forked* counsel.—*B. Jonson.*

FORLANA, fôr-lä'-na, *n.* an Italian dance, esp. by the gondoliers of Venice. [It.]

FORLORN, for-lorn', *adj.* quite lost: forsaken: wretched. [A.S. *forloren*, pa.p. of *forleosan*, to lose—*for*, away, and *leosan*, to lose; Ger. *verloren*, pa.p. of *verlieren*, to lose.]

FORLORN-HOPE, for-lorn'-hōp, *n.* a body of soldiers selected for some service of uncommon danger. [From the Dut. *verloren hoop*, the *forlorn* or *lost troop.* See HOPE.]

FORM, form, *n.* shape of a body: the boundary-line of an object: a model: a mould: mode of arrangement: order: regularity: system, as of government: beauty or elegance: established practice: ceremony: (*print.*) the type from which an impression is to be taken arranged and secured in a chase: (*in the fol. senses pron.* fōrm) a long seat, a bench: (*in schools*) the pupils on a form, a class: the bed of a hare, which takes its shape from the animal's body. [Fr. *forme*—L. *forma—fero*, to bear, like *facies*, appearance, from *facio*, to make.]

FORM, form, *v.t.* to give *form* or shape to: to make: to contrive: to settle, as an opinion: to combine: to go to make up: to establish: (*gram.*) to make by derivation.—*v.i.* to assume a form.

-FORM, a Latin termination denoting like, in the form of; as, vermi*form*, worm-like, falci*form*, scythe-like, ensi*form*, sword-like, ovi*form*, in the form of an egg, etc. [L. *forma*, form, shape.]

FORMAL, form'al, *adj.* according to *form* or established mode: ceremonious: methodical: having the form only: having the power of making a thing what it is: essential: proper.—*adv.* FORM'ALLY.

FORMALIN, fôr'-ma-lin, *n.* (*chem.*) a preservative for objects in museums: also a disinfectant.

FORMALISM, form'al-izm, *n.* a resting in the mere external *forms* of religion.

FORMALIST, form'al-ist, *n.* one who is content with the mere *forms* of religion.

FORMALITY, for-mal'i-ti, *n.* the precise observance of forms or ceremonies: established order. [L. *formalitas—forma.*]

FORMAT, fôr-ma', *n.* in printing, the external appearance, size, shape of a book. [Fr.]

FORMATION, for-mā'shun, *n.* the act of forming or making; the act of creating or causing to exist; the operation of composing, by bringing materials together, or of shaping and giving form; generation; production; as, the *formation* of the earth; the *formation* of a state or constitution; the *formation* of ideas: the manner in which a thing is formed; as, the peculiar *formation* of the heart: in *geol.* any series of rocks referred to a common origin or period, whether they consist of the same or different materials. Geological strata are divided into certain groups of one era of deposition, sometimes of very dissimilar mineralogical character, but inclosing the same fossil species; as, the Carboniferous, Oolitic, Cretaceous, Silurian, Laurentian, etc., *formations:* (*milit.*) an arrangement of troops, as in a square, column, etc. [Fr., from L. *formatio.*]

FORMATIVE, form'a-tiv, *adj.* giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic; as, "The meanest plant cannot be raised without seeds by any *formative* power residing in the soil."—*Bentley:* in *gram.* serving to form; derivative; inflexional; as, a termination merely *formative.*

FORMER, form'er, *adj.* (comp. of FORE) before in time or order: past: first mentioned. [A.S. *forma*, first, superl. of *fore*, and comp. suffix *-er.*]

FORMER, form'er, *n.* one who *forms* or makes.

FORMERLY, form'er-li, *adv.* in *former* times: heretofore.

FORMIC, for'mik, *adj.* pertaining to *ants*, as formic acid, originally obtained from ants. [L. *formica*, an ant.]

FORMICARY, for'mi-ka-ri, *n.* a colony of ants: an ant-hill.

FORMICATE, for'mi-kāt, *adj.* resembling an *ant.*

FORMICATION, for-mi-kā'shun, *n.* a sensation like that of *ants* creeping on the skin. [L. *formicatio—formicare*, to creep like an ant—*formica.*]

FORMIDABLE, for'mi-da-bl, *adj.* causing *fear:* adapted to excite fear.—*adv.* FOR'MIDABLY.—*n.* FOR'MIDABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *formidabilis—formido*, fear.]

FORMULA, form'ū-la, *n.* a prescribed form : a formal statement of doctrines : (*math.*) a general expression for solving problems : (*chem.*) a set of symbols expressing the components of a body :—*pl.* FORMULÆ, form'ū-lē, FORM'ULAS. [L., dim. of *forma.*]

FORMULARISTIC, form-ū-ler-ist'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or exhibiting formularization. *Emerson.*

FORMULARIZATION, form-ū-ler-iz-ā'-shun, *n.* the act of formularizing : a formularized or formulated statement or exhibition. *C. Kingsley.*

FORMULARIZE, form-ū'ler-īz, *v.t.* to reduce to a formula : to formulate : to express tersely and clearly in systematic form. "It is, therefore, to be regretted that the commissioners as a body have not *formularized* an opinion on a subject that was within their jurisdiction, and which was examined by them at great length and with evident care."—*Satur. Rev.*

FORMULARY, form'ū-lar-i, *n.* a *formula :* a book of formulæ or precedents.—*adj.* prescribed : ritual : closely adhering to formulas : formal. *Carlyle.* [Fr. *formulaire*—L. *formula.*]

FORMULATE, form'ū-lāt, FORMULIZE, form'ū-līz, *v.t.* to reduce to or express in a formula : to state or express in a clear or definite form.

FORMULATION, form-ū-la'shun, *n.* the act or process of formulating, or of reducing to or expressing in a formula.

FORNICATE, for'ni-kāt, FORNICATED, for'ni-kāt-ed, *adj., arched :* (*bot.*) arching over. [L. *fornicor, fornicatus—fornix, fornicis,* an arch.]

FORNICATE, for'ni-kāt, *v.i.* to commit lewdness : to have unlawful sexual intercourse. [L. *fornicor, fornicatus—fornix,* an arch, a vault, a brothel.]

FORNICATION, for-ni-kā'shun, *n.* sexual intercourse between unmarried persons : (*B.*) adultery, incest, and frequently idolatry.

FORNICATOR, for'ni-kā-tor, *n.* an unmarried person guilty of lewdness:—*fem.* FORNICATRESS, for'ni-kā-tres. [L. *fornicator,* and *fornicatrix—fornicor.*]

FORSAKE, for-sāk', *v.t.* to desert: to abandon :—*pr.p.* forsāk'ing ; *pa.t.* forsook' ; *pa.p.* forsāk'en. — FORSAKE, DESERT, ABANDON. *Forsake* is applied to leaving that which natural affection or a sense of duty should have led us to remain by ; as, to *forsake* our home, friends, or country ; a bird *forsakes* its nest. "When my father and my mother *forsake* me, then the Lord will take me up."–Ps. xxvii. 10. (In the *passive* it often means left desolate, forlorn:—

> When he is *forsaken,*
> Withered and shaken,
> What can an old man do but die.—*Hood.*)

Desert may sometimes be synonymous with *forsake,* but it usually implies a greater degree of culpability and the infringement of some legal obligation ; as, to *desert* one's wife and children ; to *desert* one's regiment. *Abandon* is to leave and give up finally and completely ; as, to *abandon* evil courses ; but generally it implies the laying aside of all care and concern for an object, especially when danger threatens it, or when longer connection might prove dangerous to ourselves ; as, to *abandon* a hopeless enterprise, or a sinking ship. [A.S. *forsacan —for-,* away, and O. E. *sake,* dispute, strife—A.S. *sacan,* to strive. See SAKE.]

FORSOOTH, for-sōōth', *adv.* in truth : in fact : certainly: very well—often used ironically. It was once a word of honor or highly polite address to a woman. "A fit man, *forsooth,* to govern a realm." — *Hayward.* "Carry not too much underthought betwixt yourself and them, nor your city mannerly word (*forsooth*), use it not too often in any case ; but plain, ay, madam, and no, madam." — *B. Jonson.* [A.S. *forsóth—for* and *sooth,* that is, for or in truth.]

FORSOOTH, for-sōōth', *v.t.* to use the word *forsooth* to : hence, to address in a highly polite and ceremonious manner. "The captain of the Charles had *forsoothed* her, though he knew her well enough, and she him."—*Pepys.*

FORSOOTH, for-sōōth', *n.* a man given to using the word *forsooth* to a lady : hence, a man very polite and ceremonious to ladies. "You sip so like a *forsooth* of the city."—*B. Jonson.*

FORSWEAR, for-swār', *v.t.* to deny upon oath.—(*B.*) TO FORSWEAR ONE'S SELF, to swear falsely, to commit perjury. [*For-,* away, and SWEAR.]

FORT, fōrt, *n.* a small fortress. [Fr.—L. *fortis,* strong.]

FORTALICE, fort'al-is, *n.* a *small* outwork of a *fortification.* [O. Fr. *fortelesce —*Low L. *fortalitia—fortis.*]

FORTE, fōrt, *n.* one's strong point, that in which one excels. [Same as below.]

FORTE, for'tā, *adv.* (*mus.*) *strongly,* with emphasis, loud. [It. *forte*—L. *fortis.*]

FORTEMENTE, fōr-ta-man'-ta, *adv.* (*mus.*) very loud. [It.]

FORTH, fōrth, *adv., before* or *forward* in place or order : in advance : onward in time : out into view : abroad : (*B.*) out. [A.S. *forth ;* Dut. *voort,* forward, Ger. *fort,* on, further, radically the same as FOR, FORE.]

FORTHCOMING, fōrth'kum-ing, *adj.* just *coming forth :* about to appear.

FORTHWITH, fōrth-with', *adv.* immediately : without delay.

FORTIETH, for'ti-eth, *adj.* the *fourth tenth.*—*n.* a fortieth part. [A.S. *feowertigotha.*]

FORTIFICATION, for-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the art of strengthening a military position by means of defensive works : that which fortifies.

FORTIFY, for'ti-fī, *v.t.* to *strengthen* against attack with forts, etc.: to invigorate: to confirm: to increase the alcoholic strength of by means of adventitious spirit; as, to *fortify* port-wine with brandy.—*pa.p.* for'tified.—*n.* FOR'TIFIER. [Fr. *fortifier*—Low L. *fortificare*—*fortis*, strong, *facio*, to make.]

FORTISSIMO, for-tis'i-mō, *adv.* (*mus.*) *very strong* or loud. [It., superl. of *forte*. See FORTE, *adv.*]

FORTITUDE, for'ti-tūd, *n.* that strength of mind which enables one to meet danger or endure pain with calmness. [L. *fortitudo*—*fortis*.]

FORTNIGHT, fort'nīt, *n.* two weeks or fourteen days. [Contr. of *fourteen nights*.]

FORTNIGHTLY, fort'nīt-li, *adj.* and *adv.* once a fortnight.

FORTRESS, for'tres, *n.* a *fortified place*: a defence. [Fr. *forteresse*, another form of *fortelesce*, which see under FORTALICE.]

FORTUITOUS, for-tū'i-tus, *adj.* happening by chance or accident.—*adv.* FORTU'ITOUSLY.—*ns.* FORTU'ITOUSNESS, FORTU'ITY. [L. *fortuitus*, casual.]

FORTUNA, for-tū'na, *n.* in *Rom. myth.* the goddess of fortune: a small planet or asteriod between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, discovered August 22, 1852, by Professor Hind.

FORTUNATE, for'tū-nāt, *adj.* coming by good luck or favorable chance; bringing some unexpected good; presaging happiness; auspicious; as, a *fortunate* event; a *fortunate* concurrence of circumstances; a *fortunate* ticket in a lottery: lucky; successful; receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good, or some good which was not dependent on one's own skill or efforts; as, a *fortunate* adventurer, in a lottery; I was most *fortunate* thus unexpectedly to meet my friend.—FORTUNATE, SUCCESSFUL, PROSPEROUS. *Fortunate* applies to that which is deemed beyond human control; *successful* denotes that effective human effort has been made to gain the object; *prosperous* has very much the meaning of *successful*, but is applied rather to a series of things than a single event; we say, a *successful* enterprise, a *prosperous* line of business, a *fortunate* circumstance. [L. *fortunātus*, pp. of *fortuno*, to make fortunate or prosperous. See FORTUNE.]

FORTUNATELY, for'tū-nāt-li, *adv.* in a fortunate manner: luckily: successfully: happily.

FORTUNATENESS, for'tū-nāt-nes, *n.* good luck: success: happiness.

FORTUNE, for'tūn, *n.* whatever comes *by lot* or *chance*: luck: the arbitrary ordering of events: the lot that falls to one in life: success: wealth. [Fr.—L. *fortuna*, a lengthened form of *fors*, *fortis*, chance, from *fero*, to bear, and lit. meaning, that which is produced.]

FORTUNE, for'tūn, *v.t.* to make fortunate. *Chaucer*: to dispose of, fortunately or not. *Shak.*: to foretell the fortune or lot of; to presage. *Dryden*; *Shak.*

FORTUNE, for'tūn, *v.i.* to befall: to fall out: to happen: to come casually to pass. "They attempted to remonstrate, but were warned to beware, lest 'it might *fortune* to cost some their heads.'" —*Hallam.*

FORTUNED, for'tūnd, *adj.* supplied by fortune: used in composition. "The full-*fortuned* Cæsar."—*Shak.*

FORTUNE-HUNTER, for'tūn-hunt'er, *n.* a man who *hunts for* a marriage with a woman of *fortune*.

FORTUNELESS, for'tūn-les, *adj.* without a fortune: luckless.

FORTUNE-STEALER, for'tūn-stēl-er, *n.* one who steals an heiress.

FORTUNE-TELL, for'tūn-tel, *v.i.* to tell, or pretend to tell, the future events of one's life: to reveal futurity. *Shak.*

> He tipples palmistry, and dines
> On all her *fortune-telling* lines.—*Cleaveland.*

FORTUNE-TELLER, for'tūn-tel'er, *n.* one who pretends to foretell one's fortune.—*n.* FOR'TUNE-TELL'ING.

FORTY, for'ti, *adj.* and *n.* four times ten. [A.S. *feowertig*—*feower*, four, *tig*, ten.]

FORTY-NINER, fôr-tē-nīn'-er, *n.* one of those who went to California, drawn thither by the discovery of gold, in 1849 or the years immediately following.

FORUM, fō'rum, *n.* (*fig.*) a market-place, esp. the market-place in Rome, where public business was transacted and justice dispensed: the courts of law as opp. to the Parliament, Congress or Legislature: in the U.S. any tribunal of public discussion—having received this meaning by virtue of the theory that the people decide all questions discussed. [L., akin to *foras*, out of doors. See DOOR and FOREIGN.]

FORWARD, for'ward, FORWARDS, for'wardz, *adv.*, *towards*, what is *before* or in front: onward: progressively. [A.S. *foreweard*—*fore* and *weard*, sig. direction. *Forwards*—M.E. *forwardes*, was orig. the gen. form (cf. Ger. *vorwärts*).]

FORWARD, for'ward, *adj.* near or at the *fore*part: in advance of something else: ready: too ready: presumptuous: earnest: early ripe.—*adv.* FOR'WARDLY.—*n.* FOR'WARDNESS.

FORWARD, for'ward, *v.t.* to advance; to help onward; to promote; to accelerate; to quicken; to hasten; as, to *forward* a good design; to *forward* the growth of a plant; to *forward* one in improvement: to send forward; to send toward the place of destination; to transmit; as, to *forward* a letter or despatches: in *bookbinding*, to prepare for the finisher, as a sewed book, by putting a plain cover on.

FORWARDER, for'ward-er, *n.* one who promotes or advances in progress: one who sends forward or transmits goods; a forwarding merchant: in *bookbinding*, one who does the plain covering of a

sewed book, and prepares it for the finisher.

FORWARDING, for'ward-ing, *p.* and *adj.* advancing: promoting: aiding in progress: accelerating in growth: sending onward: transmitting. — FORWARDING MERCHANT, a merchant whose business it is to receive and forward goods for others.—FORWARDING NOTE, a note in which a description of goods or a parcel is entered with the name of consignee and his place of residence and name of consignor to be sent along with goods, etc., conveyed by a carrier.

FORWARDING, for'ward-ing, *n.* the act or business of sending forward merchandise, etc.: in *bookbinding*, the operation of plain covering a sewed book, and preparing it for the finisher.

FOSSE, FOSS, fos, *n.* (*fort.*) a moat or trench in front of a fortified place. [Fr. *fosse*, L. *fossa—fodio, fossum*, to dig.]

FOSSIL, fos'sil, *adj.* dug out of the earth; as, *fossil* coal, *fossil* salt: pertaining to or resembling fossils; changed into stone; petrified; as, *fossil* shells, bones, or wood. [Fr. *fossile*, L. *fossilis*, from *fodio, fossum*, to dig.]

FOSSIL, fos'sil, *n.* a word which in its widest and literal sense means whatever is dug out of the earth, so that it includes all minerals and rocks, as well as the organic remains embedded in rocks, the former being the *native fossils*, the latter the *extraneous fossils* of older writers. It is now, however, restricted to designate the petrified forms of plants and animals which occur in the strata that compose the surface of our globe. Most of these fossil species, many of the genera, and some of the families, are extinct. When these remains are only partially fossilized, and occur in superficial or recent deposits, the term *sub-fossil* is employed.

FOSSILIFEROUS, fos-il-if'er-us, *adj.* bearing or containing *fossils*.

FOSSILIST, fos'il-ist, *n.* one skilled in *fossils*.

FOSSILIZE, fos'il-īz, *v.t.* to convert into a *fossil*.—*v.i.* to be changed into a stony or fossil state. — *n.* FOSSILIZA'TION, a changing into a fossil.

FOSSORIAL, fos-ōr'i-al, *adj.* (*zool.*) *digging*, burrowing.

FOSTER, fos'ter, *v.t.* to bring up or nurse: to encourage.—*n.* FOS'TERER. [A.S. *fostrian*, to nourish, *fostre*, a nurse, *fostor* (=*fod-stor*), food. See FOOD.]

FOSTER-BROTHER, fos'ter-bru*th*'er, *n.* a male child, *fostered* or brought up with another of different parents.

FOSTER-CHILD, fos'ter-chīld, *n.* a *child nursed* or brought up by one who is not its parent.

FOSTER-PARENT, fos'ter-pā'rent, *n.* one who *rears* a child in the place of its *parent*.

FOTHER, fo'*th*er, *v.t.* to endeavor to stop, as a leak in the bottom of a ship, while afloat, by letting down a sail by the corners and putting chopped yarn, oakum, wool, cotton, etc., between it and the ship's sides. [A.S. *fōder, fodder*, food, a covering or case; cf. Ger. *fättern*, to feed, to line, to case, from *futter*, lining food, fodder.]

FOUGASSE, foo-gas', *n.* (*mil.*) a small mine from six to twelve feet underground. [Fr.—L. *focus*, hearth, fire.]

FOUGHT, fawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of FIGHT.

FOUL, fowl, *adj.* filthy: loathsome: profane: impure: stormy: unfair: running against: entangled.—*adv.* FOUL'LY. —*n.* FOUL'NESS. [A.S. *ful*, akin to Scand. *ful*, Ger. *faul*, Goth. *fuls*; all from root *pu*, to stink. See PUTRID.]

FOUL, fowl, *v.t.* to make *foul*: to soil.—*v.i.* to come into collision:—*pr.p.* foul'ing; *pa.p.* fouled'.

FOUL, fowl, *n.* the act of fouling, colliding, or otherwise impeding due motion or progress: specifically, in a racing contest, the impeding of a competitor by collision, jostling, or the like: in *baseball*, a batted ball which first strikes the ground not a sufficient distance inside one of the lines drawn from the home base to the first and the third bases.

FOULARD, fōōl-ärd', *n.* a soft, untwilled silk fabric: a silk handkerchief. [Fr.]

FOUL-MOUTHED, fowl'-mow*th*d, *adj.* addicted to the use of *foul* or profane language.

FOUMART, fōō'märt, *n.* the polecat. [From A.S. *ful*, foul, and Fr. *marte* or *martre*, a marten. See FOUL and MARTEN.]

FOUND, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of FIND.

FOUND, fownd, *v.t.* to lay the *bottom* or *foundation* of: to establish on a basis: to originate: to endow. [Fr. *fonder*—L. *fundo, fundatus*, to found—*fundus*, the bottom. See BOTTOM.]

FOUND, fownd, *v.t* to form by *melting* and *pouring* into a mould: to cast. [Fr. *fondre*—L. *fundo, fusus*, to pour. Cf. FUSE.]

FOUNDATION, fownd-ā'shun, *n.* the act of founding: the base of a building: the groundwork or basis: a permanent *fund* for the support of anything.—*n.* FOUNDA'TIONER, one supported from the funds or *foundation* of an institution.

FOUNDER, fownd'er, *n.* one who melts and casts metal, as a brassfounder.

FOUNDER, fownd'er, *n.* one who *founds*, establishes, or originates: an endower:—*fem.* FOUND'RESS.

FOUNDER, fownd'er, *v.i.* to go to the *bottom*: to fill with water and sink.—*v.t.* to disable by injuring the feet, of a horse. [Fr. *fondre—fond*—L. *fundus*, the bottom.]

FOUNDER, fownd'er, *n.* in *farriery*, (*a*) a lameness occasioned by inflammation

within the hoof of a horse: (*b*) an inflammatory fever of the body, or acute rheumatism.

FOUNDEROUS, fownd'er-us, *adj.* causing to founder, go lame, or be used up. "I have travelled through the negociation, and a sad *founderous* road it is."—*Burke.*

FOUNDING, fownd'ing, *n.* metal-*casting.*

FOUNDLING, fownd'ling, *n.* a *little* child *found* deserted.

FOUNDLING-HOSPITAL, fownd'ling-hos'pit-al, *n.* a hospital at which children deserted by their parents and found by strangers are brought up.

FOUNDRY, fownd'ri, **FOUNDERY**, fownd'er-i, *n.* the art of *founding* or casting: the house where founding is carried on.

FOUNT, fownt, **FOUNTAIN**, fownt'ān, *n.* a spring of water, natural or artificial: the structure for a jet of water: the source of anything.—**HOLY WATER FOUNT**, the stone basin or receptacle for holy water in Roman Catholic churches. [Fr. *fontaine*, O.Fr. *font*—Low L. *fontana*—*fontanus*, adj., from L. *fons*, *fontis*, a spring—*fundo*, to pour.]

FOUNTAIN-HEAD, fownt'ān-hed, *n.* the *head* or source of a *fountain*: the beginning.

FOUNTAINLESS, fownt'ān-les, *adj.* having no fountain: wanting a spring.

A barren desert *fountainless* and dry.—*Milton.*

FOUNTAIN-PEN, fownt'ān-pen, *n.* a writing pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink.

FOUNTAIN-TREE, fownt'ān-trē, *n.* a popular name of the Indian cedar, from the large quantity of turpentine which it yields: a popular name for a Brazilian tree, the young twigs of which yield, when shaken, a clear drinkable fluid.

FOUNTFUL, fownt'fool, *adj.* full of springs: as, *fountful* Ida.

FOUR, fōr, *adj.* and *n.* two and two. [A.S. *feower*; Ger. *vier*, Goth. *fidvor*, L. *quatuor*, Gr. *tettares*, *pisures*, Sans. *chatvar.*]

FOURCHETTE, fōōr-shet', *n.* in *anat.* (*a*) the thin posterior commissure by which the labia majora of the pudendum unite together; (*b*) the united clavicles or merry-thought of birds: in *surg.* an instrument used to raise and support the tongue during the operation of dividing the frænum: in *glovemaking*, the piece between the two fingers to which the front and back portions are sewed. [Fr., a fork, a table-fork.]

FOURFOLD, fōr'fōld, *adj.* folded four times: multiplied four times.

FOUR-FOOTED, fōr'-foot'ed, *adj.* having four feet.

FOURIERISM, fōō'ri-er-izm, *n.* the system propounded by Charles *Fourier*, a Frenchman. According to him all the world was to be subdivided into phalansteries or associations, consisting of 1800 members, each group occupying a common edifice, and all enjoying the fruit of their labors in common. Though talent and industry were to be rewarded, no one was to be allowed to be indigent, or debarred from a certain amount of luxury and amusement. A universal language was to be established, while the several groups were to be associated together under a central government, like the Cantons of Switzerland or the States of America. Fourierism is one of the specific forms of Communism.

FOURIERIST, fōō'ri-er-ist, **FOURIERITE**, fōō'ri-er-īt, *n.* an adherent of the system propounded by Charles Fourier of Besançon.

FOURSCORE, fōr'skōr, *adj.* four times a score—80.

FOURSOME, fōr-sum, *n.* in golf, a game between four players, one couple playing against the other.—*adj.* consisting of four golf players.

FOURSQUARE, fōr'skwār, *adj.* having four equal sides and angles: square.

FOURTEEN, fōr'tēn, *adj.* and *n.* four and ten.

FOURTEENTH, fōr'tēnth, *adj.* and *n.* fourth or the fourth after the tenth. [A.S. *feowerteotha*—*feower* and *teotha*, tenth.]

FOURTH, fōrth, *adj.* next after the third.—*n.* one of four equal parts.—**THE FOURTH**, in U.S., Independence Day, July 4th.—*adv.* **FOURTH'LY.**

FOWL, fowl, *n.* a bird: a bird of the barn-door or poultry kind, a cock or hen: the flesh of fowl:—*pl.* **FOWLS** or **FOWL.**—*v.i.* to kill fowls by shooting or snaring.—*n.* **FOWL'ER**, a sportsman who takes wild-fowl. [A.S. *fugel*; Ger. *vogel*, Ice. *fugl*: connection with A.S. *floegan*, E. *fly*, etc., is improbable.]

FOWLING-PIECE, fowl'ing-pēs, *n.* a light *gun* for small-shot, used in *fowling.*

FOX, foks, *n.* an animal of the dog family, noted for cunning: any one notorious for cunning. [A.S.; Ger. *fuchs.*]

FOXGLOVE, foks'gluv, *n.* a biennial plant with *glove-like* flowers, whose leaves are used as a soothing medicine. [A.S. *foxes glofa*; cf. Norw. *revhanskje*, foxglove, from *rev*, a fox.]

FOXHOUND, foks'hownd, *n.* a hound for chasing foxes: a variety of hound in which are combined, in the highest degree of excellence, fleetness, strength, spirit, fine scent, perseverance, and subordination. The foxhound is smaller than the staghound, its average height being from 20 to 22 inches. It is supposed to be a mixed breed between the staghound or the bloodhound and the greyhound. It is commonly of a white color with patches of black and tan.

FOXTROT, foks'trot, *n.* a pace, as of a horse, generally consisting of a short series of steps, usually adopted in breaking from a walk into a trot, or in slackening from a trot to a walk.

FOXY, foks'i, *adj.* of foxes: cunning: (*paint.*) having too much of the reddish-brown or fox-color.

FOYER, fwaw-yā, *n.* a saloon: specifically, in theatres, opera-houses, etc. (*a*) a crush-room; (*b*) a green-room. [Fr.]

FRACAS, fra-kä', *n.* uproar: a noisy quarrel. [Fr., from *fracasser*, to break—It. *fracassare—fra*, among, and *cassare*, Fr. *casser*, to break—L. *quassare*, to shake.]

FRACTION, frak'shun, *n.* a fragment or very small piece: (*arith.*) one or more of the equal parts of a unit; if equal to or greater than 1, an improper fraction; if less than one, a proper fraction: also, one of the equal parts of a unit, as one-half, one-third, etc. [Fr.—L. *fractio—frango, fractus*, to break, from root *frag*, whence Gr. *rhēgnumi*, to break.]

FRACTIONAL, frak'shun-al, *adj.* belonging to or containing a *fraction* or fractions.—FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, the small coins or paper-money of lower value than the monetary unit of a country.

FRACTIONARY, frak'shun-a-ri, *adj.* fractional: pertaining to a fraction or small portion of a thing: hence, subordinate: unimportant. 'Our sun may, therefore, be only one member of a higher family—taking his part, along with millions of others, in some loftier system of mechanism, by which they are all subjected to one law, and to one arrangement—describing the sweep of such an orbit in space, and completing the mighty revolution in such a period of time as to reduce our planetary seasons and our planetary movements to a very humble and *fractionary* rank in the scale of a higher astronomy."—*Dr. Chalmers.*

FRACTIOUS, frak'shus, *adj.* ready to *break out* in a passion: cross.—*adv.* FRAC'TIOUSLY.—*n.* FRAC'TIOUSNESS. [See FRACTION.]

FRACTURE, frak'tūr, *n.* a breaking; a breach in a body, especially caused by violence; a rupture of a solid body: in *surg.* the breaking of a bone; a fracture is *simple* or *compound*—simple when the bone only is divided; compound when the bone is broken, with a laceration of the integuments; a fracture is termed *transverse, longitudinal*, or *oblique*, according to its direction in regard to the axis of the bone: in *mineral.* the manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is dispiayed; the broken surface; as, a compact *fracture;* a fibrous *fracture;* foliated, striated, or conchoidal *fracture*, etc. [Fr.; L. *fractura*, from *frango, fractum*, to break.]

FRACTURE, frak'tūr, *v.t.* to break: to burst asunder: to crack: to separate the continuous parts of: as, to *fracture* a bone, to *fracture* the skull.

FRÆNUM, frē'num, *n.* (pl. FRÆNA, frē'na) in *anat.* a ligament which checks or restrains the motion of a part; as, the *frænum linguæ*, a fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which binds down the tongue. [L., a bridle.]

FRAGILE, fraj'il, *adj., easily broken:* frail: delicate. [L. *fragilis*—from *frango*, to break.]

FRAGILITY, fra-jil'i-ti, *n.* the state of being *fragile.*

FRAGMENT, frag'ment, *n.* a piece *broken off:* an unfinished portion.—*adj.* FRAGMENT'AL. [See FRACTION.]

FRAGMENTARINESS, frag'ment-a-ri-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being fragmentary: want of continuity: brokenness. *George Eliot.*

FRAGMENTARY, frag'ment-ar-i, *adj.* consisting of fragments or pieces: broken.

FRAGOR, frā'gor, *n.* a loud and sudden sound: the report of anything bursting: a loud harsh sound: a crash. *Watts.* [L., a breaking, a crashing, from *frango*, to break.]

FRAGOR, frā'gor, *n.* a strong or sweet scent. *Sir T. Herbert.* [From L. *fragro*, to emit a scent.]

FRAGRANCE, frā'grans, *n.* pleasantness of *smell* or perfume: sweet or grateful influence.

FRAGRANT, frā'grant, *adj.* sweet-scented.—*adv.* FRA'GRANTLY. [L. *fragrans, fragrantis*, pr.p. of *fragro*, to smell.]

FRAIL, frāl, *adj.* wanting in strength or firmness: weak.—*n.* FRAIL'NESS. [Fr. *frêle;* from L. *fragilis.* See FRAGILE.]

FRAILTY, frāl'ti, *n.* weakness: infirmity.

FRAME, frām, *v.t.* to form: to shape: to construct by fitting the parts to each other: to plan: to constitute: to put a border on: (*B.*) to contrive. [A.S. *fremman*, to promote or make—*fram*, forward, strong, excellent; conn. with Ger. *fromm*, kind, pious, Goth. *fruma*, first, L. *primus.*]

FRAME, frām, *n.* the form: a putting together of parts: a case made to inclose or support anything: the skeleton: state of mind.

FRAMER, frām'er, *n.* he who forms or constructs: one who makes frames for pictures, etc.

FRAMEWORK, frām'wurk, *n.* the *work* that forms the *frame:* the skeleton or outline of anything.

FRAMING, frām'ing, *n.* the act of constructing: a frame or setting.

FRAMING-CHISEL, frām'ing-chiz-el, *n.* in *carp.* a heavy chisel used for making mortises.

FRAMMIT, fram'it, *adj.* estranged. (Scotch.)

> And monie a friend that kiss'd his caup,
> Is now a *frammit* wight.—*Burns.*

FRAMPEL, fram'pel, FRAMPOLD, fram'pōld, *adj.* unruly: forward: evil-conditioned: peevish: rugged: quarrelsome. Written also FRAMPAL, FRAMPUL. (Old English and Scotch.) "Is Pompey grown so malapert, so *frampel.*"—*Beau. & Fl* "He's a very jealousy man; she leads a very *frampold* life with him, good heart!"

—*Shak.* [Perhaps compounded of A.S. *fram*, eager, zealous, firm, which in composition sometimes means very, extremely (*framwis*, very wise), and E. *bold*.]

FRANC, frangk, *n.* the name given to two ancient coins in France, one of gold and the other of silver—the value of the gold franc was about $2.50; the silver franc was in value a third of the gold one: a French silver coin and money of account which since 1795 has formed the unit of the French monetary system, and has also been adopted as the unit of currency by Switzerland and Belgium; it is of the value of 19.3 cents, gold standard, and is divided into 100 centimes. [Fr., from the device *Francorum rex*, king of the French, on the coin when first struck by King John of England, in 1360.]

FRANCHISE, fran'chiz, *n.* a privilege or right granted by municipalities to street railroad corporations, etc.: the right of voting. [Fr., from *franc*, *franche*, free.]

FRANCHISE, fran'chiz, *v.t.* to *enfranchise:* to give one the franchise.

FRANCISCA, fran-sis'ka, FRANCISQUE, fran-sēsk', *n.* in *archæol.* the ancient Frankish battle-axe, differing chiefly from the more modern kind in the angle at which it was joined with the handle.

FRANCISCAN, fran-sis'kan, *adj.* belonging to the order of *St. Francis* in the R. C. Church.—*n.* a monk of this order [L. *Franciscus*, Francis.]

FRANCO-, frängk'-ō, a combining syllable meaning French, as *Franco*-Prussian War.

FRANGIBLE, fran'ji-bl, *adj.* easily broken. —*n.* FRANGIBIL'ITY. [See FRACTION.]

FRANK, frangk, *n.* a member of the ancient German tribe or aggregate of tribes which overthrew the Roman dominion in Gaul and gave origin to the name France; a native of Franconia: a name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs to any of the inhabitants of the western parts of Europe, English, French, Italians, etc.: a French coin. [See FRANC.]

FRANK, frangk, *n.* a letter sent by mail free of postage: also, that which makes a letter free, as the signature of a person possessing the privilege. The privilege of giving franks for letters was enjoyed within certain limits by all members of the British parliament till 1840, when it was abolished by the act which established the penny postage. The Franking privilege at one time gave rise to serious scandals in Congress. No letters are free now except those referring to strictly public business, transmitting public documents, etc.

FRANK, frangk, *adj.* open or candid in expression.—*v.t.* to send free of expense, as a letter.—*adv.* FRANK'LY (*New Test.*) gratuitously.—*n.* FRANK'NESS. [Fr. *franc* Low L. *francus*—O. Ger. *franko*, one of the tribe called Franks, a free man.]

FRANKINCENSE, frangk'in-sens, *n.* a sweet-smelling vegetable resin issuing from a tree in Arabia, and used in sacrifices. [O. Fr. *franc encens*, pure incense. See FRANK and INCENSE.]

FRANKLIN, frangk'lin, *n.* a freeholder: a yeoman: latterly a small landholder, but in Chaucer's time a much more important personage, being distinguished from the common freeholder by the greatness of his possessions, and the holding of the dignities of sheriff, knight of the shire, etc.

> Not swear it, now I am a gentleman?
> Let boors and *franklins* say it, I'll swear it.
> —*Shak.*

[O. Fr. *frankeleyn*, *francheleyn*, from *franc*, Low L. *francus*, *franchius*, free, and term. *-ling*.]

FRANKLINIC, frangk-lin'ik, *adj.* in *elect.* a term applied to electricity excited by friction: frictional. [From the distinguished natural philosopher and statesman Benjamin *Franklin*.]

FRANKLINITE, frangk'lin-īt, *n.* a mineral compound of iron, zinc, and manganese, found in New Jersey, and named from Dr. *Franklin*.

FRANK-MARRIAGE, frangk'-ma-rij, *n.* in *English law*, an estate of inheritance given to a person, together with his wife (being a daughter or near relative of the donor), and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten. [This tenure is now grown out of use in England, but is still capable of subsisting.]

FRANK-PLEDGE, frangk'-plej, *n.* in *English law*, a pledge or surety for the good behavior of freemen: specifically, an early English system by which the members of each decennary or tithing, composed of ten households, were made responsible for each other, so that if one of them committed an offence the other nine were bound to make reparation. "The barbarous plan of *frank-pledge*, known to our Saxon ancestors, is also a part of the Japanese law."—*Brougham*.

FRANTIC, fran'tik, *adj.* mad, furious: wild.—*adv.* FRAN'TICALLY. [Fr. *frénétique*—L. *phreneticus*—Gr. *phrenētikos*, mad, suffering from *phrenītis* or inflammation of the brain—Gr. *phrēn*, the heart, mind. See FRENZY.]

FRAPPE, fra-pā', *adj.* iced: cooled by ice: as, absinthe *frappé*.—*n.* a frozen, or artificially cooled, beverage: a *frappé* mixture. [Fr. from *frapper*, to chill.]

FRATER-HOUSE, frā'ter-hous, **FRATERY**, frā'te-ri, *n.* in *arch.* an apartment in a convent used as an eating room: a refectory. [L. *frater*, a brother—lit. brethren's house or hall.]

FRATERNAL, fra-ter'nal, *adj.* belonging to a *brother* or *brethren:* becoming brothers.—*adv.* FRATER'NALLY. [Fr.—Low L. *fraternalis*—*frater*, a brother, akin to E. *brother*, Gr. *phratēr*, a clansman; Sans. *bhratri*.]

FRATERNITY, fra-ter'ni-ti, *n.* the state of being *brethren:* a society formed on a principle of brotherhood. [Fr.—L. *fraternitas.*]

FRATERNIZATION, fra-ter-niz-ā'shun, *n.* the associating as *brethren.*

FRATERNIZE, frat'er-nīz, *v.i.* to associate as *brothers:* to seek brotherly fellowship. —*n.* FRAT'ERNIZER.

FRATERY, frā'ter-i, *n.* see FRATER-HOUSE.

FRATRICELLI, fra'tri-sel-lī, **FRATRICELLIANS**, fra-tri-sel'li-anz, *n.pl.* (*eccles.*) a sect of schismatic Franciscans established in Italy in 1294. They claimed to be the only true church, and denounced the pope, whose authority they threw off, as an apostate. They made all perfection consist in poverty, forbade oaths, and discountenanced marriage, and were accused by their opponents of very lewd practices. The sect is said to have continued till the Reformation, which they embraced. [Low L. *fratricelli*, little brothers.]

FRATRICIDE, frat'ri-sīd, *n.* one who *kills* his *brother:* the murder of a brother.—*adj.* FRAT'RICIDAL. [Fr.—L. *frater, fratris*, and *cædo*, to kill.]

FRAU, frow, *n.* among Germans, a married woman; a title corresponding to Mrs. or Madame:—*pl.* FRAUEN, frow-en. [Ger.]

FRAUD, frawd, *n.* deceit: imposture: a deceptive trick. [Fr.—L. *fraus, fraudis*, fraud.]

FRAUDFUL, frawd'fool, *adj.* deceptive: treacherous.—*adv.* FRAUD'FULLY.

FRAUDLESS, frawd'les, *adj.* without fraud.

FRAUDULENCE, frawd'ū-lens, **FRAUDULENCY**, frawd'ū-len-si, *n.* the being dishonest or deceitful.

FRAUDULENT, frawd'ū-lent, *adj.* using, containing or obtained by *fraud:* dishonest.—FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY, in *Scots law*, the willful cheating of creditors by an insolvent person; a bankruptcy in which the insolvent is accessory to the diminution, by alienation, abstraction, or concealment of the funds divisible among his creditors, with a fraudulent intent, and with the knowledge that the legal rights of the creditors are thereby infringed.—*adv.* FRAUD'ULENTLY. [O. Fr.—L. *fraudulentus.*]

FRAUGHT, frawt, *adj.*, *freighted: laden:* filled. [Swed. *frakta*, to load; allied to Dut. *vracht*, a cargo, Ger. *frachten*, to load.]

FRAULEIN, froi'-līn, *n.sing.* and *pl.* among Germans, an unmarried woman: a title corresponding to Miss or Mademoiselle. [Ger.]

FRAUNHOFER'S LINES, froun'hō-ferz līnz, *n.pl.* the dark lines observed crossing a very clear solar spectrum at right angles to its length, first discovered by Wollaston, but named after *Fraunhofer*, a Bavarian optician who first thoroughly investigated them. They are caused by the absorption of portions of the rays emitted from the incandescent body of the sun in their passage through the gases and vapors, as those of iron, etc. This absorption takes place from the remarkable property possessed by gases and vapors of retaining those portions of a ray of light passing through them from an incandescent solid or liquid body, which they themselves would emit if incandescent. The discovery of these lines led to the invention and use of the spectroscope, to the science of spectroscopy, and to all the discoveries due to that wonderful science.

FRAY, frā, *n.* an affray.—*v.t.* (*B.*) to frighten. [See AFFRAY.]

FRAY, frā, *v.t.* to wear off by *rubbing.* [Fr. *frayer*—L. *fricare*, to rub.]

FREAK, frēk, *n.* a sudden caprice or fancy: sport. [A.S. *frec*, bold, rash; Ger. *frech*, Ice. *frekr.*]

FREAK, frēk, *v.t.* to spot or streak: to variegate. [From a root found in Ice. *freknur*, Dan. *fregne*, which in pl. = FRECKLES.]

FREAKISH, frēk'ish, *adj.* apt to change the mind suddenly: capricious.—*adv.* FREAK'ISHLY.—*n.* FREAK'ISHNESS. [See FREAK, *n.*]

FRECKLE, frek'l, *v.t.* to spot: to color with spots.—*n.* a yellowish spot on the skin: any small spot.—*adj.* FRECK'LY, full of freckles. [Dim. of FREAK, *v.t.*]

FREE, frē, *adj.* not bound: at liberty: not under arbitrary government: set at liberty: guiltless: frank: lavish: not attached: exempt (fol. by *from*): having a franchise (fol. by *of*): gratuitous: idiomatic, as a translation.—*adv.* FREE'LY.—*n.* FREE'NESS. [A.S. *freo;* Ger. *frei*, Ice. *fri.*]

FREE, frē, *v.t.* to set at liberty: to deliver from what confines: to rid (fol. by *from* or *of*):—*pr.p.* free'ing: *pa.p* freed'.

FREE-AGENCY, frē'-ā'jen-si, *n.* state or power of *acting freely*, or without necessity or constraint upon the will.—*n.* FREE'-A'GENT.

FREEBOOTER, frē'bōōt-er, *n.* one who roves about *freely* in search of *booty:* a plunderer. [See BOOTY.]

FREE-CHAPEL, frē'-cha-pel, *n.* in England, a chapel founded by the king and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also grant license to a subject to found such a chapel.

FREE-CHARGE, frē'-chärj, *n.* in electrical experiments with the Leyden jar or battery, a term applied to that part of the induced electricity which passes through the air to surrounding conductors.

FREE CHURCH, frē cherch, *n.* that ecclesiastical body, called more fully the FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, which, on the disruption of the Established Church of Scotland in May, 1843, was founded by those who left her communion, the title

being designed to indicate that they, as a religious body, while they claimed to be the Church of Scotland, were no longer subject to the control or interference of the state, as in the case of the Established Church.

FREE-CITY, frē'-si-ti, FREE-TOWN, frē'-town, *n.* a city having an independent government of its own and virtually forming a state by itself: a name given to certain cities, principally of Germany, which were really small republics, directly connected with the German Empire, and hence often called *Imperial Cities.* They were once numerous, but are now reduced to three, viz., Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen.

FREEDMAN, frēd'man, *n.* a *man* who has been a slave, and has been *freed* or set free.

FREEDOM, frē'dum, *n.* liberty: frankness: separation: privileges connected with a city: improper familiarity: license.

FREE-HAND, frē'-hand, *adj.* a term applied to drawing, in which the hand is not assisted by any guiding or measuring instruments, such as compasses, rulers, scales, etc.

FREE-HANDED, frē'-hand'ed, *adj.* open-handed: liberal.

FREE-HEARTED, frē'-härt'ed, *adj.* open-hearted: liberal.

FREEHOLD, frē'hōld, *n.* a property in Great Britain and Ireland *held free* of duty except to the sovereign.—*n.* FREE'-HOLDER, one who possesses a freehold.

FREE-LANCE, frē'-lans, *n.* a member of one of those companies of knights and men-at-arms who wandered from place to place, after the crusades, selling their services to the highest bidder. They played their most conspicuous part in Italy, where they were called *Condottieri. Figuratively* applied to literary men and others whose service is not constant in its location or purpose.

FREEMAN, frē'man, *n.* a man who is free or enjoys liberty: in some monarchical countries, one who holds a particular franchise or privilege:—*pl.* FREE'MEN.—FREEMAN'S ROLL, an official list of persons entitled to vote in the election of members of parliament for English boroughs, and who would have been entitled to vote under such conditions as were abolished by 6 and 7 Vict. xviii.: as opposed to *burgess roll*, which includes all qualified voters whatever.

FREEMARTIN, frē'mär-tin, *n.* a cow-calf twin born with a bull-calf. It is generally barren, and in this case on dissection is found to have parts of the organs of each sex, but neither perfect.

FREEMASON, frē'mā-sn, *n.* a member of a society or organization for the promotion of freemasonry.

FREEMASONIC, frē-mā-son'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to, or resembling freemasonry. "That mysterious undefinable *freemasonic* signal, which passes between women, by which each knows that the other hates her."—*Thackeray.*

FREEMASONRY, frē'mā-sn-ri, *n.* a term applied to the organization of a society calling themselves *free* and accepted *masons*, and all the mysteries therewith connected. This society, if we can reckon as one a number of societies, many of which are unconnected with each other, though they have the same origin and a great similarity in their constitution, extends over almost all the countries of Europe, many parts of America, and some other parts of the globe. According to its own peculiar language it is founded on the practice of social and moral virtue. It claims the character of charity, in the most extended sense; and brotherly love, relief, and truth are inculcated in it. Fable and imagination have traced back the origin of freemasonry to the Roman Empire, to the Pharaohs, the temple of Solomon, the tower of Babel, and even to the building of Noah's ark. In reality it took its rise in the middle ages along with other incorporated crafts. Skilled masons moved from place to place to assist in building the magnificent sacred structures — cathedrals, abbeys, etc. — which had their origin in these times, and it was essential for them to have some signs by which, on coming to a strange place, they could be recognized as real craftsmen and not impostors.

FREE-PUBLICHOUSE, frē-pub'lik-hows, *n.* a public-house in Great Britain not belonging to a brewer, the landlord of which has therefore liberty to brew his own beer, or purchase where he chooses.

FREE-SCHOOL, frē'-skool, *n.* a school supported by funds, etc., in which pupils are taught without paying for tuition; as, the free-schools of the U.S.

FREE-SOCAGE, frē'-sok-āj, *n.* in *law*, a species of tenure of lands: common socage. [See SOCAGE.]

FREE-SOIL, frē'-soil, *adj.* a term applied to a party or the principles of a party in the U.S., before the Civil War, who advocated the non-extension of slavery; as, the *free-soil* platform, the *free-soil* party.

FREE-SOILER, frē'-soil-er, *n.* in the U.S., one who advocated the non-extension of slavery.

FREE-SOILISM, frē'-soil-izm, *n.* the principles of free-soilers.

FREE-SPIRITS, frē'-spir-its, *n.pl.* a sect of heretics which originated in Alsace in the thirteenth century, and quickly became disseminated over Italy, France, and Germany. They claimed "freedom of spirit," and based their claims on Rom. viii. 2–14: "The law of the spirit hath made me free from the law of sin and death." Thence they deduced that they could not sin, and lived in open lewdness, going from place to place ac-

companied by women under the name of "sisters."

FREESPOKEN, frē'spōk-n, *adj.* accustomed to speak without reserve.

FREESTONE, frē'stōn, *n.* stone composed of sand or grit. [So called because it can be *freely* cut.]

FREETHINKER, frē'thingk-er, *n.* one who professes to be *free* from common modes of *thinking* in religion: one who discards revelation.—*n.* FREE'THINKING, the habit of mind of a freethinker.

FREE-TRADE, frē'-trād, *n.*, *free* or unrestricted *trade:* free interchange of commodities.

FREE-WILL, frē'-wil, *n.*, *freedom* of the *will* from restraint: liberty of choice.—*adj.* spontaneous.

FREEZE, frēz, *v.i.* to become ice or like a solid body.—*v.t.* to harden into ice: to cause to shiver, as with terror:—*pr.p.* freez'ing; *pa.t.* frōze; *pa.p.* frōz'en. [A.S. *freosan;* Dut. *vriezen*, Ger. *frieren*, to freeze.]

FREEZING-MIXTURE, frēz'ing-miks-tūr, *n.* a mixture such as produces a degree of cold sufficient to freeze liquids. A very great degree of cold is produced by mixing snow with certain salts. A mixture of three parts of snow with four parts of crystallized chloride of calcium produces a degree of cold which sinks the thermometer to 54° below zero Fahr.

FREEZING-POINT, frēz'ing-point, *n.* the temperature at which water freezes, marked 32° on the Fahrenheit thermometer, and 0° on the Centigrade.

FREIGHT, frāt, *n.* the lading or cargo, esp. of a ship: merchandise, live stock and produce transported on other than fast express trains on American railways: the charge for transporting goods by water, or by rail.—*v.t.* to load a ship.—*n.* FREIGHT'AGE, money paid for freight.—*n.* FREIGHT'ER, one who freights a vessel. [A late form of FRAUGHT, from Fr. *fret*—O. Ger. *freht* (Ger. *fracht*).]

FRENCH, frensh, *adj.* belonging to *France* or its people.—*n.* the people or language of France.

FRENETIC, fre-net'ik, FRENETICAL, fre-net'ik-al, *adj.* relating to or affecting the brain. "Sometimes he shuts up, as in *frenetick* or infectious diseases."—*Milton.*

FRENETICALLY, fre-net'ik-al-i, *adv.* in a frenetic or frenzied manner: frantically. "All mobs . . . work *frenetically* with mad fits of hot and cold."—*Carlyle.*

FRENZY, fren'zi, *n.* violent excitement approaching to madness: mania.—*adj.* FREN'ZIED, FREN'ZICAL, partaking of frenzy. [Through Fr. and L., from Late Gr. *phrenésis*=Gr. *phrenītis*, inflammation of the brain—*phrēn*, the heart, the mind.]

FREQUENCY, frē'kwen-si, *n.* repeated occurrence of anything.

FREQUENT, frē'kwent, *adj.* coming or occurring often.—*adv.* FRE'QUENTLY.—*n.* FRE'QUENTNESS. [L. *frequens, frequentis*, allied to the root of FARCE.]

FREQUENT', frē-kwent', *v.t.* to visit often.—*n.* FREQUENT'ER.

FREQUENTATION, frē-kwent-ā'shun, *n.* the act of visiting often.

FREQUENTATIVE, frē-kwent'a-tiv, *adj.* (*gram.*) denoting the *frequent* repetition of an action.—*n.* (*gram.*) a verb expressing this repetition.

FRESCO, fres'kō, *n.* a painting executed on plaster while wet or *fresh.*—*v.t.* to paint in fresco:—*pr.p.* fres'cōing; *pa.p.* fres'cōed. [It. *fresco*, fresh. See FRESH.]

FRESH, fresh, *adj.* in a state of activity and health: new and strong: recently produced or obtained: untried: having renewed vigor: healthy: not salt.—*adv.* FRESH'LY.—*n.* FRESH'NESS. [A.S. *fersc;* cog. with Dut. *versch*, Ger. *frisch*, O. Ger. *frisg*, from which come Fr. *frais, fraîsche*, It. *fresco.*]

FRESH, fresh, *n.* a freshet; a spring of fresh water;

> He shall drink nought but brine; for I'll not show him
> Where the quick *freshes* are.—*Shak.;*

a flood; an overflowing; an inundation: open weather; a day of open weather: a thaw (Scotch):—*pl.* in the U. S., the mingling of fresh water with salt in rivers or bays, or the increased current of an ebb-tide caused by a flood of fresh water flowing into the sea.

FRESHEN, fresh'n, *v.t.* to make *fresh:* to take the saltness from.—*v.i.* to grow fresh: to grow brisk or strong.

FRESHET, fresh'et, *n.* a pool or stream of fresh water: the sudden overflow of a river from rain or melted snow—used in this sense by old English authors and reintroduced in the United States. [From FRESH, with dim. suffix *-et.*]

FRESHMAN, fresh'man, *n.* one in the rudiments of knowledge, esp. a university student in his first year.

FRESISON, fre-sī'son, *n.* in *logic*, a mode in the fourth figure of syllogisms consisting of a universal negative major premise, a particular affirmative minor premise, and a particular negative conclusion. [A mnemonic word.]

FRET, fret, *v.t.* to wear away by rubbing: to eat into: to vex.—*v.i.* to wear away to vex one's self: to be peevish:—*pr.p* frett'ing; *pa.p.* frett'ed.—*n.* agitation of the surface of a liquid: irritation: ill-humor. [A.S. *fretan*, to gnaw—*for-*, intensive prefix, and *etan*, to eat.]

FRET, fret (*B.*) *pa.p.* of FRET, to wear away.

FRET, fret, *n.* the *worn* side of the bank of a river. [From FRET, to wear away.]

FRET, fret, *v.t.* to *ornament* with raised work: to variegate:—*pr.p.* frett'ing; *pa.p.* frett'ed. [A.S. *frætwian*, Goth. *fratvian*, to adorn.]

FRET, fret, *n.* (*lit.*) the interlacing of bars or fillets of *iron:* (*arch.*) an ornament

consisting of small fillets intersecting each other at right angles: (*her.*) bars crossed and interlaced.—*adj.* FRETT'ED, ornamented with frets. [O. Fr. *frete*, a ferrule—It. *ferrata*, the grating of a window—L. *ferrum*, iron.]

FRET, fret, *n.* a short wire on the finger-board of a guitar or other instrument.—*v.t.* to furnish with frets. [Prob. the same word as the above.]

FRETFUL, fret'fool, *adj.* ready to fret: peevish.—*adv.* FRET'FULLY.—*n.* FRET'FULNESS.

FRETTE, fret, *n.* a wrought-iron hoop on a cast-iron gun to strengthen it. [Fr.]

FRETTING, fret'ing, *adj.*, *wearing out*: vexing.—*n.* peevishness.

FRETWORK, fret'wurk, *n.* work adorned with frets: raised-work.

FRIABLE, frī'a-bl, *adj.* apt to *crumble*: easily reduced to powder: pumice and calcined stones are very friable.—*ns.* FRI'ABLENESS, FRIABIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *friabilis—frio*, *friatum*, to crumble.]

FRIAR, frī'er, *n.* in the *R. C. Church*, an appellation common to the members of all religious orders, but more especially to those of the four mendicant orders, viz. (1) Minors, Gray Friars, or Franciscans; (2) Augustines; (3) Dominicans or Black Friars; (4) White Friars or Carmelites: in *printing*, a white patch on a page which has not received the ink. [Fr. *frère*, a brother. Contr. from L. *frater*. See BROTHER.]

FRIARY, frī'ar-i, *n.* a monastery or residence of *friars*.

FRIBBLE, frib'l, *v.i.* to *trifle*.—*n.* a trifler. [Perh. from Fr. *frivole*—L. *frivolus*, trifling.]

FRICANDEAU, frē-kâng-dō, FRICANDO, frik-an-dō', *n.* properly a fricassee of veal, but applied to various preparations of veal. [Fr. *fricandeau*.]

FRICASSEE, frik-as-sē', *n.* a dish made of fowls cut into pieces and cooked in sauce.—*v.t.* to dress as a fricassee:—*pr.p.* fricasseeing; *pa.p.* fricasseed'. [Fr. *fricassée—fricasser*, of which the orig. is unknown, perh. from *frico*, *fricare*, to rub.]

FRICTION, frik'shun, *n.* the act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition; as, many bodies by *friction* emit light, and *friction* generates or evolves heat: in *mech.* the effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves. Friction arises from the roughness of the surface of the body moved on and that of the moving body. No such thing can be found as perfect smoothness of surface in bodies. In every case there is, to a less or greater extent, a roughness or unevenness of the parts of the surface, arising from peculiar texture, porosity, and other causes, and therefore when two surfaces come together the prominent parts of the one fall into the cavities of the other. This tends to prevent or retard motion, for in dragging the one body over the other an exertion must be used to lift the prominences over the parts which oppose them.—COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION, the coefficient of friction for any two surfaces is the ratio that subsists between the force necessary to move one of these surfaces horizontally over the other, and the pressure between the two surfaces. Thus the coefficient of friction for oak and cast-iron is 38: 100, or ·38. [Fr.; L. *frictio*, from *frico*, *frictum*, to rub, to rub down.]

FRICTIONAL, frik'shun-al, *adj.* relating to friction: moved by friction: produced by friction: as, *frictional* electricity.—FRICTIONAL GEARING-WHEELS, wheels which catch or bite, and produce motion not by teeth but by means of friction. With the view of increasing or diminishing the friction the faces are made more or less V-shaped.

FRICTION-BALLS, frik'shun-bawlz, *n.pl.* balls placed under a heavy object to reduce the friction, while that object is moving horizontally. Some forms of swing-bridges have such balls placed under them.

FRIDAY, frī'dā, *n.* the sixth day of the week. [A.S. *Frigedæg—Frig*, Ice. *Frigg*, the wife of the god Odin, and *dæg*, day.]

FRIEND, frend, *n.* one *loving* or attached to another: an intimate acquaintance: a favorer: one of a society so called. [A.S. *freond*, pr.p. of *freon*, to love.]

FRIENDLESS, frend'les, *adj.* without friends: destitute.—*n.* FRIEND'LESSNESS.

FRIENDLY, frend'li, *adj.* like a friend: having the disposition of a friend: favorable.—*n.* FRIEND'LINESS.

FRIENDSHIP, frend'ship, *n.* attachment from mutual esteem: friendly assistance.

FRIEZE, frēz, *n.* a coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side.—*adj.* FRIEZED', having a nap. [Fr. *frise*; prob. from Dut. *Vriesland*, Friesland, whence the cloth came.]

FRIEZE, frēz, *n.* (*arch.*) the part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice, often ornamented with figures. [Fr.; of dub. origin.]

FRIGA, frig'a, FRIGGA, frig'ga, *n.* in *Scand. myth.* the wife of Odin, a goddess corresponding in some respects to the Aphrodite of the Greeks and Venus of the Romans. Called also *Freya*. See FRIDAY. [Grimm has shown that this name is, if not strictly synonymous, at least very nearly allied to that of the Scandinavian goddess *Freyja* (with whom indeed *Frigga* is often confounded), and explains it to mean the Free, the Beauteous, the Winsome, connecting it with E. FREE, and also FRIEND.]

FRIGATE, frig'āt, *n.* a quick-sailing ship-of-war of second-rate power. [Fr. *frégate*—It. *fregata*; of dub. origin.]

FRIGATE-BIRD, frig'āt-berd, *n.* a large

tropical sea-bird, with very long wings, prob. named from its *rapid flight*.

FRIGATOON, frig-a-tōōn′, *n.* a small Venetian vessel.

FRIGHT, frīt, *n.* sudden fear: terror. [A.S. *fyrhtu*, akin to Ger. *furcht*, fear.]

FRIGHT, frīt, **FRIGHTEN**, frīt′n, *v.t.* to make afraid: to alarm.

FRIGHTFUL, frīt′fool, *adj.* full of what causes fear: terrible: shocking.—*adv.* **FRIGHT′FULLY.**—*n.* **FRIGHT′FULNESS.**

FRIGID, frij′id, *adj.* frozen or stiffened with *cold:* cold: without spirit or feeling: unanimated.—*adv.* **FRIG′IDLY.**—*n.* **FRIG′IDNESS.** [L. *frigidus—frigeo*, to be cold—*frigus*, cold; akin to Gr. *rhigos*, cold. See **FREEZE.**]

FRIGIDITY, frij-id′i-ti, *n.* coldness: coldness of affection: want of animation.

FRIGORIFIC, frig-or-if′ik, *adj.*, *causing cold.* [L. *frigus, frigoris*, cold, and *facio*, to cause.]

FRILL, fril, *v.i.* to ruffle, as a hawk its feathers, when *shivering.*—*v.t.* to furnish with a frill. [O.Fr. *friller*, to shiver—O. Fr. *frilleux*, chilly—L. *frigidulus*, somewhat cold—*frigidus*. See **FRIGID.**]

FRILL, fril, *n.* a ruffle: a ruffled or crimped edging of linen.

FRINGE, frinj, *n.*, *loose threads* forming a border: the extremity: in *optics*, one of the colored bands of light in the phenomena of diffraction.—*v.t.* to adorn with fringe: to border.—*adj.* **FRINGE′LESS.** [Fr. *frange* (cf. Wal. *frimbie, fimbrie*)—L. *fimbria*, threads, fibres, akin to *fibra*, a fibre.]

FRINGY, frinj′i, *adj.* ornamented with *fringes.*

FRIPPERY, frip′er-i, *n.*, *worn-out* clothes: the place where old clothes are sold: useless trifles.

FRISIAN, friz′i-an, *n.* an inhabitant or native of Friesland: the language of Friesland: Friese.

FRISIAN, friz′i-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to Friesland or its inhabitants: Friesic.

FRISK, frisk, *v.i.* to gambol: to leap playfully.—*n.* a frolic.—*n.* **FRISK′ER.** [O. Fr. *frisque;* Low L. *friscus*—root of Ger. *frisch.* See **FRESH.**]

FRISKET, frisk′et, *n.* (*print.*) the light frame which holds a sheet of paper before it is laid on the form for impression, so called from the *quickness* of its motion. [Fr. *frisquette*—O. Fr. *frisque.*]

FRISKY, frisk′i, *adj.* lively: jumping with gaiety: frolicsome.—*adv.* **FRISK′ILY.**—*n.* **FRISK′INESS.**

FRISURE, fre-zōōr′, *n.* a curling or crisping of the hair. *Smollett.* [Fr.]

FRIT, frit, *n.* in the manufacture of glass, the matter of which glass is made after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace. It consists of silex and metallic alkali, occasionally with other ingredients. [Fr. *fritte*, It. *fritta*, from *frit, fritto*, fried pp. of *frire, friggere*, to fry, from L. *frigo, frictum*, to roast, to fry.]

FRIT, frit, *v.t.* to expose to a dull red heat for the purpose of expelling moisture and carbonic acid, as materials for making glass: to fuse partially.

FRITH, frith, **FIRTH**, ferth, *n.* a narrow arm of the sea; an estuary; the opening of a river into the sea; as, the *frith* of Forth or of Clyde: a kind of wear for catching fish; a kind of net. [Scandinavian: *frith* is by metathesis for *firth*, Ice. *fjörthr*, Dan. and N. *fjord*, an arm of the sea. L. *fretum*, a strait, may have affected the spelling of the English word, there being an old word *fret*, from *fretum.* Cf. also Gael. *frith*, small, *frith-mhuir*, a little sea, an estuary; the Scandinavian word being from another root.]

FRITH, frith, *n.* a forest; a woody place; "Over holt and heath, as thorough *frith* and fell."—*Drayton:* a small field taken out of a common. [W. *ffridd*, a forest.]

FRITTER, frit′er, *n.* a piece of meat *fried:* a kind of pancake: a fragment.—*v.t.* to break into fragments: to waste away by degrees. [Fr. *friture—frire*, to fry—L. *frigere, frictum*, to fry.]

FRIVOLITY, fri-vol′i-ti, *n.* acts or habits of trifling: levity.

FRIVOLOUS, friv′ol-us, *adj.* trifling: slight: silly.—*adv.* **FRIV′OLOUSLY.**—*n.* **FRIV′OLOUSNESS.** [L. *frivolus*, which orig. seems to have meant *rubbed away*—L. *friare, fricare*, to rub.]

FRIZZ or **FRIZ**, friz, *v.t.* to *curl:* to render rough and tangled.—*n.* a curl. [Fr. *friser*, to curl; perh. from root of **FRIEZE**, the cloth, and so meaning to raise the nap on cloth.]

FRIZZLE, friz′l, *v.t.* to form in small short curls. [Dim. of **FRIZZ.**]

FRO, frō, *adv.*, *from:* back or backward. [A shortened form of *from;* but perh. directly derived from Ice *fra*, from.]

FROCK, frok, *n.* a monk's cowl: a loose upper garment worn by men: a gown worn by females. [Fr. *froc*, a monk's cowl—Low L. *frocus*—L. *floccus*, a flock of wool; or more prob. (acc. to Brachet and Littré) from Low L. *hrocus*—O. Ger. *hroch* (Ger. *rock*), a coat.]

FROCKED, frokt, *adj.* clothed in a frock.

FROEBELIAN, *adj.* relating to the kindergarten system of education founded by Friedrich *Froebel.*—*n.* a teacher or an advocate of the kindergarten system.

FROG, frog, *n.* the common English name of the animals belonging to the genus Rana, a genus of amphibians, having four legs with four toes on the fore feet and five on the hind, more or less webbed, a naked boby, no ribs, and no tail. Owing to the last peculiarity frogs belong to the order of amphibians known as Anoura. Frogs are remarkable for the transformations they undergo before arriving at maturity. The young frog, which is named a *tadpole*, lives entirely in water, breathes by external and then

by internal gills, has no legs, a long tail furnished with a membranous fringe like a fin, and a horny beak, which falls off on the animal passing from the tadpole to the frog state, while the tail is absorbed and legs are developed. The mature frog breathes by lungs, and cannot exist in water without coming to the surface for air. The only British species is the common frog (*R. temporaria*), but the tribe is very numerous, other varieties being the edible frog (*R. esculenta*) of the south of Europe, eaten in France and South Germany, the hind quarters being the part chiefly used; the bull-frog of America (*R. pipiens*), 8 to 12 inches long, so named from its voice resembling the lowing of a bull; the blacksmith frog of Janeiro; the Argus frog of America, etc. The tree-frogs belong to the genus Hyla. (See TREE-FROG.) Frogs lie torpid in winter, swim with rapidity, and move by long bounds, being able from the power of the muscles of their hind-legs to leap many times their own length. Their eggs or spawn are to be seen floating in ponds and other stagnant waters in large masses of gelatinous matter. [A.S. *frocga, frogga, frosc, frox*; Cf. Dut. *vorsch*, Ger. *frosch*, Dan. *frö*, N. *frosk*.]

FROG, frog, *n.* an ornamental fastening for a frock or gown, generally in the form of a tassel, or spindle-shaped button covered with silk or other material, which is passed through a loop on the breast opposite to that to which it is attached, thus fastening the two breasts together: the loop of the scabbard of a bayonet or sword: in *farriery*, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot, at some distance from the toe, dividing into two branches, and running toward the heel in the form of a fork: in the United States, a triangular support or crossing plate for the wheels of railway carriages, where one line branches off from another or crosses it at an oblique angle. [Port. *froco*, a flock of wool or of silk.]

FROLIC, frol'ik, *adj.* merry: pranky.—*n.* gaiety: a wild prank: a merry-making. —*v.i.* to play wild pranks or merry tricks: to gambol:—*pr.p.* frol'icking; *pa.p.* frol'icked. [Dut. *vrolijk*, merry, from a root preserved in Ger. *froh*, and suffix *-lijk* (=E. *like, ly*); cf. Ger. *fröhlich*, joyful, gay.]

FROLICSOME, frol'ik-sum, *adj.* gay: sportive.—*n.* FROLICSOMENESS.

FROM, from, *prep.* out of the neighborhood of: lessening or losing proximity to: leaving behind: by reason of: out of: by aid of: denoting source, beginning, distance, absence, privation, or departure, sometimes literally and sometimes figuratively: the antithesis and correlative of *from* is *to*; as, it is 20 miles *from* the one place *to* the other; he took a knife *from* his pocket; light emanates *from* the sun; separate the sheep *from* the goats; we all come *from* Adam; matters are getting *from* bad to worse; the merit of an action depends upon the spirit *from* which it proceeds; I judge of him *from* my personal knowledge. *From* sometimes is equivalent to *away from, remote from*, in the sense of inconsistent with. "Anything so overdone is *from* the purpose of playing."—*Shak.* It is joined with adverbs and prepositions; as, *from above* or *from below* the bridge —from the part or locality above, from the part or locality below the bridge. In certain cases the preposition *from* is less logically placed before an adverb which it does not govern, but which belongs to some verb in the sentence; as in the phrases *from forth, from out*;

> Sudden partings such as press
> The life *from out* young hearts.—*Byron.*

[A.S. *from, fram*, O. Sax. Ice. O. H. Ger. and Goth *fram*; O.E. and dial. *fro, fra, frae*; cog. with L. *peren* in *perendie*, the day after to-morrow, Gr. *peran*, beyond, and Sans. *param*. Allied to *far, forth*, etc.]

FROMAGE, frō-mäzh', *n.* cheese. [Fr.]

FROND, frond, *n.* a *leafy* branch or stalk, esp. the fern. [L. *frons, frondis*, a leaf.]

FRONDE, frongd, *n.* the name of a party in France, who, during the minority of Louis XIV., waged civil war against the court party on account of the heavy fiscal impositions laid on the people. [Fr., a sling. See FRONDEUR.]

FRONDESCENCE, fron-des'ens, *n.* act of putting forth *leaves*: the season for putting forth leaves. [L. *frondescens—frondesco*, to grow leafy.]

FRONDEUR, frong-der', *n.* a member of the Fronde, so named from a witty member having stated in the French Parliament, in sarcastic reference to the fear in which its members held the minister, Mazarin, that they were like the boys who slung stones at each other in the streets of Paris when the policeman was absent, but who dispersed on his appearance: generally, in Europe, an opponent of the party in power; a member of the opposition.

FRONDIFEROUS, fron-dif'er-us, *adj.*, *bearing* or producing *fronds*. [L. *frons*, and *fero*, to bear.]

FRONT, frunt, *n.* the *forehead*: the whole face: the forepart of anything: the most conspicuous part: boldness: impudence.—IN FRONT OF, before.—*adj.* of, relating to, or in the front.—*v.t.* to stand in front of or opposite: to oppose face to face.—*v.i.* to stand in front or foremost: to turn the front or face in any direction. [Fr.—L. *frons, frontis*, the forehead; allied to BROW.]

FRONTAGE, frunt'āj, *n.* the *front* part of a building.

FRONTAL, frunt'al, *adj.* of or belonging to

the *front* or forehead.—*n.* a front-piece: something worn on the forehead or face: (*arch.*) a pediment over a door or window. [Fr.—L. *frontale—frons*, a front ornament for horses.]

FRONTED, frunt'ed, *adj.* formed with a *front*.

FRONTIER, fron'tēr, *n.* that part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the confines or extreme part of a country bordering on another country; the marches; the border: a fort; a fortification; "Of pallisadoes, *frontiers*, parapets."—*Shak.*: the forehead; "Then on the edges of their bolster'd hair, which standeth crested round their *frontiers*, and hangeth over their faces."—*Stubbes*.

FRONTIER, fron'tēr, *adj.* of or pertaining to, or acquired on a frontier: lying on the exterior part: bordering: conterminous; as, a *frontier* town. "*Frontier* experience."—*W. Irving*. "They thus remained till new dangers made it expedient for Russia to reassemble them, and she formed a *frontier* militia of their tribes."—*Brougham*.

FRONTIER, fron'tēr, *v.i.* to form or constitute a frontier, to possess territories bordering on or constituting a frontier—with *on* or *upon*.

FRONTIER, fron'tēr, *v.t.* to place on the frontier: to guard or invest on the frontier. "Now that it is no more a border nor *frontiered* with enemies."—*Spenser*

FRONTISPIECE, front'i-spēs, *n.* the principal front or face of a building: a figure or engraving in front of a book. [Fr.—Low L. *frontispicium—frons*, and *specio*, to see; not conn. with PIECE.]

FRONTLESS, frunt'les, *adj.* void of shame or modesty.

FRONTLESSLY, frunt'les-li, *adv.* in a frontless manner: with shameless effrontery: shamelessly. "The worse depraving the better; and that so *frontlessly*, that shame and justice should fly the earth for them."—*Chapman*.

FRONTLET, frunt'let, *n.* a frontal or browband: a fillet or band worn on the forehead. Deut. vi. 8. For the *Jewish frontlet*, see PHYLACTERY: (*fig.*) the look or appearance of the forehead.

How now, daughter, what makes that *frontlet* on?
Methinks you are too much of late i' the frown.
—*Shak.*:

in *ornith.* the margin of the head behind the bill of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles.

FRONTON, fron'ton, *n.* in *arch.* a pediment. "If once you can carve one *fronton* such as you have here, I tell you, you would be able . . . to scatter cathedrals over England."—*Ruskin*. [Fr.]

FROST, frost, *n.* the state of the atmosphere in which water *freezes*: frozen dew, also called *hoar-frost*.—*v.t.* to cover with anything resembling hoar-frost. [A.S. *forst—freosan*; cf. Ger. *frost*, Goth. *frius*.]

FROST-BITE, frost'-bīt, *n.* the freezing or depression of vitality in a part of the body by exposure to cold.

FROST-BITTEN, frost'-bit'n, *adj.* bitten or affected by frost

FROST-BOUND, frost'-bownd, *adj.* bound or confined by frost.

FROSTING, frost'ing, *n.* the composition, resembling hoar-*frost*, used to cover cake, etc.

FROST-NAIL, frost'-nāl, *n.* a *nail* driven into a horseshoe to prevent the horse from slipping on *ice*.

FROST-SMOKE, frost'-smōk, *n.* a thick fog resembling smoke, arising in high latitudes from the surface of the sea when exposed to a temperature much below freezing-point. When the thermometer is down to zero, Fahr., the fog lies close on the water in eddying white wreaths. "The brig and the ice round her are covered by a strange black obscurity; it is the *frost-smoke* of Arctic winters."—*Kane*.

FROSTWEED, frost'wēd, FROSTWORT, frost'wert, *n.* in the United States, the popular name of a plant (*Helianthemum canadense*), sometimes used in medicine as an astringent and aromatic tonic. It is so called because late in autumn crystals of ice shoot from the cracks of the bark of its root. Called also ROCK-ROSE.

FROST-WORK, frost'-wurk, *n.*, *work* resembling hoar-*frost* on shrubs.

FROSTY, frost'i, *adj.* producing or containing *frost*: chill in affection: frost-like.—*adv.* FROST'ILY.—*n.* FROST'INESS.

FROTH, froth, *n.* the foam on liquids caused by boiling, or any agitation: fig., an empty show in speech: any light matter.—*v.t.* to cause froth on.—*v.i.* to throw up froth.

FROTHY, froth'i, *adj.* full of *froth* or foam: empty: unsubstantial.—*adv.* FROTH'ILY.—*n.* FROTH'INESS.

FROU-FROU, frōō'-frōō, *n.* a descriptive term for the rustling of silks or laces, esp. of a woman's skirts.

FROUNCE, frowns, *v.i.* (*obs.*) to frown or wrinkle the *brow*.—*v.t.* to plait: to curl: to wrinkle up: to frown.—*n.* a plait or curl. [Fr. *froncer*—L. *frons*, *frontis*, the brow. See FLOUNCE, *n.*, of which it is an older form.]

FROWARD, frō'ward, *adj.* self-willed: perverse: unreasonable:—opp. to TOWARD.—*adv.* FRO'WARDLY.—*n.* FRO'WARDNESS. [Scand. Eng. for A.S. *from*, away, averse, and affix *ward*.]

FROWN, frown, *v.i.* to wrinkle the brow, as in anger: to look angry.—*v.t.* to repel by a frown.—*n.* a wrinkling or contraction of the brow in displeasure, etc.: a stern look.—*adv.* FROWN'INGLY. [From a Fr. *frogner* in *se refrogner*, to knit the brow; orig. unknown.]

FROWSY, frow'si, *adj.* fetid: ill-scented: dingy.

FROZEN, frōz'n, *pa.p.* of FREEZE.

FRUCTESCENCE, fruk-tes'ens, *n.* the time for the ripening of *fruit.* [Fr., from L. *fructesco,* to bear fruit—*fructus, fruit.*]

FRUCTIFEROUS, fruk-tif'er-us, *adj.*, *bearing fruit.* [L. *fructifer—fructus,* and *fero,* to bear.]

FRUCTIFICATION, fruk-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* act of *fructifying,* or producing fruit: (*bot.*) all the parts that compose the flower and fruit.

FRUCTIFORM, fruk'-tē-fôrm, *adj.* resembling fruit in shape or appearance. [L. *fructus, fruit,* and *form.*]

FRUCTIFY, fruk'ti-fī, *v.t.* to make *fruitful:* to fertilize.—*v.i.* to bear fruit. [L. *fructifico—fructus,* and *facio,* to make.]

FRUCTIST, fruk'tist, *n.* one who classifies plants by their fruit. *Rees' Cyc.*

FRUCTOSE, fruk'tōs, *n.* in *chem.* sugar of fruit, a sugar consisting partly of cane-sugar and partly of inverted sugar, an uncrystallizable sugar, identical in composition and optical rotatory power with the mixture of levo-glucose and dextro-glucose obtained from cane-sugar by the action of acids.

FRUCTUARY, fruk'tū-a-ri, *n.* one who enjoys the produce or profits of anything. "Kings are not proprietors nor *fructuaries.*"—*Prynne.*

FRUGAL, frōō'gal, *adj.* economical in the use of means: thrifty.—*adv.* FRU'GALLY. [Fr.—L. *frugalis—frugi,* temperate, fit for food—*frux, frugis,* fruit.]

FRUGALITY, frōō-gal'i-ti, *n.* prudent economy: thrift.

FRUGIFEROUS, frōō-jif'er-us, *adj.*, *fruit-bearing.* [L. *frux, frugis,* fruit, and *fero,* to bear.]

FRUGIVOROUS, frōō-jiv'o-rus, *adj.*, *feeding on fruits* or seeds.

FRUIT, frōōt, *n.* the produce of the earth, which supplies the wants of men and animals: the part of a plant which contains the seed: the offspring of animals: product, consequence, effect, advantage. [O. Fr. *fruict,* Fr. *fruit*—L. *fructus,* from *fruor, fructus,* to enjoy.]

FRUITAGE, frōōt'āj, *n.*, *fruit* collectively: fruits.

FRUIT-CULTURE, frōōt'-kul-tūr, *n.* the systematic cultivation, propagation, or rearing of fruit or fruit-trees.

FRUITERER, frōōt'er-er, *n.* one who deals in *fruit.*

FRUITERY, frōōt'er-i, *n.* a place for storing *fruit:* fruitage.

FRUIT-FLY, frōōt'-flī, *n.* a small black fly found among fruit-trees in spring.

FRUITFUL, frōōt'fool, *adj.* producing fruit abundantly: productive. — *adv.* FRUIT'FULLY.—*n.* FRUIT'FULNESS.

FRUIT-GATHERER, frōōt'-gath-er-er, *n.* one who gathers fruit: a sort of long-handled scissors, provided with a spring to keep them open, used for gathering fruit situated beyond the reach of the arm.

FRUITION, frōō-ish'un, *n.*, *enjoyment:* use or possession of anything, esp. accompanied with pleasure. [O. Fr. *fruition* from L. *fruor,* to enjoy.]

FRUITLESS, frōōt'les, *adj.* barren: without profit: useless.—*adv.* FRUIT'LESSLY.—*n.* FRUIT'LESSNESS.

FRUIT-PIGEON, frōōt'-pi-jon, *n.* the name given to the pigeons of the genus Carpophagus, birds of very brilliant plumage, occurring in India, the warmer parts of Australia, etc. During the breeding season a curious gristly knob grows on the base of the upper mandible of some of the species, and soon after disappears. They are so called because they feed entirely on fruit.

FRUMENTACEOUS, frōō-men-tā'shus, *adj.* made of or resembling wheat or other grain. [L. *frumentaceus—frumentum,* for *frugimentum,* corn—*frux, frugis,* fruit.]

FRUMENTATION, frōō-men-tā'shun, *n.* among the Romans, a largess of grain bestowed on the people to quiet them when uneasy or turbulent. [L. *frumentatio,* from *frumentum,* corn.]

FRUMENTY, frōō'men-ti, FURMENTY, fur'men-ti, *n.* food made of wheat boiled in milk. [O. Fr. *froumenté,* wheat boiled—*froument*—L. *frumentum.*]

FRUSH, frush, *adj.* easily broken: brittle: short: crisp. "Rotten sticks are *frush.*"—*Prof. Wilson.*

FRUSH, frush, *n.* noise made by objects coming into collision and being crushed.

Horrible uproar and *frush*
Of rocks that meet in battle.—*Southey.*

FRUSH, frush, *n.* the *frog* of a horse's foot: a disease in that part of a horse's foot. [Ger. *frosch.* See FROG, a reptile.]

FRUSTRATE, frus'trāt, *v.t.* to make *vain* or *of no effect:* to bring to nothing: to defeat. [L. *frustro, frustratus—frustra,* without effect, in vain.]

FRUSTRATE, frus'trāt (*obs.*), *pa.p.* of FRUSTRATE.

FRUSTRATION, frus-trā'shun, *n.* disappointment: defeat. [L. *frustratio.*]

FRUSTUM, frus'tum, *n.* a *piece* or slice of a solid body: the part of a cone, which remains when the top is cut off by a plane parallel to the base. [L. *frustum,* a piece, a bit.]

FRUTESCENT, frōō-tes'ent, *adj.* becoming *shrubby,* or like a shrub. [L. *frutex, fruticis,* a shrub.]

FRUTICOSE, frōō'ti-kōs, FRUTICOUS, frōō'ti-kus, *adj.*, *shrub-like:* shrubby. [L. *fruticosus—frutex.*]

FRY, frī, *v.t.* to dress food with oil or fat in a pan over the fire:—*pr.p.* fry'ing; *pa.p.* fried.—*v.i.* to undergo the action of heat in a frying-pan: to simmer.—*n.* a dish of anything fried. [Fr. *frire*—L. *frigo;* cf. Gr. *phrygō,* Sans. *bhrij,* to fry.]

FRY, frī, *n.* a swarm of fishes just spawned: a number of small things. [Fr. *frai, frayer,* act of fertilizing in fishes, from

L. *fricare*, to rub; but cf. Goth. *fraiv*, Ice. *frio*, seed, egg.]

FU, fōō, *n.* a county in China. [Chinese.]

FUCHSIA, fū'shi-a, *n.* a plant with long pendulous red flowers, originally natives of S. America. [Named after *Leonard Fuchs*, a German botanist of the 16th century.]

FUCHSINE, fōōks'in, *n.* a beautiful aniline color: magenta. [From resembling the *fuchsia* in color.]

FUDGE, fuj, *int.* stuff: nonsense: an exclamation of contempt. [From the sound; cf. Prov. Fr. *fuche*, Ger. *futsch.*]

FUDGE, fuj, *n.* a soft confection with chocolate as the chief ingredient.

FUEGIAN, fū-ē'ji-an, *adj.* belonging to Tierra Del Fuego.

FUEGIAN, fū-ē'ji-an, *n.* a native or inhabitant of Tierra del Fuego.

FUEL, fū'el, *n.* anything that feeds a *fire*: whatever supports heat, excitement, or energy. [O. Fr. *fouaille*—Low L. *foallia*, fuel—Low L. *focale*—L. *focus*, a fireplace.]

FUERO, fōō-er'ō, *n.* a Spanish term having such significations as—a code of law, a charter of privileges, a custom having the force of law, a declaration by a magistrate, the seat or jurisdiction of a tribunal.—**FUERO JUZGO**, a code of Spanish law, said to be the most ancient in Europe. [Sp., from L. *forum* (which see).]

FUGACIOUS, fū-gā'shus, *adj.* apt to *flee* away: fleeting.—*ns.* **FUGA'CIOUSNESS**, **FUGAC'ITY**. [L. *fugax*, *fugacis*, from *fugio*; Gr. *pheugō*, to flee, Sans. *bhuj*, to bend.]

FUGIE-WARRANT, fūj'i-wo-rant, *n.* in *Scots law*, a warrant granted to apprehend a debtor, against whom it is sworn that he intends to flee in order to avoid payment.

FUGILE, fūj'il, *n.* in *med.* (*a*) the cerumen of the ear; (*b*) a nebulous suspension in, or a deposition from, the urine; (*c*) an abscess, specifically an abscess near the ear.

FUGITIVE, fūj'i-tiv, *adj.* apt to *flee* away: uncertain: volatile: perishable: temporary.—*n.* one who flees or has fled from his station or country: one hard to be caught.—*adv.* **FUG'ITIVELY**.—*n.* **FUG'ITIVENESS**. [Fr.—L. *fugitivus*, from *fugio*, to flee.]

FUGLEMAN, fū'gl-man, *n.* (*lit.*) a *wingman*, a soldier who stands before a company at drill as an example. [Ger. *flügelmann*, the leader of a wing or file—*flügel*, a wing.]

FUGUE, fūg, *n.* (*mus.*) a composition in which the parts *follow* or *pursue* one another at certain distances. [Fr.—It. *fuga*, from L. *fuga*, flight.]

FUGUIST, fūg'ist, *n.* one who writes or plays *fugues*.

FULCRUM, ful'krum, *n.* (*mech.*) the *prop* or fixed point on which a lever moves: a prop:—*pl.* **FUL'CRA** or **FUL'CRUMS**.—**FULCRUM FORCEPS**, an instrument used by dentists, and consisting of a forceps in which one beak is furnished with a hinged metal plate, padded with india-rubber, which rests against the gum, while the other beak has the usual tooth or gouge shape. [L. *fulcrum*, a prop, from *fulcio*, to prop.]

FULFILL, fool-fil', *v.t.* to complete: to accomplish: to carry into effect:—*pr.p* fulfill'ing; *pa.p.* fulfilled'.—*n.* **FULFILL'ER**.

FULFILLMENT, fool-fil'ment, *n.* full performance: completion: accomplishment.

FULGENT, ful'jent, *adj.*, *shining*: bright: dazzling.—*adv.* **FUL'GENTLY**.—*n.* **FUL'GENCY**. [L. *fulgens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *fulgeo*, to flash, to shine.]

FULGURANT, ful'gūr-ant, *adj.* lightening. *Sir T. More.*

FULGURATE, ful'gūr-āt, *v.i.* to flash as lightning. [See **FULGURATION**.]

FULGURATION, ful-gūr-ā'shun, *n.* the act of lightening, or flashing with light: in *assaying*, the sudden brightening of the melted globules of gold and silver in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead or copper leaves their surface. [L. *fulguratio*, from *fulguro*, *fulguratum*, to lighten, from *fulgur*, lightning.]

FULGURITE, ful'gūr-īt, *n.* any rocky substance that has been fused or vitrified by lightning. More strictly, a vitrified tube of sand formed by lightning penetrating the solid ground, and fusing a portion of the materials through which it passes.

FULGUROUS, ful'gū-rus, *adj.* flashing like lightning. "A *fulgurous* impetuosity almost beyond human."—*Carlyle.*

FULIGINOUS, fū-lij'i-nus, *adj.* sooty: smoky. [L. *fuliginosus*—*fuligo*, soot.]

FULL, fool, *adj.* having all it can contain: having no empty space: abundantly supplied or furnished: abounding: containing the whole matter: complete: perfect: strong: clear.—*n.* complete measure: highest degree: the whole: time of full-moon.—*n.* **FULL'NESS** or **FUL'NESS**. [A.S. *full*; Goth. *fulls*, Ice. *fullr*, Ger. *voll*, L. *plenus*, Gr. *pleos*. See **FILL**.]

FULL, fool, *adv.* quite: to the same degree: with the whole effect: completely.

FULL, fool, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to bleach or whiten cloth.—*n.* **FULL'ER**, a bleacher or cleanser of cloth. [Through A.S. *fullian*, to whiten as a fuller, from L. *fullo*, a fuller.]

FULL, fool, *v.t.* to press or pound cloth in a mill: to scour and thicken in a mill.—*n.* **FULL'ER**. [Through Fr. *fouler*, to tread, to full or thicken cloth, from L. *fullo*, a cloth-fuller.]

FULLAM, **FULHAM**, fool'am, *n.* an old cant word for false dice, named from *Fulham*, a suburb of London, which, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was the most notorious place for black-legs in all England; those made to throw the high

numbers, from five to twelve, were called "high," and those to throw the low numbers, from ace to four, "low."

For gourd and *fullam* holds,
And "high" and "low" beguile the rich and poor.
—*Shak.*:

hence, a sham; a make-believe. "*Fulhams* of poetic fiction."—*Hudibras.*

FULL-BLOWN, fool'-blōn, *adj.* blown or fully expanded, as a flower.

FULL-BOTTOMED, fool'-bot'umd, *adj.* having a full or large bottom, as a wig.

FULLER'S-EARTH, fool'erz-erth, *n.* a soft *earth* or clay, capable of absorbing grease, used in *fulling* or bleaching cloth.

FULL-FACED, fool'-fāst, *adj.* having a full or broad face.

FULL-HEARTED, fool'-hărt'ed, *adj.* full of heart or courage: elated.

FULLING-MILL, fool'ing-mil, *n.* a mill for fulling cloth by means of pestles or stampers, which beat and press it to a close or compact state, and cleanse it. The principal parts of a fulling-mill are the wheel, with its trundle, which gives motion to the tree or spindle, whose teeth communicate that motion to the pestles or stampers, which fall into troughs, wherein the cloth is put, with fuller's-earth, to be scoured and thickened by this process of beating.

FULL-ORBED, fool'-orbd, *adj.* having the orb or disc fully illuminated, as the full-moon: round.

FULLY, fool'li, *adv.* completely: entirely.

FULMAR, ful'mar, *n.* a species of petrel inhabiting the Shetland Isles and other northern regions, valuable for its down, feathers, and oil. [Named from the *foul* smell of its oil. See FOUMART.]

FULMINATE, ful'min-āt, *v.i.* to thunder or make a loud noise: to issue decrees with violence.—*v.t.* to cause to explode: to send forth, as a denunciation. [Lit. to hurl *lightning*, L. *fulmino*, *fulminatus*—*fulmen* (for *fulgimen*), lightning—*fulgeo*, to shine.]

FULMINATE, ful'min-āt, *n.* a compound of fulminic acid with mercury, etc.

FULMINATION, ful-min-ā'shun, *n.* act of fulminating, thundering, or issuing forth: a chemical explosion: a denunciation.

FULMINE, ful'min, *v.t.* to thunder; to fulminate; to give utterance to in an authoritative or vehement manner;

Warming with her theme
She *fulmined* out her scorn of laws Salique.
—*Tennyson*:

to shoot or dart, as lightning;

And ever and anon the rosy red
Flasht through her face as it had been a flake
Of lightning through bright hever *fulmined*.
—*Spenser*

FULMINE, ful'min, *v.i.* to thunder: to sound like thunder: to fulminate: to speak out boldly and with resistless power, or with supreme authority.

A very Cicerone—yet, alas,
How unlike him who *fulmined* in old Rome!
—*Rogers.*

FULMINIC, ful-min'ik, *adj.* pertaining to an acid used in preparing explosive compounds.

FULSOME, ful'sum, *adj.* cloying: nauseous: offensive: gross: disgustingly fawning.—*adv.* FUL'SOMELY.—*n.* FUL'SOMENESS. [A.S. *ful*, full, in the sense of producing satiety, and then disgust, and affix *-some*.]

FULVOUS, ful'vus, FULVID, ful'vid, *adj.* deep or dull yellow: tawny. [L. *fulvus*, deep yellow, tawny.]

FUM, fum, FUNG, fung, *n.* the Chinese phœnix, one of the four symbolical animals supposed to preside over the destinies of the Chinese Empire.

FUMAROLE, fūm'a-rōl, *n.* a *smoke-hole* in a volcano or sulphur-mine. [It. *fumarola*—L. *fumus*.]

FUMBLE, fum bl, *v.i.* to grope about awkwardly: to do anything awkwardly: to handle much.—*v.t.* to manage awkwardly.—*n.* FUM'BLER. [From Dut. *fommelen*, to fumble or grabble; cf. Dan. *famle*, Ice. *falma*, to grope about; all come from the root of A.S. *folm*, the palm of the hand. Cf. PALM.]

FUME, fūm, *n.*, *smoke* or vapor: any volatile matter: heat of mind, rage: anything unsubstantial, vain conceit: the incense of praise: hence, inordinate flattery. "To smother him with *fumes* and eulogies . . . because he is rich."—*Burton.*—*v.i.* to smoke: to throw off vapor: to be in a rage: to worship as by offering incense to: hence, to flatter excessively. "They demi-deify and *fume* him so."—*Cowper.* [Fr.—L. *fumus*, smoke, from root *dhû*, to blow, whence DUST.]

FUMETTE, fū-met', *n.* the scent of meat, as venison or game when kept too long: the scent from meats cooking. "Unless it had the right *fumette*."—*Swift*; "There are such steams from savory pies, such a *fumette* from plump partridges and roasting pigs, that I think I can distinguish them as easily as I know a rose from a pink."—*R. M. Jephson.* [Fr. *fumet*, from L. *fumus*, smoke, fume.]

FUMIFEROUS, fūm-if'er-us, *adj.* producing *fumes* or smoke. [L. *fumifer*—*fumus*, and *fero*, to bear, to produce.]

FUMIFUGIST, fūm-if'ū-jist, *n.* one who or that which drives away smoke or fumes. *Dr. Allen.* [L. *fumus*, smoke, and *fugo*, to drive away.]

FUMIGATE, fūm'i-gāt, *v.t.* to expose to *smoke* or gas, esp. for disinfecting: to perfume. [L. *fumigo*, *fumigatus*—*fumus*, and *-ig* = *-ag*, the base of *ago*, to drive.]

FUMIGATION, fūm-i-gā'shun, *n.* act of fumigating or of applying purifying smoke, etc., to.

FUMITORY, fūm'i-tor-i, *n.* a plant of a disagreeable smell. [O.Fr. *fume-terre*, earth-smoke—L. *fumus*, smoke, and *terra*, earth.]

FUMOUS, fūm'us, FUMY, fūm'i, *adj.* producing *fumes*.

FUN, fun, *n.* merriment: sport. [Ety. dub.; not an old word; acc. to Skeat, prob. imported from the Irish, in which occurs *fonn*, delight.]

FUNAMBULATE, fū-nam'bū-lāt, *v.i.* to *walk* or dance on a *rope*.—*n.* FUNAMBULA'TION. [Sp.—L. *funis*, a rope, and *ambulo*, to walk. See AMBLE.]

FUNAMBULIST, fū-nam'bū-list, *n.* a *rope-dancer*.

FUNCTION, fungk'shun, *n.* the *doing* of a thing: duty peculiar to any office or profession: the peculiar office of any part of the body or mind: power: (*math.*) a quantity so connected with another that any change in the one changes the other.—VITAL FUNCTIONS, functions immediately necessary to life, as those of the brain, heart, lungs, etc.—NATURAL or VEGETATIVE FUNCTIONS, functions less instantly necessary to life, as digestion, absorption, assimilation, expulsion, etc. — ANIMAL FUNCTIONS, those which relate to the external world, as the senses, voluntary motions, etc.—THE EQUIVALENCE OF FUNCTIONS, a communist term implying that no man's labor ought to be remunerated at a higher rate than that of any other man, whatever be the difference of capacity or production. [O. Fr.—L. *functio*, from *fungor*, *functus*, to perform.]

FUNCTION, fungk'shun, *v.i.* to perform or discharge a function: to act. Also FUNCTIONATE.

FUNCTIONAL, fungk'shun-al, *adj.* pertaining to or performed by *functions*:—opp. to ORGANIC or STRUCTURAL.—*adv.* FUNC'TIONALLY.

FUNCTIONARY, fungk'shun-ar-i, *n.* one who discharges any *function* or duty: one who holds an office.

FUND, fund, *n.* a sum of money on which some enterprise is founded or expense supported: a supply or source of money: a store laid up: supply:—*pl.* permanent debts due by a government and paying interest: British Consols, whose principal is never paid, are an example of such funds. We have no such national debt in this country.—SINKING FUND, a fund or stock set apart, generally at certain intervals, for the reduction of a debt of a government or corporation.—*v.t.* to form a debt into a stock charged with interest: to place money in a fund. [Fr. *fond*, from L. *fundus*, the bottom. See FOUND, to lay the *bottom* of.]

FUNDAMENT, fund'a-ment, *n.* the lower part or seat of the body. [Fr.—L. *fundamentum*, from *fundus*.]

FUNDAMENTAL, fun-da-ment'al, *adj.* pertaining to or serving for the foundation: essential: important.—*n.* that which serves as a foundation or groundwork: an essential.—*adv.* FUNDAMENT'ALLY.

FUNDING, fund'ing, *p.* and *adj.* providing a fund for the payment of interest on a debt: converting loans to a government into funds bearing a fixed rate of interest.—FUNDING SYSTEM, the manner in which governments give security to public loans, by forming funds secured by law for the payment of the interest until the state reduces the whole.

FUNERAL, fū'ner-al, *n.*, *burial*: the ceremony, etc., connected with burial.—*adj.* pertaining to or used at a burial. [Low L. *funeralis*—L. *funus*, *funeris*, a funeral procession.]

FUNEREAL, fū-nē're-al, *adj.* pertaining to or suiting a *funeral*: dismal: mournful. [L. *funereus*.]

FUNGACEOUS, fung'gā-shus, *adj.* pertaining or relating to the order of Fungi.

FUNGI, fun'jī, *n.pl.* a large natural order of acotyledonous or cryptogamous plants, 5000 being known, varying greatly in size, form, color, and consistence. Under the name fungus botanists comprehend not only the various races of mushrooms, toadstools, and similar plants, but a large number of microscopic plants growing upon other plants, and substances which are known as moulds, mildew, smut, rust, brand, dry-rot, etc. Fungi agree with algæ and lichens in their cellular structure, which is, with very few exceptions, void of anything resembling vascular tissue, but differ from them in deriving their nutriment from the body on which they grow, not from the medium by which they are surrounded. They are among the lowest forms of vegetable life, and, from the readiness with which they spring up in certain conditions, their germs are supposed to be floating in the atmosphere in incalculable numbers. Some diseases are produced by fungi. Fungi differ from other plants in being nitrogenous in composition, and in inhaling oxygen and giving out carbonic acid gas. [L., pl. of *fungus*, a mushroom.]

FUNGOID, fung'goid, *adj.* resembling a *mushroom*. [L. *fungus*, and Gr. *eidos*, appearance.]

FUNGOUS, fung'gus, *adj.* of or like *fungus*: soft: spongy: growing suddenly: ephemeral.

FUNGUS, fung'gus, *n.* a member of the order of acotyledonous plants called Fungi (which see): in *med.* (*a*) a spongy morbid excrescence, as proud flesh formed in wounds; (*b*) a minute incrustation and alteration of the skin dependent on the growth of vegetable parasites, as favus, ring-worm, etc.

FUNICLE, fū'ni-kl, *n.* a small *cord* or ligature: a fibre. [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a cord or rope.]

FUNICULAR, fū-nik'ū-lar, *adj.* consisting of a *funicle*.

FUNNEL, fun'el, *n.* a tube or passage for the escape of smoke, etc.: an instrument for pouring fluids into close vessels, as bottles, etc. [Ety. dub.; perh. from W. *ffynel*, air-hole—*ffwn*, breath;

or from L. *in-fundibulum—fundo*, to pour.]

FUNNY, fun'i, *adj.* full of fun: droll.—*adv.* FUNN'ILY.

FUR, fur, *n.* the short, fine hair of certain animals: their skins with the fur prepared for garments: a fur-like coating on the tongue, the interior of boilers, etc.—*v.t.* to line with fur: to cover with morbid fur-like matter:—*pr.p.* furr'ing; *pa.p.* furred'. [O. Fr. *fourre*, Fr. *fourreau* (cf. Sp. *forro*, It. *fodero*, lining)—Teut. root found in Goth. *fodr*, Ger. *futter*, a case or sheath.]

FURBELOW, fur'be-lō, *n.* (*lit.*) a *plait* or *flounce:* the fringed border of a gown or petticoat. [Fr., It., and Sp. *falbala;* of unknown origin. The word simulates an English form—*fur-below.*]

FURBISH, fur'bish, *v.t.* to *purify* or polish: to *rub* up until bright. [Fr *fourbir*—O. Ger. *furban*, to purify.]

FURCATE, fur'kāt, *adj.*, *forked:* branching like the prongs of a fork. [L., from *furca*, a fork.]

FURCATION, fur-kā'shun, *n.* a *forking* or branching out.

FURFURACEOUS, fur-fū-rā'shus, *adj.*, *branny:* scaly: scurfy. [L. *furfuraceus—furfur*, bran.]

FURIBUND, fū'ri-bund, *adj.* furious: raging: mad. "Poor Louison Chabray . . . has a garter round her neck, and *furibund* Amazons at each end."—*Carlyle.* [L. *furibundus.*]

FURIOSO, fū-ri-ō'sō, *n.* a violent, raging, furious person. "A violent man and a *furioso* was deaf to all this."—*Bp. Hacket.*

FURIOUS, fū'ri-us, *adj.* full of fury: mad: violent.—*adv.* FU'RIOUSLY.—*n.* FU'RIOUSNESS. [Fr. *furieux*—L. *furiosus—furia*, rage. See FURY.]

FURL, furl, *v.t.* to draw or roll up, as a sail. [Contr. of obs. *furdle*, from FARDEL, *n.*]

FURLONG, fur'long, *n.* 40 poles: the $\frac{1}{8}$th of a mile. [A.S. *furlang*, lit. the "length of a furrow"—*furh*, furrow, *lang*, long.]

FURLOUGH, fur'lō, *n.*, *leave* of absence.—*v.t.* to grant leave of absence. [From Dut. *verlof*, where *ver* = E. *for-*, intensive, and *lof* = E. *leave;* cog. Ger. *verlaub*—root of *erlauben*, to give leave to.]

FURMENTY. See FRUMENTY.

FURNACE, fur'nās, *n.* a time or place of grievous affliction or torment; as, the furnace of affliction: a place where a vehement fire and heat may be made and maintained, as for melting ores or metals, heating the boiler of a steam-engine, warming a house, baking pottery or bread, and other such purposes. Furnaces are constructed in a great variety of ways, according to the different purposes to which they are applied. In constructing furnaces the following objects are kept in view:—(1) To obtain the greatest quantity of heat from a given quantity of fuel. (2) To prevent the dissipation of the heat after it is produced. (3) To concentrate the heat and direct it as much as possible to the substances to be acted upon. (4) To be able to regulate at pleasure the necessary degree of heat and have it wholly under the operator's management. An *air furnace* is one in which the flames are urged only by the natural draught; a *blast furnace*, one in which the heat is intensified by the injection of a strong current of air by artificial means; a *reverberatory furnace*, one in which the flames in passing to the chimney are thrown down by a low-arched roof upon the objects which it is intended to expose to their action. [Fr. *fournaise*—L *fornax—furnus*, an oven.]

FURNACE-BRIDGE, fur'nās-brij, *n.* a barrier of firebricks, or an iron plate chamber filled with water thrown across a furnace at the extreme end of the fire-bars, to prevent the fuel being carried into the flues, and to quicken the draught by contracting the area.

FURNISH, fur'nish, *v.t.* to *fit up* or supply *completely*, or with what is necessary: to equip.—*n.* FUR'NISHER. [Fr. *fournir*—C. Ger. *frumjan*, to do, to perfect.]

FURNITURE, fur'ni-tūr, *n.* movables, either for use or ornament, with which a house is equipped: equipage: decorations.

FURRIER, fur'i-er, *n.* a dealer in *furs* and fur-goods.

FURRIERY, fur'i-er-i, *n.*, *furs* in general: trade in furs.

FURRINGS, fur'ingz, *n.pl.* in *carp.* slips of timber nailed to joists or rafters in order to bring them to a level and to range them into a straight surface, when the timbers are sagged either by casting or by a set which they have obtained by their weight in the course of time. Written also FIRRINGS.

FURROW, fur'ō, *n.* the trench made by a plough: any trench or groove: a wrinkle on the face.—*v.t.* to form furrows in: to groove: to wrinkle. [A.S. *furh;* cog with Ger. *furche;* and cf. L. *porca*, a sow a ridge.]

FURRY, fur'i, *adj.* consisting of, covered with, or dressed in *fur.*

FURST, füerst, *n.* a German or Austrian prince; as, *Fürst* Bismarck. [Ger.]

FURTHER, fur'*ther*, *adv.* to a greater distance or degree: in addition.—*adj.* more distant: additional. [A.S. *furthur*, either a comp. of *furth* (=forth), or more prob. of *fore*, with comp. suffix *-thor* or *-thur*, which corresponds to Goth. *-thar* = Gr. *-ter* (in *proteros*) = Sans. *-tara.* Cf. AFTER.]

FURTHER, fur'*ther*, *v.t.* to help *forward*, promote. [A.S. *fyrthran.*]

FURTHERANCE, fur'*ther*-ans, *n.* a helping forward.

FURTHERMORE, fur'*ther*-mōr, *adv.* in addition to what has been said, moreover, besides.

FURTHERMOST, fur'*ther*-mōst, *adj.*, *most further*: most remote.

FURTHEST, fur'*thest*, *adv.* at the greatest distance.—*adj.* most distant. [A superl. either of *furth* (=forth), or more prob. of *fore*. See FURTHER.]

FURTIVE, fur'tiv, *adj.* stealthy: secret.—*adv.* FUR'TIVELY. [Fr.—L. *furtivus—fur*, a thief.]

FURY, fū'ri, *n.*, *rage*: violent passion: madness: (*myth.*) one of the three goddesses of vengeance: hence, a passionate, violent woman. [Fr. *furie*—L. *furia—furo*, to be angry.]

FURZE, furz, *n.* the whin or gorse, a prickly evergreen bush with beautiful yellow flowers, so called from the likeness of its spines to those of the *fir*-tree. [A.S. *fyrs*; cog. with Gael. *preas*, a brier.]

FURZY, furz'i, *adj.* overgrown with *furze*.

FUSCOUS, fus'kus, *adj.* brown: dingy. [L. *fuscus*, akin to *furvus* (for *fus-vus*).]

FUSE, fūz, *v.t.* to *melt*: to liquefy by heat.—*v.i.* to be melted: to be reduced to a liquid: in American politics, a new political party is sometimes said to fuse with one of the two old organizations. [L. *fundo*, *fusum*, to melt.]

FUSE, fūz, *n.* a tube filled with *combustible* matter for firing mines, discharging shells, etc. [A corr. of FUSIL.]

FUSEE, fū-zē', *n.* a match or cigar light: a fuse: a fusil.

FUSEE, fū-zē', *n.* the *spindle* in a watch or clock on which the chain is wound. [Fr. *fusée*, a spindleful, from L. *fusus*, a spindle.]

FUSEL-OIL, fū'zel-oil, *n.* a nauseous oil in spirits distilled from potatoes, barley, etc. [Ger. *fusel*, bad spirits.]

FUSIBLE, fūz'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *fused* or melted.—*n.* FUSIBIL'ITY.

FUSIL, fūz'il, *n.* a light *musket* or firelock. [Fr. *fusil*, a flint, musket, same as It. *focile*—Low L. *focile*, steel (to strike fire with), dim. of *focus*, a fireplace.]

FUSILADE, fūz'il-ād, *n.* a simultaneous discharge of *firearms*.—*v.t.* to shoot down by a simultaneous discharge of firearms. [Fr.—*fusil*, a musket.]

FUSILIER, FUSILEER, fū-zil-ēr', *n.* (*orig.*) a soldier armed with a *fusil*, but now armed like other infantry.

FUSING-POINT, fūz'ing-point, *n.* the temperature at which any solid substance is *fused*—that is, becomes liquid.

FUSION, fū'zhun, *n.* act of melting: the state of fluidity from heat: a close union of things, as if melted together: political union of parties. [See FUSE.]—POINT OF FUSION OF METALS, the degree of heat at which they melt or liquefy. This point is very different for different metals. Thus potassium fuses at 136° Fahr., bismuth at 504°, lead at 619°, zinc at 680°, silver 1832°, gold 2282°. Malleable iron requires the highest heat of a smith's forge (2912°); while cerium, platinum, and some other metals are infusible in the heat of a smith's forge, but are fusible before the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe.

FUSS, fus, *n.* a bustle or tumult: haste, flurry.—*adj.* FUSS'Y.—*adv.* FUSS'ILY. [A.S. *fus*, ready, prompt to find—*fundian*, to strive after—*findan*, to find.]

FUSTET, fus'tet, *n.* the wood of the Venice sumach: a dyestuff. [Fr. *fustet*, dim. of O. Fr. *fust*—L. *fustis* a stick, in Low L. a tree.]

FUSTIAN, fust'yan, *n.* a kind of coarse, twilled cotton cloth: a pompous and unnatural style of writing or speaking: bombast.—*adj.* made of fustian: bombastic. [O. Fr. *fustaine*, Fr. *futaine*—It. *fustagno*—Low L. *fustaneum*, from Fostat (a suburb of Cairo) in Egypt, where first made.]

FUSTIC, fus'tik, *n.* the wood of a W. Indian tree, used as a dyestuff.

FUSTIGATION, fus-ti-gā'shun, *n.* a beating with a *stick*. [L. *fustigo*, *fustigatus*, to beat with a stick—*fustis*, a stick.]

FUSTY, fust'i, *adj.* (*lit.*) smelling of the *wood* of the cask, as wine: ill-smelling.—*n.* FUST'INESS. [O. Fr. *fust*, wood of a cask—L. *fustis*.]

FUTILE, fū'til, *adj.* useless: unavailing: trifling.—*adv.* FU'TILELY. [Fr.—L. *futilis—fud*, root of fundo, to pour.]

FUTILITARIAN, fū-til-i-tā'ri-an, *n.* a person given to useless or worthless pursuits. *Southey*. [A word formed on the type of *utilitarian*, and involving a sneer at the philosophic school so called.]

FUTILITARIAN, fū-til-i-tā'ri-an, *adj.* devoted to worthless or useless pursuits, aims, or the like. "The utilitarian philanthropist (Bentham) or the *futilitarian* misanthropist (Carlyle)."—*Fitzedward Hall*.

FUTILITY, fū-til'i-ti, *n.* uselessness.

FUTTOCKS, fut'uks, *n. pl.* a curved timber forming part of one of the ribs of a ship. [Perh. corrupted from *foot-hooks*.]

FUTURE, fūt'ūr, *adj.*, *about to be*: that is to come: (*gram.*) expressing what will be.—*n.* time to come. [L. *futurus*, fut. p. of *esse*, to be.]

FUTURIST, fūt'ūr-ist, *n.* one who has regard to the future: one whose main interest lies in the future: an expectant: in *theol.* one who holds that the prophecies of the Bible are yet to be fulfilled.

FUTURITY, fūt-ūr'i-ti, *n.* time *to come*: an event or state of being yet to come.

FUZZ, fuz, *v.i.* to fly off in minute particles with a *fizzing* sound like water from hot iron.—*n.* fine light particles, as dust.—*n.* FUZZ'BALL, a kind of fungus, whose head is full of a fine dust. [Akin to FIZZ; Ger. *pfuschen*, to fizz.]

FY, fī, *int.* Same as FIE.

FYLFOT, fil'fot, *n.* a peculiarly-formed cross, supposed to have been introduced into Europe, about the sixth century, from India or China, where it was employed as a mystic symbol among re-

ligious devotees; it was often used in decoration and embroidery in the middle ages.

FYRD, ferd, FYRDUNG, fer'dung, *n.* in *old Eng. hist.* the military array or land force of the whole nation, comprising all males able to bear arms: a force resembling the German landwehr of to-day.

G

GAB, gab, *n.* in *steam-engines*, the name given to the hook on the end of the eccentric rod opposite the strap.

GABARAGE, gā'ber-āj, *n.* coarse packing-cloth: a term formerly used for the wrappers in which Irish goods were packed.

GABARDINE, gab-ar-dēn', GABERDINE, gab ar-din, *n.* a coarse frock or loose upper garment: a mean dress. [Sp. *gabardina*—Sp. *gaban*, a kind of great-coat, of which ety. dub.]

GABBLE, gab'l, *v.i.* to talk inarticulately: to chatter: to cackle like geese.—*ns.* GABB'LER, GABB'LING. [Prob. from Ice. *gabba*; cf. Fr. *gaber*, Dut. *gabberen*, to joke, and many other forms, which are all imitative.]

GABBLEMENT, gab'l-ment, *n.* the act of gabbling: inarticulate sounds uttered with rapidity: chattering. *Carlyle.*

GABEL, gā'bel, GABELLE, ga-bel, *n.* a tax, impost, or excise duty: particularly, in France, a tax on salt. "The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, tobacco, and indeed on almost everything that can be eaten, drank, or worn."—*Addison.* [Fr. *gabelle*, Pr. *gabela*, *gabella*, It. *gabella*, and O. It. *cabella*, *caballa*, Sp. *gabela*, from Ar. *kabāla*, tax, impost. See, however, GAVEL.]

GABELLMAN, gā'bel-man, *n.* a tax collector: a gabeler. "*Gabellmen* and excisemen."—*Carlyle.* [See GABEL.]

GABERLUNZIE, ga-ber-lun'zi, *n.* a mendicant: a poor guest who cannot pay for his entertainment. (Scotch.) [A contr. for *gaberlunzie-man*, from Scot. *gaberlunzie*, a wallet, and that compounded of a contr. of *gabardine*, and *lunzie*, a Scot. form of *loin*, the wallet resting on the loins.]

GABIAN, gā'bi-an, *adj.* a term applied to a variety of petroleum or mineral naphtha exuding from the strata at *Gabian*, a village in the department of Hérault, France.

GABILLA, ga-bil'a, *n.* a finger or parcel of tobacco in Cuba, consisting of about thirty-six to forty leaves. The bales are usually made up of 80 hands, each of 4 gabillas. *Simmonds.*

GABION, gā'bi-un, *n.* (*fort.*) a bottomless basket of wicker-work filled with earth, used for shelter from the enemy's fire. [Fr.—It. *gabbione*, a large cage—*gabbia*—L. *cavea*, a hollow place—*cavus*, hollow.]

GABIONNADE, gā-bi-un-ād', *n.* a line of *gabions* thrown up as a defence.

GABLE, gā'bl, *n.* (*arch.*) the triangular part of an exterior wall of a building between the top of the side-walls and the slopes of the roof. [Perh. of Celt. origin, as in Ir. *gabhal*, a fork or gable; cf. Ger. *giebel*, a gable, *gabel*, a fork.]

GABLET, gā'blet, *n.* a *small gable* or canopy.

GAB-LEVER, gab'lē-ver, GAB-LIFTER, gab'-lift-er, *n.* in *steam-engines*, a contrivance for lifting the gab from the wrist on the crank of the eccentric shaft in order to disconnect the eccentric from the valve gear.

GABLOCK, gab'lok, *n.* a false spur fitted on to the heel of a gamecock to make it more effective in fighting. *Craig.*

GABRIELITE, gā'bri-el-īt, *n.* (*eccles.*) one of a sect of Anabaptists in Pomerania, so called from one *Gabriel* Scherling.

GABY, gā'bi, *n.* a simpleton. [From a Scand. root seen in Ice. *gapi*—*gapa*, to gape. See GAPE.]

GAD, gad, *n.* a wedge of steel: a graver: a rod or stick: in old Scotch prisons a round bar of iron crossing the condemned cell horizontally at the height of about 6 inches from the floor, and strongly built into the wall at either end. The ankles of the prisoner sentenced to death were secured within shackles which were connected, by a chain about 4 feet long, with a large iron ring which travelled on the gad.—UPON THE GAD, upon the spur or impulse of the moment. *Shak.* [Prob. from Scand. *gaddr*, a goad, and cog. with A.S. *gad*, a goad.]

GAD, gad, *v.i.* to rove about restlessly, like cattle stung by the *gadfly*:—*pr.p.* gad'-ding; *pa.p.* gadd'ed.

GADDANE, gad-dān', *n.* a member of a head-hunting tribe in the Philippine Islands:—*pl.* GADDANES, gad-dānz'. [Native name.]

GADDER, gad'-der, *n.* in mining or quarrying, a travelling drilling apparatus. [See GAD, *n.*]

GADFLY, gad'flī, *n.* a fly which pierces the skin of cattle in order to deposit its eggs: one who is constantly going about, a seeker after pleasure or gaiety, a gad-about. "Harriet may turn *gadfly*, and never be easy but when she is forming parties."—*Richardson.* [From GAD, *n.*, and FLY.]

GAELIC, gā'lik, *adj.* pertaining to the *Gaels* or Scottish Highlanders.—*n.* the northern or *Gadhelic* branch of the Celtic family of languages, embracing the Irish, the Highland-Scottish, and the Manx

(more commonly) the Highland-Scottish dialect. [Prob. originally a Celtic word, of which the Latinized form is *Gallus*. The O. Ger. word *walh* or *walah* (E *Welsh*), applied by the Teutons to their neighbors, is not found till the 8th cent., and is merely a form of L. *Gallus*, a Gaul, a stranger or foreigner. See WELSH.]

GAFF, gaf, *n.* a boat-hook or fishing-spear: a kind of boom or yard. [Fr. *gaffe*, from a Celt. root found in Irish *gaf*, a hook—root *gabh*, to take; allied to L. *capio*, E. HAVE.]

GAFF, gaf, *v.t.* in *angling*, to strike or secure by means of a gaff-hook, as a salmon.

GAFFER, gaf'er, *n.* (*orig.*) a word of respect applied to an old man, now expressive of familiarity or contempt. [Contr. of *gramfer*, the West of England form of GRANDFATHER. See GAMMER.]

GAFFSMAN, gafs'man, *n.* an attendant on an angler who aids in landing the fish by means of a gaff-hook. "The attendant *gaffsman* stands or crouches, with a sharp-pointed steel hook attached to a short ashen staff called a gaff, waiting his opportunity."—*Ency. Brit.*

GAG, gag, *v.t.* to forcibly stop the mouth: to silence.—*pr.p.* gagg'ing; *pa.p.* gagged'. —*n.* something thrust into the mouth or put over it to enforce silence. [Ety. dub.; prob. imitative.]

GAGE, gāj, *n.* a *pledge:* security for the fulfillment of a promise: something thrown down as a challenge, as a glove. —*v.t.* to bind by pledge or security. [Fr. *gage—gager*, to wager—Low L. *vadium*, which is either from L. *vas, vadis*, a pledge, or from a Teut. root found in Goth. *vadi*, A.S. *wed*, a pledge, Ger. *wette*, a bet; the two roots, however, are cog. See BET.]

GAGE, gāj, *v.t.* to measure. Same as GAUGE.

GAIDHEAL, gā'el or gāl, *n.* (pl. GAIDHEIL, gā'il or gāl), one of the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic race.

GAIETY, gā'e-ti, *n.* merriment: finery: show.

GAILLARDIA, gal-yär'-de-a, *n.* (*bot.*) composite plants, bearing bright red or yellow blossoms, found in Southwestern United States. [Named after a French botanist, *Gaillard* de Marentonneau.]

GAILY, gā-li, *adv.* in a gay manner. [See GAY.]

GAIN, gān, *v.t.* to obtain by effort: to earn: to be successful in: to draw to one's own party: to reach: (*New Test.*) to escape.—*n.* that which is gained: profit:—opp. to Loss. [M.E. *gainen*, to profit, from the Scand., in Ice. *gagn*, Dan. *gavn*, gain. The word is quite independent of Fr. *gagner*, with which it has been confused.]

GAINAGE, gān'āj, *n.* in *old law*, (*a*) the gain or profit of tilled or planted land raised by cultivating it; (*b*) the horses, oxen, and furniture of the wain, or the instruments for carrying on tillage, which, when a villain was amerced, were left free, that cultivation might not be interrupted. *Burrill.*

GAIN-DEVOTED, gān'-dē-vōt-ed, *adj.* devoted to the pursuit of gain. "*Gain-devoted* cities."—*Cowper.*

GAINER, gān'er, *n.* one who *gains* profit, etc.

GAINFUL, gān'fool, *adj.* productive of wealth: advantageous.—*adv.* GAIN'FULLY.—*n.* GAIN'FULNESS.

GAININGS, gān'ingz, *n.pl.* what have been *gained* or acquired by labor or enterprise.

GAINLESS, gān'les, *adj.* unprofitable.—*n.* GAIN'LESSNESS.

GAINSAY, gān'sā or gān-sā', *v.t.* to *say* something *against:* to deny: to dispute. —*n.* GAIN'SAYER (*B.*), an opposer. [A.S. *gegn*, against, and SAY.]

GAINSAY, gān'sā, *n.* opposition in words: contradiction. "An air and tone admitting of no *gainsay* or appeal."—*Irving.*

GAINSBOROUGH-HAT, gānz'-b'rō hat, *n.* a broad-brimmed hat, with plumes, for women, resembling those shown in portraits by the English artist, Thomas *Gainsborough*, died 1788.

GAIRISH. See GARISH.

GAIT, gāt, *n.*, *way* or manner of walking.

GAITER, gāt'er, *n.* a covering of cloth fitting down upon the shoe. [Fr. *guêtre, guestre.*]

GAL, gal, GALL, gawl, a Celtic prefix or suffix, which, when it enters into a name, implies the presence of foreigners. It is believed to have been first applied to a colony of Gauls, whence it came to denote foreigners in general. Thus, Done*gal* Dun-na-n *Gall*) means the fortress of the foreigners—in this case known to have been Danes. *Gal*bally in Limerick, and *Gal*wally in Down, mean English town. Ballyna*gall* is the town of the Englishmen; Clone*gall*, the meadow of the Englishmen.

GALA, gā'la, *n.*, *show:* splendor: festivity, as a *gala-day.* [Fr. *gala*, show—It. *gala*, finery; from a Teut. root found in A.S. *gal*, merry.]

GALACTIA, ga-lak'ti-a, *n.* in *med.* (*a*) a redundant flow of milk either in a female who is suckling or in one who is not, and which may occur without being provoked by suckling; (*b*) a morbid flow or deficiency of milk. *Dr. Good.* [From Gr. *gala, galaktos*, milk.]

GALACTIC, ga-lak'tik, *adj.* of or belonging to milk; obtained from milk; lactic: in *astron.* an epithet first applied by Sir John Herschel to that great circle of the heavens to which the course of the Milky Way apparently most nearly conforms. — GALACTIC POLES, the two opposite points of the heavens, situated at 90° from the galactic circle. [Gr. *galaktikos*, milky, from *gala, galaktos*, milk.]

GALACTODENDRON, ga-lak-tō-den'dron, *n.* a generic name given by some authors to the cow-tree of South America, now generally referred to the genus Brosimum, Galactodendron being used as the specific name. See COW-TREE. [Gr. *gala, galaktos*, milk, and *dendron*, a tree.]

GALACTOGOGUE, ga-lak'tō-gog, GALACTAGOGUE, ga-lak'ta-gog, *n.* a medicine which promotes the secretion of milk in the breast. [Gr. *gala, galaktos*, milk, and *agō*, to induce.]

GALACTOMETER, ga-lak-tom'et-er, *n.* an instrument to test the quality of milk, that is, the percentage of cream yielded by it: a lactometer. [Gr. *gala, galaktos*, milk, and *metron*, a measure.]

GALACTOPHAGIST, ga-lak-tof'a-jist, *n.* one who eats or subsists on milk. *Wright.* [Gr. *gala, galaktos*, milk, and *phagō*, to eat.]

GALACTOPHAGOUS, ga-lak-tof'a-gus, *adj.* feeding on milk. *Dunglison.*

GALACTOPHORITIS, ga-lak-tō-fō-rī'tis, *n.* in *pathol.* inflammation of the galactophorous ducts: sometimes inaccurately used for ulceration of the top of the nipples towards their orifices. *Dunglison.* [Gr. *gala, galaktos*, milk, *pherō*, to carry, and term. *itis*, denoting inflammation.]

GALACTOPHOROUS, ga-lak-tof'or-us, *adj.* producing milk. [Gr. *galaktophoros—gala, galaktos*, milk, and *pherō*, to bear, to produce.]

GALACTOPOIETIC, ga-lak-to-poi-et'ik, *adj.* or *n.* a term applied to substances which increase the flow of milk. *Brande.* [Gr. *gala, galaktos*, milk, and *poiētikos*, capable of making, from *poieō*, to make.]

GALACTURIA, gal-ak-tū'-re-a, *n.* (*med.*) a disease characterized by the passage of urine of milky appearance.

GALANTY SHOW, ga-lan'-tē-shō, *n.* small shadows thrown on a sheet or wall and acting in pantomime. [It. *gallante*, gallant.]

GALATEA, gal-a-tē'-a, *n.* a white cotton fabric with red or blue stripes, used for children's sailor suits. Also heroine of Greek mythology; also a character in the play of "Pygmalion," and *Galatea.*

GALAXY, gal'ak-si, *n.* the *Milky-Way*, or the luminous band of stars stretching across the heavens: any splendid assemblage. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. *galaxias—gala, galaktos*, akin to L. *lac lactis*, milk.]

GALBANUM, gal'ban-um, GALBAN, gal'ban, *n.* a resinous juice obtained from an Eastern plant, used in med. and in the arts, and by the Jews in the preparation of the sacred incense. [L.—Gr. *chalbanē*—Heb. *chelbenah*, from *cheleb*, fat.]

GALE, gāl, *n.* a strong wind between a stiff breeze and a storm. [Prob. from Scand., as in Dan. *gal*, mad, Norw. *galen*, raging.]

GALE, gāl, *n.* the wild myrtle, a shrub found in bogs. [Prov. E.—A.S. *gagel*; Scot. *gaul*, Dut. *gagel.*]

GALEA, gā'-lē-a, *n.* (*bot.*) a helmet-shaped flower: in surgery, a head-bandage: in pathology, a severe headache attacking the entire head. [L. a helmet.]

GALEAGE, gāl'-āj, *n.* (*law*) in England, a rent for the ground on which a mine is being worked.

GALEATED, gā'le-āt-ed, *adj.*, *helmeted:* having a flower like a helmet, as the monk's-hood. [L. *galeatus—galea*, a helmet.]

GALEIFORM, gā-lē'-i-fôrm, *adj.* in the shape or form of a helmet. [*Galea* and *form.*]

GALENA, ga-lē'na, *n.* native sulphuret of lead. [L. *galena*, lead-ore—Gr. *galēnē*, calmness: so called from its supposed efficacy in allaying disease.]

GALENIC, ga-len'ik, GALENICAL, ga-len'-ik-al, *adj.* relating to *Galen*, the celebrated physician (born at Pergamus in Mysia, A.D. 130), or his principles and method of treating diseases. The galenic remedies consist of preparations of herbs and roots, by infusion, decoction, etc. The chemical remedies consist of preparations by means of calcination, digestion, fermentation, etc.

GALENISM, gā'len-izm, *n.* the doctrines of Galen.

GALENIST, gā'len-ist, *n.* a follower of Galen.

GALILEAN, ga-li-lē'an, *n.* a native or inhabitant of Galilee, in Judea: one of a sect among the Jews, who opposed the payment of tribute to the Romans.

GALILEAN, ga-li-lē'an, *adj.* in *geog.* relating to Galilee. "The pilot of the *Galilean* lake."—*Milton.*

GALILEAN, ga-li-lē'an, *adj.* of or pertaining to, or invented by *Galileo*, the Italian astronomer; as, the *Galilean* telescope.

GALILEE, ga'li-lē, *n.* a portico or chapel annexed to a church, used for various purposes. In it public penitents were stationed, dead bodies deposited previously to their interment, and religious processions formed; and it was only in the galilee that in certain religious houses the female relatives of the monks were allowed to converse with them, or even to attend divine service. When a female made an application to see a monk she was directed to the porch, usually at the western extremity of the church, in the words of Scripture, "He goeth before you into *Galilee;* there shall you see him." The only English buildings to which the term galilee is applied are those attached to the cathedrals of Durham, Ely, and Lincoln. The galilee at Lincoln Cathedral is a porch on the west side of the south transept; at Ely Cathedral it is a porch at the west end of the nave; at Durham it is a large chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, at the west end of the nave, built chiefly for the use of the women, who were not allowed to advance further than the second pillar of the nave. This last was

also used as the bishop's consistory court. [Named after the scriptural "*Galilee* of the Gentiles." See definition.]

GALIOT, GALLIOT, gal'i-ut, *n.* a *small galley* or brigantine: a Dutch vessel carrying a mainmast, a mizzen-mast, and a large gaff-mainsail. [Fr., dim. of *galée*, a galley.]

GALIPEA, gal-i-pē-a, *n.* a tree, native of tropical America, the bark of which is bitter. [L. See ANGOSTURA.]

GALL, gawl, *n.* the greenish-*yellow* fluid secreted from the liver, called bile: bitterness: malignity. [A.S. *gealla*, gall; allied to Ger. *galle*, Gr. *cholē*, L. *fel*—all from the same root as E. *yellow*, Ger. *gelb*, L. *helvus*.]

GALL, gawl, *v.t.* to fret or hurt the skin by rubbing: to annoy: to enrage.—*n.* a wound caused by rubbing. [O. Fr. *galle*, a fretting of the skin—L. *callus*, hard thick skin.]

GALL, gawl, GALL-NUT, gawl'-nut, *n.* a light nut-like ball which certain insects produce on the oak-tree, used in dyeing. [Fr. *galle*—L. *galla*, oak-apple, gall-nut.]

GALLANT, gal'ant, *adj.* (*orig.*) gay, splendid, magnificent (*B.*): brave: noble.—*adv.* GALL'ANTLY.—*n.* GALL'ANTNESS. [Fr. *galant*; It. *galante—gala*. See GALA.]

GALLANT, gal-ant', *adj.* courteous or attentive to ladies: like a *gallant* or brave man.—*n.* a man of fashion: a suitor: a seducer.—*v.t.* to attend or wait on, as a lady.

GALLANTRY, gal'ant-ri, *n.* bravery: intrepidity: attention or devotion to ladies, often in a bad sense.

GALLA-OX, gal'la-oks, *n.* a variety of the ox, a native of Abyssinia, remarkable for the size of its horns, which rise from the forehead with an outward and then an inward curve, so as to present a very perfect model of a lyre. It has also a hump on the shoulders. Called also SANGA.

GALLEON, gal'i-un, *n.* a large Spanish vessel with lofty stem and stern. [Sp. *galeon*—Low L. *galea*; cf. GALLEY.]

GALLERY, gal'er-i, *n.* a balcony surrounded by rails: a long passage: the upper floor of seats in a church or theatre: a room for the exhibition of works of art: (*fort.*) a covered passage cut through the earth or masonry. [Fr. *galerie*—It. *galleria*—Low. L. *galeria*, an ornamental hall: perhaps from GALA.]

GALLETTE, ga-let', *n.* a small, round piece of cake or bread. [Fr.]

GALLEY, gal'i, *n.* a long, low-built ship with one deck, propelled by oars: (*on board ship*) the place where the cooking is done: a kind of boat attached to a ship-of-war: (*print.*) the frame which receives the type from the composing-stick. [O. Fr. *galée*—Low L. *galea*; origin unknown.]

GALLEY-FOIST, GALLY-FOIST, gal'i-foist, *n.* a barge of state: sometimes specifically applied to the barge in which the Lord Mayor of London went in state to Westminster. "Rogues, hell-hounds, stentors, out of my doors, you sons of noise and tumult, begot on an ill May-day, or when the *galley-foist* is afloat to Westminster."—*B. Jonson.* [GALLEY and FOIST, a kind of light ship.]

GALLEY-HALFPENNY, gal'i-haf'pen-i, *n.* a base coin in circulation in the time of Henry IV., so called from being brought to England surreptitiously in the galleys which carried merchandise from Genoa.

GALLEY-SLAVE, gal'i-slāv, *n.* one condemned for crime to work like a *slave* at the oar of a *galley*.

GALLEY-STICK, gal'i-stik, *n.* a long tapering stick, the breadth of which is less than the height of types, placed beside a column of type in a galley, in order that the type may be locked up or wedged in place by quoins.

GALLI, gal'lī, *n.pl.* in *Rom. antiq.* the priests of Cybele at Rome.

GALLIAMBIC, gal-li-am'bik, *adj.* in *pros.* a term applied to a kind of verse consisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last of which wants the final syllable. [L. *galliambus*, a song used by the priests of Cybele—*Gallus*, a name applied to these priests, and *iambus*.]

GALLIARD, gal'yard, *n.* a lively dance. [From the Sp. *gallardo*, lively, gay.]

GALLIC, gal'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *Gaul* or France. [L. *Gallicus—Gallia*, Gaul.]

GALLIC ACID, gal'ik as'id, *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from *gall*-nuts, mango seeds, etc.

GALLICANISM, gal'i-kan-izm, *n.* the principles or policy of the party in the Roman Catholic Church of France who strive to maintain the ancient privileges of their church, and to defend it from the aggressions of Ultramontanism.

GALLICISM, gal'i-sizm, *n.* a mode of speech peculiar to the *French*: a French idiom.

GALLIGASKINS, gal-i-gas'kinz, *n.pl.* large, open hose or trousers: leggings worn by sportsmen. [Prob. a corr. of Fr. *Greguesques*, Grecians.]

GALLINACEOUS, gal-in-ā'shus, *adj.* pertaining to the order of birds to which the domestic fowl, pheasant, etc., belong. [L. *gallina*, a hen—*gallus*, a cock.]

GALLIOT. See GALIOT.

GALLIPOT, gal'i-pot, *n.* a small glazed pot for containing medicine. [Corr. of O. Dut. *gleypot*, a glazed pot—Dut. *gleis*, glazed.]

GALLIZE, gal'-līz, *v.t.* to make wine by a process in which sugar and water are added to unfermented grape-juice to increase the production of wine. [Named after the inventor of the process, Dr. L. *Gall*, a French chemist.]

GALLON, gal'un, *n.* the standard measure of capacity = 4 quarts. [O. Fr. *gallon* (Fr. *jale*), a bowl.]

GALLOON, ga-lōōn', *n.* a kind of lace: a narrow ribbon made of silk or worsted, or of both. [Sp. *galon—gala*, finery.]

GALLOP, gul'up, *v.i.* to *leap* in running: to ride at a galloping pace.—*n.* the pace at which a horse runs when the forefeet are lifted together and the hind feet together: a quick dance (*in this sense pron.* gal-op'). [Fr. *galoper*, from a Teut. root found in Goth. *gahlaupan*, Ger. *laufen*, A.S. *gehleapan*, to leap.]

GALLOPADE, gal-up-ād', *n.* a quick kind of dance—then, the music appropriate to it.—*v.i.* to perform a gallopade. [Fr.]

GALLOWAY, gal'o-wā, *n.* a small strong horse orig. from *Galloway* in Scotland.

GALLOWGLASS, GALLOWGLAS, gal'ō-glas, *n.* an ancient heavy-armed foot-soldier of Ireland and the Western Isles: —opp. to KERNE, a light-armed soldier.

The merciless Macdonwald . . . from the western isles,
Of kernes and *gallowglasses* is supplied.—*Shak.*

[Ir. *galloglach*, a heavy-armed soldier—*gall*, foreign, and *oglach*, a youth, vassal, soldier, from *og*, young, and adjectival termination *lach*. The Irish armed their gallowglasses after the model of the English early military settlers.]

GALLOW-GRASS, gal'ō-gras, *n.* an old cant name for hemp, as furnishing halters for the gibbet.

GALLOWS, gal'us, *n.* an instrument on which criminals are executed by hanging. [A.S. *galga*; Ger. *galgen*.]

GALOCHE, GALOSH, ga-losh', *n.* a shoe or slipper worn over another in wet weather. [Fr. *galoche*, of which ety. dub.; either from L. *gallica*, a slipper, from *Gallicus*, pertaining to Gaul, or from L. *calopedia*, a wooden shoe—Gr. *kalopodion*, dim. of *kalopous*, *kalapous*, a shoemaker's last—*kālon*, wood, and *pous*, the foot.]

GALVANIC, gal-van'ik, *adj.* belonging to or exhibiting *galvanism*.

GALVANISM, gal'van-izm, *n.* a branch of the science of electricity, which treats of electric currents produced by chemical agents. [From *Galvani* of Bologna, the discoverer, 1737-98.]

GALVANIZE, gal'van-īz, *v.t.* to affect with *galvanism*.—*n.* GAL'VANIST, one skilled in galvanism.

GALVANOMETER, gal-van-om'et-er, *n.* an instrument for *measuring* the strength of galvanic currents.

GALVANOPLASTIC, gal-van-ō-plast'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the art or process of electrotyping: as, the *galvanoplastic* art, that is, electrotypy.

GALVANOSCOPE, gal-van'ō-skōp, *n.* an instrument for detecting the existence and direction of an electric current. A magnetic needle is a galvanoscope. [*Galvanism*, and Gr. *skopeō*, to examine.]

GALVANOSCOPIC, gal-van-ō-skop'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to a galvanoscope.

GAMA-GRASS, gä'ma-gras, *n.* a species of grass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*), a tall, stout, and exceedingly productive grass cultivated in Mexico, the Southern States, the West Indies, and to some extent in Europe, said to admit of being cut six times in a season. It bears drought remarkably well. *T. monostachyon* (the Carolina gama-grass) is the only other species known.

GAMBADO, gam-bā'dō, *n.* a leather covering for the *legs* to defend them from mud in riding. [It. *gamba*, the leg.]

GAMBLE, gam'bl, *v.i.* to play for money in *games* of chance.—*v.t.* to squander away.—*n.* GAM'BLER.

GAMBOGE, gam-bōōj' or gam-bōj', *n.* a yellow gum-resin used as a pigment and in medicine. [So named from *Cambodia*, in Asia, where it is obtained.]

GAMBOL, gam'bol, *v.i.* to leap or skip: to frisk or dance in sport:—*pr.p.* gam'boling; *pa.p.* gam'boled.—*n.* a skipping: playfulness. [Fr. *gambade*, a gambol, from *gambe*, old form of Fr. *jambe*, the leg—Low L. *gamba*, a thigh.]

GAMBREL, gam'brel, GAMBRIL, gam'bril, *n.* the hind-leg of a horse: a stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers for suspending animals while dressing them. "Spied two of them hung out at a stall, with a *gambril* thrust from shoulder to shoulder, like a sheep that was new-flayed."—*Chapman.*—GAMBREL ROOF, a hipped roof: a mansard or curved roof. [From It. *gamba*, the leg.]

GAMBREL, gam'brel, GAMBRIL, gam'bril, *v.t.* to tie or hang up by means of a gambril thrust through the legs. "I'll . . . carry you *gambrell'd* like a mutton."—*Beau & Fl.*

GAMBROON, gam-brōōn', *n.* in *manuf.* a kind of twilled linen cloth, used for linings.

GAME, gām, *n.*, *sport* of any kind: an exercise for amusement: the stake in a game: wild animals protected by law and hunted by sportsmen. [A.S. *gamen*, play; cog. with Ice. *gaman*, Dan. *gammen*, O. Ger. *gaman*, mirth, joy.]

GAME, gām, *v.i.* to play at any game: to play for money, to gamble.—*n.* GAM'ING, the practice of playing for money.

GAMECOCK, gām'kok, *n.* a cock trained to fight.

GAMEKEEPER, gām'kēp-er, *n.* one who keeps or has the care of game.

GAME-LAWS, gām'-lawz, *n.pl.* laws relating to the protection of certain animals called game.

GAMESOME, gām'sum, *adj.* playful.

GAMESTER, gām'ster, *n.* one viciously addicted to *gaming* or playing for money. a gambler.

GAMIN, gam'in, ga-māng, *n.* a neglected street boy: an Arab of the streets. "The word *gamin* was printed for the

first time, and passed from the populace into literature in 1834. It made its first appearance in a work called *Claude Gueux:* the scandal was great but the word has remained. . . . The *gamin* of Paris at the present day, like the Græculus of Rome in former time, is the youthful people with the wrinkle of the old world on its forehead."—*Trans. of Victor Hugo.* "In Japan the *gamins* run after you and say, 'Look at the Chinaman.'" —*Laurence Oliphant.* [Fr.]

GAMMER, gam'er, *n.* an old woman—the correlative of GAFFER. [Contr. of *grammer*, the West of England form of GRANDMOTHER. See GAFFER.]

GAMMON, gam'un, *n.* the leg or thigh of a hog pickled and smoked or dried.—*v.t.* to cure, as bacon:—*pr.p.* gamm'oning; *pa.p.* gamm'oned. [O. Fr. *gambon*, old form of *jambon*, a ham.]

GAMMON, gam'un, *n.* a hoax: nonsense.—*v.t.* to hoax, impose upon. [A.S. *gamen*, a game. See GAME.]

GAMUT, gam'ut, *n.* the musical scale: the scale or compass of wind instruments. [So called from the Gr. *gamma*, which stood first in the scale invented by Guy of Arezzo, and thus gave its name to the whole scale; and L. *ut*, the syllable used in singing the first note of the scale.]

GAN, gan, *v.* an old English auxiliary equivalent to *did*. "Melting in teres, then *gan* shee thus lament."—*Spenser.* [A contr. of BEGAN, or from a simple A.S. *ginnan*. A form *can* was used in the same way.]

GANCH, gansh, GAUNCH, gawnsh, *v.t.* to drop from a high place on hooks, as the Turks do malefactors, by way of punishment. "Take him away, *ganch* him, impale him, rid the world of such a monster."—*Dryden.* [Fr. *ganche*, It. *gancio*, a hook.]

GANDER, gan'der, *n.* the male of the goose. [A.S. *gandra*, from older form *ganra*, with inserted *d*. See GOOSE.]

GANG, gang, *n.* a number of persons *going together* or associated for a certain purpose, usually in a bad sense. [A.S.—*gangan*, to go.]

GANGBOARD, gang'bōrd, *n.* a *board* or plank on which passengers may *go* or walk into or out of a ship.

GANGLIAC, gang'gli-ak, GANGLIONIC, gang-gli-on'ik, *adj.* pertaining to a *ganglion*.

GANGLION, gang'gli-on, *n.* a *tumor* in the sheath of a tendon: a natural enlargement in the course of a nerve:—*pl.* GANG'LIA or GANG'LIONS. [Gr.]

GANGLIONICA, gang-gli-on'ik-a, *n.pl.* in *med.* a class of medicinal agents which affect the sensibility or muscular motion of parts supplied by the ganglionic or sympathetic system of nerves. [Gr. *ganglion*, a tumor.]

GANGLIONITIS, gang-gli-on-ī'tis, *n.* in *pathol.* inflammation of a nervous ganglion. Sometimes used for inflammation of a lymphatic ganglion. [Gr. *ganglion*, a tumor.]

GANGRENE, gang'grēn, *n.* loss of vitality in some part of the body: the first stage in mortification.—*v.t.* to mortify.—*v.i.* to become putrid. [Fr.—L. *gangræna*—Gr. *ganggraina*, from *grainō*, to gnaw.]

GANGRENOUS, gang'gren-us, *adj.* mortified.

GANGWAY, gang'wā, *n.* a passage or *way* by which to *go* into or out of any place, esp. a ship: (*naut.*) a narrow platform of planks along the upper part of a ship's side. [A.S. *gang*, and WAY.]

GANGWEEK, gang'wēk, GANGTIDE, gang'tīd, *n.* Rogation week, when processions are made to survey the bounds of parishes. "It (birch) serveth well . . . for beautifying of streets in the crosse or *gangweek*, and such like."—*Gerard.*

GANNET, gan'et, *n.* a web-footed fowl found in the northern seas. [A.S. *ganot*, a sea-fowl, from root of GANDER.]

GANOID, gan'oid, *n.* one of an order of fishes having *shining* scales, enamelled and angular, as the sturgeon. [Gr. *ganos*, splendor, *eidos*, form.]

GANTEINE, gan'tē-īn, *n.* a saponaceous composition, used to clean kid and other leather gloves, composed of small shavings of curd soap 1 part, water 3 parts, and essence of citron 1 part. [Fr. *gant*, a glove.]

GANT'LET, *n.* a glove. Same as GAUNTLET.

GANTLET, gant'let, *n.* a military punishment inflicted on criminals for some heinous offence, said to have been introduced by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. It was executed in this manner: soldiers were arranged in two rows, face to face, each armed with a switch or instrument of punishment; between these rows, the offender, stripped to his waist, was compelled to pass a certain number of times, and each man gave him a stroke. A similar punishment was used on board of ships.—TO RUN THE GANTLET, to undergo the punishment of the gantlet: hence, to go through much and severe criticism, controversy, or ill-treatment. "Winthrop *ran the gantlet* of daily slights from his neighbors."—*Palfrey.* [Nasalized from Sw. *gatlopp*, from *gata*, a street, a line of soldiers, and *lopp*, a course; Dut. *loopen;* Scand. *loup*, to run.]

GAOL, JAIL, jāl, *n.* a prison.—*n.* GAOL'ER, JAIL'ER, one who has charge of a *gaol* or of prisoners, called also a turnkey. [O. Fr. *gaiole*, Fr. *geôle*—Low L. *gabiola*, a cage, dim. of Low L. *gabia*, a cage, which is a corr. of *cavea*, a cage, coop, lit. a hollow place—L. *cavus*, hollow. See CAGE.]

GAP, gap, *v.t.* to notch or jag: to cut into teeth like those of a saw. "A cut with a *gap'd* knife."—*Sterne:* to make a break or opening, as in a fence, wall, or the

like.

Ready ! take aim at their leader—their masses are *gapp'd* with our grape.—*Tennyson.*

GAP, gap, *n.* an *opening* made by rupture or parting: a cleft: a passage. [From GAPE.]

GAPE, gāp, *v.i.* to open the mouth wide: to yawn: to stare with open mouth: to be open, like a gap.—*n.* act of gaping: width of the mouth when opened: a fit of yawning. "Another hour of music was to give delight or the *gapes*, as real or affected taste for it prevailed."—*Miss Austen.* [A.S. *geapan*, to gape; Ice. *gapa*, to open.]

GAPING-STOCK, gāp'ing-stok, *n.* a person or thing that is an object of open-mouthed wonder, curiosity, or the like. "I was to be a *gaping-stock* and a scorn to the young volunteers."—*Godwin.*

GAR, gär, GARFISH, gär'fish, *n.* a long, slender fish with a *pointed* head. [A.S. *gar*, a dart.]

GARAGE, gä-räzh', *n.* place for storing, repairing and caring for automobiles. [Fr. *garage—garer*, keep, guard.]

GARB, gärb, *n.* fashion of dress: external appearance. [O. Fr., from O. Ger. *garawi*, preparation, dress, O. Ger. *garo*, ready; cf. A.S. *gearu*, ready, E. YARE.]

GARB, gärb, *v.t.* to dress: to clothe.

These black dog-Dons
Garb themselves bravely.—*Tennyson.*

GARBAGE, gär'bāj, *n.* refuse, as the bowels of an animal. [Prob. from GARBLE.]

GARBLE, gär'bl, *v.t.* to select out of a book or writing what may serve our own purpose, in a bad sense: to mutilate or corrupt.—*n.* GAR'BLER, one who *garbles* or selects. [O. Fr.—Sp. *garbillar*, to sift—*garbillo*, a sieve; of dub. origin.]

GARÇON, gär-sôn', *n.* a serving man or waiter, esp. a French waiter. [Fr.]

GARDEN, gär'dn, *n.* a piece of ground on which flowers, etc., are cultivated.—*v.i.* to work in a garden: to practice gardening. [O. Fr. *gardin*, Fr. *jardin*, from root of Ger. *garten*, A.S. *geard*, E. *yard*, Goth. *gards.*]

GARDENING, gär'dn-ing, *n.* the art of laying out and cultivating gardens.—*n.* GAR'DENER, one who cultivates or has charge of a garden.

GARDEN-PARTY, gär'dn-pär-ti, *n.* a select company invited to an entertainment held on the lawn or in the garden attached to a private residence.

GARGLE, gär'gl, *v.t.* to make a liquid gurgle or bubble in the throat, without swallowing it: to wash the throat, preventing the liquid from going down by expelling air against it.—*n.* a preparation for washing the throat. [Fr. *gargouiller—gargouille*, the weasand or throat. See GARGOYLE.]

GARGOYLE, gär'goil, *n.* a projecting spout, conveying the water from the roof-gutters of buildings, often representing human or other figures. [Fr. *gargouille*, the throat, mouth of a spout, dim. from root *garg* or *gorg* in GORGE.]

GARISH, gär'ish, *adj.* showy: gaudy.—*adv.* GAR'ISHLY.—*n.* GAR'ISHNESS. [O.E. *gare*, to stare; a form of M.E. *gasen*, whence GAZE, which see.]

GARLAND, gär'land, *n.* a wreath of flowers or leaves: a name for a book of extracts in prose or poetry.—*v.t.* to deck with a garland. [O. Fr. *garlande*; origin doubtful.]

GARLIC, gär'lik, *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant having a pungent taste, used as seasoning.—*adj.* GAR'LICKY, like garlic. ["Spear-leek" or "spear-plant," from the shape of its leaves, from A.S. *garleac—gar*, a spear, and *leac*, a leek, plant.]

GARLIC-EATER, gär'lik-ēt-er, *n.* used by Shakespeare in *Coriolanus* in the sense of a low fellow, from the fact that garlic was a favorite viand in Greece and Rome among the lower orders.

GARMENT, gär'ment, *n.* any article of clothing, as a coat or gown. [O. Fr. *garniment—garnir*, to furnish.]

GARNER, gär'ner, *n.* a granary or place where *grain* is stored up.—*v.t.* to store as in a garner. [O. Fr. *gernier* (Fr. *grenier*)—L. *granaria*, a granary—*granum*, a grain. See GRANARY.]

GARNET, gär'net, *n.* a precious stone resembling the *grains* or seeds of the *pomegranate*: (*naut.*) a sort of tackle fixed to the mainstay in ships. [Fr. *grenat*—L. (*pomum*) *granatum*, grained (apple), the pomegranate—*granum*, a grain.]

GARNISH, gär'nish, *v.t.* to *furnish*: to adorn: to surround with ornaments, as a dish. [Fr. *garnir*, to furnish, old form *guarnir*, *warnir*, to warn, defend—from a Teut. root found in A.S. *warnian*, Ger. *warnen*, E. *warn.*]

GARNISH, GARNISHMENT gär'nish-ment, *n.* that which garnishes or embellishes: ornament.

GARNISHER, gär'nish-er, *n.* one who garnishes.

GARNITURE, gär'nit-ūr, *n.* ornamental appendages: furniture: dress: embellishments. "The pomp of groves and *garniture* of fields."—*Beattie.* "Her education in youth was not much attended to; and she happily missed all that train of female *garniture* which passeth by the name of accomplishments."—*Lamb.*

GAROOKUH, ga-rōō'ka, *n.* a vessel met with in the Persian Gulf, and trading often as far as the Malabar coast. In length it varies from 50 to 100 feet, and is remarkable for the keel being only one-third the length of the boat. It sails well, but carries only a small cargo, and is more suitable for fishing than for trading purposes.

GARRET, gar'et, *n.* a room next the roof of a house. [O. Fr. *garite*, a place of safety—O. Fr. *garir*, Fr. *guérir*, from a Teut. root found in Ger. *wehren*, Goth.

varjan, A.S. *warian*, to defend, E. *wary*, *warn*.]

GARRETEER, gar-et-ēr′, *n.* one who lives in a *garret:* a poor author.

GARRISON, gar′i-sn, *n.* a supply of soldiers for guarding a fortress: a fortified place.—*v.t.* to furnish a fortress with troops: to defend by fortresses manned with troops. [Fr. *garnison—garnir*, to furnish. See GARNISH.]

GARROTE, ga-rot′, *v.i.* to cheat in card-playing by concealing certain cards at the back of the neck: a mode of cheating practiced among card-sharpers.

GARROTER, ga-rot′er, *n.* one who commits the act of garroting.

GARROTE-ROBBERY, ga-rot′-rob-er-i, *n.* a robbery committed by means of garroting or compressing the victim's windpipe till he becomes insensible. This crime is usually effected by three accomplices — the *fore-stall* or man who walks before the intended victim, the *back-stall* who walks behind the operator and his victim, and the *nasty-man*, the actual perpetrator of the crime. The purpose of the stalls is to conceal the crime, give alarm of danger, carry off the booty, and facilitate the escape of the nasty-man.

GARROTTE, gar-rot′, GARROTE, gar-rōt′, *n.* a Spanish mode of strangling criminals with a cord placed over the neck and twisted tight by a *stick:* the brass collar afterwards used in strangling.—*v.t.* to strangle by a brass collar tightened by a screw, whose point enters the spinal marrow: to suddenly render insensible by semi-strangulation, and then to rob:—*pr.p.* garrott′ing, garrōt′ing; *pa.p.* garrott′ed, garrōt′ed. [Sp. *garrote*, a cudgel, a packing-stick; of uncertain origin.]

GARROTTER, gar-rot′er, GARROTER, gar-rōt′er, *n.* one who garrottes.

GARRULITY, gar-ūl′i-ti, GARRULOUSNESS, gar′ū-lus-nes, *n.* talkativeness: loquacity.

GARRULOUS, gar′ū-lus, *adj.* talkative. [L. *garrulus*—root of *garrio*, to chatter.]

GARTER, gär′ter, *n.* a string or band used to tie the stocking to the *leg:* the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the Order of the Garter.—*v.t.* to bind with a garter. [Norm. Fr. *gartier*, Fr. *jarretières—jarret*, the ham of the leg, from Bret. *gar* (W. *gar*), the shank of the leg.]

GAS, gas, *n.* in popular language, coal gas: in *chem.* an elastic aeriform fluid, a term originally synonymous with air, but afterwards restricted to such bodies as were supposed to be incapable of being reduced to a liquid or solid state. Under this supposition gas was defined to be "a term applied to all permanently elastic fluids or airs differing from common air." Since the liquefaction of gases by Faraday, effected by combining the condensing powers of mechanical compression with that of very considerable depression of temperature, the distinction between gas and vapor, viz., that the latter could be reduced to a liquid or solid condition by reduction of temperature and increase of pressure, while gas could not be so altered, is no longer tenable, so that the term has resumed nearly its original signification, and designates any substance in an elastic aeriform state. Gas may now be defined to be a substance possessing the condition of perfect fluid elasticity, and presenting, under a constant pressure, a uniform state of expansion for equal increments of temperature, being distinguished by this last property from vapor, which does not present such a rate of uniform expansion. *Gases* are distinguished from *liquids* by the name of *elastic* fluids; while liquids are termed *non-elastic*, because they have, comparatively, no elasticity. But the most prominent distinction is the following:—*Liquids* are compressible to a certain degree, and expand into their former state when the pressure is removed; and in so far they are elastic, but *gases* appear to be in a continued state of compression, for when left unconfined they expand in every direction to an extent which has not hitherto been determined. [A word invented by Van Helmont, a chemist of Flanders, 1577–1644; the form of the word was prob. suggested by Flem. *geest*, Ger. *geist*, spirit.]

GASALIER, gas-a-lēr′, *n.* a hanging frame with branches for *gas-jets.*

GASCONADE, gas-kon-ād′, *n.* a boasting or bragging like a Gascon: bravado.—*v.i.* to brag or boast.—*ns.* GASCONAD′ING, GASCONAD′ER. [*Gascon*, a native of Gascony in France—a province whose inhabitants are noted for boasting.]

GAS-CONDENSER, gas′-kon-den-ser, *n.* a part of the apparatus used in the manufacture of illuminating gas, consisting of a series of convoluted pipes surrounded by water, in passing through which the gas is freed from the tar it brings with it from the retort.

GAS ENGINE, *n.* an engine whose motive power is an inflammable gas, which, ignited in the cylinder, drives the piston. Such an engine may be four-cycle or two-cycle, according to the series of stages in feeding and igniting the fuel.

GASEOUS, gāz′e-us, *adj.* in the form of *gas* or air.

GAS-FITTER, gas′-fit′er, *n.* one who fits up the pipes and brackets for *gas*-lighting.

GASH, gash, *v.t.* to make a deep hack or cut into anything, esp. into flesh.—*n.* a deep, open wound. [Ety. dub.]

GASHLINESS, gash′li-nes, *n.* the condition or quality of being gashly or ghastly:

horribleness: dreadfulness: dismalness. "The general dullness (*gashliness* was Mrs. Wickam's strong expression) of her present life."—*Dickens.*

GASHLY, gash'li, *adj.* calculated to inspire terror: ghastly: horrible: dreadful: dismal. *Sterne.*

GASIFY, gas'i-fī, *v.t.* to convert into *gas*: —*pr.p.* gas'ifying; *pa.p.* gas'ified.—*n.* GASIFICA'TION. [GAS, and L. *facio*, to make.]

GAS-METER, gas'-mēt-er, *n.* an instrument through which the gas is made to pass, in order to ascertain the number of cubic feet which are consumed in a given time in a particular place. Of this instrument there are two classes, the wet and the dry. The wet meter is composed of an outer box about three-fifths filled with water. Within this is a revolving four-chambered drum, each chamber being capable of containing a definite quantity of gas, which is admitted through a pipe in the centre of the meter, and, owing to the arrangement of the partitions of the chambers, causes the drum to maintain a constant revolution. This sets in motion a train of wheels carrying the hands over the dials which mark the quantity of gas consumed. The dry meter consists of two or three chambers, each divided by a flexible partition or diaphragm, by the motion of which the capacity on one side is diminished while that on the other is increased. By means of slide-valves, like those of a steam-engine, worked by the movement of the diaphragms, the gas to be measured passes alternately in and out of each space. The contractions and expansions set in motion the clockwork, which marks the rate of consumption. The diaphragms in all the chambers are so connected that they move in concert.

GASOLENE, gas'o-lēn, *n.* a volatile distillate of naphtha. [E. *gas*, and L. *oleum*, oil.]

GASOLENE ENGINE, *n.* gas engine using gasolene vapor fuel.

GASOMETER, gaz-om'et-er, *n.* an instrument for *measuring gas.* [GAS, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.]

GASP, gasp, *v.i.* to gape in order to catch breath: to breathe laboriously or convulsively.—*n.* the act of opening the mouth to catch the breath: a painful catching of the breath. [Ice. *geispa*, to yawn; thus *gaspa* stands for *gapsa*, an extension of Ice. *gapa*, to gape; hence GASP is etymologically a freq. of GAPE.]

GASTRAL, gas'-tral, *adj.* of or pertaining to the stomach. [See GASTRIC.]

GASTRIC, gas'trik, *adj.* of or pertaining to the belly or stomach.—GASTRIC JUICE, a thin pellucid liquor, separated by a peculiar set of secretories in the mucous membrane of the stomach, which open upon its internal tunic. It is the principal agent in digestion, and contains pepsin as its characteristic compound. In the empty stomach it is neutral, but during digestion it becomes acid, from the separation of free hydrochloric acid. [From Gr. *gastēr*, the belly or stomach.]

GASTROLITH, gas'trō-lith, *n.* a concretion found in the stomach: specifically, one of those concretions called *crab's eyes* formed in the stomach of the crayfish.

GASTRONOMY, gas-tron'om-i, *n.* the art or science of good eating. [Gr. *gastēr*, and *nomos*, a rule.]

GAT, gat (*B.*), *pa.t.* of GET.

GATE, gāt, *n.* a passage into a city, inclosure, or any large building: a frame in the entrance into any inclosure: an entrance. [A.S. *geat*, a way, a gate; cog. forms exist in all the Teut. languages.]

GATED, gāt'ed, *adj.* furnished with gates.

GATEWAY, gāt'wā, *n.* the way through a gate: a gate itself.

GATHER, ga*th*'er, *v.t.* to collect: to acquire: to plait: to learn by inference.—*v.i.* to assemble or muster: to increase: to suppurate.—*n.* a plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing the thread through. [A.S. *gaderian*—A.S. *gaed*, company.]

GATHERER, ga*th*'er-er, *n.* one who collects: a gleaner.

GATHERING, ga*th*'er-ing, *n.* a crowd or assembly: a tumor or collection of matter.

GATHERING-HOOP, ga*th*'er-ing-hoop, *n.* a hoop used by coopers for drawing in the ends of the staves of a barrel or cask so as to admit of the permanent hoop being slipped on.

GATLING-GUN, gat'ling-gun, *n.* an American form of the mitrailleuse, so named from the inventor. [See MITRAILLEUSE.]

GAUCHO, gä-ō'chō, *n.* a native of the La Plata pampas, of Spanish descent, noted for marvellous horsemanship.

GAUDEAMUS, ga-dē-ā'-mus, *n.* a college students' frolic.

GAUDETE, ga-dē'-te, *n.* the third Sunday in Advent. [L. from *gaudere*, to rejoice.]

GAUDY, gawd'i, *adj.* showy: gay.—*adv.* GAUD'ILY.—*n.* GAUD'INESS, showiness. [M.E. *gaude*, an ornament; from L. *gaudium*, joy—*gaudere.*]

GAUGE, gāj, *v.t.* to measure or to ascertain the contents of; to ascertain the capacity of, as a pipe, puncheon, hogshead, barrel, tierce, keg, etc.: to measure in respect to proportion, capability, or power, or in respect to character or behavior; to take cognizance of the capacity, capability, or power of; to appraise; to estimate; as, I *gauged* his character very accurately. "The vanes nicely *gauged* on each side."—*Derham.*

You shall not *gauge* me
By what we do to-night.—*Shak.*

[O. Fr. *gauger*, perhaps of the same origin with *gallon*, and signifying to find the number of measures in a vessel; or, as Diez suggests, from L. *æqualis*, equal, *æqualificare*, to make equal, through such forms as *égalger*, *égauger*, *gauger.*]

GAUGE, gāj, *n.* a standard of measure; an instrument to determine the dimensions or capacity of anything; a standard of any kind; a measure; means of estimating; "Timothy proposed to his mistress that she should entertain no servant that was above four foot seven inches high, and for that purpose had prepared a *gauge*, by which they were to be measured."—*Arbuthnot:* specifically, the distance between the rails of a railway; also, the distance between the opposite wheels of a carriage: *naut.* (*a*) the depth to which a vessel sinks in the water; (*b*) the position of a ship with reference to another vessel and to the wind; when to the windward, she is said to have the *weather-gauge*, when to the leeward, the *lee-gauge:* in *build.* the length of a slate or tile below the lap: in *plastering*, (*a*) the quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to accelerate its setting; (*b*) the composition of plaster of Paris and other materials, used in finishing plastered ceilings, for mouldings, etc.: in *type-founding*, a piece of hard wood variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, etc., of the various sorts of letters: in *joinery*, a simple instrument made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board, etc.: in the *air-pump*, an instrument of various forms, which points out the degree of exhaustion in the receiver; the siphon-gauge is most generally used for this purpose.

GAUGER, gāj'er, *n.* an excise officer whose business is to *gauge* or measure the contents of casks.

GAUGING, gāj'ing, *n.* the art of *measuring* casks containing excisable liquors.

GAUL, gawl, *n.* a name of ancient France: an inhabitant of Gaul.—*adj.* **GAUL'ISH.** [L. *Gallia.*]

GAUNT, gänt, *adj.* thin: of a pinched appearance.—*adv.* **GAUNT'LY.**—*n.* **GAUNT'NESS.** [Ety. dub.]

GAUNTLET, gänt'let, *n.* the iron *glove* of armor, formerly thrown down in challenge: a long glove covering the wrist. [Fr. *gantelet—gant*, from a Teut. root; cf. Ice. *vöttr*, a glove, Dan. *vante.*]

GAUR, gour, *n.* a Persian priest. *Guthrie.*

GAUR, GOUR, gour, *n.* one of the largest of all the members of the ox tribe (*Bos gaurus*), inhabiting the mountain jungles of India, remarkable for the extraordinary elevation of its spinal ridge, the absence of a dew-lap, and its white "stockings," which reach above the knee, and so fierce when roused that neither tiger, rhinoceros, nor elephant dare attack it. The hide on the shoulders and hind-quarters is sometimes nearly 2 inches in thickness even after being dried, and is therefore much valued for the purpose of being manufactured into shields. The animal is supposed to be incapable of domestication. [A Hindustani name.]

GAUSABEY, gou'sa-bā, *n.* a village committee or petty court in Ceylon, to which all disputes respecting rice cultivation, water rights, cattle trespass, etc., are referred for decision.

GAUZE, gawz, *n.* a thin, transparent fabric, orig. of silk, now of any fine hard-spun fibre.—*adj.* **GAUZ'Y**, like gauze. [Fr. *gaze—Gaza* in Palestine, whence it was first brought.]

GAVAGE, ga-vazh', *n.* forced feeding through a tube, as for infants or invalids. [Fr. from *gaver*, to gorge.]

GAVE, gāv, *pa.t.* of **GIVE.**

GAVELKIND, gav'el-kīnd, *n.* tenure by which lands descend from the father to all the sons in equal portions. [Celt.; Ir. *gabhail*, a tenure, *cine*, a race.]

GAVIAL, gā'vi-al, *n.* a genus of the order Crocodilia, characterized by the narrow, elongated, almost cylindrical jaws, which form an extremely lengthened muzzle. The cervical and dorsal shields are continuous. The teeth are all of equal length, and the feet completely webbed. The only species now living occurs in Southern and Eastern Asia. It feeds on fish. [The name of the animal in Hindustan.]

GAVOTTE, ga-vot', *n.* a lively kind of dance, somewhat like a country-dance, orig. a dance of the *Gavotes*, the people of *Gap*, in the Upper Alps.

GAWK, gawk, *n.* a *cuckoo:* a simpleton: a tall, awkward fellow.—*adj.* **GAWK'Y**, like a *cuckoo*, awkward. [A.S. *geac;* Scot. *gowk*, Ger. *gauch*, cuckoo, a simpleton. See **CUCKOO.**]

GAY, gā, *adj., lively: bright:* sportive, merry: showy.—*adv.* **GAI'LY** or **GAY'LY.** [Fr. *gai;* prob. from root of Ger. *jähe*, quick, lively.]

GAYAL, GYAL, gī'al, *n.* a species of ox (*Bos frontalis*) found wild in the mountains of Northern Burmah and Assam, and long domesticated in these countries and in the eastern parts of Bengal. The head is very broad and flat in the upper part, and contracts suddenly towards the nose; the horns are short and slightly curved. The animal has no proper hump, but on the shoulders and fore part of the back there is a sharp ridge. The color is chiefly a dark brown. Its milk is exceedingly rich, though not abundant.

GAY-DIANG, gā'-di-ang, *n.* a vessel of Anam, generally with two, but in fine weather with three masts, carrying lofty triangular sails. It has a curved deck, and in construction somewhat resembles a Chinese junk. These vessels carry heavy cargoes from Cambodia to the Gulf of Tonquin.

GAYETY, gā'e-ti, *n.* same as **GAIETY.**

GAZE, gāz, *v.i.* to look fixedly.—*n.* a fixed look: a look of prolonged attention: the object gazed at. [From a Scand. root preserved in Swed. *gasa*, to stare; akin to the Goth. base *gais.*]

GAZEE, gā-zē′, *n.* one who is gazed at. "Relieve both parties—gazer and *gazee*."—*De Quincey.*

GAZELLE, GAZEL, ga-zel′, *n.* a small species of antelope with beautiful dark eyes, found in Arabia and N. Africa. [Fr.—Ar. *ghazal*, a wild-goat.]

GAZETTE, ga-zet′, *n.* a newspaper: the British and Continental official newspaper.—*v.t.* to publish in a gazette:—*pr.p.* gazett′ing; *pa.p.* gazett′ed. [Fr.—It. *gazzetta*, a Venetian coin worth about 1½ cents, the sum charged for a reading of the first Venetian newspaper, a written sheet which appeared about the middle of the 16th century during the war with Soliman II.; or from It. *gazzetta*, in the sense of a magpie = a chatterer.]

GAZETTEER, gaz-et-ēr′, *n.* (*orig.*) a writer for a *gazette:* a geographical dictionary.

GAZING-STOCK, gāz′ing-stok, *n.* something *stuck up to be gazed at:* a person exposed to public view as an object of curiosity or contempt.

GEAR, gēr, *n.* dress: harness: tackle: (*mech.*) connection by means of toothed wheels.—*v.t.* to put in gear, as machinery. [A.S. *gearwe*, preparation—*gearu*, ready. YARE is a doublet: also GARB.]

GEARING, gēr′ing, *n.* harness: (*mech.*) a train of toothed wheels and pinions.

GEESE, plural of GOOSE.

GEHENNA, gē-hen′na, *n.* a term used in the New Testament as equivalent to hell, place of fire or torment and punishment, and rendered by our translators by hell and hell-fire. Matt. xviii. 9; xxiii. 15.

> The pleasant valley of Hinnom—Tophet thence
> And black *Gehenna* called—the type of hell.
> —*Milton.*

[L. *gehenna*, Gr. *geenna*, from the Heb. *ge-hinom*, the valley of Hinom, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites sometimes sacrificed their children to Moloch (2 Kings xxiii. 10). On this account the place was afterwards regarded as a place of abomination and became the receptacle for the refuse of the city, perpetual fires being kept up in order to prevent pestilential effluvia.]

GEISHA, gā′-sha, *n.* a Japanese girl who dances or sings in public. [Japanese.]

GELASTIC, je-las′tik, *adj.* calculated or fit for raising laughter. "Dilating and expanding the *gelastic* muscles."—*Tom Brown.* [Gr. *gelastikos*, pertaining to laughter, *gelastēs*, a laughter, from *gelaō*, to laugh.]

GELASTIC, je-las′tik, *n.* something capable of exciting smiles or laughter. "Happy man would be his dole who, when he had made up his mind in dismal resolution to a dreadful course of drastics, should find that *gelastics* had been substituted, not of the Sardonian kind."—*Southey.*

GELATIN, GELATINE, jel′a-tin, *n.* an animal substance which dissolves in hot water and forms a *jelly* when cold. [Fr.—L. *gelo*, *gelatum*, to freeze—*gelu*, frost.]

GELATINATE, je-lat′in-āt, GELATINIZE, je-lat′in-īz, *v.t.* to make into *gelatine* or jelly.—*v.i.* to be converted into gelatine or jelly.—*n.* GELATINA′TION.

GELATINOUS, je-lat′in-us, *adj.* resembling or formed into *jelly.*

GELD, geld, *v.t.* to *emasculate* or castrate: to deprive of anything essential: to deprive of anything obscene or objectionable.—*n.* GELD′ER. [Scand., as in Ice. *gelda*, Dan. *gilde.* See CULLION.]

GELDING, geld′ing, *n.* act of castrating: a castrated animal, especially a horse.

GELID, jel′id, *adj., icy cold:* cold.—*adv.* GEL′IDLY.—*ns.* GEL′IDNESS, GELID′ITY. [L. *gelidus*—*gelu.*]

GEM, jem, *n.* (*lit.*) *leaf-bud:* any precious stone, especially when cut: anything extremely valuable or attractive.—*v.t.* to adorn with gems:—*pr.p.* gemm′ing; *pa.p.* gemmed′. [Fr. *gemme*—L. *gemma*, a bud; allied to Gr. *gemō*, to be full.]

GEMINI, jem′i-nī, *n.pl.* the *twins*, a constellation containing the two bright stars Castor and Pollux. [L., pl. of *geminus*, twin-born, for *genminus*—*gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget.]

GEMINOUS, jem′in-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) *double*, in pairs.

GEMMARY, jem′a-ri, GEMMERY, jem′er-i, *n.* a depositary for gems; a jewel-house. *Blount*: that branch of knowledge which treats of gems or precious stones. "In painting and *gemmary* Fortunato, like his countrymen, was a quack."—*Poe.*

GEMMATE, jem′āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) having *buds.* [L. *gemmatus*, pa.p. of *gemmo*, to bud—*gemma.*]

GEMMATION, jem-mā′shun, *n.* (*bot.*) act or time of *budding:* arrangement of buds on the stalk.

GEMMIFEROUS, jem-mif′er-us, *adj., producing buds.* [L. *gemmifer*—*gemma*, and *fero*, to bear.]

GEMMIPAROUS, jem-mip′ar-us, *adj.* (*zool.*) *reproducing by buds* growing on the body. [L. *gemma*, a bud, *pario*, to bring forth.]

GEMMULE, jem′ūl, *n.* a *little gem* or leaf-bud. [Fr.—L. *gemmula*, dim. of *gemma.*]

GEMSBOK, gemz′bok, *n. Oryx Gazella*, the name given to a splendid variety of the antelope, inhabiting the open plains of South Africa, having somewhat the appearance of a horse, with remarkably fine, straight, sharp-pointed horns, with which it is said to foil even the lion. [Ger. *gemsbock*, the male or buck of the chamois, from *gemse*, chamois, and *bock*, buck.]

GEM-SCULPTURE, jem′-skulp-tūr, *n.* the art of lithoglyptics: the art of representing designs upon precious stones, either in raised work or by figures cut into or below the surface. Stones cut according to the former method are called *cameos* (which see), and those cut according to the latter *intaglios.*

GENAPPE, je-nap′, *n.* a worsted yarn whose smoothness enables it to be conveniently combined with silk, and so well adapted for braids, fringes, etc. [From *Genappe*, in Belgium.]

GENDARME, zhäng-därm, *n.* the name of a private in the armed police of France in our day; but in former times the appellation of *gens d'armes* or *gendarmes* was confined to the flower of the French army, composed of nobles or noblesse, and armed at all points. The present gendarmerie of France are charged with the maintenance of its police and the execution of its laws. The *gendarmes* are all picked men; they are usually taken from the regular forces, and are of tried courage or approved conduct. There are *horse gendarmes* and *foot gendarmes*. They are formed into small parties called *brigades;* and the union of a number of these forms a *departmental company*. [Fr., from the pl. *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms.]

GENDER, jen′der, *v.t.* to *beget.*—*v.i.* (*B.*) to copulate. [An abbrev. of ENGENDER.]

GENDER, jen′der, *n.*, *kind*, esp. with regard to sex: (*gram.*) the distinction of nouns acc. to sex. [Fr. *genre*—L. *genus*, *generis*, a kind, kin.]

GENEALOGICAL, jen-e-a-loj′ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or exhibiting the *genealogy* or pedigree of families or persons.—*adv.* GENEALOG′ICALLY.

GENEALOGIST, jen-e-al′o-jist, *n.* one who studies or traces *genealogies* or descents.

GENEALOGY, jen-e-al′o-ji, *n.*, *history* of the descent of *families:* the pedigree of a particular person or family: progeny; offspring; generation. "The family consisted of an old gray-headed man and his wife, with five or six sons and sons-in-law, and their several wives, and a joyous *genealogy* out of them."—*Sterne.* [Fr.—L.—Gr. *genealogia—genea*, birth, descent, and *-logia*, an account—*legein*, to speak of. See GENUS and LOGIC.]

GENERA. See GENUS.

GENERAL, jen′er-al, *adj.* relating to a *genus* or whole class: including many species: not special: not restricted: **common: prevalent: public: loose: vague.** [Fr.—L. *generalis—genus.*]

GENERAL, jen′er-al, *n.* the whole or chief part: an officer who is head over a whole department: a military officer who commands a body of men not less than a brigade: the chief commander of an army in service: in the R. C. Church, the head of a religious order, responsible only to the Pope.

GENERALIZATION, jen-er-al-i-zā′shun, *n.* act of generalizing or of comprehending under a common name several objects resembling each other in some part of their nature.

GENERALIZE, jen′er-al-īz, *v.t.* to make general: to reduce or to include under a *genus* or general term: to infer from one or a few the nature of a whole class. [Fr. *généraliser—général.*]

GENERALISSIMO, jen-er-al-is′i-mo, *n.* the *chief general* or commander of an army of two or more divisions, or of separate armies. [It.]

GENERALITY, jen-er-al′i-ti, *n.* state of being *general* or of including particulars: the main part: the greatest part. [Fr.—L. *generalitas.*]

GENERALLY, jen′er-al-i, *adv.* in general: commonly: extensively: most frequently: in a general way: without detail: (*B.*) collectively, together: (*Pr. Bk.*) without restriction or limitation.

GENERALSHIP, jen′er-al-ship, *n.* the office or skill of a *general* or military officer: military skill.

GENERANT, jen′er-ant, *n.* the power that *generates* or produces. [L., pr.p. of *genero*, to generate.]

GENERATE, jen′er-āt, *v.t.* to produce one's *kind:* to bring into life: to originate. [L. *genero*, *generatus—genus*, a kind.]

GENERATION, jen-er-ā′shun, *n.* a producing or originating: that which is generated: a single stage in natural descent: the people of the same age or period: race:—*pl.* (*B.*) genealogy, history. [Fr.—L. *generatio.*]

GENERATIVE, jen′er-ā-tiv, *adj.* having the power of generating or producing: prolific.

GENERATOR, jen′er-ā-tor, *n.* begetter or producer: the principal sound in music: a vessel or chamber in which something is generated; as, the *generator* of a steam-engine, or in gas-making apparatus. [L.]

GENERATOR, *n.* in electrical engineering, a dynamo or any machine that generates electrical power.

GENERIC, je-ner′ik, GENERICAL, je-ner′-ik-al, *adj.* marking or comprehending a *genus.*—*adv.* GENER′ICALLY. [Fr. *générique.*]

GENEROSITY, jen-er-os′i-ti, *n.* nobleness or liberality of nature. [Fr. *générosité*—L. *generositas.*]

GENEROUS, jen′er-us, *adj.* of a noble nature: courageous: liberal: invigorating in its nature, as wine.—*adv.* GEN′EROUSLY.—*n.* GEN′EROUSNESS. [Lit. and orig. of a high or noble *genus* or family. O. Fr.—L. *generosus—genus*, birth.]

GENESIS, jen′e-sis, *n.*, *generation, creation,* or production: the first book of the *Bible*, so called from its containing an account of the *Creation.* [L. and Gr.—Gr. *gignomai*—obs. *genō*, to beget.]

GENET. Same as JENNET.

GENET, GENETTE, jē-net′, *n.* the *Viverr genetta*, a carnivorous animal belonging to the family Viverridæ (civets and genets). The genet is a native of the western parts of Asia, and is about the size of a very small cat, but of a longer form, with a sharp-pointed snout, upright

ears, and a very long tail. It has a very beautiful soft fur, and, like the civet, produces an agreeable perfume. It is of a mild disposition, and easily tamed. [Low L. *geneta*, Sp. *gineta*, from Ar. *djerneit.*]

GENEVA, je-nē'va, *n.* a spirit distilled from grain and flavored with *juniper*-berries, also called Hollands. [Fr. *genièvre*—L. *juniperus*, the juniper; corrupted to *Geneva* by confusion with the town of that name. See GIN.]

GENEVRETTE, jen-ē-vret', *n.* a wine flavored with juniper berries, made in Europe. [Fr. from *genièvre*, juniper.]

GENIAL, jē'ni-al, *adj.* cheering: merry: kindly: sympathetic: healthful.—*adv.* GE'NIALLY. [Fr.—L. *genialis*, from *genius*, the spirit of social enjoyment.]

GENIALITY, jē-ni-al'i-ti, GENIALNESS, jē'ni-al-nes, *n.* quality of being *genial*: gaiety: cheerfulness.

GENICULATE, je-nik'ū-lāt, GENICULATED, je-nik'ū-lāt-ed, *adj.* (*bot.*) bent abruptly like the *knee:* jointed: knotted.—*n.* GENICULA'TION. [L. *geniculatus—geniculum*, a little knee—*genu*, the knee.]

GENIOPLASTY, jē-nī'ō-plas-ti, *n.* in *surg.* the operation of restoring the chin. [Gr. *geneion*, the chin, and *plassō*, to form.]

GENITAL, jen'i-tal, *adj.* belonging to *generation*, or the act of producing. [Fr.—L. *genitalis—gigno, genitus*, to beget. See GENUS.]

GENITALIA, gen-ē-tā'-le-a, *n.pl.* the genitals as a whole. [L.]

GENITALS, jen'i-talz, *n.pl.* the exterior organs of *generation.*

GENITIVE, jen'it-iv, *adj.* in *gram.* pertaining to or indicating origin, source, possession, and the like: a term applied to a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, etc., in English called the possessive case, or to the relation expressed by such a case; as, *patris*, "of a father, a father's," is the *genitive* case of the Latin noun *pater*, a father. [L. *genitivus*, from *gigno, genitum*, to beget. The L. *casus genitivus*, genitive case, was a mistranslation of the Gr. *genikē ptōsis*, general case. See extract under next article.]

GENITIVE, jen'it-iv, *n.* in *gram.* a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, participles, etc., expressing in the widest sense the genus or kind to which something belongs, or more specifically source, origin, possession, and the like; in English grammar, the possessive case. See extract. "The Latin *genitivus* is a mere blunder, for the Greek word *genikē* could never mean *genitivus*. . . . *Genikē* in Greek had a much wider, a much more philosophical meaning. It meant *casus generalis*, the general case, or rather the case which expresses the genus or kind. This is the real power of the *genitive*. If I say 'a bird of the water,' 'of the water' defines the genus to which a certain bird belongs; it refers to the genus of water birds. 'Man of the mountains' means a mountaineer. In phrases such as 'son of the father' or 'father of the son,' the *genitives* have the same effect. They predicate something of the son or of the father, and if we distinguished between the sons of the father and the sons of the mother, the *genitives* would mark the class or genus to which the sons respectively belonged."—*Max Müller.*

GENIUS, jē'ni-us or jēn'yus, *n.* a good or evil spirit, supposed by the ancients to preside over every person, place, and thing, and esp. to preside over a man's destiny from his *birth*:—*pl.* GENII, jē'ni-ī. [L. *genius—gigno, genitus*, to beget, produce. See GENUS.]

GENIUS, jēn'yus or jē'ni-us, *n.* the special *inborn* faculty of any individual: special taste or disposition qualifying for a particular employment: superior inborn power of mind: a man having such power of mind: peculiar constitution or character of anything:—*pl.* GENIUSES, jēn'yus-ez.—GENIUS, WISDOM, ABILITIES, TALENTS, PARTS, INGENUITY, CAPACITY, CLEVERNESS. "*Genius* is the power of new combination, and may be shown in a campaign, a plan of policy, a steam-engine, a system of philosophy, or an epic poem. It seems to require seriousness and some dignity in the purpose. . . . In weaving together the parts of an argument, or the incidents of a tale, it receives the inferior name of *ingenuity*. *Wisdom* is the habitual employment of a patient and comprehensive understanding in combining various and remote means to promote the happiness of mankind. . . . *Abilities* may be exerted in conduct or in the arts and sciences, but rather in the former. . . . *Talents* are the power of executing well a conception, either original or adopted. . . . *Parts* have lost a considerable portion of their dignity. They were used in the last century perhaps almost in the sense in which we now rather employ *talents*. . . . *Capacity* is a power of acquiring. It is most remarkable in the different degrees of facility with which different men acquire a language."—*Sir J. Mackintosh.* To the above it may be added that properly *capacity* is passive power, or the power of receiving, while ability is active power, or the power of doing. *Cleverness* designates mental dexterity and quickness, and is evidenced by facility in acquiring a new subject, or by happy smartness in expressing one's conceptions.

GENNET. Same as JENNET.

GENRE-PAINTING, zhongr-pānt'ing, *n.* (*paint.*) the general name applied to all compositions with figures that are not specifically landscapes or historical paintings. [Fr. *genre*, kind, sort—L. *genus.* Cf. GENDER.]

GENT, jent, *n.* familiar abbrev. of GENTLEMAN: one who apes the gentleman.

GENTEEL, jen-tēl', *adj.* well-bred: graceful in manners or in form.—*adv.* GENTEEL'LY.—*n.* GENTEEL'NESS, same as GENTILITY. [Lit. belonging to a noble race or family, from Fr. *gentil*—L. *gentilis—gens*, a Roman clan or family—*gen*, root of Gr. *gignomai*, to beget. See GENUS.]

GENTIAN, jen'shan, *n.* a plant the root of which is used in medicine, said to have been brought into use by *Gentius*, king of Illyria, conquered by the Romans in 167 B.C.

GENTILE, jen'tīl, *n.* (*B.*) any one not a Jew: a heathen.—*adj.* belonging to any nation but the Jews: (*gram.*) denoting a race or country. [L. *gentilis—gens*, a nation; the Jews spoke of those who did not acknowledge their religion as *the nations*.]

GENTILITY, jen-til'i-ti, *n.* good *birth* or extraction: good breeding: politeness of manners.

GENTLE, jent'l, *adj.* well-born: mild and refined in manners: mild in disposition: amiable: soothing.—*adv.* GENT'LY.—*n.* GENT'LENESS. [Fr.—L. *gentilis*. See GENTEEL.]

GENTLE, jen'tl, *n.* the maggot of the blue-bottle used as bait in angling. [Ety. dub.]

GENTLEFOLKS, jen'tl-fōks, *n.pl.*, *folk of good family* or above the vulgar. [See FOLK.]

GENTLEMAN, jen'tl-man, *n.* a *man* of *gentle* or good birth: in England, one who without a title wears a coat of arms; every man above the rank of yeoman, including the nobility; one above the trading classes; an officer of the royal household: in the broadest sense, a man of refined manners and good behavior:—in *pl.* a word of address:—*pl.* GEN'TLEMEN:—*fem.* GEN'TLEWOMAN.

GENTLEMANLIKE, jen'tl-man-līk, GENTLEMANLY, jen'tl-man-li, *adj.* well-bred, refined, generous.—*n.* GEN'TLEMANLINESS.

GENTLEMAN-PENSIONER, jen'tl-man-pen-shun-er, *n.* in England, one of a band of forty gentlemen, entitled esquires, whose office it is to attend the sovereign's person to and from the chapel royal, and on other occasions of solemnity. They are now called GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.

GENTRY, jen'tri, *n.* the class of people between the nobility and the vulgar. [M. E. *gentrie* is a corr. of an older form *gentrise*, from O. Fr. *genterise*, *gentilise*, which was formed from adj. *gentil*, gentle, like *noblesse* from *noble*.]

GENUFLECT, jē'nū-flekt, *v.i.* to kneel, as in worship: to make a genuflection or genuflections.

GENUFLECTION, GENUFLEXION, jen-ū-flek'shun, *n.* act of *bending the knee*, esp. in worship. [Fr.—L. *genu*, the knee, *flexio*, a bending—*flecto*, *flexum*, to bend.]

GENUINE, jen'ū-in, *adj.* natural, not spurious or adulterated: real: pure.—*adv.* GEN'UINELY. — *n.* GEN'UINENESS. [Fr.; L. *genuinus—gigno*, *genitus*, to beget, to be born.]

GENUS, jē'nus, *n.* (pl. GENUSES or GENERA, jē'nus-ez, je'ne-ra), in *logic*, that which has several species under it; a class of a greater extent than species; a universal which is predicable of several things of different species; a predicable which is considered as the material part of the species of which it is affirmed: in natural *science*, an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others; it is subordinate to *tribe* and *family*; a single species, possessing certain peculiar characters which belong to no other species, may also constitute a genus, as the camelopard and the flying lemur: in *music*, the general name for any scale.—SUBALTERN GENUS, in *logic*, that which is capable of being a species in respect of a higher genus, as *quadruped* in respect of *mammal*.—SUMMUM GENUS, in *logic*, the highest genus; a genus which is not considered a species of anything, as *being*. [L.; Gr. *genos*, race, family, from root *gen*, Sans. *jan*, to beget. Cog. Gael. *gin*, to beget; Gael. and Ir. *gein*, offspring; A.S. *cyn*, kin, race; E. *kin*, *kind*. From same root are *gentle*, *genteel*, *general*, *genius*, *generous*, *genesis*, *genial*, *genital*, *genuine*, etc.]

GEOCENTRIC, jē-o-sen'trik, GEOCENTRICAL, jē-o-sen'trik-al, *adj.* having the *earth* for its *centre*: (*astr.*) as seen or measured from the earth.—*adj.* GEOCENTRICALLY. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *kentron*, a centre.]

GEODE, jē'ōd, *n.* (*min.*) a rounded nodule of stone with a hollow interior. [Gr. *geōdēs*, earth-like, earthen—*gē*, earth, *eidos*, form.]

GEODESIC, jē-o-des'ik, GEODESICAL, jē-o-des'ik-al, GEODETIC, jē-o-det'ik, GEODETICAL, jē-o-det'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or determined by *geodesy*.

GEODESY, je-od'e-si, *n.* a science whose object is to measure the earth and its parts on a large scale. [Fr. *géodesie*—Gr. *geōdaisia—gē*, the earth, *daiō*, to divide.]

GEOGENY, jē-oj'e-ni, *n.* that branch of natural science which treats of the formation of the earth: geogony. "Geology (or rather *geogeny* let us call it, that we may include all those mineralogical and meteorological changes that the word geology, as now used, recognizes but tacitly) is a specialized part of this special astronomy."—*H. Spencer*. [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *gen*, root of *genesis*, etc.]

GEOGNOSIS, jē-og-nō'sis, *n.* a knowledge of the earth. "He has no bent towards exploration, or the enlargement of our *geognosis*."—*George Eliot*. [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *gnōsis*, a knowing.]

GEOGNOSY, je-og'no-si, *n.* a branch of geology which explains the actual mineral structure of the earth without inquiring into its history or the mode of its formation.—*n.* GE'OGNOST.—*adj.* GEOGNOST'IC. [Fr. *géognosie*—Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *gnōsis*, knowledge—*gignōskō*, to know.]

GEOGONY, je-og'o-ni, *n.* the doctrine of the *production* or *formation* of the *earth*.—*adj.* GEOGON'IC. [Fr. *géogonic*—Gr. *gē*, the earth, *gonē*, generation—*genō*, *gignomai*, to be born, produced.]

GEOGRAPHER, je-og'ra-fer, *n.* one who is versed in, or who writes on geography.

GEOGRAPHIC, jē-o-graf'ik, GEOGRAPHICAL, jē-o-graf'ik-al, *adj.* relating to geography.—*adv.* GEOGRAPH'ICALLY.

GEOGRAPHY, je-og'ra-fi, *n.* the science which *describes* the surface of the *earth* and its inhabitants: a book containing a description of the earth. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *geōgraphia*—*gē*, the earth, *graphē*, a description—*graphō*, to write, to describe.]

GEOLATRY, jē-ol'a-tri, *n.* earth-worship or the worship of terrestrial objects. "To this succeeded astrolatry in the East, and *geolatry* in the West."—*Sir G. Cox.* [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *latreia*, worship.]

GEOLOGICAL, jē-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to geology.—*adv.* GEOLOG'ICALLY.

GEOLOGIST, je-ol'o-jist, *n.* one versed in geology.

GEOLOGIZE, je-ol'o-jīz, *v.i.* to study geology.

GEOLOGY, je-ol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* that treats of the structure and history of the *earth*, of the changes it has undergone, and their causes, and of the plants and animals imbedded in its crust. [Fr. *géologie*—Gr. *gē*, the earth, *logos*, a discourse.]

GEOMANCER, jē'o-man-ser, *n.* one skilled in geomancy.

GEOMANCY, jē'o-man-si, *n.*, *divination* by figures or lines drawn on the *earth*. [Fr. *géomancie*—Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *manteia*, divination.]

GEOMANTIC, jē-o-man'tik, *adj.* pertaining to geomancy.

GEOMETER, je-om'e-ter, GEOMETRICIAN, je-om'e-trish-yan, *n.* one skilled in geometry.

GEOMETRIC, jē-o-met'rik, GEOMETRICAL, jē-o-met'rik-al, *adj.* pertaining to geometry: according to or done by geometry.—*adv.* GEOMET'RICALLY.

GEOMETRY, je-om'e-tri, *n.* the science of measurement: that branch of mathematics which treats of magnitude and its relations. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *geōmetria*—*geōmetreō*, to measure land—*gē*, the earth, *metreō*, to measure.]

GEOMORPHY, jē'-ō-môr-fē, *n.* in physical geography, a study of the topographic configuration of the earth.

GEOPHAGOUS, jē-of'a-gus, *adj.* earth-eating; as, *geophagous* tribes.

GEOPONIC, jē-o-pon'ik, GEOPONICAL, jē-o-pon'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *tilling* the *earth* or to agriculture. [Fr. *géoponique*—Gr. *geōponikos*—*gē*, the earth—*ponos*, labor—*penomai*, to labor.]

GEORAMA, jē-o-rä'ma or jē-o-rā'ma, *n.* a spherical chamber with a general *view* of the *earth* on its inner surface. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, *horama*, a view—*horaō*, to see.]

GEORGIAN, jorj'i-an, *adj.* relating to the reigns of the four *Georges*, kings of Great Britain.

GEORGIC, jorj'ik, GEORGICAL, jorj'ik-al, *adj.* relating to *agriculture* or rustic affairs. [L. *georgicus*, Gr. *geōrgikos*—*geōrgia*, agriculture—*gē*, the earth, and *ergon*, a work.]

GEORGIC, jorj'ik, *n.* a poem on *husbandry*.

GERAH, gē'ra, *n.* (*B.*) the smallest Hebrew weight and coin, 1-20th of a shekel, and worth about 3 cents. [Heb. *gerah*, a bean.]

GERANIUM, je-rā'ni-um, *n.* a genus of plants with seed-vessels like a *crane's bill*. [L.—Gr. *geranion*—*geranos*, a crane.]

GERFALCON, jer'faw-kn, *n.* same as GYRFALCON.

GERM, jerm, *n.* rudimentary form of a living thing, whether a plant or animal: (*bot.*) the seed-bud of a plant: a shoot: that from which anything springs, the origin: a first principle. [Fr. *germe*—L. *germen*, a bud.]

GERMAN, jer'man, GERMANE, jer-mān', *adj.* of the first degree, as *cousins-german:* closely allied. [Fr.—L. *germanus*, prob. for *germin-anus*—*germen*, bud, origin.]

GERMAN, jer'man, *n.* a native of Germany: the German language:—*pl.* GER'MANS.—*adj.* of or from Germany. [L. *Germani*, variously given as meaning "the shouters," from Celt. *gairm*, a loud cry; "neighbors," *i.e.* to the Gauls, from the Celtic; and "the war-men," from Ger. *wehr* =Fr. *guerre*, war.]

GERMAN-SILVER, jer'man-sil'ver, *n.* an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, white like silver, and first made in *Germany*.

GERMEN, jerm'en, *n.* same as GERM.

GERMICULTURE, jer'-mi-kul-tūr, *n.* the artificial cultivation of disease germs: the germs resulting from artificial culture. [*Germ* and *culture*.]

GERMINAL, jerm'in-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *germ*.

GERMINANT, jerm'in-ant, *adj.*, *sprouting*: sending forth germs or buds.

GERMINATE, jerm'in-āt, *v.i.* to spring from a *germ*: to begin to grow.—*n.* GERMINA'TION. [L. *germino*, *germinatus*—L. *germen*.]

GERONTOMORPHISM, jer-ō-môr'-fiz'm, *n.* (*med.*) the condition in which a person appears to be older than he actually is.

GERRYMANDER, ger-i-man'-der, *v.t.* local in the United States, meaning to rearrange voting districts in the interests of a certain faction: to manipulate facts so as to reach undue conclusions. [So

called from Governor *Gerry* and *Salamander*, from the likeness of that animal to the *gerrymandered* map of Massachusetts in 1811. Often pronounced *jerrymander*.]

GERUND, jer'und, *n.* a part of the Latin verb expressing the *carrying on* of the action of the verb. —*adj.* GERUND'IAL. [L. *gerundium—gero*, to bear, to carry.]

GESSO, jes'-sō, *n.* fine plaster used by artists and decorators. [It. chalk.]

GESTATE, jes'-tāt, *v.t.* to carry in the womb when pregnant. [See GESTATION.]

GESTATION, jes-tā'shun, *n.* the act of *carrying* the young in the womb: the state or condition in which the young is so carried. [Fr.—L. *gestatio—gesto, gestatum*, to carry—*gero*, to bear.]

GESTATORY, jes'ta-tor-i, *adj.* pertaining to *gestation* or carrying: that may be carried.

GESTIC, jes'tik, *adj.* pertaining to bodily *action* or motion. [L. *gestus*—carriage, motion—*gero*.]

GESTICULATE, jes-tik'ū-lāt, *v.i.* to make gestures or motions when speaking: to play antic tricks. [L. *gesticulor, gesticulatus—gesticulus*, dim. of *gestus*, a gesture —*gero*, to carry.]

GESTICULATION, jes-tik-ū-lā'shun, *n.* act of making *gestures* in speaking: a gesture: antic tricks.

GESTICULATOR, jes-tik'ū-lāt-or, *n.* one who gesticulates or makes gestures.

GESTICULATORY, jes-tik'ū-lā-tor-i, *adj.* representing or abounding in *gesticulations* or gestures.

GESTURE, jes'tūr, *n.* a *bearing*, position, or movement of the body: an action expressive of sentiment or passion. [From fut.p. of L. *gero*, to carry.]

GET, get, *v.t.* to obtain: to beget offspring: to learn: to persuade: (*B.*) to betake, to carry.—*v.i.* to arrive or put one's self in any place, state, or condition: to become:—*pr.p.* gett'ing; *pa.t.* got; *pa.p.* got, (*obs.*) gott'en.—GET AT, to reach: GET OFF, to escape: GET ON, to proceed, advance: GET OVER, to surmount: GET THROUGH, to finish: GET UP, to arise, to ascend. [A.S. *gitan*, to get; allied to *chad*, root of Gr. *chandanō*, and *hed*, root of L. *pre-hendo*, to seize.]

GETTER, get'er, *n.* one who *gets* or obtains.

GETTING, get'ing, *n.* a gaining: anything gained.

GEWGAW, gū'gaw, *n.* a toy: a bauble.—*adj.* showy without value. [Acc. to Skeat, a reduplicated form of A.S. *gifan*, to give; preserved also in Northern E., as *giff-gaff*, interchange of intercourse.]

GEYSER, gī'ser, *n.* a boiling spring, as in Iceland. [Ice. *geysa*, to gush.]

GHASTLY, gast'li, *adj.* deathlike: hideous. —*n.* GHAST'LINESS. [A.S. *gæstlic*, terrible, from *gaist*, an extended form of the base *gais*, and *-lic* (=*like*, *-ly*). See AGHAST and GAZE.]

GHAUT, gawt, *n.* (*in India*) a mountain-pass: a chain of mountains: landing-stairs for bathers on the sides of a river or tank. [Hind. *ghat*, a passage or gateway.]

GHAWAZEE, GHAWAZI, gä-wä'zē, *n.* the name given to a tribe of Egyptian dancing-girls; often confounded with the *Almes* or *Almehs*, who are principally female singers. "The *Ghawazee* perform, unveiled, in the public streets, even to amuse the rabble."—*Lane.*

GHAZI, gä'zē, *n.* a title of honor assumed by or conferred on those Mohammedans who have distinguished themselves in battle against the "infidels." [Ar., contr. of *ghazi-ûd-din*, champion of the faith.]

GHEE, gē, *n.* clarified butter, made in India, esp. from buffaloes' milk. [The native name.]

GHERKIN, ger'kin, *n.* a small cucumber used for pickling. [Dut. *agurkje*, a gherkin; a word of Eastern origin, as in Pers. *khiyâr*.]

GHETTO, get'-ō-, *n.* the Jewish quarter of a city. [It.]

GHOST, gōst, *n.* (*lit.*) *breath*, *spirit:* the soul of man: a spirit appearing after death.—*adj.* GHOST'LIKE. —TO GIVE UP THE GHOST (*B.*), to die. [A.S. *gast;* Ger. *geist*.]

GHOSTLY, gōst'li, *adj.*, *spiritual:* religious: pertaining to apparitions.—*n.* GHOST'LINESS.

GHOUL, gōōl, *n.* a *demon* supposed to feed on the dead. [Pers. *ghol*, a mountain demon.]

GIANT, jī'ant, *n.* a man of extraordinary size: a person of extraordinary powers. —*fem.* GI'ANTESS.—*adj.* gigantic. [Fr. *géant*—L. *gigas*—Gr. *gigas, gigantos*, of which ety. uncertain.]

GIAOUR, jowr, *n.* infidel, term applied by the Turks to all who are not of their own religion. [Pers. *gawr*.]

GIB, jib, *v.i.* to pull against the bit, as a horse: to jib.

GIBARO, hē'-ba-rō, *n.* in Spanish-American countries, the child of a Spaniard and an Indian:—*pl.* GIBAROS, hē'-ba-rōz, [Sp. *jibaro*, wild.]

GIBBERISH, gib'er-ish, *n.* rapid, *gabbling* talk: unmeaning words.—*adj.* unmeaning. [Obsolete *gibber*, to gabble or jabber. See GABBLE.]

GIBBET, jib'et, *n.* a gallows: the projecting beam of a crane.—*v.t.* to expose on a gibbet, to execute. [Fr. *gibet;* origin unknown.]

GIBBON, gib'un, *n.* a kind of long-armed ape, native of the East Indies.

GIBBOSE, gib-bōs', *adj.*, *humped:* having one or more elevations. [Fr. *gibbeux*—L. *gibbosus—gibbus*, a hump.]

GIBBOUS, gib'us, *adj.*, *hump-backed:* swelling, convex, as the moon when nearly full.—*adv.* GIBB'OUSLY.—*n.* GIBB'OUSNESS.

GIBE, jīb, *v.t.* to sneer at: to taunt.—*n.* a scoff or taunt: contempt.—*adv.* GIB'ING-

LY. [From Scand., as in Ice. *geipa*, to talk nonsense.]

GIBLETS, jib'lets, *n.pl.* the internal eatable parts of a fowl, taken out before cooking it.—*adj.* GIB'LET, made of giblets. [O. Fr. *gibelet;* origin unknown; not a dim. of *gibier*, game.]

GIBRALTAR, jib-ral'-tar, *n.* a strongly fortified town in Spain, at the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea, held by the British since 1704: hence, applied to any stronghold, strong position, or structure. Also a kind of rock candy.

GIDDY, gid'i, *adj.* unsteady, dizzy: that causes giddiness: whirling: inconstant: thoughtless.—*adv.* GIDD'ILY.—*n.* GIDD'INESS. [A.S. *gyddian*, to sing, be merry.]

GIER-EAGLE, jēr'-ē'gl, *n.* (*B.*) a species of eagle. [See GYRFALCON.]

GIFT, gift, *n.* a thing *given:* a bribe: a quality bestowed by nature: the act of giving.—*v.t.* to endow with any power or faculty. [See GIVE.]

GIFTED, gift'ed, *adj.* endowed by nature.

GIG, gig, *n.* a light, two-wheeled carriage: a long, light boat. [Found in Ice. *gigja*, a fiddle (Fr. *gigue*, a lively dance), and properly meaning a "thing that moves lightly."]

GIGANTIC, jī-gan'tik, *adj.* suitable to a *giant:* enormous.—*adv.* GIGAN'TICALLY.

GIGANTISM, jī-gan'-tizm, *n.* extraordinary overgrowth. [See GIGANTIC.]

GIGGLE, gig'l, *v.i.* to laugh with short catches of the breath, or in a silly manner.—*n.* a laugh of this kind.—*n.* GIGG'LER. [From the sound.]

GIGOT, jig'ut, *n.* a leg of mutton. [Fr.—O. Fr. *gigue*, a leg; a word of unknown origin. There is another *gigue*, an old stringed instrument.]

GIGSTER, gig'ster, *n.* a horse suitable for a gig. "The *gigster*, or light harness horse, may also be a hack, and many are used for both purposes, with benefit both to themselves and their masters."—*J. H. Walsh.*

GILD, gild, *v.t.* to cover or overlay with *gold:* to cover with any gold-like substance: to adorn with lustre:—*pr.p.* gild'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* gild'ed or gilt. [A.S. *gyldan—gold.* See GOLD.]

GILDER, gild'er, *n.* one whose trade is to gild or cover articles with a thin coating of gold.

GILDING, gild'ing, *n.* act or trade of a gilder: gold laid on any surface for ornament.

GILL, gil, *n.* (*pl.*) the breathing organs in fishes and certain other aquatic animals: the flap below the bill of a fowl. [Scand., as in Dan. *gicelle*, a gill, Swed. *gäl.*]

GILL, jil, *n.* a measure = ¼ pint. [O. Fr. *gelle;* cf. Low L. *gillo*, a flask; allied to Fr. *jale*, a large bowl, E. *gallon.* See GALLON.]

GILL, jil, *n.* ground-ivy: beer flavored with ground-ivy. [From *Gillian* or *Juliana* (from *Julius*), a female name, contracted *Gill, Jill.*]

GILLIE, GILLY, gil'i, *n.* a youth, a man-servant. [Gael. *gille*, a lad, Ir. *ceile.* See CULDEE.]

GILLYFLOWER, jil'i-flow-er, *n.* popular name for stock, wallflower, etc., so called from its clove-like smell. [Fr. *giroflée*—Gr. *karyophyllon*, the clove-tree—*karyon*, a nut, *phyllon*, a leaf.]

GILT, gilt, *adj.* gilded.—*adj.* GILT-EDGED, having *gilded edges*, as the leaves of a book.

GILT, gilt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of GILD.

GILT, *n.* gold: money.

> Three corrupted men, . . .
> Have, for the *gilt* of France,—O guilt indeed!—
> Confirm'd conspiracy with fearful France.—*Shak.*

GIMBALS, gim'balz, *n.pl.*, *two rings* for suspending the mariner's compass so as to keep it always horizontal. [L. *gemelli*, twins.]

GIMBLET. Same ss GIMLET.

GIMCRACK, jim'krak, *n.* a toy: a trivial mechanism. [Ety. dub.]

GIMLET, gim'let, *n.* a small tool for boring holes by *wimbling* or turning it with the hand.—*v.t.* to pierce with a gimlet: (*naut.*) to turn round (an anchor) as if turning a gimlet. [Fr. *gibelet, gimbelet*, from a Teut. root, whence also E. WIMBLE.]

GIMP, gimp, *n.* a kind of trimming, etc., of silk, woollen, or cotton twist. [Fr. *guimpe*, from O. Ger. *wimpal*, a light robe; E. *wimple.*]

GIN, jin, *n.* same as GENEVA, of which it is a contraction.

GIN, jin, *n.* a trap; a snare: a machine or instrument by which the mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength; especially, (*a*) a machine used instead of a crane, consisting essentially of three poles from 12 to 15 feet in length, often tapering from the lower extremity to the top, and united together at their upper extremities, whence a block and tackle is suspended, the lower extremities being planted in the ground about 8 or 9 feet asunder, and there being a kind of windlass attached to two of the legs; (*b*) a kind of whim or windlass worked by a horse which turns a cylinder and winds on it a rope, thus raising minerals or the like from a depth; (*c*) a machine for separating the seeds from cotton, called hence a *cotton-gin*, which was invented by Eli Whitney of Massachusetts, in 1794. The name is also given to a machine for driving piles, to an engine of torture, and to a pump moved by rotary sails. [A contr. of *engine.*]

GIN, jin, *v.t.* to clear cotton of its seeds by means of the cotton-gin: to catch in a trap. "So, so, the woodcock's *ginn'd.*"—*Beau. & Fl.*

GIN, gin, *v.i.* to begin. [A.S. *gynnan*, to begin.]

> As when the sun *gins* his reflexion.—*Shak.*

GIN, gin, *conj.* if; suppose (Scotch);
Gin a body meet a body,
Comin' thro' the rye.—*Scotch song:*
by or against a certain time; as, I'll be there *gin* five o'clock. [A.S. *geân, gén,* against.]

GINGER, jin'jer, *n.* the root of a plant in the E. and W. Indies, with a hot and spicy taste, so called from being *shaped* like a *horn.* [Old form in M. E. *gingivere*—O. Fr. *gingibre*—L. *zingiber*—Gr. *zingiberis*—Sans. *çringa-vera*—*çringa,* horn, *vera,* shape.]

GINGERBEER, jin'jer-bēr, *n.* an effervescent drink flavored with ginger.

GINGERBREAD, jin'jer-bred, *n.* sweet bread flavored with ginger.

GINGERLY, jin'jer-li, *adv.* with soft steps: cautiously. [From a Scand. root, seen in Swed. *gingla,* to totter.]

GINGHAM, ging'ham, *n.* a kind of cotton cloth. [Fr. *guingan,* acc. to Littré, a corr. of *Guingamp,* a town in Brittany, where such stuffs are made.]

GINGLE, jing'l. Same as JINGLE.

GIOCOSO, jō-kō'-sō, *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) lively: joyous. [It. *jocose.*]

GIPSY, GYPSEY, GYPSY, jip'si, *n.* one of a wandering race, originally from India, now scattered over Europe: a reproachful name for one with a dark complexion: a sly, tricking woman. [Lit. *Egyptian,* because supposed to come from Egypt, M. E. *Gyptian.*]

GIRAFFE, ji-raf', *n.* the camelopard (*Giraffa Camelopardalis* or *Camelopardalis Giraffa*), a ruminant animal inhabiting various parts of Africa, and constituting the only species of its genus and family. It is the tallest of all animals, a full-grown male reaching the height of 18 or 20 feet. This great stature is mainly due to the extraordinary length of the neck, in which, however, there are but seven vertebræ, though these are extremely elongated. It has two bony excrescences on its head resembling horns. Its great height is admirably suited with its habit of feeding upon the leaves of trees, and in this the animal is further aided by its tongue, which is both prehensile and capable of being remarkably elongated or contracted at will. It rarely attempts to pick up food from the ground. Its color is usually light fawn marked with darker spots. It is a mild and inoffensive animal, and in captivity is very gentle and playful. "The *giraffe* is, in some respects, intermediate between the hollow-horned and solid-horned ruminants, though partaking more of the nature of the deer."—*Prof. Owen.* [Fr. *girafe, giraffe,* Sp. *girafa,* It. *giraffa,* from Ar. *zurāfa;* Hind. *zurafu,* that is long-necked.]

GIRANDOLE, jir'-an-dōl, *n.* a branched candlestick of an ornamental kind: a fountain, flower-stand, etc., having several branches: a kind of firework that twists and turns: a chamber in a fort: an earring having may small stones and one large stone. [See GYRATE.]

GIRD, gerd, *v.t.* to bind round: to make fast by binding: to surround: to clothe: —*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* gird'ed or girt. [A.S. *gyrdan;* akin to Ger. *gürten;* from a root *gard,* whence also E. GARDEN and YARD.]

GIRDER, gerd'er, *n.* one who or that which *girds.* one of the principal pieces of timber in a floor binding the others together: (*engineering*) any simple or compound beam sustaining a weight, and supported at both ends.

GIRDLE, gerd'l, *n.* that which *girds* or encircles, esp. a band for the waist: an inclosure: (*jew.*) a horizontal line surrounding a stone.—*v.t.* to bind, as with a girdle: to inclose: to make a circular incision, as through the bark of a tree to kill it. [A.S. *gyrdel—gyrdan,* to gird.]

GIRL, gerl, *n.* a female child: a young woman. [Prob. from O. Ger. *gör,* a child, with suffix *-l— -la.*]

GIRLHOOD, gerl'hood, *n.* the state of being a *girl.*

GIRLISH, gerl'ish, *adj.* of or like a *girl.*—*adv.*—GIRL'ISHLY.—*n.* GIRL'ISHNESS.

GIROUETTE, zhē-rōō-et', *n.* a weathercock.

GIRT, gert, GIRTH, gerth, *n.* belly-band of a saddle: measure round the waist.

GIRT, gert, *v.t.* to *gird.*

GIST, jist, *n.* the main point or pith of a matter. [The word in this sense comes from an old French proverb, "I know where the hare *lies*" (O. Fr. *gist,* Fr. *gît*), *i.e.,* I know the main point—Fr. *gésir,* to lie—L. *iacēre.*]

GITANA, hē-tä'-na, *n.fem.* GITANO, hē-tä'-nō, *n.mas.* a Spanish gypsy. [Sp.]

GIVE, giv, *v.t.* to bestow: to impart: to yield: to grant: to permit: to afford: to furnish: to pay or render, as thanks: to pronounce, as a decision: to show, as a result: to apply, as one's self: to allow or admit.—*v.i.* to yield to pressure: to begin to melt: to grow soft:—*pr.p.* giv'ing; *pa.t.* gāve; *pa.p.* given (giv'n).—GIVE CHASE, to pursue: GIVE FORTH, to emit, to publish: GIVE IN, to yield: GIVE OUT, to report, to emit: GIVE OVER, to cease: GIVE PLACE, to give way, to yield: GIVE UP, to abandon. [A.S. *gifan;* Ger. *geben,* Goth. *giban,* from a Teut. root *gab,* to give.]

GIVER, giv'er, *n.* one who gives or bestows.

GIZZARD, giz'ard, *n.* the muscular stomach of a fowl or bird. [M. E. *giser,* Fr. *gésier*—L. *gigerium,* used only in pl. *gigeria,* the cooked entrails of poultry.]

GLABROUS, glā'brus, *adj.*, *smooth:* having no hairs or any unevenness. [L. *glaber,* smooth; akin to *glubo,* to peel, Gr. *glaphō,* to carve.]

GLACIAL, glā'shi-al, *adj.*, *icy:* frozen: pertaining to ice or its action, esp. to glaciers. [Fr.—L. *glacialis—glacies,* ice.]

GLACIER, glā'shĕr or glas'i-er, *n.* a field or, more properly, a slowly moving river of *ice*, such as is found in the hollows and on the slopes of lofty mountains.—GLACIER TABLES, large stones found on glaciers supported on pedestals of ice. The stones attain this peculiar position by the melting away of the ice around them, and the depression of its general surface by the action of the sun and rain. The block, like an umbrella, protects the ice below it, from both; and accordingly its elevation measures the level of the glacier at a former period. By and by the stone table becomes too heavy for the column of ice on which it rests, or its equilibrium becomes unstable, whereupon it topples over, and falling on the surface of the glacier defends a new space of ice, and begins to mount afresh.—*Prof. J. D. Forbes.* [Fr.—*glace*, ice—L. *glacies*, ice.]

GLACIS, glā'sis or glā-sēs', *n.* a gentle slope: (*fort.*) a smooth sloping bank. [Fr.—O. Fr. *glacier*, to slide—*glace*, ice.]

GLAD, glad, *adj.* pleased: cheerful: bright: giving pleasure.—*v.t.* to make glad:—*pr.p.* gladd'ing; *pa.p.* gladd'ed.—*adv.* GLAD'LY. —*n.* GLAD'NESS. [A.S. *glæd*; Ger. *glatt*, smooth, Ice. *glathr*, bright, Dan. *glad*: the root meant 'shining,' and is found also in GLADE.]

GLADDEN, glad'n, *v.t.* to make glad: to cheer: to animate.

GLADE, glād, *n.* an open space in a wood. [Scand., as in Norw. *glette*, a clear spot among clouds, Ice. *glita*, to shine, *glathr*, bright; the original sense being, a "bright opening." See GLAD.]

GLADIATE, glad'i-āt, *adj.*, *sword-shaped*. [L. *gladius*, a sword.]

GLADIATOR, glad'i-ā-tor, *n.* in ancient Rome, a professional combatant with men or beasts in the arena. [L. (*lit.*) a *swordsman—gladius*, a sword.]

GLADIATORIAL, glad-i-a-tōr'i-al, **GLADIATORY**, glad'i-ā-tor-i, *adj.* relating to gladiators or prize-fighting.

GLADIOLE, glad'i-ōl, **GLADIOLUS**, gla-dī'o-lus, *n.* the plant sword-lily. [L. *gladiolus*, dim. of *gladius*.]

GLADSOME, glad'sum, *adj.*, *glad:* joyous: gay. —*adv.* GLAD'SOMELY. —*n.* GLAD'SOMENESS.

GLAIR, glār, *n.* the *clear* part of an egg used as varnish: any viscous, transparent substance.—*v.t.* to varnish with white of egg.—*adjs.* GLAIR'Y, GLAR'EOUS. [Fr. *glaire*—Low L. *clara ovi*, white of egg—L. *clarus*, clear. See CLEAR.]

GLAIVE, glāv, *n.* same as GLAVE.

GLAMOUR, glam'er, *n.* the supposed influence of a charm on the eyes, making them see things as fairer than they are. [Scotch; Ice. *glam*, dimness of sight.]

GLANCE, glans, *n.* a sudden shoot of light: a darting of the eye: a momentary view. —*v.i.* to dart a ray of light or splendor: to snatch a momentary view: to fly off obliquely: to make a passing allusion.—*v.t.* to dart suddenly or obliquely.—*adv.* GLANC'INGLY. [From a Teut. root found in Swed. *glans*, Dut. *glans*, Ger. *glanz*, lustre, and allied to obs. E. *glint*, E. *glitter*, *glass*.]

GLAND, gland, *n.* a fleshy organ of the body which secretes some substance from the blood: (*bot.*) a small cellular spot which secretes oil or aroma. [Fr. *glande*—L. *glans*, *glandis*, an acorn; from the likeness of shape to an acorn.]

GLANDER, gland'er, *v.t.* to affect with glanders.

GLANDERED gland'erd, *p.* and *adj.* affected with glanders. "Being drank in plenty, it (tar water) hath recovered even a *glandered* horse that was thought incurable."—*Berkeley.*

GLANDERS, gland'erz, *n.* in *farriery*, a very dangerous and highly contagious disease of the mucous membrane of the nostrils of horses, attended with an increased and vitiated secretion and discharge of mucus, and enlargement and induration of the glands of the lower jaw: in *med.* a dangerous contagious disease in the human subject, accompanied by a pustular eruption, communicated by inoculation from glandered animals. [From GLAND.]

GLANDIFEROUS, gland-if'er-us, *adj.*, *bearing acorns* or nuts. [L. *glandifer—glans*, *glandis*, and *fero*, to bear.]

GLANDIFORM, gland'i-form, *adj.* resembling a *gland:* nut-shaped. [L. *glans*, and *forma*, form.]

GLANDULAR, gland'ū-lar, **GLANDULOUS**, gland'ū-lus, *adj.* containing, consisting of, or pertaining to *glands*.

GLANDULE, gland'ūl, *n.* a *small gland*.

GLARE, glār, *n.* a clear, dazzling light: overpowering lustre: a piercing look.—*v.i.* to shine with a clear, dazzling light: to be ostentatiously splendid: to look with piercing eyes. [Perh. from A.S. *glær*, a pellucid substance, amber; akin to GLASS.]

GLARING, glār'ing, *adj.* bright and dazzling: barefaced: notorious.—*adv.* GLAR'INGLY.—*n.* GLAR'INGNESS.

GLASS, glas, *n.* the hard, brittle, transparent substance in windows: anything made of glass, esp. a drinking vessel, a mirror, etc.:—*pl.* spectacles: the quantity of liquid a glass holds.—*adj.* made of glass.—*v.t.* to case in glass.—*adj.* GLASS'LIKE. [A.S. *glæs*; widely diffused in the Teut. languages, and from a Teut. base *gal*, to shine, seen also in GLOW, GLEAM, GLAD, GLANCE, and GLARE.]

GLASS-BLOWER, glas'-blō-er, *n.* one who *blows* and fashions *glass*.

GLASS-BLOWING, glas'-blō-ing, *n.* a mode of manufacturing glassware and window-glass by taking a mass of viscid glass from the melting-pot on the end of the blowing tube and then inflating the mass

by blowing through the tube, repeatedly heating if necessary at the furnace, and subjecting it to various manipulations. Moulds are often used in the making of articles by blowing. The term glass-blowing also includes the production of toys and other articles under the blow-pipe.

GLASSCHORD, glas'kord, *n.* the name given by Franklin to a musical instrument, with keys like a pianoforte, but with bars of glass instead of strings of wire, invented in Paris in 1785 by a German named Beyer.

GLASS-ROPE, glas'-rōp, *n.* a name given to a species of siliceous sponge (*Hyalonema Sieboldii*) found in Japan. It consists of a cup-shaped sponge-body, supported by a rope of long twisted siliceous fibres, which are sunk in the mud of the sea bottom.

GLASSWORT, glas'wurt, *n.* a *plant* so called from its yielding soda, used in making *glass.* [GLASS, and A.S. *wyrt*, a plant.]

GLASSY, glas'i, *adj.* made of or like *glass.*—*adv.* GLASS'ILY.—*n.* GLASS'INESS.

GLAUCOMA, glawk'ō-ma, *n.* a disease of the eye, marked by the green color of the pupil. [See GLAUCOUS.]

GLAUCOUS, glaw'kus, *adj.* sea-green: grayish blue: (*bot.*) covered with a fine green bloom. [L. *glaucus*, bluish—Gr. *glaukos*, blue or gray, orig. gleaming, akin to *glaussō*, to shine.]

GLAVE, glāv, *n.* a sword. [Fr.—L. *gladius* (= *cladius*, akin to *clades*). See CLAYMORE.]

GLAZE, glāz, *v.t.* to furnish or cover with *glass:* to cover with a thin surface of or resembling glass: to give a glassy surface to.—*n.* the glassy coating put upon pottery: any shining exterior. [M.E. *glasen*—GLASS.]

GLAZIER, glā'zi-er, *n.* one whose trade is to set *glass* in window-frames, etc. [For *glaz-er*; like *law-y-er* for *law-er.*]

GLAZING, glāz'ing, *n.* the act or art of setting *glass:* the art of covering with a vitreous substance: (*paint.*) semi-transparent colors put thinly over others to modify the effect.

GLEAM, glēm, *v.i.* to *glow* or *shine.* to flash.—*n.* a small stream of light. a beam: brightness. [A.S. *glæm*, gleam, brightness; akin to GLASS, GLOW.]

GLEAMY, glēm'i, *adj.* casting *beams* or rays of light.

GLEAN, glēn, *v.t.* to gather in *handfuls* the corn left by the reapers: to collect what is thinly scattered.—*v.i.* to gather after a reaper.—*n.* that which is gleaned: the act of gleaning.—*ns.* GLEAN'ER, GLEAN'ING. [O. Fr. *glener* (Fr. *glaner*), through Low L. forms, from A.S. *gelm*, a handful.]

GLEBE, glēb, *n.* the land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice: (*mining*) a piece of earth containing ore. [Fr.—L. *gleba*, a clod, soil. Cf. GLOBE.]

GLEBOUS, glēb'us, GLEBY, glēb'i, *adj.*, *cloddy*, turfy. [L. *glebosus—gleba.*]

GLEDE, glēd, *n.* (*B.*) the common kite, a rapacious bird. [A.S. *glida*, "the glider," akin to *glidan*, to glide.]

GLEE, glē, *n.* joy: mirth and gaiety: (*mus.*) a song or catch in parts. [A.S. *gleo*, mirth, song; Ice. *gly.*]

GLEEFUL, glē'fool, *adj.* merry.

GLEEMAN, glē'man, *n.* a minstrel. [See GLEE.]

GLEET, glēt, *n.* a glairy discharge from a mucous surface.—*adj.* GLEET'Y. [From root of GLIDE.]

GLEN, glen, *n.* a narrow valley worn by a river: a depression between hills. [Celt., as in Gael. and Ir. *gleann*, W. *glyn.*]

GLENGARRY, glen-gar'-rē, *n.* a Scotch cap for men.

GLIB, glib, *adj.* moving easily: voluble.—*adv.* GLIB'LY.—*n.* GLIB'NESS. [A contr. of Dut. *glibberig*, slippery.]

GLIDE, glīd, *v.i.* to slide smoothly and easily: to flow gently: to pass rapidly.—*n.* act of gliding.—*adv.* GLID'INGLY. [A.S. *glidan*, to slip, to slide; Ger. *gleiten*, to move smoothly, closely akin to GLAD.]

GLIMMER, glim'er, *v.i.* to burn or appear faintly.—*n.* a faint light: feeble rays of light: (*min.*) mica. [From a Teut. root, found in Dan. and Ger. *glimmer*, of which the base is seen in GLEAM.]

GLIMMER-GOWK, glim'er-gowk, *n.* an owl. "Like a graat *glimmer-gowk* wi' 'is glasses athurt 'is noase."—*Tennyson.*

GLIMMERING, glim'er-ing, *n.* same as GLIMMER, *n.*

GLIMPSE, glimps, *n.* a short *gleam:* a weak light: transient lustre: a hurried view: fleeting enjoyment: the exhibition of a faint resemblance.—*v.i.* to appear by glimpses. [M.E. *glimsen*, to glimpse—*glim.* See GLIMMER.]

GLINT, glint, *v.i.* to glance: to gleam: to pass suddenly, as a gleam of light, a flash of lightning, or anything that resembles it: to peep out, as a flower from the bud.

> Yet cheerfully thou *glinted* forth
> Amid the storm.—*Burns.*

"The sun lay warm on the grass, and *glinted* pleasantly through the leaves of the ash."—*Lord Lytton.* [Of kindred origin with *glimpse*, *glimmer*, *glance*, etc. Comp. Dan. *glimt*, a gleam, *glimte*, to flash.]

GLINT, glint, *n.* a glance: a glimpse: a gleam: a transient view: a flash, as of lightning: a moment. "The little room was dusky, save for a narrow *glint* streaming through the not quite closed door of the room."—*Dickens.*

GLISTEN, glis'n, GLISTER, glis'ter, *v.i.* to *glitter* or *sparkle* with light: to shine. [From base *glis-*, to shine, with excrescent *-t*; cf. Dut. *glinsteren.* See GLITTER.]

GLITTER, glit'er, *v.i.* to glisten, to sparkle

with light: to be splendid: to be showy. —*n.* lustre: brilliancy. [Scand., as in Ice. *glitra*, to glisten, Ice. *glit*, glitter; closely akin to GLISTEN, GLISTER, etc.]

GLITTERING, glit'er-ing, *adj.*, *shining*; splendid: brilliant.—*adv.* GLITT'ERINGLY.

GLOAM, glōm, *n.* the twilight: gloaming

> I saw their starved lips in the *gloam*,
> With horrid warning gaped wide.—*Keats.*

GLOAMING, glōm'ing, *n.* twilight, dusk; "As *gloaming*, the Scottish word for twilight, is far more poetical, and has been recommended by many eminent literary men, particularly by Dr. Moore in his letters to Burns, I have ventured to use it on account of its harmony."—*Byron:* closing period; decline; as, the *gloaming* of life: gloominess of mind or spirit; "Woman, pluck up your heart, and leave off all this *gloaming*."—*J. Still.* [A.S. *glomung*, Scot. *gloamin*, akin to GLOOM.]

GLOAT, glōt, *v.i.* to look eagerly, in a bad sense: to view with joy. [Scand., as in Ice. *glotta*, to grin.]

GLOBATE, glōb'āt, *adj.* like a *globe:* circular. [L. *globo*, *globatus*, to form into a ball—*globus*.]

GLOBE, glōb, *n.* a *ball:* a round body, a sphere: the earth: a sphere representing the earth (terrestrial globe) or the heavens (celestial globe).

GLOBE, glōb, *v.i.* to become round or globe-shaped. *E. B. Browning.*

GLOBOSE, glob-ōs', GLOBOUS, glōb'us *adj.* globular.—*n.* GLOBO'SITY.

GLOBULAR, glob'ū-lar, GLOBULOUS, glob'ū-lus, *adj.* like a *globe:* spherical.—*adv.* GLOB'ULARLY.—*n.* GLOBULAR'ITY.

GLOBULE, glob'ūl, *n.* a *little globe* or round particle.

GLOME, glōm, *n.* (*bot.*) a globular head of flowers. [L. *glomus* = *globus*, and conn. with CLUMP, LUMP.]

GLOMERATE, glom'er-āt, *v.t.* to gather into a *ball:* to collect into a spherical mass.—*adj.* growing in rounded or massive forms: conglomerate. [L. *glomero*, *-atus*—*glomus*, *glomeris*, a clue of yarn.]

GLOMERATION, glom-er-ā'shun, *n.* act of gathering into a *ball:* a body formed into a ball.

GLOOM, glōōm, *n.* partial darkness: cloudiness: heaviness of mind, sadness: hopelessness: sullenness.—*v.i.* to be sullen or dejected: to be cloudy or obscure. [A.S. *glom*, gloom; Prov. Ger. *glumm*, gloomy, E. GLUM.]

GLOOMTH, glōōmth, *n.* the state of being dim, obscure, or gloomy: partial darkness. "The *gloomth* of abbeys and cathedrals."—*H. Walpole.*

GLOOMY, glōōm'i, *adj.* dim or obscure: dimly lighted: sad, melancholy.—*adv.* GLOOM'ILY.—*n.* GLOOM'INESS.

GLORIFY, glō'ri-fī, *v.t.* to make *glorious:* to honor: to exalt to glory or happiness: to ascribe honor to, to worship:—*pa.p.* glō'rified.—*n.* GLORIFICA'TION. [L. *gloria*, and *facio*, to make.]

GLORIOLE, glō'ri-ōl, *n.* a circle, as of rays represented in ancient paintings as surrounding the heads of saints: in the extract, used figuratively. [Formed on type of AUREOLE.]

> Sappho, with that *gloriole*
> Of ebon hair on calmèd brows.—*E. B. Browning.*

GLORIOUS, glō'ri-us, *adj.* noble, splendid: conferring renown.—*adv.* GLO'RIOUSLY.—*n.* GLO'RIOUSNESS. [L. *gloriosus.*]

GLORY, glō'ri, *n.* renown: honor: the occasion of praise: an object of pride: excellency: splendor: brightness: circle of rays surrounding the head of a saint: (*B.*) the presence of God: the manifestation of God to the blessed in heaven: heaven.—*v.i.* to boast: to be proud of anything: to exult:—*pa.p.* glō'ried. [Fr.—L. *gloria* (for *cloria*), akin to *clarus*, from root of L. *clu-eo*, Gr. *klu-o*, to be famed; E. LOUD.]

GLORY, glō-ri, *v.t.* to make glorious: to magnify and honor in worship: to glorify. "The troop that *gloried* Venus on her wedding day."—*Greene.*

GLOSS, glos, *n.*, *brightness* or lustre, as from a polished surface: external show. —*v.t.* to give a superficial lustre to: to render plausible: to palliate. [Ice. *glossi*, brightness, *gloa*, to glow. See GLASS.]

GLOSS, glos, *n.* a remark to explain a subject: a comment.—*v.i.* to comment or make explanatory remarks. [L. *glossa*, a word requiring explanation—Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue.]

GLOSSANTHRAX, glos-an'thraks, *n.* a disease in horses and cattle, characterized by malignant carbuncles in the mouth, and especially on the tongue. [Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue, and *anthrax*, a carbuncle.]

GLOSSARIAL, glos-ā'ri-al, *adj.* relating to a glossary: containing explanation.

GLOSSARIST, glos'ar-ist, *n.* a writer of a glossary.

GLOSSARY, glos'ar-i, *n.* a vocabulary of words requiring special explanation. [From Gr. *glōssa.*]

GLOSSATOR, glos-ā'tor, *n.* a writer of *glosses* or comments: a commentator.

GLOSSIC, glos'ik, *n.* a phonetic system of spelling invented by Mr. A. J. Ellis, intended to be used concurrently with the existing English orthography (Nomic) in order to remedy some of its defects without changing its form or detracting from its value. The following is a specimen of Glossic:—"Ingglish Glosik konvai·z whotev·er proanunsiai·shon iz inten·ded bei dhi reiter. Glosik buoks kan dhairfoar bee maid too impaar.t risee·vd aurthoa·ipi too aul reederz."—*A. J. Ellis.* [From Gr. *glōssa*, a tongue].

GLOSSOGRAPHY, glos-og'raf-i, *n.* the *writing* of *glossaries* or comments.—*n.* GLOSSOG'RAPHER.—*adj.* GLOSSOGRAPH'ICAL. [Gr. *glōssa*, and *graphō*, to write.]

GLOSSOLOGY, glos-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science of language: the knowledge of the defi-

nition of technical terms.—*n.* GLOSSOL'OGIST.—*adj.* GLOSSOLOG'ICAL. [Gr. *glōssa*, and *logos*, a discourse.]

GLOSSOPLEGIA, glos-sō-plē'-ji-a, *n.* (*med.*) paralysis of the tongue.

GLOSSY, glos'i, *adj.* smooth and shining: highly polished. —*adv.* GLOSS'ILY. —*n.* GLOSS'INESS.

GLOST, glost, *n.* a lead glaze used for pottery.

GLOTTIC, glot'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to glottology: glottological.

GLOTTIS, glot'is, *n.* the opening of the larynx or entrance to the windpipe.—*adj.* GLOTT'AL. [Gr. *glōttis—glōssa*, the tongue.]

GLOTTOLOGIST, glot-ol'o-jist, *n.* a student of or one versed in glottology: a glossologist.

GLOTTOLOGY, glot-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science of language, comparative philology. [Gr. *glōtta*, Attic for *glōssa*, and *logos*, a discourse.]

GLOVE, gluv, *n.* a cover for the hand, with a sheath for each finger.—*v.t.* to cover with or as with a glove. [A.S. *glof* (= *ge-lof*); allied to Scot. *loof*, Ice. *lofi*, palm of the hand.]

GLOVER, gluv'er, *n.* one who makes or sells *gloves*.

GLOW, glō, *v.i.* to shine with an intense heat: to feel great heat of body: to be flushed: to feel the heat of passion: to be ardent.—*n.* shining or white heat: unusual warmth: brightness of color: vehemence of passion. [A.S. *glowan*, to glow, as a fire; Ger. *glühen*, Ice. *glóa*, to glow.]

GLOW-WORM, glō'-wurm, *n.* the female of a certain *insect*, which *glows* or shines in the dark.

GLOZE, glōz, *v.i.* to give a false meaning to: to flatter: to wheedle.—*v.t.* to palliate by specious explanation. [M. E. *glosen*, to make glosses, from M. E. *glose*, a gloss. See GLOSS, a remark.]

GLUCOSE, glōō-kōs', *n.* the peculiar kind of *sugar* in the juice of fruits. [Gr. *glykys*, sweet.]

GLUCOSIDE, glū'kō-sīd, *n.* one of a large group of substances, derived from animal or vegetable products, possessing the common property of yielding glucose and other products when they are boiled with dilute acids, or are acted on by certain ferments.

GLUE, glōō, *n.* a sticky substance obtained by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals.—*v.t.* to join with glue:—*pr.p.* glū'ing; *pa.p.* glūed'. [Fr. *glu*—Low L. *glus*, *glutis—gluo*, to draw together.]

GLUEY, glōō'i, *adj.* containing glue: *sticky*: viscous.—*n.* GLU'EYNESS.

GLUM, glum, *adj.* frowning: sullen: gloomy. [From root of GLOOM.]

GLUME, glōōm, *n.* the *husk* or floral covering of grain and grasses.—*adj.* GLUMA'CEOUS.

GLUMLY, glum'li, *adv.* in a glum or sullen manner: with moroseness.

GLUT, glut, *v.t.* to swallow greedily: to feast to satiety: to supply in excess:—*pr.p.* glutt'ing; *pa.p.* glutt'ed.—*n.* that which is gorged: more than enough: anything that obstructs the passage. [L. *glutio*—root *glu*, akin to Sans. *gri*, to devour, and L. *gula*, and *gurgulio*, the throat: from the sound of swallowing.]

GLUTEN, glōō'ten, *n.* a tough elastic substance of a grayish color, which becomes brown and brittle by drying, found in the flour of wheat and other grain. It contributes much to the nutritive quality of flour, and gives tenacity to its paste. A similar substance is found in the juices of certain plants. Gluten consists of gliadine, vegetable fibrine, and caseine, with sometimes a fatty substance. "*Gluten* exhibits the same percentage composition as the albuminoids; it is not, however, a simple proximate principle, but may be separated into two distinct substances, one soluble and the other insoluble in alcohol; and, according to Ritthausen, the portion soluble in alcohol may be further resolved into two substances, one called *mucin* or *vegetable casein*, the other *glutin*, *gliadin*, or *vegetable gelatin;* the portion insoluble in alcohol is called *vegetable fibrin*."—*Watts, Dict. of Chem.* [L. See GLUE.]

GLUTEN-BREAD, glōō'ten-bred, *n.* a kind of bread in which there is a large proportion of gluten. It is used in diabetes.

GLUTINATE, glōō'tin-āt, *v.t.* to unite, as with *glue*.—*n.* GLUTINA'TION. [L. *glutino*, *glutinatum—gluten*.]

GLUTINATIVE, glōō'tin-ā-tiv, *adj.* having the quality of *gluing* or cementing: tenacious.

GLUTINOUS, glōō'tin-us, *adj.*, *gluey:* tenacious: (*bot.*) covered, as a leaf, with slimy moisture.—*n.* GLU'TINOUSNESS.

GLUTITION, glū-tish'-un, *n.* the act of swallowing.

GLUTTON, glut'n, *n.* one who eats to excess: a carnivorous quadruped in northern regions, once thought very voracious. [Fr. *glouton*—L. *gluto*, from L. root of GLUT.]

GLUTTONIZE, glut'n-īz, *v.i.* to eat to excess, like a *glutton*.

GLUTTONOUS, glut'n-us, GLUTTONISH, glut'n-ish, *adj.* given to, or consisting in *gluttony*.—*adv.* GLUTT'ONOUSLY.

GLUTTONY, glut'n-i, *n.* excess in eating.

GLYCERIDE, glis'e-rīd, *n.* in *chem.* a compound ether of the triatomic alcohol glycerine. Some of the glycerides exist ready formed as natural fats, in the bodies of plants and animals, and many more may be produced artificially by the action of acid upon glycerine.

GLYCERINE, GLYCERIN, glis'e-rin, *n.* a transparent colorless liquid with a sweet taste, obtained from natural fats by sa-

ponification with alkalies or by the action of superheated steam. [From Gr. *glykys*, sweet.]

GLYPH, glif, *n.* (*arch.*) an ornamental *sunken* channel or fluting, usually vertical. [Gr. *glyphē*—*glypho*, to hollow out, carve.]

GLYPHOGRAPHY, glif-og'raf-i, *n.* a process of taking a *raised* copy of a drawing by electrotype.—*adj.* GLYPHOGRAPH'IC. [Gr. *glyphō*, to carve, engrave, and *graphē*, drawing—*graphō*, to write.]

GLYPTIC, glip'tik, *adj.* pertaining to *carving* on stone, etc.: (*min.*) figured.—GLYP'TICS, *n.sing.* the art of engraving, esp. on precious stones.

GLYPTODON, glip'tod-on, *n.* a fossil animal of S. America with fluted teeth. [Gr. *glyptos*, carved, and *odous*, *odontos*, tooth.]

GLYPTOGRAPHY, glip-tog'raf-i, *n.* a description of the art of *engraving* on precious stones.—*adj.* GLYPTOGRAPH'IC. [Gr. *glyptos*, carved, and *graphō*, to write.]

GNAR, när, *v.i.* to snarl or growl. [From a Teut. root found in Ger. *knurren*, Dan. *knurre*, to growl; formed from the sound.]

GNARL, närl, *v.i.* to snarl or growl. [Freq. of GNAR.]

GNARL, närl, *n.* a growl: a snarl. "My caress provoked a long guttural *gnarl*."—*E. Bronte.*

GNARL, närl, *n.* a twisted knot in wood.—*adj.* GNARLED, knotty, twisted. [From a Teut root, as in Ger. *knorren*, Dan *knort*, a knot, gnarl, and prob. akin to *gnarl* in the sense of pressing close together.]

GNASH, nash, *v.t.* to strike the *teeth* together in rage or pain.—*v.i.* to grind the teeth. [From the sound.]

GNAT, nat, *n.* a name applied to several insects of the genus Culex. The proboscis or sting of the female is a tube containing four spiculæ of exquisite fineness, dentated or edged; these are the modified mandibles and maxillæ. The males are destitute of stings, and are further distinguished by their plume-like antennæ. The most troublesome of this genus is the mosquito. "Strain at a *gnat*" (Matt. xxiii. 24), to be scrupulous about small matters. In this phrase the *at* is said to be a typographical blunder of the first edition of the King James version of the Bible for *out*. It is an allusion to the custom of the Jews, Greeks, and Romans of passing their wines (which in the southern countries might easily receive gnats) through a strainer. This was a matter of religion with the Jews, who considered the insect unclean. [A.S. *gnæt*; Low Ger. *gnid*, a small kind of gnat; perhaps akin to Ger. *gnatze*, the itch.]

GNAW, naw, *v.t.* to bite so as to make a noise with the teeth: to bite off by degrees: to bite in agony or rage: (*fig.*) to torment.—*v.i.* to use the teeth in biting. [A.S. *gnagan*; cf. Dut. *knagen*, Ice. *naga*, Prov. E. *nag*, to tease, worry.]

GNEISS, nīs, *n.* (*geol.*) a species of stratified rock composed of quartz, felspar, and mica. [Ger. *gneiss*, a name used by the Saxon miners, of unknown origin.]

GNEISSOID, nīs'oid, *adj.* having some of the *characters of gneiss*. [GNEISS, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

GNOME, nōm, *n.* a sententious saying.—*adj.* GNOM'IC. [Gr. *gnomē*, an opinion—*gnōnai*, *gignōskō*, to know.]

GNOME, nōm, *n.* a kind of sprite, said to preside over the inner parts of the earth and its treasures: a dwarf or goblin. [Fr.—a word traced by Littré to Paracelsus, and perh. formed from Gr. *gnōme*, intelligence, because it was supposed these spirits could reveal the treasures of the earth.]

GNOMED, nōm'ed, *adj.* haunted or inhabited by a gnome or gnomes. "The haunted air and *gnomed* mine."—*Keats.*

GNOMON, nō'mon, *n.* the pin of a dial, whose shadow points to the hour: the index of the hour-circle of a globe: (*geom.*) a parallelogram minus one of the parallelograms about its diagonal. [Gr. *gnōmōn*, an interpreter—*gnōnai*, to know.]

GNOMONIC, nō-mon'ik, GNOMONICAL, nō-mon'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the art of dialling.—*adv.* GNOMON'ICALLY.—*n. sing.* GNOMON'ICS, the art of dialling.

GNOSTIC, nos'tik, *n.* one of a sect in the beginning of the Christian era who pretended that they alone had a true *knowledge* of religion.—*adj.* pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines: knowing; well-informed; skillful. *Sir W. Scott.* [Gr. *gnōstikos*, good at knowing—*gignōskō*, to know.]

GNOSTICALLY, nos'tik-al-i, *adv.* in a gnostic or knowing manner: skillfully. (Slang.) "He was tog'd *gnostically* enough."—*Sir W. Scott.*

GNOSTICISM, nos'ti-sizm, *n.* the doctrines of the *Gnostics*.

GNU, nū, *n.* a kind of antelope in S. Africa, resembling the horse and ox. [Hottentot, *gnu*.]

GO, gō, *v.i.* to pass from one place to another: to be in motion: to proceed: to walk: to depart from: to lead in any direction: to extend: to tend: to be about to do: to pass in report: to pass, as in payment: to be accounted in value: to happen in a particular way: to turn out: to fare:—*pr.p.* gō'ing; *pa.t.* went; *pa.p.* gone (gon).—GO ABOUT (*B.*), to set one's self about: to seek: to endeavor.—GO BEYOND (*B.*), to overreach.—GO TO, *int.* (*B.*) come now! [A.S. *gan*, *gangan*; Ger. *gehen*, Dan. *gaa*.]

GOAD, gōd, *n.* a sharp-pointed stick, often shod with iron, for driving oxen: a stimulus.—*v.t.* to drive with a goad: to urge forward. [A.S. *gad*, a goad.]

GOADSTER, gōd'ster, *n.* one who drives with a goad: a goadsman. "*Goadsters* in classical costume."—*Carlyle.*

GOAL, gōl, *n.* a mark set up to bound a race: the winning-post; also the starting-post: the two upright posts between which the ball is kicked in the game of football: the act of driving the ball through between the posts: an end or aim. [Fr. *gaule*, a pole; prob. of Teut. origin, as Fris. *walu*, a staff, Goth. *walus*; but acc. to Littré from L. *vallus*, a stake.]

GOAT, gōt, *n.* the well-known quadruped, allied to the sheep. [A.S. *gat*; Ger. *geiss*—obs. and prov. Ger. *geissen* = *gehen*, to go; like Gr. *aix*, a goat—*aïssō*, to leap; akin to L. *hœdus*.]

GOATMOTH, gōt'moth, *n.* one of the largest of British *moths*, which has a *goatlike* odor.

GOAT-PEPPER, gōt'-pep-er, *n.* a species of Capsicum or Cayenne pepper (*Capsicum frutescens*).

GOAT'S'-BEARD, -bērd, GOAT'S'-RUE, -rōō, GOAT'S'-STONES, -stōnz, GOAT'S'-THORN, -thorn, *n.* names of plants.

GOATSUCKER, gōt'suk-er, *n.* a kind of swallow erroneously thought to *suck goats.*

GO-BANG, gō-bang', *n.* a Japanese game in which men are moved across a checker-board. [Japanese *goban*, checker-board.]

GOBBET, gob'et, *n.* a *mouthful:* a little lump. [Fr. *gobet*—Gael. *gob*, the mouth, from the sound.]

GOBBLE, gob'l, *v.t.* to swallow in lumps: to swallow hastily.—*v.i.* to make a noise in the throat, as a turkey. [Fr. *gober*, to devour, with E. suffix *-le*—a Celt. word *gob*, the mouth, which has also passed into prov. E.]

GOBELIN, go'be-lin, *adj.* a term applied to a species of rich tapestry in France, ornamented with complicated and beautiful designs in brilliant and permanent colors: also, pertaining to a printed worsted cloth for covering chairs, sofas, etc., in imitation of tapestry. [From the dyehouse in Paris originally belonging to a famous family of dyers called *Gobelin*, and, after them, named "the *Gobelins*." M. Colbert subsequently acquired it for the state, collecting into it the ablest workmen in the divers arts and manufactures connected with upholstery and house decoration, as painters, tapestry-makers, ebonists, sculptors, etc., prohibiting at the same time the importation of tapestry from other countries. The *Gobelins* has since then continued to be the first manufactory of the kind in the world, tapestry-work in particular being its glory.]

GOBEMOUCHE, gōb-mōōsh, *n.* (*lit.*) a fly-swallower; hence, a credulous person, simpleton, or ninny: so named from such persons listening or staring with open mouth. [Fr.]

GO-BETWEEN, gō'be-twēn, *n.* one who goes between two others as an agent or assistant: an intermediary. "Her assistant or *go-between*."—*Shak.* "Swore besides to play their *go-between* as heretofore."—*Tennyson.*

GOBLET, gob'let, *n.* a large drinking *cup* without a handle. [Fr. *gobelet*, dim. of Low L. *gubellus*, which again is a dim. of L. *cupa*, a cask. See CUP.]

GOBLIN, gob'lin, *n.* a frightful phantom: a fairy. [Fr. *goblin*—Low L. *gobelinus*—Gr. *kobālos*, a mischievous spirit. See COBALT.]

GOB-STICK, gob'-stik, *n.* a device used by fishermen for extracting the hook from the gullet of a fish. [*Gob*, mouth, and *stick.*]

GOBY, gō'bi, *n.* a genus of small sea-fishes, which build nests of seaweed. [L. *gobius*—Gr. *kōbios.*]

GO-BY, gō'-bī, *n.* a going by without notice: escape by artifice: evasion.

GO-CART, gō'-kärt, *n.* a *cart* or contrivance for teaching children to *go* or walk.

GOD, god, *n.* the Supreme Being: the Creator and Preserver of the world: an object of worship, an idol: (*B.*) a ruler.—*fem.* GODD'ESS. [A.S. *god*; Ger. *gott*, Goth. *guth*, Dut. *god*, and in all the other Teut. languages; all from a Teut. root *gutha*, God, and quite distinct from *good*; perh. conn. with Pers. *khoda*, lord, and Sans. *gudha*, secret.]

GODFATHER, god'fä-*th*er, *n.* a man who, at a child's baptism, engages to be its *father* in relation to *God* or its religious training.—*fem.* GOD'MOTHER.—*ns.* GOD'-CHILD, GOD'-DAUGHTER, GOD'SON.

GODHEAD, god'hed, *n.* state of being a god: deity: divine nature. [GOD, and HEAD, which see in list of Affixes.]

GODLESS, god'les, *adj.* living without God: impious: atheistical.—*adv.* GOD'LESSLY.—*n.* GOD'LESSNESS.

GODLIKE, god'līk, *adj.* like God: divine.

GODLY, god'li, *adj.* like God in character: pious: according to God's law.—*advs.* GOD'LY, GOD'LILY.—*n.* GOD'LINESS. [GOD, and *ly* = *like.*]

GODMOTHER. See GODFATHER.

GODSEND, god'send, *n.* an unexpected piece of good-fortune. [GOD and SEND.]

GODSHOUSE, godz'hous, *n.* an almshouse. *Camden.*

GODSON, god'sun. See GODFATHER.

GODSPEED, god'spēd, *n.* for *good speed* or success. [Cf. A.S. *gód-spédig*, successful.]

GODWARD, god'wawrd, *adv.*, *toward God.* [GOD, and A.S. *weard*, L. *versus*, sig. direction.]

GODWIT, god'wit, *n.* a bird with a long bill and long slender legs, that frequents marshes. [Perh. from A.S. *god*, good, and *wiht*, creature.]

GOER, gō'er, *n.* one who or that which goes: a horse, considered in reference to his gait.

GOGGLE, gog'l, *v.i.* to strain or roll the eyes.—*adj.* rolling: staring: prominent.

—*n.* a stare, or affected rolling of the eye :—*pl.* spectacles with projecting eye-tubes : blinds for shying horses. [Prob. freq. of Celt. *gog*, to move slightly ; *gog*, a nod.]

GOING, gō'ing, *n.* the act of moving : departure : (*B.*) course of life, behavior.—GOING FORTH, *n.* (*B.*) an outlet.—GOINGS or GOINGS OUT, *n.* (*B.*) utmost extremity : departures or journeyings.

GOITRE, GOITER, goi'ter, *n.* a tumor on the forepart of the throat, being an enlargement of one of the glands. [Fr. *goître*—L. *guttur*, the throat. Cf. CRETIN.]

GOITRED, GOITERED, goi'terd, *adj.* affected with *goitre*.

GOITROUS, goi'trus, *adj.* pertaining to *goitre*.

GOLD, gōld, *n.* one of the precious metals much used for coin : money, riches : yellow, gold color. [A.S. ; also in most Aryan languages, as Ice. *gull*, Ger. *gold*, Goth. *gul-th*, Russ. *zla-to*, Gr. *chry-sos*, Sans. *hirana*—all from a primary form *ghar-ta*, from a root *ghar*, to be yellow, from which also *green*, *yellow*, are derived.]

GOLD-BEATER, gōld'-bēt'er, *n.* one whose trade is to beat gold into gold-leaf.—*n.* GOLD'-BEAT'ING.

GOLD-DUST, gōld'-dust, *n.* gold in dust or very fine particles, as it is sometimes found in rivers.

GOLDEN, gōld'n, *adj.* made of gold : of the color of gold : bright : most valuable : happy : highly favorable.—GOLDEN FLEECE, an order of knighthood : the *Toison d'or*. See under TOISON.—GOLDEN ROSE, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* an ornament of gold, musk, and balsam, consecrated by the pope on the fourth Sunday in Lent. It was anointed with chrism and sprinkled with perfumed dust ; and after benediction it was set upon the altar during mass, and then carried away in the pope's hands to be sent to some favored prince, some eminent church, or distinguished personage. [A.S. *gylden*—*gold*.]

GOLDFINCH, gōld'finsh, *n.* a singing-bird or *finch* with *gold*-colored wings.

GOLDFISH, gōld'fish, *n.* a small *gold*-colored *fish*, native to China, kept in this country in glass globes and ponds.

GOLD-LEAF, gōld'-lēf, *n.* gold beaten extremely thin, or into leaves, and used for gilding.

GOLDSMITH, gōld'smith, *n.* a smith or worker in gold and silver.

GOLDYLOCKS, gōld'i-loks, *n.* a plant with *yellow* flowers, like *locks* of hair : wood crowfoot.

GOLF, golf, *n.* a game played with a *club* and ball, in which he who drives the ball into a series of small holes in the ground with fewest strokes is the winner. [From name of a Dut. game—Dut. *kolf*, a club : cf. Ger. *kolbe*, Ice. *kolfr*. See CLUB.]

GOLOSH, go-losh', *n.* same as GALOCHE.

GONDOLA, gon'do-la, *n.* a long narrow pleasure-boat used at Venice. [It., a dim. of *gonda*—Gr. *kondy*, a drinking-vessel, said to be a Pers. word.]

GONDOLIER, gon-do-lēr', *n.* one who rows a *gondola*.

GONE, gon, *pa.p.* of GO.

GONFALON, gon'fa-lon, *n.* an ensign or standard with streamers.—*n.* GON'FALONIER, one who bears the foregoing.

GONG, gong, *n.* a musical instrument of circular form, made of bronze, producing, when struck with a wooden mallet, a loud sound. [Malay.]

GONORRHEA, gon-or-rē'a, *n.* an inflammatory discharge of mucus from the membrane of the urethra. [Gr. *gonorrhoia*—*gonē*, that which begets, and *rheō*, to flow.]

GOOD, good, *adj.* having qualities, whether physical or moral, desirable or suitable to the end proposed : promoting success, welfare, or happiness : virtuous : pious : kind : benevolent : proper : fit : competent : sufficient : valid : sound : serviceable : beneficial : real : serious, as in *good earnest :* not small, considerable, as in *good deal :* full, complete, as *measure :* unblemished, honorable, as in *good name* :—*comp.* BETT'ER ; *superl.* BEST.—AS GOOD AS, the same as, no less than. [A.S. *gód ;* closely akin to Dut. *goed*, Ger. *gut*, Ice. *gothr*, Goth. *gods*.]

GOOD, good, *n.* that which promotes happiness, success, etc. :—opposed to EVIL : prosperity : welfare : advantage, temporal or spiritual : moral qualities : virtue : (*B.*) possessions:—*pl.* household furniture : movable property : merchandise.

GOOD, good, *int.* well ! right !

GOOD-BREEDING, good-brēd'ing, *n.* polite manners formed by a *good breeding* or education.

GOOD-BYE, good-bī', *n.* or *int.* contracted from *God be with you :* farewell, a form of address at parting.

GOOD-DAY, good-dā', *n.*, *int.* a common salutation, a contr. of *I wish you a good day*.

GOOD-FELLOW, good-fel'o, *n.* a jolly or boon companion.

GOOD-FELLOWSHIP, good-fel'o-ship, *n.* merry or pleasant company : conviviality. [See FELLOW.]

GOOD-FRIDAY, good-frī'dā, *n.* a fast, in memory of our Lord's crucifixion, held on the *Friday* of Passion-week.

GOOD-HUMOR, good-yōō'mur, *n.* a *good* or cheerful temper, from the old idea that temper depended on the *humors* of the body. — *adj.* GOOD-HU'MORED. — *adv.* GOOD-HU'MOREDLY.

GOODLY, good'li, *adj.*, *good-like ;* good-looking : fine : excellent :—*comp.* GOOD'LIER ; *superl.* GOOD'LIEST. — *n.* GOOD'LINESS.]

GOODMAN, good-man', *n.* (*B.*) the *man* or master of the house : the co-relative to it is GOODWIFE.

GOOD-NATURE, good-nā'tūr, *n.* natural goodness and mildness of disposition.—*adj.* GOOD-NA'TURED.—*adv.* GOOD-NA'TUREDLY.

GOODNESS, good'nes, *n.* virtue: excellence: benevolence.

GOOD-NIGHT, good-nīt', *n.*, *int.* a common salutation, a contr. of *I wish you a good-night.*

GOOD-SPEED, good-spēd', *n.* a contr. of *I wish you good-speed.* [Cf. SPEED and GODSPEED.]

GOOD-WILL, good-wil', *n.* benevolence: well-wishing: the custom of any business or trade.

GOODY, good'i, *adj.* mawkishly well intentioned. "All this may be mere *goody* weakness and twaddle on my part."—*Sterling.*

GOOSE, gōōs, *n.* a web-footed animal like a duck, but larger and stronger: a tailor's smoothing-iron, from the likeness of the handle to the neck of a goose: a stupid silly person:—*pl.* GEESE. [A.S. *gos* (from older form *gans*); akin to Ice. *gas* (also for *gans*), Ger. *gans*, L. *anser* (= *hans-er*), Gr. *chēn*, Sans. *hamsa*, Russ. *gus'*; from base *ghan-*, root *gha-*, to gape (whence GANNET, GANDER, and YAWN), with *s* added.]

GOOSEBERRY, gōōz'ber-i, *n.* the berry or fruit of a shrub of the same name. [*Goose-* is for *grose-* or *groise-*, which appears in O.Fr. *groisele*, a gooseberry, Scot. *grosart*, and is from the O. Ger. *krus* (Ger. *kraus*), crisp, curled, from the hairs with which the coarser varieties are covered.]

GOOSE-GRASS, gōōs'-gras, *n.* a common creeping plant, a favorite food of the *goose.*

GOOSE-QUILL, gōōs'-kwil, *n.* one of the quills or large wing-feathers of a goose, used as pens.

GOOSERY, gōōs'er-i, *n.* a place for keeping *geese.*

GOPHER, gō'fer, *n.* (*B.*) a kind of wood, prob. fir. [The Heb. word.]

GOPHER, gō'-fer, *v.i.* and *t.* local in the United States, meaning to mine in irregular holes.—*n.* a little burrowing quadruped.

GORCOCK, gor'kok, *n.* the moorcock or red grouse. [*Gor* is either derived from GORSE, furze; or it may be from its cry.]

GORCROW, gor'krō, *n.* the *gore* or carrion *crow.* [A.S. *gor*, filth, carrion, and CROW.]

GORDIAN, gord'yan, *adj.* intricate: difficult. [The *Gordian knot* was a knot so tied by Gordius, king of Phrygia, that no one could untie it.]

GORDIAN, gord'yan, *v.t.* to tie or bind up: to complicate in knots: to knot. (Rare, perhaps unique in the following extract.)

> Locks bright enough to make me mad;
> And they were simply *gordian'd* up and braided,
> Leaving, in naked comeliness, unshaded,
> Her pearl round ears, white neck, and orbed brow.
> —*Keats.*

GORE, gōr, *n.* clotted blood: blood. [A.S. *gor*, blood, dung, dirt; akin to Sw. *gorr*, Ice. *garn-ir*, *gorn*, guts; L. *hira*, gut.]

GORE, gōr, *n.* a *triangular* piece let into a garment to widen it: a triangular piece of land.—*v.t.* to shape like or furnish with gores: to pierce with anything pointed, as a spear or horns. [A.S. *gara*, a pointed triangular piece of land—*gar*, a spear with triangular blade.]

GORGE, gorj, *n.* the throat: a narrow pass among hills: (*fort.*) the entrance to an outwork.—*v.t.* to swallow greedily: to glut.—*v.i.* to feed. [Fr.—L. *gurges*, a whirlpool; from its gaping appearance or voracity, applied to the gullet; akin to Sans. *gar-gar-a*, whirlpool.]

GORGEOUS, gor'jus, *adj.* showy: splendid.—*adv.* GOR'GEOUSLY.—*n.* GOR'GEOUSNESS. [O. Fr. *gorgias*, beautiful, gaudy—*gorgias*, a ruff, Fr. *gorge*, the throat. See GORGE.]

GORGERETTE, gōr-zhe-ret', *n.* in armor, the collar or part that covers the neck. [Fr. *gorge*, throat.]

GORGET, gor'jet, *n.* a piece of armor for the *throat:* a military ornament round the neck. [O. Fr. *gorgette*—Fr. *gorge.* See GORGE.]

GORGON, gor'gun, *n.* a fabled monster of so horrible an aspect that every one who looked on it was turned to stone: anything very ugly. [L. *gorgon*—Gr. *gorgō*—*gorgos*, grim.]

GORGON, gor'gun, GORGONEAN, GORGONIAN, gor-gō'ni-an, *adj.* like a *gorgon:* very ugly or terrific.

GORGONZOLA, gor-gon-zō'-la, *n.* a cheese named after the village in Italy, near Milan, in which it was originally made. [It.]

GORILLA, gor-il'a, *n.* the largest of the monkey tribe, found on the west coast of tropical Africa. [The African word.]

GORMAGON, gor'ma-gon, *n.* a member of a brotherhood, somewhat similar to the Freemasons, which existed from 1725 to 1738. *Pope.*

GORMAND. Older form of GOURMAND.

GORMANDIZE, gor'mand-īz, *v.i.* to eat like a *gormand.*—*n.* GOR'MANDIZER.

GORMANDIZING, gor'mand-īz-ing, *n.* the act or habit of eating like a *gormand* or voraciously.

GORSE, gors, *n.* a prickly shrub growing on waste places, the furze or whin. [A.S. *gorst*, furze.]

GORY, gōr'i, *adj.* covered with *gore:* bloody.

GOSHAWK, gos'hawk, *n.* a short-winged hawk, once used for hunting *wild-geese* and other fowl. [A.S. *gos*, goose, *hafuc*, hawk.]

GOSLING, goz'ling, *n.* a young goose. [A.S. *gos*, goose, *ling*, little.]

GOSPEL, gos'pel, *n.* the Christian revelation: the narrative of the life of Christ, as related by Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John: a system of religious truth. [A.S. *godspell*, commonly derived from A.S.

gód, good, and *spell*, story, and so a translation of Gr. *eu-anggelion*, good news; but more prob. from *god*, God, and *spell*, a narrative, God-story; so also the Ice. is *guth-spjall*, God-story, and not *góth-spjall*, good-story; and the O. Ger. was *got* (God) *-spel*, not *guot* (good) *-spel*.]

GOSSAMER, gos'a-mer, *n.* very fine spider-threads which float in the air or form webs on bushes in fine weather. [M.E. *gossomer*, perh. formed from *god* and *summer* — M.E. *samare* — Romance *samarra*, the skirt of a mantua, from the legend that it is the shreds of the Virgin Mary's shroud which she cast away when she was taken up to heaven; Skeat thinks it is formed of *goose* and *summer*, of which *summer* may (as in Ger. *mädchen-sommer*) mean "summer-film."]

GOSSIP, gos'ip, *n.* a familiar acquaintance; one who runs about telling and hearing news: idle talk.—*v.i.* to run about telling idle tales: to talk much: to chat.—*n.* GOSS'IPRY.—*adj.* GOSS'IPY. [Orig. a sponsor in baptism, or one *related* in the service of *God;* M.E. *gossib* (earlier form, *godsib*)—GOD, and *sib*, peace, relationship; cf. Ger. *sippe*, Ice. *sif*, affinity, Scot. *sib*, related.]

GOSSOON, gos-sōōn'. *n*, a boy-servant in Ireland: any Irish boy. [Fr. *garçon*, a boy.]

GOT, GOTTEN. See under GET.

GOTH, goth, *n.* one of an ancient Germanic nation: a rude or uncivilized person, a barbarian. [A.S. *Geatas*, L. *Gothi*, Gr. *Gothoi*, Goth. *Guthans*, the Goths.]

GOTHAMITE, goth'a-mīt, or GOTHAMIST, goth'a-mist, *n.* a simpleton, a wiseacre. [Orig. "man of Gotham," a village of Nottinghamshire, Eng., which got a reputation for foolish blundering.]

GOTHAMITE, goth'a-mīt, *n.* an inhabitant of the city of New York—no connection with the preceding. [From *Gotham*, a familiar name for the American metropolis.]

GOTHIC, goth'ik, *adj.* belonging to the *Goths* or their language: barbarous: romantic: denoting a style of architecture with high-pointed arches, clustered columns, etc. [Applied to architecture as a term of reproach at the time of the Renascence.]

GOTHICISM, goth'i-sizm, *n.* a *Gothic* idiom or style of building: rudeness of manners.

GOTHICIZE, goth'i-sīz, *v.t.* to make *Gothic:* to bring back to barbarism.

GOUGE, gōōj or gowj, *n.* a chisel, with a hollow blade, for cutting grooves or holes.—*v.t.* to scoop out, as with a gouge: to force out, as the eye with the thumb. [Fr.—Low L. *guvia*, a kind of chisel.]

GOURD, gōrd or gōōrd, *n.* a large fleshy fruit: rind of a gourd used as a drinking-cup: the gourd plant.

GOURMAND, gōōr'mand, *n.* one who eats greedily: a glutton.—*adj.* voracious; gluttonous. [Fr. *gourmand*, a glutton; origin unknown.]

GOUT, gowt, *n.* a disease of the smaller joints, and esp. of the great toe. [Fr. *goutte*—L. *gutta*, a drop, because the disease was supposed to be caused by a humor settling on the joints in drops.]

GOUT, gōō, *n.* taste: relish. [Fr.—L. *gustus*, taste: akin to Gr. *geuō*, to make, to taste.]

GOUTY, gowt'i, *adj.* relating to *gout:* diseased with or subject to gout.—*adv.* GOUT'ILY.—*n.* GOUT'INESS.

GOVERN, guv'ern, *v.t.* to direct: to control: to rule with authority: (*gram.*) to determine the mood, tense, or case of.—*v.i.* to exercise authority: to administer the laws.—*adj.* GOV'ERNABLE. [Fr. *gouverner* (It. *governare*) — L. *guberno*, to steer a ship, to rule, borrowed from Gr. *kybernaō*, akin to Gr. *kybē*, head.]

GOVERNANCE, guv'er-nans, *n.*, *government:* control: direction.

GOVERNANTE, guv-er-nant' or guv'-, *n.* the same as GOVERNESS. [Fr.—*gouvernant*, pr.p. of *gouverner*.]

GOVERNESS, guv'er-nes, *n.* a lady who has charge of the instruction of young ladies: a tutoress. [O. Fr. *governesse*—L. *gubernatrix—guberno*.]

GOVERNMENT, guv'ern-ment, *n.* a ruling or managing: control: system of governing: the persons authorized to administer the laws: the territory over which sovereign power extends: (*gram.*) the power of one word in determining the form of another.—*adj.* of or pursued by government. [Fr. *gouvernement* — *gouverner*.]

GOVERNMENTAL, guv-ern-ment'al, *adj.* pertaining to or sanctioned by *government*.

GOVERNOR, guv'ern-ur, *n.* the chief executive officer of a State of the American Union: a ruler: one invested with supreme authority: a tutor: (*machinery*) a regulator, or contrivance for maintaining uniform velocity with a varying resistance: (*B.*) a pilot.—*n.* GOV'ERNORSHIP.

GOWAN, gow'an, *n.* the wild daisy. [Celt., as in Ir. and Gael. *guagn*, bud, daisy.]

GOWN, gown, *n.* a woman's upper garment: a long loose robe worn by professional men. [W. *gwn*, akin to *gwnio*, to stitch.]

GOWNED, gownd, *adj.* dressed in a *gown*.

GOWNMAN, gown'man, GOWNSMAN, gownz'man, *n.* one whose professional habit is a *gown*, as a divine or lawyer, and esp. a member of an English university.

GRAAFIAN, grāf'i-an, *adj.*, GRAAFIAN VESICLES, in *anat.* numerous small globular transparent follicles found in the ovaries of mammals. They are developed for the special purpose of expelling the ovum. Small at first and deeply bedded in the ovary, they gradually approach the surface, and finally burst and dis-

charge the ovum. [From Regnier de *Graaf*, a Dutch physician of the seventeenth century.]

GRAB, grab (vulgar), *v.t.* to *seize* or grasp suddenly: —*pr.p.* grabb'ing; *pa.p.* grabbed'. [From same root as GRAPPLE, GRASP, GRIP. Cf. Sw. *grabba*, to grasp, Ger. *greifen*, to seize.]

GRABBLE, grab'l, *v.i.* to grope. [Freq. of GRAB.]

GRACE, grās, *n.* easy elegance in form or manner: what adorns and commends to favor: adornment, embellishment: favor: mercy, pardon: the undeserved kindness and mercy of God: divine influence: eternal life or salvation: a short prayer at meat: the title of a duke or an archbishop:—*pl.* (with *good*) favor, friendship: (*myth.*) the three sister goddesses in whom beauty was deified.—*v.t.* to mark with favor: to adorn.—DAYS OF GRACE, three days allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after being due acc. to its date. [Fr.—L. *gratia*, favor—*gratus*, agreeable; akin to Gr. *charis*, grace.]

GRACEFUL, grās'fool, *adj.* elegant and easy.—*adv.* GRACE'FULLY.—*n.* GRACE'FULNESS.]

GRACELESS, grās'les, *adj.* wanting grace or excellence: depraved: wicked.—*adv.* GRACE'LESSLY.—*n.* GRACE'LESSNESS.

GRACIOUS, grā'shus, *adj.* abounding in grace or kindness: benevolent: proceeding from divine favor: acceptable.—*adv.* GRA'CIOUSLY.—*n.* GRA'CIOUSNESS.

GRACY, grā'si, *adj.* pertaining to or teaching the doctrines of grace: evangelical. "A *gracy* sermon like a Presbyterian."—*Pepys.*

GRADATION, gra-dā'shun, *n.* a rising *step by step:* progress from one degree or state to another: state of being arranged in ranks: (*mus.*) a diatonic succession of chords: (*paint.*) the gradual blending of tints.—*adj.* GRADA'TIONAL. [Fr.—L. *gradatio*, a rising by steps—*gradus*, a step.]

GRADATIONED, gra-dā'shund, *adj.* formed by *gradations* or stages.

GRADE, grād, *n.* a *degree* or *step* in rank or dignity: the degree of slope on a road. [Fr.—L. *gradus*, a step—*gradior*, to step, to go.]

GRADIENT, grā'di-ent, *adj.* gradually rising: rising with a regular slope.—*n.* the degree of slope on a road or railway: the difference in the height of the barometer between one place and another place at some distance: an incline. [L. *gradiens, -entis*, pr.p. of *gradior*, to step.]

GRADUAL, grad'ū-al, *adj.* advancing by *grades* or degrees: regular and slow.—*adv.* GRAD'UALLY.—*n.* GRADUAL'ITY.

GRADUAL, grad'ū-al, GRAIL, grāl, *n.* in the Roman Church, the portion of the mass between the epistle and the gospel, formerly always sung from the *steps* of the altar: the book containing such anthems. [Low L. *graduale* (or *gradale*)—L. *gradus*, a step. GRAIL is from O. Fr. *greel*—*graduale.*]

GRADUATE, grad'ū-āt, *v.t.* to divide into regular intervals: to mark with *degrees:* to proportion.—*v.i.* to pass by *grades* or degrees: to pass through a university course and receive a degree: in England the regular usage is to say that a person *graduates* (takes an academical degree), in U.S. it is more common to say that he or she *is graduated;* as, Longfellow *was graduated* at Bowdoin College.—*n.* one admitted to a degree in a college, university, or society.—*n.* GRADUA'TION. [Low L. *graduatus*—L. *gradus*, a step, a degree.]

GRADUATOR, grad'ū-ā-tor, *n.* a mathematical instrument for *graduating* or dividing lines into regular intervals.

GRADUS, grā'dus, *n.* a dictionary of Greek or Latin prosody. [Contr. of *gradus ad Parnassum*, a step or stair to Parnassus, the abode of the Muses.]

GRAFF, *n.* and *v.* (*B.*) old form of GRAFT.

GRAFT, graft, *n.* a small branch used in grafting.—*v.t.* to make an incision in a tree or plant, and insert in it a small branch of another: to insert in something anything not belonging to it.—*v.i.* to insert cuttings into a tree.—*n.* GRAFT'ER. [Orig. GRAFF—O. Fr. *graffe* (Fr. *greffe*)—L. *graphium*, a style or pencil (which the inserted slip resembled)—Gr. *graphō*, to write.]

GRAHAM-BREAD, grām'-bred, *n.* brown bread. [From the name of an American lecturer on dietetics.]

GRAHAMITE, grā'-am-īt, *n.* (*min.*) a black asphaltum, first obtained from a mine in West Virginia owned by Col. J. A. *Graham* and J. L. *Graham.*

GRAIL. See GRADUAL.

GRAIL, grāl, *n.* (*in medieval legend*) the Holy Cup in which Christ celebrated the Lord's Supper. [Orig. the *San Greal*, "Holy Dish" (not *Sang Real*, "Holy Blood"), in which it is said Joseph of Arimathea collected our Lord's blood; from O. Fr. *graal* or *greal*, a flat dish—Low L. *gradale*, prob. a corr. of *cratella*, dim. of *crater*, a bowl. Cf. CRATER.]

GRAIN, grān, *n.* a single small hard seed: (collectively) the seeds of certain plants which form the chief food of man: a minute particle: a very small quantity: the smallest British weight: the arrangement of the particles or fibres of anything, as stone or wood: texture: the dye made from cochineal insects, which, in the prepared state, resembles *grains* of seed: hence to DYE IN GRAIN is to dye deeply, also, to dye in the wool.—*v.t.* to paint in imitation of wood. [Fr.—L. *granum*, seed, which is akin to E. CORN.]

GRAINED, grānd, *adj.* rough, as if covered with *grains.*

GRAINER, grān'er, *n.* one who paints in imitation of the *grain* of wood.

GRALLATORIAL, gral-a-tōr'i-al. GRAL-

LATORY, gral'a-tor-i, *adj.* of or relating to the *grallatores* or wading birds, as the crane, stork, etc. [L. *grallator*, one walking on stilts—*grallæ*, stilts, contr. of *gradulæ*, dim. of *gradus*, a step—*gradior*, to step.]

GRAM, GRAMME, gram, *n.* a French or Metric System unit of weight, equal to 15·432 grains. [Gr. *gramma*, a letter, a small weight.]

GRAMINEAL, gra-min'e-al, GRAMINEOUS, gra-min'e-us, *adj.* like or pertaining to *grass:* grassy. [L. *gramineus—gramen, -inis*, grass. See GRASS.]

GRAMINIFOLIOUS, gram-in-i-fō'li-us, *adj.* bearing *leaves.* [L. *gramen*, and *folium*, a leaf.]

GRAMINIVOROUS, gram-in-iv'o-rus, *adj.*, *feeding* or subsisting on *grass* and herbs. [L. *gramen, graminis*, grass, and *voro*, to eat greedily.]

GRAMMAR, gram'ar, *n.* the science of the right use of language: a book which teaches grammar: any elementary work. [Fr. *grammaire*; from Low L. *gramma*, a letter, with the termination *-arius*—Gr. *gramma*, a letter—*graphō*, to write.]

GRAMMARIAN, gram-mā'ri-an, *n.* one versed in or who teaches *grammar.* [Fr. *grammairien.*]

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, gram'ar-skōōl, *n.* a *school* in which *grammar* is taught: a higher school, in which Latin and Greek are taught.

GRAMMATIC, gram-mat'ik, GRAMMATICAL, gram-mat'ik-al, *adj.* belonging to or according to the rules of *grammar.*—*adv.* GRAMMAT'ICALLY. [Fr.—L. *grammaticus*—Gr. *grammatikos—gramma, grammatos*, a letter.]

GRAMMATICIZE, gram-mat'i-sīz, *v.t.* to make grammatical.—*v.i.* to act the grammarian.

GRAMOPHONE, gram'-ō-fōn, *n.* an instrument for reproducing sounds and articulate speech: a form of phonograph. [Gr. *gramma*, a letter, and *phone*, sound.]

GRAMPUS, gram'pus, *n.* a large voracious fish of the Dolphin family, common in Arctic seas and on British coasts. [A corr., through It., Port., or Sp., of the L. *grandis piscis*, great fish.]

GRANARY, gran'ar-i, *n.* a storehouse for *grain* or thrashed corn. [L. *granaria—granum.*]

GRAND, grand, *adj.* of great size, extent, power, or dignity: splendid: illustrious: noble: sublime. chief: of the second degree of parentage or descent, as GRAND'FATHER, a father or mother's father, GRAND'CHILD, a son or daughter's child; so GRAND'MOTHER, GRAND'SON, GRAND'DAUGHTER, etc.—GRAND-JU'RY, a jury that decides whether there is sufficient evidence to put an accused person on trial.—*adv.* GRAND'LY.—*n.* GRAND'NESS. [Fr. *grand*—L. *grandis*, great.]

GRANDAM, gran'dam, *n.* an old dame or woman: a grandmother.

GRANDEE, gran-dē', *n.* a Spanish nobleman of the first *rank:* a man of high rank or station.—*n.* GRANDEE'SHIP. [Sp.—L. *grandis*, great.]

GRANDEUR, grand'ūr, *n.* vastness: splendor of appearance: loftiness of thought or deportment. [Fr., from *grand*, great. See GRAND.]

GRAND-GARDE, GRAND-GUARD, grand'-gärd, *n.* a piece of plate armor used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in the tournament. It covered the breast and left shoulder, was affixed to the breastplate by screws, and hooked on the helmet.

> You care not for a *grand-guard?*
> No, we will use no horses; I perceive
> You would fain be at that fight.—*Old play.*

GRANDILOQUENT, gran-dil'o-kwent, *adj.* speaking *grandly* or bombastically: pompous.—*adv.* GRANDIL'OQUENTLY.—*n.* GRANDIL'OQUENCE. [L. *grandis*, and *loquor*, to speak.]

GRANDIOSO, gran-dē-ō'-sō, *adj.* and *adv.* (*mus.*) in a grand style: hence, applied sometimes to a person's manner or appearance. [It.]

GRAND-MASTER, grand'-mas-ter, *n.* title of the head of the religious orders of knighthood (Hospitallers, Templars, and Teutonic Knights): the head, for the time being, of the Freemasons.

GRANDSIRE, grand'sīr, *n.* a grandfather: any ancestor. [See GRAND.]

GRANGE, grānj, *n.* (*lit.*) a granary;

> The loose unlettered hinds:
> When for their teeming flocks, and *granges* full,
> In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan.
> —*Milton:*

the farming establishment and granary attached to a religious house, where, in addition to their own crops, the grain paid as rent and tithes was stored; the name was also given to the farm buildings and granary of a feudal lord, the residence of his chief bailiff; a *grange*, in its original signification, meant a farmhouse of a monastery, from which it was always at some little distance, and one of the monks was usually appointed to inspect the accounts of the farm—he was called the prior of the *grange:* in England, a farm, with the dwelling-house, stables, byres, barns, etc.: particularly, a house or farm at a distance from other houses or villages; the dwelling of a yeoman or gentleman-farmer;

> Shepherds at the *grange*,
> Where the Babe was born,
> Sang, with many a change,
> Christmas carols until morn.
> —*Longfellow;*
>
> At the moated *grange* resides this dejected Mariana.
> —*Shak.:*

"A *grange* implies some one particular house immediately inferior in rank to a hall, situated at a small distance from the town or village from which it takes its name, as Hornby *Grange*, Blackwell *Grange*, and is in the neighborhood simply called the *Grange.*"—*Ritson:* a

combination, society, or lodge of farmers for the purpose of promoting the interests of agriculture, more especially for abolishing the restraints and burdens imposed on it by the commercial classes, the railroad and canal companies, etc., and for doing away with the middlemen or agents intervening between the producer and the consumer; granges originated in the great agricultural region on the Mississippi, and still prevail most generally there. [Fr. *grange*, a barn; Low L. *granea*, *granica*, a barn, from L. *granum*, grain.]

GRANGER, grānj'er, *n.* a member of a farmers' grange for the advancement of the interests of agriculture, as distinguished from the commercial and manufacturing interests: on the Stock Exchange, western railroad shares and their owners and manipulators are called Grangers.

GRANGERISM, grān'-jer-izm, *n.* the methods or policy of *Grangers*, esp. those in the United States. [See GRANGE.]

GRANITE, gran'it, *n.* an igneous crystalline rock, composed of *grains* of quartz, feldspar, and mica, and of a whitish, grayish, or reddish color. [It. *graniot*, granite, grained—L. *granum*, grain.]

GRANITIC, gran-it'ik, *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like *granite*.

GRANITIFORM, gran-it'i-form, GRANITOID, gran'i-toid, *adj.* of the *form* of or resembling *granite*.

GRANITITE, gran'-i-tīt, *n.* (*geol.*) a kind of granite containing biotite.

GRANIVOROUS, gran-iv'or-us, *adj.*, *eating grain*: feeding on seeds. [L. *granum*, and *voro*, to eat.]

GRANT, grant, *v.t.* to bestow or give over: to give possession of: to admit as true what is not yet proved: to concede. [M. E. *graunten*, *graunt*; O. Fr. *graanter*, *craanter*, *creanter*, to promise, as if from a Low L. *credento*—L. *credo*, to believe.]

GRANT, grant, *n.* a bestowing: something bestowed, an allowance: a gift: a transfer or conveyance by deed or writing.

GRANTEE, grant-ē', *n.* the person to whom a *grant*, gift or conveyance is made.

GRANTOR, grant'or, *n.* the person by whom a *grant* or conveyance is made.

GRANULAR, gran'ū-lar, GRANULARY, gran'ū-lar-i, *adj.* consisting of or like *grains*.—*adv.* GRAN'ULARLY.

GRANULATE, gran'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to form or break into *grains* or small masses: to make rough on the surface.—*v.i.* to be formed into grains.—*adj.* granular: having the surface covered with small elevations. [Formed from GRANULE.]

GRANULATION, gran-ū-lā'shun, *n.* act of forming into *grains*, esp. of metals by pouring them through a sieve into water while hot:—*pl.* the grain-like bodies which form in sores when healing

GRANULE, gran'ūl, *n.* a *little grain*. [L. *granulum*, dim. of *granum*. See GRAIN.]

GRANULOUS, gran'ū-lus, *adj.* full of *grains* or particles.

GRAPE, grāp, *n.* the fruit of the vine: a mangy tumor on the legs of horses: grapeshot. [O. Fr. *grappe*, a cluster of grapes, which came in E. to mean a single berry; from O. Ger. *chrapfo*, a hook. It properly meant a hook, then clustered fruit, hooked on, attached to, a stem (Brachet).]

GRAPERY, grāp'er-i, *n.* a place where *grapes* are grown.

GRAPE-SHOT, grāp'-shot, *n.* a missile discharged from a cannon intermediate between case-shot and solid shot, having much of the destructive spread of the former with somewhat of the range and penetrative force of the latter. A round of grape-shot consists of three tiers of cast-iron balls arranged, generally three in a tier, between four parallel iron discs connected together by a central wrought-iron pin. For carronades, in which the shot are not liable to such a violent dispersive shock, they are simply packed in canisters with wooden bottoms.—QUILTED GRAPE-SHOT, shot sewed up in a canvas bag and afterwards tied round with cord so as to form meshes.

GRAPH, graf, a suffix signifying something written, or a writer: as phonograph, autograph, etc.

GRAPHIC, graf'ik, GRAPHICAL, graf'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *writing*, describing, or delineating: picturesquely described.—*adv.* GRAPH'ICALLY. [L. *graphicus*—Gr. *graphikos*—*graphō*, to write.]

GRAPHITE, graf'īt, *n.* a mineral, commonly called blacklead or plumbago (though containing no lead) largely used in making pencils: in *archæol.* a rudely scratched or engraved representation of a figure or a rude inscription on a wall, pillar, and the like. "The next (in the catacomb under the farm of Tor Marancia near Rome) was a *graphite*, one of those rude scratchings which, though made by idle or mischievous hands, prompted by the spirit which has moved the 'cockneys' of all ages to disfigure walls by recording their names or fancies upon them, nevertheless often contain most valuable information. This *graphite* was found on the *intonaco* (plaster) of the apse. It represented in rude outline the profile of a bishop seated, evidently preaching from the episcopal chair, with a kind of background showing the side of the choir, with the pulpit or ambo for the epistle. It was clearly a reminiscence of an event which had occurred within the basilica. Here, again, conjecture could only offer an explanation; but what event could the representation of a pontiff preaching in a basilica within the catacomb believed to be that of Domitilla suggest other than the sainted Gregory delivering that homily he is recorded to have preached to the people in the ceme-

tery where the saints Nereus and Achilleus were buried, and which tradition has connected with the church dedicated to them within the walls!"—*Shakespeare Wood.* [Gr. *graphō*.]

GRAPHOMANIA, graf-ō-mā'-nē-a, (*med.*) an abnormal desire to write. [From Gr. *graphein*, to write, and *mania*.]

GRAPHOPHONE, graf'-ō-fōn, *n.* an instrument for reproducing sound and articulate speech: a kind of phonograph. [See GRAMOPHONE.]

GRAPNEL, grap'nel, *n.* a small anchor with several claws or arms: a grappling-iron. [Fr. *grappin*; O. Fr. *grappil*; from root of GRAPPLE.]

GRAPPLE, grap'l, *v.t.* to gripe or seize: to lay fast hold of.—*v.i.* to contend in close fight. [Dim. of GRAB.]

GRAPPLING-IRON, grap'ling-ī'urn, *n.* a large grapnel formerly used for seizing hostile ships in naval engagements.

GRAPPLE-PLANT, grap'l-plant, *n.* the Cape Colony name of the *Harpagophytum procumbens*, a South African procumbent plant of the natural order Pedaliaceæ. The seed has many hooked thorns, and clings to the mouth of any ox which has come on it while grazing, the pain being so exquisite that the animal roars through agony and a sense of helplessness.

GRAPY, grāp'i, *adj.* made of or like *grapes*.

GRASP, grasp, *v.t.* to seize and hold by clasping with the fingers or arms: to catch at.—*v.i.* to endeavor to seize: to catch (followed by *at*).—*n.* gripe of the hand: reach of the arms: power of seizure. [M.E. *graspen* = *grapsen*. See GROPE and GRAPPLE.]

GRASPINGNESS, grasp'ing-nes, *n.* the state or character of being grasping: rapacity. *Richardson.*

GRASPLESS, grasp'les, *adj.* not grasping: relaxed.

> From my *graspless* hand,
> Drop friendship's precious pearls, like hour-glass sand.—*Coleridge.*

GRASS, gras, *n.* common herbage: an order of plants with long, narrow leaves, and tubular stem, including wheat, rye, oats, etc.—*v.t.* to cover with grass. [A.S. *gærs, græs*; Ice., Ger., Dut., and Goth. *gras*; prob. allied to *green* and *grow*.]

GRASSANT, gras'ant, *adj.* moving about: stirring: in full swing. "Malefactors and cheats everywhere *grassant*."—*Roger North.* [L. *grassari*, to be moving about.]

GRASSHOPPER, gras'hop-er, *n.* a *hopping* insect that feeds on *grass*, allied to the locust.

GRASS-PLOT, gras'-plot, *n.* a *plot* of *grassy* ground.

GRASS-WIDOW, gras'-wi-dō, *n.* originally, an unmarried woman who had a child: now applied to a wife temporarily separated from her husband, as a wife living in England while her husband is in America, or *vice versa*: also to a woman divorced from her husband. "A slightly different idea has been recently attached to the term (*grass-widow*). During the gold mania in California a man would not unfrequently put his wife and children to board with some family while he went to the diggin's. This he called 'putting his wife to grass,' as we put a horse to grass when not wanted or unfit for work."—*Brewer.*

GRASSY, gras'i, *adj.* covered with or resembling *grass*: green.—*n.* GRASS'INESS.

GRATE, grāt, *n.* a framework composed of bars with interstices, esp. one of iron bars for holding coals while burning. [Low L. *grata*, a grate, hurdle, lattice—from L. *crates*, a hurdle. See CRATE.]

GRATE, grāt, *v.t.* to rub hard or wear away with anything rough: to make a harsh sound: to irritate or offend. [Fr. *gratter*; through Low L., from O. Ger. *chrazon* (Ger. *kratzen*), to scratch, akin to Sw. *kratta*.]

GRATED, grāt'ed, *adj.* having a *grate* or grating.

GRATEFUL, grāt'fool, *adj.* causing *pleasure*: acceptable: delightful: thankful: having a due sense of benefits.—*adv.* GRATE'FULLY.—*n.* GRATE'FULNESS. [O. Fr. *grat*—L. *gratus*, pleasing, thankful, and FULL. See GRACE.]—GRATEFUL, THANKFUL. *Grateful* is preferred when we speak of the general character of a person's mind; as, a person of a *grateful* disposition; or when a person has received favors from some individual. *Thankful* has reference rather to gratitude for a particular act of kindness, and does not necessarily imply a favor conferred by a person; as, for instance, when we say we are *thankful* at being delivered from danger; I felt *thankful* at my escape, where it is nearly equivalent to relieved or glad; *thankful* has generally reference to some specific act; *grateful* is more general or characteristic of a habit. This is clearly seen in their opposites, *ungrateful* and *thankless*, or *ingratitude* and *thanklessness*.]

GRATER, grāt'er, *n.* an instrument with a rough surface for *grating* or rubbing down a body: in book-binding, an iron instrument used by the forwarder in rubbing the backs of sewed books after pasting.

GRATIFICATION, grat-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* a pleasing or indulging: that which gratifies: delight. [L. *gratificatio*.]

GRATIFY, grat'i-fī, *v.t.* to do what is *agreeable* to: to please: to soothe: to indulge:—*pa.p.* grat'ified.—*n.* GRAT'IFIER. [Fr.—L. *gratificor*—*gratus*, and *facio*, to make.]

GRATIN, gra-tan', *n.* in cookery, a brown crust on any dish, or the dish itself, esp. when cheese is used. [Fr.]

GRATING, grāt'ing, *n.* the *bars* of a *grate*: a partition or frame of bars.

GRATING, grāt'ing, *adj.* rubbing hard on the feelings: harsh: irritating.—*adv.* GRAT'INGLY.

GRATIS, grā'tis, *adv.* for nothing: without payment or recompense. [L. contr. of *gratiis*, ablative *pl.* of *gratia*, favor—*gratus*.]

GRATITUDE, grat'i-tūd, *n.* warm and friendly feeling towards a benefactor: thankfulness. [Fr.—Low L. *gratitudo*.]

GRATUITOUS, gra-tū'i-tus, *adj.*, *done* or given *gratis* or for nothing: voluntary: without reason, ground, or proof.—*adv.* GRATU'ITOUSLY. [L. *gratuitus—gratus*.]

GRATUITY, gra-tū'i-ti, *n.* a present: an acknowledgment of service, generally pecuniary. [Fr.—Low L. *gratuitas*—L. *gratus*.]

GRATULATE, grat'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to CONGRATULATE.

GRATULATION, grat-ū-lā'shun, *n.* CONGRATULATION.

GRATULATORY, grat'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* CONGRATULATORY.

GRAVAMEN, grav-ā'men, *n.* grievance: substantial ground of complaint or accusation. [L.—*gravis*, heavy.]

GRAVE, grāv, *v.t.* to carve or cut, on a hard substance: to engrave.—*v.i.* to engrave:—*pa.p.* grāved' or grāv'en.—*n.* a pit graved or dug out, esp. one in which to bury the dead: any place of burial: (*fig.*) death: destruction. [A.S. *grafan*; cog. with Dut. *graven* (whence Fr. *graver*), Ger. *graben*, Goth. *graban*; Gr. *graphō*, to grave, scratch, L. *scrībere*, to write, *scrobs* a ditch.]

GRAVE, grāv, *v.t.* to smear with *graves* or *greaves*, a mixture of tallow, rosin, etc., boiled together. [See GREAVES.]

GRAVE, grāv, *adj.* (*fig.*) weighty: of importance: serious: not gay: sober: solemn: (*mus.*) not acute: low.—*adv.* GRAVE'LY. — *n.* GRAVE'NESS. [Fr. — L. *gravis*; Sans. *guru*.]

GRAVE-FELLOW, grāv'-fel-ō, *n.* one who lies in the same grave as another: the sharer of a grave. "The *grave-fellow* of Elisha raised with the touch of his bones."—*Fuller*.

GRAVEL, grav'el, *n.* small stones often intermixed with sand: small collections of gravelly matter in the kidneys or bladder.—*v.t.* to cover with gravel: to puzzle:—*pr.p.* grav'elling; *pa.p.* grav'elled.—*adj.* GRAV'ELLY. [O. Fr. *gravelle*—Fr. *grève* or *grave*, a sandy shore; prob. Celt., as in Bret. *grouan*, sand, W. *gro*, pebbles.]

GRAVE-MAN, grāv'-man, *n.* a sexton: a gravedigger. *Wm. Combe*.

GRAVER, grāv'er, *n.* an *engraver*: a tool for engraving on hard substances.

GRAVES. Same as GREAVES, tallow-drippings.

GRAVID, grav'id, *adj.*, *heavy*, esp. as being with child: pregnant. [L. *gravidus—gravis*, heavy.]

GRAVING, grāv'ing, *n.* act of *graving* or cutting out on hard substances: that which is graved or cut out: carved-work: act of cleaning a ship's bottom.—*n.* GRAV'ING-DOCK, a dock into which ships are taken to be graved.

GRAVITATE, grav'i-tāt, *v.i.* to be acted on by *gravity*: to tend towards the earth. [From L. *gravis*, heavy.]

GRAVITATION, grav-i-tā'shun, *n.* the act of gravitating or tending to a centre of attraction: the force by which bodies are pressed or drawn, or by which they tend toward the centre of the earth or other centre, or the effect of that force. The attraction of gravitation exists between bodies in the mass, and acts at sensible distances. It is thus distinguished from chemical and cohesive attractions, which unite the particles of bodies together, and act at insensible distances, or distances too small to be measured.—TERRESTRIAL GRAVITATION, gravitation which respects the earth, or by which bodies descend or tend towards the centre of the earth. All bodies, when unsupported, fall by gravitation towards the earth in straight lines tending to its centre.—GENERAL or UNIVERSAL GRAVITATION, gravitation by which all the planets tend towards one another, and by which all the bodies and particles of matter in the universe tend towards one another. The theory of universal gravitation was established by Sir Isaac Newton, who laid down the law that every particle of matter within the universe attracts every other particle with a force proportional directly to the product of the numbers representing their mass, and inversely to the square of the distance separating one from the other.

GRAVITY, grav'i-ti, *n.* weightiness: the tendency of matter to attract and be attracted, thus causing weight: state of being grave or sober: relative importance: (*mus.*) lowness of a note.—ABSOLUTE GRAVITY, that by which a body descends freely and perpendicularly in a vacuum or non-resisting medium.—RELATIVE GRAVITY, that by which a body descends when the absolute gravity is constantly counteracted by a uniform but inferior force, such as in the descent of bodies down inclined planes, or in resisting mediums, as air and water.—SPECIFIC GRAVITY, the weight belonging to an equal bulk of every different substance: the relative gravity or weight of any body or substance considered with regard to the weight of an equal bulk of some other body which is assumed as a standard of comparison. The standard for the specific gravities of solids and liquids is pure distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahr., which is reckoned unity, and by comparing the weights of equal bulks of other bodies with this standard we obtain their specific gravities. Thus, if we take equal bulks of water, silver, and platinum,

and weigh them, the silver will be found to be 10·5 times and the platinum 21·4 times heavier than the water; and reckoning the specific gravity of water unity, the specific gravity of silver is said to be 10·5 and that of platinum 21·4. The practical rule is, weigh the body in air, then in pure distilled water, and the weight in air divided by the loss of weight in water will give the specific gravity of the body. One substance is said to have a greater specific gravity than another when a given bulk of the former weighs more than the same bulk of the latter. In designating the specific gravities of gases the standard or unity is atmospheric air. [Fr. *gravité*—L. *gravitas*—*gravis*, heavy.]

GRAVY, grāv'i, *n.* the juices from meat while cooking. [Prob. orig. an adj. formed from GREAVES, the dregs of tallow.]

GRAY, grā, *adj.* of a white color mixed with black: ash-colored: (*fig.*) aged.—*n.* a gray color: an animal of a grayish color, as a horse, etc.—*n.* GRAY'NESS. [A.S. *graeg*; allied to Ger. *grau*, and L. *ravus*, tawny.]

GRAY, GREY, grā, *v.t.* to cause to become gray: to change to a gray color.

> Canst thou undo a wrinkle,
> Or change but the complexion of one hair?
> Yet thou hast *gray'd* a thousand.—*Shirley.*

GRAYBEARD, grā'bērd, *n.* one with a gray beard, hence, an old man: a coarse earthenware vessel for holding liquors.

GRAYISH, grā'ish, *adj.* somewhat gray.

GRAYLING, grā'ling, *n.* a silvery *gray* fish of the salmon family, but with a smaller mouth and teeth, and larger scales.

GRAYSTONE, grā'stōn, *n.* a grayish or greenish volcanic rock allied to basalt.

GRAYWACKE, grā'wak-e, *n.* a kind of sandstone, consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together. [Ger. *grauwacke*—*grau*, gray, and WACKE.]

GRAZE, grāz, *v.t.* to eat or feed on grass: to feed with grass.—*v.i.* to eat grass: to supply grass. [From GRASS.]

GRAZE, grāz, *v.t.* to pass lightly along the surface.—*n.* GRAZ'ER, an animal which grazes. [Ety. dub.; perh. only a special use of GRAZE above; perh. coined from *rase* (Fr. *raser*), the form of the word being modified by confusing it with *graze* (the above word). See RASE.]

GRAZIER, grā'zher, *n.* one who *grazes* or pastures cattle and rears them for the market. [For *graz-er*—GRASS.]

GREASE, grēs, *n.* soft thick animal *fat*: oily matter of any kind: an inflammation in the heels of a horse, marked by swelling, etc. — *v.t.* (sometimes pron. grēz) to smear with grease. [Fr. *graisse*, from *gras*, fat—L. *crassus*, gross, thick.]

GREASY, grē'zi or grēs'i, *adj.* of or like *grease* or oil: smeared with grease: smooth: fat. — *adv.* GREAS'ILY. — *n.* GREAS'INESS.

GREAT, grāt, *adj.* large: long-continued: superior: distinguished: highly gifted: noble: mighty: sublime: of high rank: chief: proud: weighty: indicating one degree more remote in the direct line of descent, as GREAT'-GRAND'FATHER, GREAT'-GRAND'SON.—*adv.* GREAT'LY.—*n.* GREAT'NESS. [A.S.; Dut. *groot*, Ger. *gross*; perh. allied to GRAND, GROSS, GROW.]

GREATCOAT, grāt'kōt, *n.* British term for overcoat.

GREAT-HEARTED, grāt'-härt'ed, *adj.* having a great or noble heart: high-spirited: noble.

GREAVES, grēvz, *n.pl.* the sediment of melted tallow, pressed into cakes for dogs' food. [Sw. *grevar*, leavings of tallow, Ger. *griebe*.]

GREAVES, grēvz, *n.pl.* ancient armor for the *legs*, of leather, etc. [O. Fr. *grèves*, from *grève*, the shin-bone.]

GREBE, grēb, *n.* an aquatic bird, having a long conical beak, short wings, and no tail. [Fr. *grèbe*; from the Celtic, as in Bret. *krib*, a comb, W. *crîb*, crest, one species having a crest.]

GRECIAN, grē'shan, *adj.* pertaining to *Greece*.—*n.* a native of Greece: one well versed in the Greek language and literature: (*B.*) a Jew who spoke Greek: a gay roistering fellow. "A well-booted *Grecian* in a fustian frock and jockey cap."—*Graves.* [A.S. and Fr. *Grec*—L. *Græcus*—Gr. *Graikos*.]

GRECISM, grē'sizm, *n.* an idiom of the *Greek* language.

GRECIZE, grē'sīz, *v.t.* to make *Grecian*; to translate into Greek.—*v.i.* to speak Greek.

GREED, grēd, *n.* an eager desire or longing: covetousness. [See GREEDY.]

GREEDY, grēd'i, *adj.* having a voracious appetite: covetous: eagerly desirous.—*adv.* GREED'ILY.—*n.* GREED'INESS. [A.S. *grædig*, Dut. *gretig*, Goth. *gredags*, hungry; Sans. *gridhnu* (from *v.* *gridh*, to be greedy).]

GREEK, grēk, *adj.* Grecian.—*n.* a Grecian: the language of Greece: (*B.*) a Greek by race, or more frequently a Gentile as opposed to a Jew.

GREEK-FIRE, grēk'-fīr, *n.* a combustible substance inextinguishable by water, used by the *Greeks* of the Byzantine empire against the Saracens.

GREEN, grēn, *adj.* of the color of *growing* plants: growing: vigorous: new: unripe: inexperienced: young. — *n.* the color of growing-plants: a small green or grassy plat: — *pl.* fresh leaves: wreaths: the leaves of green vegetables for food, etc. — *n.* GREEN'NESS. [A.S. *grene*; Ger. *grün*, Dut. *groen*, green, Ice. *gränn*, allied to GROW.]

GREEN, grēn, *v.i.* to grow green: to become covered with verdure: to be verdurous. "Yonder *greening* tree."—*Tennyson.* "By *greening* slope and singing flood."—*Whittier.*

GREENBACK, grēn'bak, *n.* popular name for the paper money first issued by the United States in 1862 :—*pl.* wealth.

GREEN-BRIER, grēn'-brī-er, *n.* a popular name in the United States for a very common thorny climbing shrub, *Smilax rotundifolia*, having a yellowish-green stem and thick leaves, with small bunches of flowers.

GREEN-CLOTH, grēn'-kloth, *n.* formerly, a court for regulating the affairs of a royal household, and which in England had power to punish offenders within the palace, and 200 yds. beyond the gates, so called from the *green cloth* on the table round which it sat.

GREEN-CROP, grēn'-krop, *n.* a crop of green vegetables, as grasses, turnips, etc.

GREENERY, grēn'er-i, *n.* green plants : verdure.

GREENGAGE, grēn'gāj, *n.* a *green* and very sweet variety of the plum. [Latter part of the word obscure.]

GREENGROCER, grēn'grō-ser, *n.* a grocer or dealer who retails greens, or fresh vegetables and fruits.

GREENHORN, grēn'horn, *n.* a raw, inexperienced person : in the U.S., a popular term for an immigrant recently landed.

GREENHOUSE, grēn'hows, *n.* a house to shelter tender plants from the cold weather.

GREENING, grēn'ing, *n.* a name given to certain varieties of apples green when ripe ; as the Rhode Island greening.

GREENISH, grēn'ish, *adj.* somewhat green.—*n.* GREEN'ISHNESS.

GREEN-ROOM, grēn'-rōōm, *n.* a room in a warehouse where new or green cloth is received from the weaving factory : a room near the stage in a theatre to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play—it is so called from having been originally painted or decorated in green. "The Friday came ; and for the first time in my life I found myself in the *green-room* of a theatre—it was literally a *green-room*, into which light was admitted by a thing like a cucumber-frame at one end of it. It was matted, and round the walls ran a bench covered with faded green stuff, whereupon the dramatis personæ deposited themselves until called to go on the stage; a looking-glass under the sky-light, and a large bottle of water and a tumbler on the chimney-piece, completed the furniture of this classic apartment."—*T. Hook.*

GREENSAND, grēn'sand, *n.* a *sandstone* in which *green* specks of iron occur.

GREEN-SICKNESS, grēn'-sik'nes, *n.* chlorosis, a disease of young females characterized by general languor and a pale or *green*ish color of skin.

GREENSTONE, grēn'stōn, *n.* a variety of trap-*rock* of a *green* color.

GREEN-TEA, grēn'-tē, *n.* a tea of a greenish color. The green color is due to the mode in which the leaves of the tea-plant are treated in the process of drying.

GREENTH, grēnth, *n.* the quality of being green : greenness. "The gleams and *greenth* of summer."—*George Eliot.* "I found my garden brown and bare, but these rains have recovered the *greenth*."—*H. Walpole.*

GREET, grēt, *v.t.* to salute or address with kind wishes : to send kind wishes to: to congratulate.—*v.i.* to meet and salute: —*pr.p.* greet'ing ; *pa.p.* greet'ed. [A.S. *gretan*, to go to meet ; Dut. *groeten*, Ger. *grüssen*, to salute.]

GREETING, grēt'ing, *n.* expression of kindness or joy : salutation.

GREGARIOUS, gre-gā'ri-us, *adj.* associating or living in *flocks* or herds.—*adv* GREGA'RIOUSLY. — *n.* GREGA'RIOUSNESS.

GREGGOE, GREGO, gre'gō, *n.* a short jacket or cloak made of thick coarse cloth with a hood attached, worn by the Greeks and others in the Levant.]

GREGORIAN, gre-gō'ri-an, *adj.* belonging to, established, or produced by Gregory. —GREGORIAN CALENDAR, the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, which adjusts the leap-years so as to harmonize the civil year with the solar, and shows the new and full moon, with the time of Easter and the movable feasts depending thereon, by means of epacts. —GREGORIAN YEAR, the ordinary year, as reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar. It consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 49 seconds, the excess over 365 days forming a whole day every fourth year.—GREGORIAN EPOCH, the time from which the Gregorian calendar or computation dates, that is, from the year 1582.—GREGORIAN CHANT, one of a series of choral melodies introduced into the service of the Catholic church by Pope Gregory I. about the end of the sixth century.—GREGORIAN TELESCOPE, the first and most common form of the reflecting telescope, invented by James Gregory, professor of mathematics in the university of St. Andrew's, and afterwards of Edinburgh.

GREGORIAN, gre-gō'ri-an, *n.* one of a club or brotherhood somewhat similar to the Freemasons, which existed in the early part of the eighteenth century.

> Let Poets and Historians
> Record the brave *Gregorians*,
> In long and lasting lays.—*Carey.*

GRENADE, gre-nād', *n.* a small shell of iron or glass, filled with powder and bits of iron, and thrown from the hand, so called from its resembling a pomegranate. [Fr.—Sp. *granada*—L. *granatum*, a pomegranate—*granum*, a grain.]

GRENADIER, gren-a-dēr', *n.* (*orig.*) an English soldier who threw *grenades* : formerly, a member of the first company of every battalion of foot.

GREW, grōō, *past tense* of GROW.

GREY, grā. Same as GRAY.

GREYHOUND, grā'hownd, *n.* a swift hunting *hound*, of slender form, great length of limb and muzzle, and great keenness of sight. [Ice. *greyhundr*—Ice. *grey*, a dog, and *hundr* (E. *hound*), a hound.]

GRIDDLE, grid'l, *n.* a flat iron plate for baking cakes. [W. *greidell—greidio*, to scorch or singe; Gael. *greidil*, Scot. *girdle*.]

GRIDE, grīd, *v.i.* to pierce; to cut through; to cut; "So sore the *griding* sword . . . passed through him."—*Milton*; "Through his thigh the mortal steel did *gride*."—*Spenser*: to grate; to jar harshly; "Above the wood which *grides* and clangs its leafless ribs."—*Tennyson*. [According to Skeat a metathesis of *gird*, O. E. *girden*, to strike, pierce, cut, from *gerde*, a rod=*yard*; lit. to strike with a rod.]

GRIDE, grīd, *n.* a grating or harsh sound: a harsh scraping or cutting.

The *gride* of hatchets fiercely thrown
On wigwam log, and tree, and stone.—*Whittier*

GRIDELIN, grid'e-lin, *n.* a color mixed of white and red, or a gray violet. [Fr. *gris de lin*, flax gray.]

The ladies dress'd in rich symars were seen,
Of Florence satten, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin*.
—*Dryden*.

GRIDIRON, grid'i-urn, *n.* a frame of iron bars for broiling flesh or fish over the fire. [M. E. *gredire*, a griddle, and from the same Celtic root as *griddle*; but the termin. *-ire* became identified with M. E. *ire*, iron.]

GRIEF, grēf, *n.*, *heaviness* of heart: sorrow: regret: mourning: cause of sorrow: affliction: (*B.*) bodily as well as mental pain. [Fr. *grief—grever*, to burden—L. *gravo*, to grieve—*gravis*, heavy.]

GRIEVANCE, grēv'ans, *n.* cause of *grief*: burden: hardship: injury: grief.

GRIEVE, grēv, *v.t.* to cause *grief* or pain of mind to: to make sorrowful: to vex: (*B.*) also, to inflict bodily pain.—*v.i.* to feel grief: to mourn.

GRIEVOUS, grēv'us, *adj.* causing or full of *grief*: burdensome: painful: heinous: atrocious: hurtful.—*n.* GRIEV'OUSNESS.

GRIEVOUSLY, grēv'us-li, *adv.* in a *grievous* manner: (*B.*) severely.

GRIFFIN, grif'in, GRIFFON, grif'un, *n.* an imaginary animal, with the body and legs of a lion, and the *crooked beak* and wings of an eagle. [Fr. *griffon*—L. and Gr. *gryps*—Gr. *grypos*, hook-nosed.]

GRIG, grig, *n.* a small *lively* eel, the sand-eel. [Prov. E. *grig*, a cricket: from its wriggling motion.]

GRILL, gril, *v.t.* to broil on a gridiron: to torment. [Fr. *griller—gril*, a gridiron—L. *craticula*, dim. of *crates*, a grate.]

GRILLAGE, gril'āj, *n.* in *engin.* a framework composed of heavy beams laid longitudinally, and crossed at right angles by similar beams notched upon them, used to sustain foundations and prevent their irregular settling in soils of unequal compressibility. The grillage is firmly bedded, and the earth packed into the interstices between the beams; a flooring of thick planks, termed a platform, is then laid on it, and on this the foundation courses rest. [Fr., from *grille*, a grate, a railing.]

GRILLE, gril, *n.* a lattice or open work or grating: a piece of grated work: as (*a*) a metal screen to inclose or protect any particular spot, locality, shrine, tomb, or sacred ornament; (*b*) a gate of metal inclosing or protecting the entrance of a religious house or sacred building; (*c*) a small screen of iron bars inserted in the door of a monastic or conventual building, in order to allow the inmates to converse with visitors, or to answer inquiries without opening the door; the wicket of a monastery. [Fr. See GRILL, to broil.]

GRILSE, grils, *n.* a young salmon on its first return from salt water. [Sw. *graalax*, a gray salmon.]

GRIM, grim, *adj.* of forbidding aspect: ferocious: ghastly: sullen.—*adv.* GRIM'LY.—*n.* GRIM'NESS. [A.S. *grim*; Ger. *grimmig—grimm*, fury, Dut. *grimmig*, Ice. *grimmr*.]

GRIM, grim, *v.t.* to make grim: to give a forbidding or fear-inspiring aspect to. "To withdraw . . . into lurid half light, *grimmed* by the shadow of that red flag of theirs."—*Carlyle*.

GRIMACE, gri-mās', *n.* a distortion of the face, in jest, etc.: a smirk. [Fr., of uncertain orig., perh. from root of Ice. and A.S. *grima*, a mask or phantom.]

GRIMACED, gri-māsd', *adj.* with a *grimace*: distorted.

GRIMALKIN, gri-mal'kin, *n.* an old cat. [GRAY, and *malkin*, a dirty drab, a hare, a dim. of Moll or Mary.]

GRIME, grīm, *n.* ingrained dirt.—*v.t.* to soil deeply. [From a Teut. root found in Dan. *grim*, soot, Fris. *grime*, a dark spot on the face.]

GRIMY, grīm'i, *adj.* full of *grime*: foul.

GRIN, grin, *v.i.* to set the teeth together and withdraw the lips.—*v.t.* to express by grinning:—*pr.p.* grinn'ing; *pa.p* grinned'.—*n.* act of grinning. [A.S. *grennian*; Ice. *grenja*, Ger. *greinen*, Dut. *grijnen*, to grumble, Scand. *girn*; allied to E. *groan*, Fr. *grogner*.]

GRIND, grīnd, *v.t.* to reduce to powder by friction: to wear down or sharpen by rubbing: to rub together: to oppress or harass.—*v.i.* to be moved or rubbed together:—*pr.p.* grīnd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ground. [A.S. *grindan*.]

GRINDER, grīnd'er, *n.* he or that which *grinds*: a double or jaw tooth that *grinds* food.

GRINDSTONE, grīnd'stōn, *n.* a circular revolving *stone* for *grinding* or sharpening tools.

GRINGO, grin'-gō, *n.* among Spanish-Ameri-

cans, a foreigner, esp. a new-comer who is not wholly welcome. [Sp. *gringo*, gibberish.]

GRIP, grip, GRIPE, grīp, *n.*, *grasp* or firm hold with the hand, etc.: oppression: pinching distress:—*pl.* GRIPES, severe pains in the bowels.—[See GRIPE, *v.*]

GRIPE, grīp, *v.t.* to grasp with the hand: to seize and hold fast: to squeeze: to give pain to the bowels.—GRIP'ING, *part. adj.* avaricious: of a pain that catches or seizes acutely. [A.S. *gripan;* Ice. *gripa*, Ger. *greifen*, Dut. *grijpen:* allied to GRAB.]

GRIPMAN, grip'-man, *n.* one who controls a street car that is run by a cable: so-called because of the necessity of *gripping* the cable to secure the benefit of its motive power.

GRIPPE, grip, *n.* a French term applied to various epidemic forms of catarrh.

GRISETTE, gri-zet', *n.* a gay young French-woman of the lower class. [Fr. *grisette*, a gray gown, which used to be worn by that class—*gris*, gray.]

GRISLED, griz'ld. Same as GRIZZLED.

GRISLY, griz'li, *adj.* frightful: hideous. [A.S. *gryslic*, *agrisan*, to dread; Ger. *grässlich*, *grieseln*, to shudder.]

GRIST, grist, *n.* grain for *grinding* at one time: supply: profit. [A.S. *grist*, *gerst*, a grinding; from root of GRIND.]

GRISTLE, gris'l, *n.* a soft, elastic substance in animal bodies, also called cartilage. [A.S. *gristel;* a dim. of *grist* and *grind*, because one must crunch it in eating.]

GRISTLY, gris'li, *adj.* consisting of or like *gristle*.—*n.* GRIST'LINESS.

GRIT, grit, *n.* the coarse part of meal: gravel: a kind of hard sandstone:—*pl.* oats coarsely ground, groats. [A.S. *greot*, *grytt;* Dut. *grue*, groats, Ger. *gries*, gravel, akin to *groat*, *grout.*]

GRITTY, grit'i, *adj.* consisting of or having *grits* or hard particles.—*n.* GRITTY'INESS.

GRIZZLE, griz'l, *n.* a *gray* color. [Fr. *gris*, gray—O. Ger. *gris*, gray, Ger. *greis.*]

GRIZZLE, griz'l, *v.i.* to grow gray or grizzly: to become gray-haired. *Emerson.*

GRIZZLE, griz'l, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to worry, fret or grumble.

GRIZZLED, griz'ld, *adj.*, *gray*, or mixed with gray.

GRIZZLY, griz'li, *adj.* of a *gray* color.

GROAN, grōn, *v.i.* to utter a moaning sound in distress: (*fig.*) to be afflicted.—*n.* a deep moaning sound as of distress: a sound of disapprobation. [A.S. *granian.*]

GROANING, grōning, *n.* a deep moan as of pain: any low rumbling sound.

GROAT, grawt or grōt, *n.* an old English coin = 4d. [O. Low Ger. *grote*, a coin of Bremen; like Dut. *groot* = great, so called because greater than the copper coins formerly in use (Skeat); Ger. *groschen*—Low L. *grossus*, thick.]

GROATS, grawts or grōts, *n.pl.* the grain of oats deprived of the husks. [A.S. *grut*, coarse meal.]

GROBIAN, grob'ī-an, *n.* a coarse, ill-bred fellow: a rude lout; a boor. "*Grobians* and sluts."—*Burton.* "He who is a *grobian* in his own company will sooner or later become a *grobian* in that of his friends."—*Kingsley.* [Ger., from *grob*, coarse.]

GROCER, grōs'er, *n.* a dealer in tea, sugar, etc. [Fr. *grossier*, from root of GROSS; the word, formerly *grosser*, orig. meant one who sold wholesale.]

GROCERY, grōs'er-i, *n.* (generally used in *pl.*) articles sold by *grocers.*

GROG, grog, *n.* a mixture of spirit and cold water. [Derived from "Old Grog," a nickname given by British sailors to Admiral Vernon, who first introduced it, because he used, in bad weather, to wear a grogram cloak.]

GROG, grog, *v.t.* to make into grog by mixing water with spirits: to extract grog from, by pouring hot water into an empty spirit cask, by which means a weak spirit may be extracted from the wood. (British excise slang.)

GROGRAM, grog'ram, *n.* a kind of cloth made of silk and mohair, of a *coarse grain* or texture. [O. Fr. *gros-grain*, of a coarse grain or texture. See GROSS and GRAIN.

GROIN, groin, *n.* the part of the body just where the legs begin to *divide:* (*arch.*) the angular curve formed by the crossing of two arches. [Ice. *grein*, division, branch—*greina*, to divide; Sw. *gren*, branch, space between the legs; Scot. *graine*, *grane*, the branch of a tree or river.]

GROINED, groind, *adj.* having *groins* or angular curves made by the intersection of two arches.

GROLIER, grō'-lyā, *n.* the name given to a certain style of bookbinding, design or scroll: so-called after Jean *Grolier* de Servier, a French bibliophile (1479-1565).

GROOM, grōōm, *n.* one who has the charge of horses: a title of several officers of a royal household: a bridegroom.—*v.t.* to tend, as a horse.—*n.* GROOMS'MAN, attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage, [Ety. dub.; prob. from A.S. *guma* (in bride*groom*), a man, which is allied to Goth. *guma*, Ice. *gumi*, L. *homo.*]

GROOVE, grōōv, *n.* a furrow, or long hollow, such as is cut with a tool.—*v.t.* to grave or cut a groove or furrow in. [A.S. *grof*, *græf*—*grafan*, to dig; Ger. *grube*—*graben*, to dig; Dut. *groeve*, a furrow, pit; from root of GRAVE.]

GROPE, grōp, *v.i.* (*orig.*) to *gripe* or *feel* with the *hands:* to search or attempt to find something, as if blind or in the dark.—*v.t.* to search by feeling, as in the dark. [A.S. *grapian*, to seize, handle; allied to GRAB, GRIPE.]

GROPINGLY, grōp'ing-li, *adv.* in a *groping* manner.

GROSBEAK. Same as GROSSBEAK.

GROSS, grōs, *adj.* coarse: rough: dense: palpable: whole: coarse in mind: stupid: sensual: obscene.—*n.* the main bulk: the whole taken together: a *great* hundred, *i.e.*, twelve dozen.—*adv.* GROSS'LY.—*n.* GROSS'NESS. [Fr. *gros*—Low L. *grossus*—L. *crassus*.]

GROSSBEAK, grōs'bēk, *n.* a genus of birds with a *thick* strong convex *beak*. [GROSS and BEAK.]

GROS VENTRES, grō-vänt'r, *n.pl.* a division of the Arapahoes, or tribe of North American Indians, now living on a reservation in Dakota. [Fr.; lit. great bellies.]

GROT, grot, GROTTO, grot'ō, *n.* a cave: a place of shade, for pleasure, made like a cave:—*pl.* GROTS, GROTTOS. [Fr. *grotte*—L. *crypta;* thus a doublet of CRYPT; *grotto* is the It. form.]

GROTESQUE, grō-tesk', *adj.* extravagantly formed: ludicrous.—*n.* (*art.*) extravagant ornament, containing animals, plants, etc., not really existing.—*adv.* GROTESQUE'LY.—*n.* GROTESQUE'NESS. [Fr. *grotesque*—It. *grottesca*—*grotto;* because old *grottos* were commonly adorned with quaint and extravagant paintings.]

GROTTO. See GROT.

GROTESQUERY, grō-tesk'-er-y, *n.* grotesque, or ridiculous, actions or speech. [See GROTESQUE.]

GROUND, grownd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of GRIND.

GROUND, grownd, *n.* the surface of the earth: a portion of the earth's surface: land: field: the floor, etc.: position: field or place of action: (*lit.* or *fig.*) that on which something is raised: foundation: reason: (*art.*) the surface on which the figures are represented. [A.S. *grund;* cog. with Ger. Dan. and Sw. *grund*, Ice. *grunnr*, Goth. *grundus;* prob. conn. with *grind*, and orig. meaning "earth ground small."]

GROUND, grownd, *v.t.* to fix on a foundation or principle: to instruct in first principles.—*v.i.* to strike the bottom and remain fixed.

GROUNDAGE, grownd'āj, *n.* the tax paid by a ship for the *ground* or space occupied while in port.

GROUND-FLOOR, grownd'-flōr, *n.* the floor of a house on a level with the street or exterior ground.

GROUND-GAME, grownd'-gām, *n.* a name given to hares, rabbits, and the like, as distinguished from winged game, as pheasants, grouse, partridges, etc.

GROUND-HOG, grownd'-hog, *n.* the popular name of the American rodent, *Arctomys monax*, or marmot, usually called in New England WOODCHUCK: a name applied to the *Orycteropus capensis*, a South African edentate quadruped which burrows in the ground—so called from its bearing a general resemblance to a small, short-legged pig.

GROUNDLESS, grownd'les, *adj.* without ground, foundation, or reason.—*adv.* GROUND'LESSLY.—*n.* GROUND'LESSNESS.

GROUNDLING, grownd'ling, *n.* a *small* fish which keeps near the bottom of the water: a spectator in the pit of a theatre. [Both formed from GROUND and double dim. *-ling*.]

GROUND-MAIL, grownd'-māl, *n.* duty paid for the right of having a corpse interred in a churchyard. "Reasonable charges," said the sexton, "ou, there's *ground-mail*, and bell-siller (though the bell's broken, nae doubt), and the kist, and my day's wark, and my bit fee, and some brandy and ale to the drigie."—*Sir W. Scott.*

GROUND-NUT, grownd'nut, *n.* a term applied to the *fruit* of some plants and the root of others found in the *ground*.

GROUND-PLAN, grownd'-plan, *n.*, *plan* of the horizontal section of the lowest or *ground* story of a building.

GROUND-PLOT, grownd'-plot, *n.* the plot of ground on which a building stands.

GROUND-RENT, grownd'-rent, *n.*, *rent* paid to a landlord for liberty to build on his *ground*.

GROUNDS, grownds, *n.pl.* dregs of drink: sediment at the bottom of liquors. [Gael. and Ir. *grunndas;* conn. with GROUND.]

GROUND-SEA, grownd'-sē, *n.* the West Indian name for the swell called *Rollers*, or in Jamaica the *North Sea*, occurring in a calm, and with no other indication of a previous gale. The sea rises in huge billows and dashes against the shore with roarings resembling thunder. It is probably due to the gales called "Northers," which suddenly rise and rage off the capes of Virginia round to the Gulf of Mexico.

GROUNDSEL, grownd'sel, *n.* an annual plant, about a foot high, with small yellow flowers. [A.S. *grundswelige—grund*, ground, and *swelgan*, to swallow; therefore lit. *ground-swallower*.]

GROUND-SWELL, grownd'-swel, *n.* a broad, deep *swell* or undulation of the ocean, proceeding from a distant storm.

GROUNDWORK, grownd'wurk, *n.* the *work* which forms the *ground* or foundation of anything: the basis: the essential part: the first principle.

GROUP, grōōp, *n.* a number of persons or things together: (*art*) an assemblage of persons, animals, or things, forming a whole.—*v.t.* to form into a group or groups. [Fr. *groupe* — It. *groppo*, a bunch, knot; from a root found in Ger. *kropf*, a protuberance.]

GROUPING, grōōp'ing, *n.* (*art*) the act of disposing and arranging figures or objects in *groups*.

GROUSE, grows, *n.* the heathcock or moorfowl, a bird with a short curved bill, short legs, and feathered feet, which frequents moors and hills. [Prob. formed from the older *grice* (on the analogy of *mouse*, *mice*)—O. Fr. *griesche*, of unknown origin.]

GROUT, growt, *n.* coarse meal: the sediment of liquor: lees: a thin coarse mortar: a fine plaster for finishing ceilings. [A.S. *grut*, coarse meal; cog. with Dut. *grut*, Ice. *grautr*, porridge, Ger. *grütze*, groats.]

GROVE, grōv, *n.* a wood of small size, generally of a pleasant or ornamental character: an avenue of trees. [A.S. *graf*, a grove, a lane cut among trees—*grafan*, to dig. See GRAVE, GROOVE.]

GROVEL, grov'el, *v.i.* to crawl on the earth: to be mean:—*pr.p.* grov'elling; *pa.p.* grov'elled.—*n.* GROV'ELLER. [Perh. from Ice. *grufla*, to grovel, from *grufa*, as in *grufa nidr*, to stoop down. See GRAB, GROPE.]

GROW, grō, *v.i.* to become enlarged by a natural process: to advance towards maturity: to increase in size: to develop: to become greater in any way: to extend: to improve: to pass from one state to another: to become.—*v.t.* to cause to grow: to cultivate:—*pa.t.* grew (grōō); *pa.p.* grown.—*n.* GROW'ER. [A.S. *growan;* Ice. *groa;* conn. with *green.*]

GROWL, growl, *v.i.* to utter a deep, murmuring sound, like a dog: to grumble surlily.—*v.t.* to express by growling.—*n.* GROWL'ER. [Dut. and Ger. *grollen*, to be angry, to roar; allied to Gr. *gryllizō*, to grunt, *gryllos*, a pig: from the sound. See GRUDGE and GRUNT.]

GROWL, growl, *n.* a murmuring, snarling sound, as of an angry dog.

GROWTH, grōth, *n.* a *growing:* gradual increase: progress: development: that which has grown: product.

GRUB, grub, *v.i.* to dig in the dirt: to be occupied meanly.—*v.t.* to dig or root out of the ground (generally followed by *up*): —*pr.p.* grubb'ing; *pa.p.* grubbed'. [Ety. dub.; but prob. allied to GRAB, GRIPE.]

GRUB, grub, *n.* the larva of the beetle, moth, etc. [Same word as above.]

GRUBBER, grub'er, *n.* he who or that which *grubs:* an instrument for digging up the roots of trees, etc.

GRUBBY, grub'i, *adj.* dirty: unclean. "A *grubby* lot of sooty sweeps or colliers."—*Hood.*

GRUB-STREET,, grub'-strēt, *n.* a street in London inhabited by shabby literary men. —*adj.* applied to any mean literary production.

GRUDGE, gruj, *v.t.* to murmur at: to look upon with envy: to give or take unwillingly.—*v.i.* to show discontent.—*n.* secret enmity or envy: an old cause of quarrel. [M.E. *grucchen*, *gruggen*—O. Fr. *groucher*, *groucer*, *gruger*, from an imitative root *gru*, which is found in Gr. *gry*, the grunt of a pig, also in *growl*, *grunt.*]

GRUDGINGLY, gruj'ing-li, *adv.* unwillingly.

GRUDGINGS, gruj'ingz, *n.pl.* coarse meal: grouts: the part of the grain which remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve. "You that can deal with *grudgings* and coarse flour."—*Beau. & Fl.* [Fr. *grugeons*, from *gruger*, to crunch, to grind. Cf. Low Ger. *grusen*, to grind, and see GRUDGE, *v.t.*]

GRUDGMENT, gruj'ment, *n.* the act of grudging: discontent: dissatisfaction.

> This, see, which at my breast I wear,
> Ever did (rather to Jacynth's *grudgment*)
> And ever shall.—*Browning.*

GRUEL, grōō'el, *n.* a thin food, made by boiling *groats* or oatmeal in water. [O. Fr. *gruel* (Fr. *gruau*), groats—Low L. *grutellum*, dim. of *grutum*, *meal*—O. Ger. *grut*, groats, A.S. *grut.*]

GRUESOME, grōō'sum, *adj.* horrible: fearful. [Scan.; cog. with Ger. *grausam.*]

GRUFF, gruf, *adj.* rough, stern, or abrupt in manner: churlish.—*adv.* GRUFF'LY.—*n.* GRUFF'NESS. [Dut. *grof;* cog. with Sw. *grof*, Dan. *grov*, Ger. *grob*, coarse; prob. imitative.]

GRUMBLE, grum'bl, *v.i.* to murmur with discontent: to growl: to rumble.—*n.* GRUM'BLER.—*adv.* GRUM'BLINGLY. [Fr. *grommeler;* from O. Ger. *grummeln.*]

GRUME, grōōm, *n.* a thick consistence of fluid: a clot as of blood. [O. Fr. *grume*, a knot, a bunch (Fr. *grumeau*, a clot of blood)—L. *grumus*, a little heap.]

GRUMOUS, grōōm'us, *adj.* thick: clotted.

GRUMPISH, grum'pish, *adj.* surly: gruff: cross: grumpy. "If you blubber or look *grumpish.*"—*Mrs. Trollope.*

GRUMPY, grum'pi, *adj.* surly: dissatisfied: melancholic. [From same root as GRUMBLE.]

GRUNT, grunt, *v.i.* to make a sound like a pig.—*n.* a short, guttural sound, as of a hog.—*n.* GRUNT'ER. [Like words are found in most European languages; all from the sound. See GROWL and GRUDGE.]

GRUTCH, gruch, *n.* a grudge. Hudibras.

GRUYERE, grōō-yār', *n.* a kind of Swiss cheese held in much repute. It is made of large size, is firm and dry, and exhibits numerous cells of considerable magnitude. [From *Gruyères*, a small town in the canton of Freiburg, Switzerland.]

GUAIACUM, gwā'ya-kum, *n.* a genus of trees in the W. Indies, that yield a greenish resin used in medicine. [Sp. *guayaco*, from a Haytian word.]

GUANO, gwä'no, *n.* a substance found on many small islands, especially in the Southern Ocean and on the coast of South America and Africa, which are the resort of large flocks of sea-birds, and chiefly composed of their excrements in a decomposed state. It sometimes forms beds from 50 to 60 feet in thickness. It is an excellent manure, and since 1841 has been extensively applied for that purpose. Its active constituent is ammonia, containing much oxalate and urate of ammonia, with some phosphates. [Sp. *guano*, *huano*, from Peruv, *huanu*, dung.]

GUARANTEE, gar-an-tē, **GUARANTY**, gar'an-ti, *n.* a warrant or surety: a con-

tract to see performed what another has undertaken: the person who makes such a contract.—*v.t.* to undertake that another shall perform certain engagements: to make sure:—*pr.p.* guarantee'ing; *pa.p.* guaranteed'. [O. Fr. *garantie, guarantie*, pa.p. of *garantir*, to warrant—*garant*, warrant. See WARRANT.]

GUARAPO, gwa-rä'-pō, *n.* a drink made from sugar-cane in Spanish-American countries. [Sp.]

GUARD, gärd, *v.t.* to *ward*, watch, or take care of: to protect from danger.—*v.i.* to watch: to be wary.—*n.* that which guards from danger: a man or body of men stationed to protect: one who has charge of a coach or railway-train: state of caution: posture of defence: part of the hilt of a sword: a watch-chain: —*pl.* troops attached to the person of a sovereign. [O. Fr. *garder, guarder*—O. Ger. *warten;* cog. with E. *ward.*]

GUARDANT, gär'dant, *adj.* (*her.*) having the face turned towards the beholder.

GUARDED, gärd'ed, *adj.* wary: cautious: uttered with caution.—*adv.* GUARD'EDLY. —*n.* GUARD'EDNESS.

GUARDIAN, gärd'yan, *n.* one who guards or takes care of: (*law*) one who has the care of an orphan minor.—*adj.* protecting.—*n.* GUARD'IANSHIP.

GUARDROOM, gärd'rōōm, *n.* a room for the accommodation of *guards.*

GUARDSHIP, gärd'ship, *n.* a *ship* of war that *guards* or superintends marine affairs in a harbor.

GUARDSMAN, gärds'man, *n.* a soldier of the *guards.*

GUAVA, gwä'va, *n.* a genus of trees and shrubs of tropical America, with yellow, pear-shaped fruit which is made into jelly. [Sp. *guayaba;* of W. Indian origin.]

GUDGEON, guj'un, *n.* a small fresh-water fish, allied to the carp, easily caught—hence, any one easily cheated. [Fr. *goujon*—L. *gobio*—Gr. *kōbios.* See GOBY.]

GUELDER-ROSE, gel'der-rōz, *n.* a tree with large white ball-shaped flowers. [So called from Gueldres in Holland—also called *snowball-tree.*]

GUELF, GUELPH, gwelf, *n.* the name of a distinguished princely family in Italy, originally German, and re-transported into Germany in the eleventh century, still, however retaining large possessions in Italy. Welf, son of Isenbrand, Count of Altorf, one of the vassals of Charlemagne, is said to have been the first to bear the name. It still continues in the two branches of the House of Brunswick—the ducal and the royal, to which latter the reigning family of Britain belongs. After the battle of Weinsberg, fought in 1140, against the Waiblingens (Ghibellines), where the name of the head of the house was given as a rallying cry or watchword to his followers, the term became gradually extended to all the members of that faction in Italy which aimed at national independence and supported the pope, while that of Ghibelline was given to the supporters of the emperors in their endeavor to subjugate Italy to Germany. The contest lasted for nearly 300 years, desolating both countries. Latterly the term was applied to a supporter of democratic principles, and that of Ghibelline to an upholder of aristocracy. The terms fell into disuse towards the end of the fifteenth century. [It. *guelfo*, O.Ger. *hwelfa*, O.H. Ger. *hwalf*, O.Sax. and A.S. *hwelp*, whelp.]

GUELFIC, GUELPHIC, gwelf'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Guelfs.—GUELFIC ORDER, a Hanoverian order of knighthood founded in 1815 by George IV., then prince regent, and entitled the Royal Hanoverian Guelfic Order. It consists of grand crosses, commanders, and knights, both civil and military.

GUERDON, ger'dun, *n.* a *reward* or recompense. [O. Fr. *guerdon, guerredon* (It. *guidardone*)—Low L. *widerdonum*, corr. from O. Ger. *widarlon*, A.S. *widherlean*—*widher* (same as *with-* in E. *withstand*), against, *lean* (same as E. *loan*), reward; or more prob. the latter part of the word is from L. *donum*, a gift.]

GUERILLA, GUERRILLA, ger-ril'a, *n.* a mode of harassing an army by small bands adopted by the Spaniards against the French in the Peninsular War, and by Quantrell, Mosby and Morgan during the Civil War in this country: a member of such a band.—*adj.* conducted by or conducting petty warfare. [Sp. *guerrilla*, dim. of *guerra* (Fr. *guerre*)—O. Ger. *werra*, war. See WAR.]

GUESS, ges, *v.t.* to form an opinion on uncertain knowledge.—*v.i.* to judge on uncertain knowledge: to conjecture rightly. [M. E. *gessen;* cog. with Dut. *gissen;* Dan. *gisse*, Ice. *giska*, for *git-ska—geta*, to get, think, A.S. *gitan*, whence E. GET. See also FORGET.]

GUESS, ges, *n.* judgment or opinion without sufficient evidence or grounds.

GUESSWORK, ges'wurk, *n.*, *work* done by *guess.*

GUEST, gest, *n.* a visitor received and entertained. [A.S. *gest, gæst;* allied to Dut. and Ger. *gast*, L. *hostis*, stranger, enemy. Cf. HOST, an army.]

GUEST-CHAMBER, gest'-chām'ber, *n.* (*B.*) a *chamber* or room for the accommodation of *guests.*

GUFFAW, guf-faw', *n.* a loud laugh. [From the sound.]

GUIDANCE, gīd'ans, *n.* direction: government.

GUIDE, gīd, *v.t.* to lead or direct: to regulate: to influence.—*n.* he who or that which guides: one who directs another in his course of life: a soldier or other person employed to obtain information for an army. [Fr. *guider;* prob. from a

Teut. root, as in A.S. *witan*, to know, observe, *wis*, wise, Ger. *weisen*, to show, and so conn. with *wit*, and *wise*.]

GUIDEBOOK, gīd'book, *n.* a book of information for tourists.

GUIDELESSNESS, gīd'les-nes, *n.* the state or condition of being destitute of a guide or of wanting a director: want of guidance. "To fight with poverty and *guidelessness*."—*Kingsley*.

GUIDEPOST, gīd'pōst, *n.* a post erected at a road-side, to guide the travéller.

GUIDE-SCREW, gīd'-skrōō, *n.* in *mach.* a screw for directing or regulating certain movements.

GUIDE-TUBE, gīd'-tūb, *n.* in *mach.* any contrivance by which a boring-bit or drill is guided, but which consists commonly of a fixed tube to prevent swerving.

GUIDON, gī'don, *n.* the little flag or standard of a troop of cavalry; a flag used to direct the movements of infantry; a flag used to signal with at sea; the flag of a guild or fraternity: one who bears a guidon; a standard-bearer: one of a community that Charlemagne established at Rome to guide pilgrims to the Holy Land. [Fr. See GUIDE.]

GUIDONIAN, gwē-dō'ni-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Guido* Aretino, or to the hexachordal system of music said to be introduced by him.

GUILD, gild, *n.* (*orig.*) an association in a town where *payment* was made for mutual support and protection: an association of men for mutual aid: a corporation.—GUILD'HALL, *n.* the hall of a guild or corporation, esp. in London. [A.S. *gild*, money, *gildan*, to pay: it is the same word as GOLD and GILD.]

GUILE, gīl, *n.* wile: jugglery: cunning: deceit. [O. Fr. *guille*, deceit; from a Teut. root, as in A.S. *wil*, Ice. *vel*, a trick. See WILE.]

GUILE, gīl, *n.* as much liquor as is brewed at once.

> Thee best befits a lowly style,
> Teach Dennis how to stir the *guile*.—*Swift*.

GUILEFUL, gīl'fool, *adj.* crafty: deceitful.—*adv.* GUILE'FULLY.—*n.* GUILE'FULNESS.

GUILELESS, gīl'les, *adj.* without deceit: artless.—*adv.* GUILE'LESSLY.—*n.* GUILE'LESSNESS.

GUILLEMOT, gil'e-mot, *n.* a genus of marine birds having a pointed bill and very short tail. [Fr.]

GUILLOTINE, gil'ō-tēn, *n.* an instrument for beheading—consisting of an upright frame down which a sharp heavy axe descends on the neck of the victim—adopted during the French Revolution, and named after *Guillotin*, a physician, who first proposed its adoption.—*v.t.* to *behead* with the *guillotine*.

GUILLOTINEMENT, gil-o-tēn'ment, *n.* decapitation by means of the guillotine "In this poor National Convention, broken, bewildered by long terror, perturbations, and *guillotinement*, there is no pilot."—*Carlyle*.

GUILT, gilt, *n.* punishable conduct: the state of having broken a law: crime. [Orig. a *payment* or *fine* for an offence; A.S. *gylt*, guilt—*gildan*, to pay, to atone.]

GUILTLESS, gilt'les, *adj.* free from crime: innocent.—*adv.* GUILT'LESSLY.—*n.* GUILT'LESSNESS.

GUILTY, gilt'i, *adj.* justly chargeable with a crime: wicked.—GUILTY OF (sometimes in *B.*), deserving.—*adv.* GUILT'ILY.—*n.* GUILT'INESS. [A.S. *gyltig*.]

GUIMPE, ganp, *n.* a kind of chemise worn with a low-necked gown. [Fr.]

GUINEA, gin'i, *n.* an English gold coin, no longer used=21s., so called because first made of gold brought from *Guinea*, in Africa.

GUINEA-FOWL, gin'i-fowl, GUINEA-HEN, gin'i-hen, *n.* a fowl like the turkey, of a dark-gray color, with white spots, originally from Guinea, in Africa.

GUINEA-PIG, gin'i-pig, *n.* a small S. American animal, belonging to the Rodentia, and somewhat resembling a small pig. [Prob. a mistake for *Guiana-pig*.]

GUIPURE, gē-pūr', *n.* an imitation of antique lace, very durable, equally beautiful, and less expensive: a kind of gimp. [Fr.]

GUISE, gīz, *n.*, *manner*, behaviour: external appearance: dress. [Fr. *guise*; from O. Ger. *wisa* (Ger. *weise*), a way, guise, which is cog. with A.S. *wis*, wise, *wisa*, cause, manner, E. *wise*, *guide*.]

GUISER, gīz'er, *n.* a person in *disguise*: a Christmas mummer.

GUITAR, gi-tär', *n.* a musical stringed instrument like the violin in shape, but larger, and played upon with the fingers. [Fr. *guitare*; from L. *cithara*—Gr. *kithara*, a lyre or lute. See CITHERN.]

GULDEN, gōōl'den, *n.* the florin of Austria-Hungary, nominally equal to 50 cents.

GULES, gūlz, *n.* (*her.*) a *red* color, marked in engraved figures by perpendicular lines. [Fr. *gueules*; of doubtful origin: acc. to Brachet, from Pers. *ghul*, a rose; but acc. to other authorities, it is from Fr. *gueule*—L. *gula*, the throat, prob. from the color of the open mouth of the heraldic lion.]

GULF, gulf, *n.* a hollow or indentation in the sea-coast: a deep place in the earth: an abyss: a whirlpool: anything insatiable. [Fr. *golfe*—Late Gr. *kolphos*, Gr. *kolpos*, the bosom, a fold, a gulf.]

GULF, gulf, *v.t.* to engulf: to absorb or swallow up, as in a gulf. "*Gulfed* with Proserpine and Tantalus."—*Swinburne*.

GULF-STREAM, gulf'-strēm, *n.* a stream or current of warm water, which flows from the Gulf of Mexico through the channel between Cuba and America, past the Bermudas, touching the tail of the great bank of Newfoundland, and thence sweeps onwards towards Europe,

part going north, and part returning southerly to the tropics.

GULF-WEED, gulf'-wēd, *n.* a genus of seaweeds (Sargassum), of the sub-order Fucaceæ, of which two species, *S. vulgare* and *S. bacciferum*, are found abundantly in the Atlantic Ocean as well as in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. They are tropical plants. In the Atlantic they chiefly occupy a more or less interrupted space between the 20th and 30th parallels of north latitude, called the Sargasso Sea, and are also plentiful in the Gulf-stream, whence the name. The *S. bacciferum* has its specific name from the numerous grapelike air-vessels by which the plant is buoyed. It was first discovered by Columbus.

GULFY, gulf'i, *adj.* full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To pass the *gulfy* purple sea that did no sea-rites know.—*Chapman.*

GUL-GUL, gul'-gul, *n.* a sort of chunam or cement made of pounded sea-shells mixed with oil, which hardens like a stone, and is put over a ship's bottom in India, so that worms cannot penetrate even when the copper is off. [Native name.]

GULIELMA, goo'li-el-ma, *n.* a genus of South American palms, of which *G. speciosa* or peach-palm is cultivated on the banks of the Amazon and Rio Negro, supplying the natives with food and other necessaries. It grows to the height of 60 or 80 feet. [After Queen Caroline *Wilhelmine*, wife of Maximilian I. of Bavaria.]

GULL, gul, *n.* a web-footed sea-fowl, named from its *wailing cry.* [Corn. *gullan*, W. *gwylan*, Bret. *gwelan*—Bret. *gwela*, to weep, to cry.]

GULL, gul, *v.t.* to beguile: to deceive.—*n.* a trick: one easily cheated. [Same word as *gull*, a sea-fowl, the bird being thought stupid.]

GULLET, gul'et, *n.* the throat: the passage in the neck by which food is taken into the stomach. [Fr. *goulet*, the gullet, dim. of O. Fr. *goule*, Fr. *gueule*—L. *gula*, the throat.]

GULLIBLE, gul'i-bl, *adj.* easily *gulled* or deceived.—*n.* GULLIBIL'ITY.

GULLY, gul'i, *n.* a gullet or channel worn by running-water.—*v.t.* to wear a gully or channel in. [A form of GULLET.]

GULP, gulp, *v.t.* to swallow eagerly or in large draughts. [Dut. *gulpen*, to swallow eagerly, from Dut. *gulp*, a great draught.]

GUM, gum, *n.* the flesh of the jaws which surrounds the teeth. [A.S. *goma*; Ice. *gomr*, Ger. *gaumen*, roof of the mouth, palate.]

GUM, gum, *n.* a substance which exudes from certain trees, and hardens on the surface.—*v.t.* to smear or unite with gum:—*pr.p.* gumm'ing; *pa.p.* gummed'. [Fr. *gomme*—L. *gummi*—Gr. *kommi.*]

GUMBO, gum'bō, GOMBO, gom'bō, *n.* the name given in the Southern States to *Ochra* or *Okra*, the pod of *Hibiscus esculentus*: a soup in which this fruit enters largely as an ingredient; also, a dish made of young capsules of ochra, with salt and pepper, stewed and served with melted butter.

GUMBY, gum'bi, *n.* a kind of drum used by the negroes of the West Indies, made out of a piece of a hollow tree, about 6 feet long, with a skin braced over it. It is carried by one man while another beats it with his open hands. "A squad of drunken black vagabonds, singing and playing on *gumbies*, or African drums. —*Mich. Scott.*

GUMMIFEROUS, gum-if'er-us, *adj.*, *producing gum.* [L. *gummi*, and *fero*, to bear, to produce.]

GUMMOUS, gum'us, GUMMY, gum'i, *adj.* consisting of or resembling *gum*: producing or covered with gum.—*n.* GUMM'INESS. [L. *gummosus.*]

GUMPTION, gump'-shun, *n.* common sense: shrewdness.

GUN, gun, *n.* a firearm or weapon, from which balls or other projectiles are discharged, usually by means of gunpowder: now, generally applied to cannon. [Ety. dub.; perh. from W. *gwn*, a bowl, gun.]

GUN-BARREL, gun'-bar'el, *n.* the barrel or tube of a gun.

GUNBOAT, gun'bōt, *n.* a boat or small vessel of light draught, fitted to carry one or more guns.

GUN-CARRIAGE, gun'-kar'ij, *n.* a carriage on which a gun or cannon is supported.

GUN-COTTON, gun'-kot'n, *n.* a highly explosive substance produced by soaking cotton or any vegetable fibre in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry. It has about four times the explosive force of gunpowder, and is occasionally used as a substitute for it. Gun-cotton explodes without smoke, and does not foul the piece, but when confined in the bore of a rifle it occasionally bursts the barrel. By dissolving it in a mixture of rectified ether and alcohol, collodion is obtained.

GUNNAGE, gun'āj, *n.* the number of *guns* carried by a ship of war.

GUNNER, gun'er, *n.* one who works a gun or cannon: (*naut.*) a petty officer who has charge of the *ordnance* on board ship.

GUNNERY, gun'er-i, *n.* the art of managing *guns*, or the science of artillery.

GUNNY, gun'i, *n.* a strong coarse cloth manufactured in India from jute, and used as sacking. [Prob. a native word.]

GUNPOWDER, gun'pow-der, *n.* an explosive powder used for guns and firearms.

GUNSHOT, gun'shot, *n.* the distance to which *shot* can be thrown from a *gun*.—*adj.* caused by the *shot* of a *gun.*

GUNSMITH, gun'smith, *n.* a smith or workman who makes or repairs guns or small-arms.

GUNSTOCK, gun'stok, *n.* the *stock* or piece

of wood on which the barrel of a *gun* is fixed.

GUNTER'S CHAIN, gun'terz chān, the chain in common use for measuring land, having a length of 66 feet, or 22 yards, or 4 poles, of 5½ yards each; and it is divided into 100 links of 7·92 inches each. 100,000 square links make one acre.

GUNTER'S LINE, gun'terz līn, (*a*) a lōgarithmic line on Gunter's scale, used for performing the multiplication and division of numbers mechanically by the dividers—called also LINE OF LINES and LINE OF NUMBERS: (*b*) a sliding scale corresponding to logarithms for performing these operations by inspection without dividers—called also GUNTER'S SLIDING-RULE.

GUNTER'S QUADRANT, gun'terz kwodrant, a quadrant made of wood, brass, or other substance, being a kind of stereographic projection on the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed in one of the poles. It is used to find the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, etc., as also to take the altitude of an object in degrees.

GUNTER'S SCALE, gun'terz skāl, a large plain scale having various lines upon it, both natural and logarithmic, of great use in solving mechanically by means of a slider problems in navigation and surveying. It is usually 2 feet long, and about 1½ inch broad.

GUNWALE, gun'el, *n.* the *wale* or upper edge of a ship's side next to the bulwarks, so called because the upper *guns* are pointed from it. [See WALE.]

GUP, GUP-SHUP, gup, gup'-shup, *n.* in British India, gossip: tattle: topics of the time and place: current rumors.

GURGLE, gur'gl, *v.i.* to flow in an irregular noisy current, as water from a bottle: to make a bubbling sound. [Through an It. *gorgogliare*, from the same root as GORGE; cf. GARGLE.]

GURNET, GURNARD, gur'net, gur'nard, *n.* a kind of fish. [Supposed to be so called from the sound it makes when taken out of the water; from O. Fr. *gournauld*—Fr. *grogner*, to grunt—L. *grunnio*, to grunt.]

GUSH, gush, *v.i.* to flow out with violence or copiously.—*n.* that which flows out: a violent issue of a fluid. [From a Teut. root, found in Ice. *gusa*, to gush, A.S. *geotan*, Ger. *giessen*, akin to Gr. *cheō*, to pour.]

GUSHING, gush'ing, *adj.* rushing forth with violence, as a liquid: flowing copiously: effusive.—*adv.* GUSH'INGLY.

GUSSET, gus'et, *n.* the piece of cloth in a shirt which covers the armpit: an angular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen some part of it. [Fr. *gousset*, armpit, gusset—*gousse*, It. *guscio*, a pod, husk; from the fancied likeness of the armpit to the hollow husk of a bean or pea.]

GUST, gust, *n.* a sudden blast of wind: a violent burst of passion. [Ice. *gustr*, blast, from root of GUSH.]

GUST, GUSTO, gust'ō, *n.* sense of pleasure of *tasting*: relish: gratification. [L. *gustus*, taste; akin to Gr. *geuō*, to make to taste.]

GUSTATIVE, gust'-a-tiv, *adj.* of or pertaining to the sense of taste. [See GUSTATORY.]

GUSTATORY, gust'a-tor-i, *adj.* pertaining to, or tending to please the *taste*.

GUSTFUL, gust'fool, *adj.* attended with gusts: gusty. "A *gustful* April morn." —*Tennyson*.

GUSTY, gust'i, *adj.* stormy: tempestuous. —*n.* GUST'INESS.

GUT, gut, *n.* the intestinal canal.—*v.t.* to take out the bowels of: to plunder:—*pr.p.* gutt'ing; *pa.p.* gutt'ed. [A.S. *gut*, the orig. sense being *channel*; cf. A.S. *geotan*, to pour, Prov. E. *gut*, a drain, O. Dut. *gote*, a channel.]

GUTTA-PERCHA, gut'a-perch'a, *n.* the solidified juice of various trees in the Malayan islands. [Malay, *gatah*, *guttah*, gum, *percha*, the tree producing it.]

GUTTER, gut'er, *n.* a channel at the eaves of a roof for conveying away the *drops*: a channel for water.—*v.t.* to cut or form into small hollows.—*v.i.* to become hollowed: to run down in drops, as a candle. [Fr. *gouttière*—*goutte*—L. *gutta*, a drop.]

GUTTURAL, gut'ur-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *throat*: formed in the throat.—*n.* (*gram.*) a letter pronounced in the throat. —*adv.* GUTT'URALLY. [L. *guttur*, the throat.]

GUY, gī, *n.* (*naut.*) a rope to *guide* or steady any suspended weight. [Sp. *guia*, a guide; from the same source as GUIDE.]

GUY, gī, *n.* an effigy of Guy Fawkes, dressed up grotesquely on the day of the Gunpowder plot: an odd figure.

GUZZLE, guz'l, *v.i.* to eat and drink with haste and greediness.—*v.t.* to swallow with exceeding relish.—*n.* GUZZ'LER. [O. Fr. *des-gouziller*, to swallow down—*gosier*, the throat.]

GUZZLE, guz'l, *n.* an insatiable thing or person;

> That senseless, sensual epicure,
> That sink of filth, that *guzzle* most impure.
> —*Marston*.

a debauch, especially on drink: drink: intoxicating liquors; "Sealed Winchesters of threepenny *guzzle*."—*Tom Brown*.

GYMKHANA, jim-kä'-nä, *n.* a place of public resort for athletic games: a meeting for such sports. [Hind. *gend-khana*, ball-horse.]

GYMNASIUM, jim-nā'zi-um, *n.* (*orig.*) a place where athletic exercises were practiced *naked*: a school for gymnastics: a school for the higher branches of literature and science:—*pl.* GYMNASIA, jim-nā'zi-a. [L.—Gr. *gymnasion*—*gymnazō*, to exercise—*gymnos*, naked.]

GYMNAST, jim'nast, *n.* one who teaches or practices *gymnastics.* [Fr. *gymnaste*—Gr. *gymnastēs.*]

GYMNASTIC, jim-nas'tik, GYMNASTICAL, jim-nas'tik-al, *adj.* pertaining to athletic exercises.—*n.pl.* used as *sing.* GYMNAS'TICS, athletic exercises: the art of performing athletic exercises.—*adv.* GYMNAS'TICALLY. [L. *gymnasticus*—Gr. *gymnastikos,* relating to gymnastics. See GYMNASIUM.]

GYMNOSOPHIST, jim-nos'of-ist, *n.* one of a sect of Indian philosophers who lived an ascetic life and went *naked.* [Gr. *gymnos,* naked, *sophos,* wise.]

GYNÆOLATRY, GENEOLATRY, jin-e-ol'a-tri, *n.* the extravagant adoration or worship of woman. *J. R. Lowell.* [Gr. *gynē,* a woman, and *latreia,* worship.]

GYNARCHY, jin'är-ki, *n.*, *government* by a female. [Gr. *gynē,* a woman, *archē,* rule.]

GYNECOCRACY, jin-e-kok'ra-si, GYNEOCRASY, jin-e-ok'ra-si, *n.*, *government* by *women.* [Gr. *gynē,* a woman, *krateō,* to rule.]

GYNEPHOBIA, gin-ē-fō'-bi-a, *n.* hatred of women, or a repugnance to the female sex.

GYNECOPATHY, jin-ē-cop'-a-thē, *n.* (*med.*) any disease peculiar to women.

GYNETHUSIA, jin-e-thū'si-a, *n.* the sacrifice of women. "A kind of Suttee-*gynethusia,* as it has been termed."—*Archæologia,* 1868. [Gr. *gynē,* a woman, and *thusia,* a sacrifice, an offering.]

GYP, jip, *n.* at Cambridge, a college servant.

GYPSEOUS, jip'se-us, *adj.* of or resembling *gypsum.*

GYPSUM, jip'sum, *n.* sulphate of lime; when calcined it is PLASTER OF PARIS. [L.—Gr. *gypsos,* chalk.]

GYPSY. See GIPSY.

GYRATE, jī'rāt, *v.i.* to whirl round a central point: to move spirally.—*adj.* (*bot.*) winding round. [L. *gyro, gyratum,* to move in a circle.]

GYRATION, jī-rā'shun, *n.* act of whirling round a central point: a spiral motion.

GYRATIONAL, jī-rā'shun-al, *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by gyration; as, the *gyrational* movements of the planets. *R. A. Proctor.*

GYRATORY, jī'ra-tor-i, *adj.* moving in a circle.

GYRE, jīr, *n.* a circular motion. [L. *gyrus*—Gr. *gyros,* a ring, round.]

GYRFALCON, GIERFALCON, jer'faw-kn, *n.* a large *falcon,* found in the northern regions of both the Old and New Worlds. [Low L. *gyrofalco;* from Ger. *geier* (O. Ger. *giri,* voracious), a vulture, and *falke,* falcon.]

GYROMANCY, jī'ro-man-si, *n.*, *divination* by walking in a *circle.* [Gr. *gyros,* a circle, and *manteia,* divination.]

GYROSCOPE, jī'ro-skōp, *n.* an apparatus, consisting of a rotating disc mounted by very accurately fitted pivots in a ring or rings, also rotating in different ways, for illustrating various properties of rotation and the composition of rotations. By means of this instrument the rotation of the earth on its axis can be ocularly demonstrated. [Gr. *gyros,* a circle, and *skopeō,* to view.]

GYROSTAT, jī'ro-stat, *n.* a modification of the gyroscope, devised by Sir W. Thomson to illustrate the dynamics of rotating rigid bodies. It consists essentially of a fly-wheel with a massive rim, fixed on the middle of an axis which can rotate on fine steel pivots inside a rigid case. [Gr. *gyros,* a circle, and *statikos,* stationary.]

GYVE, jīv, *n.* a fetter, esp. one to confine the legs—used commonly in pl.—*v.t.* to fetter. [W. *gefyn,* fetters.]

H

HA, hä, *int.* denoting surprise, joy, or grief; and, when repeated, laughter.

HAAF, häf, *n.* Shetland fishing ground.—HAAF-FISHING, the term used in Shetland to denote the deep-sea fishing for ling, cod, tusk, etc. [Ice. *haf,* the sea; Ger. *haff,* bay, gulf.]

HABAKKUK, ha-bak'kook, *n.* the name of one of the books of the Old Testament. Habakkuk was the eighth of the twelve minor prophets, and his prophecy is admired for its elevated, religious, lyrical style.

HABEAS-CORPUS, hā'be-as-kor'pus, *n.* a writ to a jailer to produce the body of one detained in prison and to state the reasons of such detention, that the court may judge of their sufficiency. [Lit. *have the body,* from L. *habeo,* to have, and *corpus,* the body.]

HABENDUM, ha-ben'dum, *n.* in *law,* that clause of a deed which determines the estate or interest granted by the deed. [L., a thing to be possessed.]

HABERDASHER, hab'er-dash-er, *n.* a seller of small-wares, as ribbons, tape, etc. [O. Fr. *hapertas;* of uncertain origin.]

HABERDASHERY, hab'er-dash-er-i, *n.* goods sold by a haberdasher.

HABERGEON, ha-ber'je-un, *n.* a piece of armor to defend the neck and breast. [Fr. *haubergeon,* dim. of O. Fr. *hauberc.* See HAUBERK.]

HABILABLE, ha'bil-a-bl, *adj.* capable of being clothed. "The whole habitable and *habilable* globe."—*Carlyle.*

HABILATORY, ha'bil-a-tor-i, *adj.* pertaining or relating to habiliments or clothing. "The arcana of *habilatory* art."—*Ld. Lytton.* "For indeed is not

the dandy culottic, *habilatory*, by way of existence; a cloth-animal?"—*Carlyle.*

HABILIMENT, ha-bil'i-ment, *n.* a garment:—*pl.* clothing, dress. [Fr. *habillement—habiller*, to dress—L. *habilis*, fit, ready—*habeo.*]

HABIT, hab'it, *n.* ordinary course of conduct: tendency to perform certain actions: general condition or tendency, as of the body: practice: custom: outward appearance, dress: a garment, esp. a tight-fitting dress, with a skirt, worn by ladies on horseback.—*v.t.* to dress:—*pr.p.* hab'iting; *pa.p.* hab'ited. [Fr.—L. *habitus*, state, dress—*habeo*, to have, to be in a condition.]

HABITABLE, hab'it-a-bl, *adj.* that may be dwelt in.—*adv.* HAB'ITABLY.—*n.* HAB'ITABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *habitabilis—habito, habitatus*, to inhabit, freq. of *habeo*, to have.]

HABITAT, hab'it-at, *n.* (*nat. hist.* and *bot.*) the natural abode or locality of an animal or plant. [3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of L. *habito.*]

HABITATION, hab-i-tā'shun, *n.* act of inhabiting or dwelling: a dwelling or residence. [Fr.—L. *habitatio—habito.*]

HABITUAL, ha-bit'ū-al, *adj.* formed or acquired by *habit* or frequent use: customary.—*adv.* HABIT'UALLY. [Low L. *habitualis*—L. *habitus.*]

HABITUATE, ha-bit'ū-āt, *v.t.* to cause to acquire a *habit*: to accustom. [L. *habituo, habituatum—habitus.* held in a state or condition.]

HABITUDE, hab'i-tūd, *n.* tendency from acquiring a *habit*: usual manner. [L. *habitudo—habeo.*]

HABITUÉ, a-bē-tū-ā, *n.* a habitual frequenter of any place, esp. one of amusement, recreation, etc. [Fr., pp. of *habituer*, to accustom.]

HACK, hak, *v.t.* to cut: to chop or mangle: to notch.—*n.* a cut made by hacking.—HACKING COUGH, a broken, troublesome cough. [A.S. *haccan*; Dut. *hakken*, and Ger. *hacken.* See HASH.]

HACK, hak, *n.* a *hackney*, esp. a poor and jaded one: any person overworked on hire: a literary drudge.—*adj.* hackney, hired.—*v.t.* to offer for hire: to use roughly. [Contr. of HACKNEY; cf. CAB.]

HACKLE, hak'l, *n.* an instrument with *hooks* or iron teeth for sorting hemp or flax: any flimsy substance unspun: a feather in a cock's neck: a hook and fly for angling, dressed with this feather. [Dut. *hekel*, dim. of *haak*, a hook; akin to Ger. *hechel—haken*, E. HOOK.]

HACKLE, hak'l, *v.t.* to dress with a hackle, as flax: to tear rudely asunder.

HACKLET, hak'let, *n.* a marine bird: prob. one of the shear-waters. "The choughs cackled, the *hacklets* wailed."—*Kingsley.*

HACKLOG, hak'log, *n.* a chopping-block. "A kind of editorial *hacklog* on which . . . to chop straw."—*Carlyle.*

HACKLY, hak'li, *adj.* rough and broken, as if *hacked* or chopped: (*min.*) covered with sharp points.

HACKNEY, hak'ni, *n.* a horse for general use, esp. for hire.—*v.t.* to carry in a hackney-coach: to use much: to make commonplace. [Fr. *haquenée*—Dut. *hakke-nei*, an ambling nag; prob. from *hakken* (E. HACK, to cut), and *negge* (E. NAG, a small horse).]

HACKNEY, hak'ni, HACKNEYED, hak'nid, *adj.* let out for hire: devoted to common use: much used.

HACKNEY-COACH, hak'ni-kōch, *n.* a coach let out for hire.

HAD, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of HAVE: (*B.*) = held, Acts xxv. 26. [Contr. from A.S. *häfed, häfd* = haved.]

HADDOCK, had'uk, *n.* a sea-fish of the cod family. [Ety. dub.; cf. W. *hadog*, prolific—*had*, seed; perh. from Low L. *gadus*, cod—Gr. *gados*, and dim. termination *ock.*]

HADES, hā'dēz, *n.* the unseen world: the abode of the dead. [Gr. *haidēs, hadēs*—prob. from *a*, priv., and *idein*, to see. "The Unseen."]

HADITH, had'-ith, *n.* a supplement to the Koran, the Bible of the Mohammedans. [Ar.]

HÆMAL, HÆMATITE, etc. See HEMAL, HEMATITE.

HÆMATICS, hē'-ma-tiks, *n.pl.* that branch of medical science concerned with the blood. [Gr. *haima, haimatos*, blood.]

HÆMATOCRYA, hē-ma-tok'ri-a, *n.pl.* Prof. Owen's name for the cold-blooded vertebrates, which include the fishes, amphibians, and reptiles. [Gr. *haima, haimatos*, blood, and *cryos*, cold.]

HÆMATOCRYAL, hē-ma-tok'ri-al, *adj.* in *zool.* pertaining or belonging to the Hæmatocrya: cold-blooded.

HÆMATOTHERMA, hē-ma-to-ther'ma, *n.pl.* Prof. Owen's name for the warm-blooded vertebrates, which include the mammals and birds. [Gr. *haima, haimatos*, blood, and *thermos*, warm.]

HÆMATOTHERMAL, hē-ma-to-ther'mal, *adj.* in *zool.* pertaining or belonging to the Hæmatotherma: warm-blooded.

HÆMOGLOBIN, hē-mo-glob'in, *n.* the coloring matter of the blood. [Gr *haima*, blood, L. *globus*, a round body.]

HÆMORRHAGE, etc. See HEMORRHAGE

HAFIZ, hä'-fiz, *n.* one who has memorized the Koran in its entirety: a title of great respect among the Mohammedans. [Ar. *hāfiz.*]

HAFT, haft, *n.* a handle. [A.S. *hæft*, from the root of *have*; cog. with Dut. and Ger. *heft.*]

HAG, hag, *n.* an ugly old woman: (*orig.*) a witch. [Shortened from A.S. *hægtesse*, a witch or fury; Ger. and Dan *hexe*; perh. conn. with Ice. *hagr*, wise, or with A.S. *haga*, a hedge, because witches were thought to frequent bushes.]

HAGGARD, hag'ard, *adj.*, *wild*, applied to

an untrained hawk. [Fr.—Ger. *hager*, lean—*hag*, a thicket.]

HAGGARD, hag'ard, *adj.* lean: hollow-eyed.—*adv.* HAGG'ARDLY. [Lit. "hag-like." See HAG.]

HAGGIS, hag'is, *n.* a Scotch dish made of different parts of sheep or lamb *chopped* up with suet, onions, oatmeal, etc., and boiled in a sheep's maw. [Scot. *hag*, to chop, E. HACK; cf. Fr. *hachis*, from *hacher*.]

HAGGISH, hag'ish, *adj.* hag-like.—*adv.* HAGG'ISHLY.

HAGGLE, hag'l, *v.t.* to cut unskillfully: to mangle. [Freq. of HACK, to cut.]

HAGGLE, hag'l, *v.i.* to be slow and hard in making a bargain: to stick at trifles. —*n.* HAGG'LER. [Prob. same as above.]

HAGIOGRAPHA, hag- or hā-ji-og'raf-a, HAGIOGRAPHY, hag- or hā-ji-og'raf-i, *n.pl.* the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, comprehending the books of Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chron., Cant., Lament., Eccles.—*adj.* HAGIOG'RAPHAL. [Gr. *hagiographa* (*biblia*)—*hagios*, holy, *graphō*, to write.]

HAGIOGRAPHER, hag- or hā-ji-og'raf-er, *n.* one of the writers of the *Hagiographa*, a sacred writer.

HAGIOLOGY, hag- or hā-ji-ol'oj-i, *n.* history of saints. [Gr. *hagios*, holy, and *logos*, discourse.]

HAGWEED, hag'wēd, *n.* the common broom, in allusion to the popular superstition that hags or witches rode through the air on broom-sticks.

> For awful coveys of terrible things . . .
> On *hagweed* broom-sticks, and leathern wings,
> Are hovering round the hut.—*Hood.*

HAH, hä, *int.* same as HA.

HAHA, hahä', *n.* same as HAWHAW.

HAIL, hāl, *int.* or *imp.* (*lit.*) may you be in *health*. [Ice. *heill*, hale, healthy, much used in greeting. See HALE, HEALTHY, HEAL, and WHOLE.]

HAIL, hāl, *v.t.* to greet: to call to, at a distance: to address one passing. [Same word as above.]

HAIL, hāl, *n.* frozen rain or particles of ice falling from the clouds.—*v.t.* to rain hail. [M. E. *hawel*—A.S. *hagal*; Ger. *hagel*, and in most other Teut. languages.]

HAILSHOT, hāl'shot, *n.* small *shot* which scatters like *hail*.

HAILSTONE, hāl'stōn, *n.* a single *stone* or ball of *hail*.

HAIR, hār, *n.* a filament growing from the skin of an animal: the whole mass of hairs which forms a covering for the head or the whole body: (*bot.*) minute hair-like processes on the cuticle of plants: anything very small and fine.—*adj.* HAIR'LESS.

HAIRBREADTH, hār'bredth, HAIR'S-BREADTH, hārz'-bredth, *n.* the *breadth* of a *hair*: a very small distance.

HAIRCLOTH, hār'kloth, *n.* cloth made partly or entirely of hair.

HAIR-PENCIL, hār'-pen'sil, *n.* an artist's brush made of a few fine *hairs*.

HAIR-POWDER, hār'-pow'der, *n.* a white powder for dusting the hair.

HAIR-SPLITTER, hār'-split-er, *n.* one given to hair-splitting or making nice distinctions in reasoning. "The cavilling *hair-splitter*."—*De Quincey*.

HAIR-SPLITTING, hār'-split'ing, *n.* the art of making minute distinctions.

HAIRSPRING, hār'spring, *n.* a very fine *hair*like *spring* on the balance-wheel of a watch.

HAIRSTROKE, hār'strōk, *n.* in writing, a *stroke* or line as fine as a *hair*.

HAIR-TRIGGER, hār'-trig'er, *n.* a trigger which discharges a gun or pistol by a hairlike spring.

HAIRWORM, hār'wurm, *n.* a worm, like a horse-hair, which lives in the bodies of certain insects.

HAIK, hāk, *v.i.* to walk with great exertion: to tramp or trudge with a load or with pain.—*n.* a piece of cloth which the Arabs wrap round the head and body.

HAIRY, hār'i, *adj.* of or resembling *hair*: covered with hair.—*n.* HAIR'INESS.

HAKE, hāk, HAKOT, hak'ut, *n.* a sea-fish of the cod family. [Lit. the "*hooked* fish," A.S. *hacod*, Norw. *hake-fisk*, Ger. *hecht*, a pike.]

HALBERD, hal'berd, *n.* a *poleaxe:* a weapon consisting of an *axe* and heavy dagger fixed on a *pole*. [Fr. *hallebarde*—O. Ger. *helmbarte* (Ger. *hellebarte*), the long-handled axe, from O. Ger. *halm*, a handle, *barte*, an axe.]

HALBERDIER, hal-berd-ēr', *n.* one armed with a *halberd*.

HALCYON, hal'si-un, *n.* the kingfisher, a bird that was once believed to make a floating nest on the sea, which remained calm while it was hatching.—*adj.* calm: peaceful: happy.—Hence HALCYON-DAYS, a time of peace and happiness. [L.—Gr. *alkyōn*, *halkyōn*; the fancied ety., with which the fable is associated, is from *hals*, the sea, and *kyō*, to conceive, to breed; true ety. dub., prob. correctly spelt *alkyon* without an aspirate, and conn. with *alcedo*, the true L. name for the bird.]

HALDANITE, hal'-dan-īt, *n.* a disciple of an independent evangelical movement established in Scotland by the brothers Alexander and Robert *Haldane* (1764-1851).

HALE, hāl, *adj.*, *healthy:* robust: sound of body. [M. E. *heil*—Ice. *heill*; cog. with WHOLE.]

HALE, hāl, *v.t.* to drag. [A variant of HAUL.]

HALF, hāf (*pl.* HALVES, hāvz), *n.* one of two equal parts: an English schoolboys' term for a session; a contraction of *half-year;* the term between vacations. "It's a jolly time, too, getting to the end of the *half*."—*T. Hughes.*—*adj.* having or consisting of one of two equal parts: be-

ing in part: incomplete, as measures —*adv.* in an equal part or degree: in part: imperfectly. [A.S. *healf*, *half*; the word is found in all the Teut. languages; there is also a parallel form *healf*, sig. *side* or *part*, which may have been the original meaning. See BEHALF.]

HALF-BAKED, häf'-bākt, *adj.* not thoroughly baked; hence, raw: inexperienced: silly. "He treated his cousin as a sort of harmless lunatic, and, as they say in Devon, *half-baked*."—*Kingsley.*

HALF-BLOOD, häf-blud, *n.* relation between those who are of the same father or mother, but not of both.

HALF-BLOODED, häf'-blud'ed, HALF-BREED, häf'-brēd, *adj.* produced from a male and female of *different blood* or *breeds.*

HALF-BRED, häf'-bred, *adj.*, *half* or not well *bred* or trained: wanting in refinement.

HALF-BROTHER, häf'-bru*th*'er, HALF-SISTER, häf'-sis'ter, *n.* a *brother* or *sister* by one parent only.

HALF-CASTE, häf'kast, *n.* a person one of whose parents belongs to a Hindu *caste*, and the other is a European.

HALF-COCK, häf'kok, *n.* the position of the *cock* of a gun when retained by the first notch.

HALFLING, häf'ling, *n.* a halfpenny: the half of an old silver penny. "Not a silver penny, not a *halfling*."—*Sir W. Scott.*

HALF-MOON, häf'mōōn, *n.* the *moon* at the quarters when but *half* of it is illuminated: anything semicircular.

HALF-PAY, häf'pā, *n.* reduced pay, as of naval or military officers.

HALFNESS, häf'nes, *n.* the state of being in halves: the being or acting in a condition or manner not nearly so complete or thorough as required, desired, or expected. *Emerson.*

HALFPENNY, hā'pen-i (pl. HALFPENCE, häf'pens or hā'pens), *n.* a copper coin worth *half* a *penny:* the value of half a penny.—*n.* HALF'PENNYWORTH, the *worth* or value of a *halfpenny.*

HALF-ROUND, häf'round, *n.* in *arch.* a moulding whose profile is a semicircle. It may be either a bead or a torus: a hemisphere. "This fair *half-round*, this ample azure sky."—*Prior.*

HALF-TINT, häf'tint, *n.* an intermediate tint.

HALF-TONE, häf'-tōn, *n.* an intermediate tone, or middle tint, neither very dark nor very light, in a photograph, engraving, painting, etc.: a photo-engraving having such a tone.—*adj.* esp. in photography, pertaining to plates, processes, or pictures produced by middle tints.

HALF-TRUTH, häf'-trōōth, *n.* a proposition or statement only partially true, or that only conveys part of the truth: a statement not wholly true. *E. B. Browning.*

HALF-WAY, häf'-wā, *adv.* at half the way or distance: imperfectly.—*adj.* equally distant from two points.

HALF-WITTED, häf'-wit'ed, *adj.* weak in *wit* or intellect: silly.

HALF-YEARLY, häf'-yēr-li, *adj.* occurring at every *half-year* or twice in a year.—*adv.* twice in a year.

HALIBUT, hal'i-but, *n.* the largest kind of flat fishes. [M.E. *hali*, holy, and *butte*, a flounder, plaice, the fish being much eaten on fast- or holy-days; cf. Dut. *heilbot*, Ger. *heilbutt.*]

HALITE, hal'īt, *n.* common salt when in the form of rock-salt. [Gr. *hals*, salt, and *lithos*, stone.]

HALITHERIUM, ha-li-thē'ri-um, *n.* a fossil cetaceous animal of the order Sirenia, and closely allied to the dugongs or sea-cows. Its remains are found in the tertiary system. [Gr. *hals*, *halos*, the sea, and *thērion*, a beast.]

HALL, hawl, *n.* a large room or passage at the entrance of a house: a large chamber for public business: an edifice in which courts of justice are held: a manor-house (so called because courts of justice used to be held in them): the edifice of a college: at Oxford, an unendowed college: at Cambridge, a college. [A.S. *heal*, a word found in most Teut. languages, which has also passed into Fr. *halle*, from the root of A.S. *helan*, to cover; allied to L. *cella*; not conn. with L. *aula.*]

HALLEL, hal-lāl', *n.* in the Jewish ritual, psalms of praise chanted in the service of the Passover and other feasts. [Heb. *hallel*, praise.]

HALLELUIAH, HALLELUJAH, hal-e-lōō'ya, *n.* an expression of praise. [Heb. "Praise ye Jehovah," *halelu*, praise ye, and *Jah*, Jehovah, God.]

HALLIARD. See HALYARD.

HALL-MARK, hawl'-märk, *n.* the *mark* made on plate at Goldsmiths' *Hall* to show its purity.

HALLMOTE, hal'-mōt, *n.* in English history, an Anglo-Saxon court of justice. [Old E. *halimot.* A.S. *heall.* See HALL and MOOT.]

HALLOO, hal-lōō', *int.*, *n.* a hunting cry: a cry to draw attention.—*v.i.* to cry after dogs: to raise an outcry.—*v.t.* to encourage or chase with shouts. [From the sound, like A.S. *ealá*, Fr. *halle!* Ger. *halloh.*]

HALLOW, hal'ō, *v.t.* to make *holy:* to set apart for religious use: to reverence. [A.S. *halgian*, *haligan* — *halig*, holy; conn. with HALE, HEAL, HOLY, WHOLE.]

HALLOWEEN, hal'ō-ēn, *n.* the evening before All-Hallows or All-Saints'-Day.

HALLOWMAS, hal'ō-mas, *n.* the *mass* or feast of *All-Hallows.* [HALLOW and MASS.]

HALLUCINATION, hal-lū-sin-ā'shun, *n.* error: delusion: (*med.*) perception of things that do not exist. [L. *hallucinatio—hallucinor*, *alucinor*, *-atum*, to wander in mind.]

HALLUCINATORY, hal-lū'sin-a-tor-i, *adj* partaking of or tending to produce *hallucination*.

HALO, hā'lō, *n.* a luminous *circle* round the sun or moon, caused by the refraction of light through mist: (*paint.*) the bright ring round the heads of holy persons:—*pl.* HALOS, hā'lōz. [L. *halos*—Gr *halōs*, a round thrashing-floor.]

HALSER, hawz'er, *n.* see HAWSER.

HALT, hawlt, *v.t.* (*mil.*) to cause to cease marching.—*v.i.* to stop from going on: (*mil.*) to stop in a march: to limp: (*B.*) to be in doubt: to hesitate: to walk lamely.—*adj.* lame.—*n.* a stopping: (*mil.*) a stop in marching. [A.S. *healt*; Ice. *haltr*, Dan. and Swed. *halt*.]

HALTER, hawlt'er, *n.* a head-rope for holding and leading a horse: a rope for hanging criminals: a strong strap or cord.—*v.t.* to catch or bind with a rope. [A.S. *healfter*; Ger. *halfter*; the root is uncertain.]

HALTING, hawlt'ing, *adj.* holding back: stopping: limping.—*adv.* HALT'INGLY.

HALVE, häv, *v.t.* to divide into *halves* or two equal parts.

HALVED, hävd, *adj.* divided into *halves*: (*bot.*) appearing as if one side were cut away.

HALYARD, HALLIARD, hal'yard, *n.* (*naut.*) a rope by which *yards*, sails, etc., are *hauled* or hoisted. [See YARD and HALE, *v.*]

HAM, ham, *n.* the hind part or inner *bend* of the knee: the thigh of an animal, esp. of a hog salted and dried. [A.S. *hamm*; Ger. *hamme*, from root *ham* or *kam*, to bend, Celt. *cam*, crooked, bent.]

HAMADRYAD, ham'a-drī-ad, *n.* (*myth.*) a dryad or wood-nymph, who lived and died *along with* the *tree* in which she dwelt:—*pl.* HAM'ADRYADS and HAMADRY'ADES (-ēz).

HAMAL, ha-mäl', *n.* in India, a palanquin bearer: in Turkey and other Oriental countries, a porter, or coolie. [Ar. *hamala*, to carry.]

HAMILTONIA, ham-il-tō'-nē-a, *n.* (*bot.*) an East Asiatic shrub having sweet, white flowers, cultivated in nurseries. [So-called after an English botanist, Francis *Hamilton*.]

HAMILTONIAN, ham-il-tō'-nē-an, *adj.* in *astr.* and *geom.* of or pertaining to the Irish astronomer, Sir W. R. *Hamilton*: (*metaph.*) pertaining to the doctrines of Sir William *Hamilton*.—HAMILTONIAN SYSTEM, James *Hamilton's* interlinear method of teaching languages.

HAMITIC, ham-it'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *Ham*, a son of Noah, or to his descendants.

HAMLET, ham'let, *n.* a cluster of houses in the country: a small village. [O. Fr. *hamel* (Fr. *hameau*), and dim. affix *-et*—from the O. Ger. *cham*, Ger. *heim*, A.S. *ham*, a dwelling; E. *home*; conn. also with Gr. *kōmē*, a village. See HOME.]

HAMLINITE, ham'-lin-īt, *n.* (*min.*) a phosphate of aluminium and strontium. [So named after an American mineralogist, A. C. *Hamlin*.]

HAMMER, ham'er, *n.* a tool for *beating*, or driving nails: anything like a hammer, as the part of a clock that strikes the bell: the baton of an auctioneer.—*v.t.* to drive or shape with a hammer: to contrive by intellectual labor. [A.S. *hamor*; Ger. *hammer*, Ice. *hamarr*.]

HAMMERCLOTH, ham'er-kloth, *n.* the *cloth* which covers a coach-box. [An adaptation of Dut. *hemel*, heaven, a covering; Ger. *himmel* (Skeat).]

HAMMERMAN, ham'er-man, *n.* a man who hammers.

HAMMOCK, ham'uk, *n.* a piece of strong cloth or netting suspended by the corners, and used as a bed by sailors. [*Hamaca*, an American Indian word, meaning a net.]

HAMPER, ham'per, *v.t.* to impede or perplex: to shackle.—*n.* a chain or fetter. [A corr. through M.E. *hamelen* and obs. *hamble* from A.S. *hamelian*, to maim, the root of which is seen in Goth. *hanfs*, maimed, Scot. *hummel* cow, *i.e.* maimed, deprived of its horns.]

HAMPER, ham'per, *n.* a large *basket* for conveying goods.—*v.t.* to put in a hamper. [Contr. from HANAPER.]

HAMSTER, ham'ster, *n.* a species of rat provided with cheek-pouches. [Ger.]

HAMSTRING, ham'string, *n.* the *string* or tendon of the *ham*.—*v.t.* to lame by cutting the hamstring.

HANAPER, han'a-per, *n.* a large strong basket for packing goods, esp. crockery: (*orig.*) a royal treasure-basket: a treasury or exchequer. [Low L. *hanaperium*, a large vessel for keeping cups in—O. Fr. *hanap*, a drinking-cup—O. Ger. *hnapf*, Ger. *napf*, A.S. *hnœp*, a bowl.]

HAND, hand, *n.* the extremity of the arm below the wrist: that which does the duty of a hand by pointing, as the hand of a clock: the fore-foot of a horse: a measure of four inches: an agent or workman: performance: power or manner of performing: skill: possession: style of handwriting: side: direction.—*v.t.* to give with the hand: to lead or conduct: (*naut.*) to furl, as sails.—*n.* HAND'ER.—HAND DOWN, to transmit in succession.—HAND OVER HEAD, rashly.—HAND TO MOUTH, without thought for the future, precariously.—OFF HAND or OUT OF HAND, immediately.—TO BEAR A HAND, make haste to help. [A.S. *hand*; found in all the Teut. languages, and perh. from the base of A.S. *hentan*, Goth. *hinthan*, to seize.]

HANDBALL, hand'-bal, *n.* a game played with a ball in which the players strike the ball with the hand, from hand to hand or against a wall, until one side fails to hit the ball: also the ball used in such a game.

HAND-BARROW, hand'-bar'ō, *n.* a *barrow*, without a wheel, carried by the *hands* of men.

HANDBILL, hand'bil, *n.* a *bill* or pruning-hook used in the hand: a *bill* or loose sheet, with some announcement.

HANDBOOK, hand'book, *n.* a *manual* or *book* of reference for the *hand:* a guide-book for travellers.

HANDBREADTH, hand'bredth, *n.* the *breadth* of a *hand:* a palm.

HANDCART, hand'kärt, *n.* a small *cart* drawn by *hand.*

HANDCUFF, hand'kuf, *n.* a *cuff* or fetter for the *hand.*—*v.t.* to put handcuffs on: —*pr.p.* hand'cuffing; *pa.p.* hand'cuffed (-kuft). [A.S. *handcosp, handcops—hand,* and *cosp,* a fetter, the latter being modified by confusion with CUFF.]

HANDFUL, hand'fool, *n.* as much as *fills* the *hand:* a small number or quantity: —*pl.* HAND'FULS.

HAND-GALLOP, hand'-gal'up, *n.* an easy *gallop,* in which the speed of the horse is restrained by the *hand* pressing the bridle.

HANDGLASS, hand'glas, *n.* a *glass* or small glazed frame used to protect plants, able to be lifted by the *hand.*

HAND-GRENADE, hand'-gre-nād', *n.* a *grenade* to be thrown by the *hand.*

HANDICAP, hand'i-kap, *n.* a race in which the horses carry different weights, or are placed at different distances, or start at different times, so that all shall have, as nearly as possible, an equal chance of winning. [Orig. applied to a method of settling a bargain or exchange by arbitration, in which each of the parties exchanging put his *hand* containing money into a *cap,* while the terms of the award were being stated, the award being settled only if money was found in the hands of both when the arbiter called "Draw."]

HANDICRAFT, hand'i-kraft, *n.* a *craft,* trade, or work performed by the *hand.*

HANDICRAFTSMAN, hand'i-krafts-man *n.* a *man* skilled in a *handicraft* or manual occupation.

HANDIWORK, HANDYWORK, hand'i-wurk, *n.* work done by the *hands:* work of skill or wisdom. [A.S. *handgeweorc—hand,* hand, and *geweorc,* another form of *weorc,* work.]

HANDKERCHIEF, hang'ker-chif, *n.* a piece of cloth for wiping the nose, etc.: a neckerchief. [HAND and KERCHIEF.]

HANDLE, hand'l, *v.t.* to touch, hold, or use with the *hand:* to make familiar by frequent touching: to manage: to discuss: to practice.—*v.i.* to use the hands. [A.S. *handlian,* from HAND.]

HANDLE, hand'l, *n.* that part of anything held in the *hand:* (*fig.*) that of which use is made: a tool.

HANDLESS, hand'les, *adj.* without hands.

HANDMAID, hand'mād, HANDMAIDEN, hand'mād-n, *n.* a female servant.

HANDSEL, hand'sel, *n.* money for something sold *given* into the *hands* of another: the first sale or using of anything: a first instalment or earnest: a new-year's gift.—*v.t.* to give a handsel: to use or do anything the first time. [A.S. *handselen,* a giving into hands—*hand,* and *sellan,* to give, whence E. *sell.*]

HANDSOME, hand'sum or han'sum, *adj.* good-looking: with dignity: liberal or noble: generous: ample.—*adv.* HAND'SOMELY.—*n.* HAND'SOMENESS. [HAND, and affix *some;* Dut. *handzaam,* easily handled.]

HANDSPIKE, hand'spīk, *n.* a *spike* or bar used with the *hand* as a lever.

HANDSTAVES, hand'stāvz, *n.pl.* (*B.*) *staves* for the *hand.* probably javelins.

HANDWRITING, hand'rīt-ing, *n.* the style of *writing* peculiar to each *hand* or person: writing.

HANDY, hand'i, *adj.* dexterous: ready to the hand: convenient: near. [A.S. *hendig,* from HAND; Dut. *handig,* Dan. *hændig.*]

HANDYWORK. Same as HANDIWORK.

HANG, hang, *v.t.* to hook or fix to some high point: to suspend: to decorate with pictures, etc., as a wall: to put to death by suspending, and choking.—*v.i.* to be hanging so as to allow of free motion: to lean, or rest for support: to drag: to hover or impend: to be in suspense: to linger:—*pr.p.* hang'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hanged' or hung. [A.S. *hangian,* causal form of *hon,* pa.p. *hangen;* Dut. and Ger. *hangen,* Goth. *hahan.*]

HANGAR, ong-gar, *n.* term used in ballooning for shed for sheltering balloons. [Fr., a shed.]

HANGER, hang'er, *n.* that on which anything is hung: a short sword, curved near the point: one who places wall paper, as paper-hanger.

HANGING, hang'ing, *adj.* deserving death by *hanging.*—*n.* death by the halter: that which is hung, as drapery, etc.:—used chiefly in *pl.*—HANG-DOG, *adj.* like a fellow that deserves hanging, as in "a *hang-dog* look."

HANGMAN, hang'man, *n.* a public executioner.

HANK, hangk, *n.* (*lit.*) that by which anything is *hung* or fastened: two or more skeins of thread tied together. [Ice. *hanki,* cord; Ger. *henkel,* a handle, *henken,* to hang; from root of HANG.]

HANKER, hangk'er, *v.i.* to long for with eagerness and uneasiness: to linger about. [A freq. of HANG, in the sense of to hang on; cf. Dut. *hunkeren.*]

HANSEATIC, han-se-at'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the *Hanse* cities of Germany, which *leagued* together for protection about the 12th century. [O. Fr. *hanse,* league—O. Ger. *hansa.* troop, association.]

HANKSITE, hanks'-it, *n.* (*min.*) a sulphate and carbonate of sodium mined in Cali-

fornia. [Named after an American mineralogist, H. G. *Hanks.*]

HANSOM-CAB, han'sum-kab, *n.* a light two-wheeled *cab* or carriage with the driver's seat raised behind. [From the name of the inventor.]

HAP, hap, *n.* chance: fortune: accident.

HAP-HAZARD, hap'-haz'ard, *n.* that which happens by *hazard:* chance, accident.

HAPHTARAH, haf-tä'ra, *n.* in the Jewish liturgy, a lesson from the Prophets read at the end of the service. [Heb. *haphtarah,* valedictory.]

HAPLESS, hap'les, *adj.* unlucky: unhappy.—*adv.* HAP'LESSLY.

HAPLOGRAPHY, hap-log'ra-fy, *n.* the inadvertent writing of a letter or word, or series of letters or words, once, when it should be written twice. [Gr. *haploos,* single, and *graphia, graphein,* to write.]

HAPLY, hap'li, *adv.* by *hap,* chance, or accident: perhaps: it may be.

HAPPEN, hap'n, *v.i.* to fall out: to take place.

HAPPY, hap'i, *adj.* lucky, successful: possessing or enjoying pleasure or good: secure of good: furnishing enjoyment: dexterous.—*adv.* HAPP'ILY.—*n.* HAPP'INESS. [See HAP.]

HARAKEKE, hä'ra-kā-kā, *n.* (*bot.*) the flax of New Zealand.

HARA-KIRI, här-a-kir-i, *n.* suicide by disembowelling, practiced until recently in Japan by daimios and military officers, in order not to face disgrace. [Japanese, *hara,* belly, and *kiri,* cut.]

HARANGUE, ha-rang', *n.* a loud speech addressed to a multitude: a popular, pompous address.—*v.i.* to deliver a harangue.—*v.t.* to address by a harangue:—*pr.p.* haranguing (-rang'ing); *pa.p.* harangued (-rangd').—*n.* HARANG'UER. [Fr., from O. Ger. *hring* (Ger. *ring,* A.S. *hring*), a ring, a ring of people assembled.]

HARASS, har'as, *v.t.* to fatigue: to annoy or torment.—*n.* HAR'ASSER. [Fr. *harasser;* prob. from O. Fr. *harer,* to incite a dog, from the cry *har,* made in inciting a dog to attack.]

HARBINGER, här'bin-jer, *n.* (*orig.*) one who goes forward to provide *harbor* or lodging: a forerunner.—*v.t.* to precede, as a harbinger. [M.E. *herbergeour*—O. Fr. *herberge* (Fr. *auberge*)—O. Ger. *hereberga.* See HARBOR.]

HARBOR, här'bur, *n.* any refuge or shelter: a port for ships—*v.t.* to lodge or entertain: to protect: to possess or indulge, as thoughts.—*v.i.* to take shelter.—*adj.* HAR'BORLESS. [M.E. *herberwe;* prob. through O. Fr. *herberge,* from O. Ger. *hereberga,* a military encampment, from *heri* (Ger. *heer*), and *bergan,* to shelter; a similar form occurs in Icelandic.]

HARBORAGE, här'bur-āj, *n.* place of *harbor* or shelter: entertainment.

HARBORER, här'bur-er, *n.* one who harbors or entertains.

HARBOR-MASTER, här'bur-mas'ter. *n.* the *master* or public officer who has charge of a *harbor.*

HARD, härd, *adj.* not easily penetrated: firm: solid: difficult to understand or accomplish: difficult to bear: painful: unjust: difficult to please: unfeeling: severe: stiff: constrained.—*adv.* with urgency: with difficulty: close, near, as in HARD BY; HARD-A-LEE, *i.e.* close to the lee-side, etc.: earnestly: forcibly.—TO DIE HARD, to die only after a desperate struggle for life.—*n.* HARD'NESS, sometimes hardship. [A.S. *heard;* Dut. *hard,* Ger. *hart,* Goth. *hardus;* allied to Gr. *kratys,* strong.]

HARDEN, härd'n, *v.t.* to make *hard* or *harder;* to make firm: to strengthen: to confirm in wickedness: to make insensible.—*v.i.* to become hard or harder, either *lit.* or *fig.*—*n.* HARD'ENER. [A.S. *heardian.* See HARD.]

HARDENED, härd'nd, *adj.* made *hard,* unfeeling.

HARD-FAVORED, härd'-fā'vrd, *adj.* having coarse features.

HARD-FEATURED, härd'-fēt'ūrd, *adj.* of *hard,* coarse, or forbidding *features.*

HARD-FISTED, härd'-fist'ed, *adj.* having *hard* or strong *fists* or hands: close-fisted: niggardly.

HARD-HANDED, härd'-hand'ed, *adj.* having *hard* or tough *hands:* rough: severe.

HARD-HEADED, härd'-hed'ed, *adj.* shrewd, intelligent.

HARD-HEARTED, härd'-härt'ed, *adj.* having a *hard* or unfeeling *heart:* cruel.—*n.* HARD'-HEART'EDNESS.

HARDIHOOD, HARDINESS. See HARDY.

HARDISH, härd'ish, *adj.* somewhat *hard.*

HARDLY, härd'li, *adv.* with difficulty: scarcely, not quite: severely, harshly.

HARD-MOUTHED, härd'-mowthd, *adj.* having a *mouth hard* or insensible to the bit: not easily managed.

HARDS, härdz, *n.pl.* coarse or refuse flax.

HARDSHIP, härd'ship, *n.* a *hard state,* or that which is hard to bear, as toil, injury, etc.

HARD-VISAGED, härd'-viz'ājd, *adj.* of a *hard,* coarse, or forbidding *visage.*

HARDWARE, härd'wār, *n.* trade name for all sorts of articles made of the baser metals, such as iron or copper. [HARD and WARE.]

HARDY, härd'i, *adj.* daring, brave, resolute: confident: impudent: able to bear cold, exposure, or fatigue.—*adv.* HARD'ILY.—*ns.* HARD'IHOOD, HARD'INESS. [Fr. *hardi*—O. Ger. *harti* (Ger. *hart*); A.S. *heard,* hard. See HARD.]

HARE, hār, *n.* a common and very timid animal, with a divided upper lip and long hind-legs, which runs swiftly by leaps. [A.S. *hara;* Dan. and Sw. *hare,* Ger. *hase;* Sans. *caca—cac,* to jump.]

HAREBELL, hār'bel, *n.* a plant with blue bell-shaped flowers. [HARE and BELL; a fanciful name.]

HAREBRAINED, hār'brānd, *adj.* having a wild, scared *brain* like that of a *hare:* giddy: heedless.

HARELIP, hār'lip, *n.* a fissure in one or both *lips*, generally the upper, like that of a *hare.*—*adj.* HARE'LIPPED.

HAREM, hā'rem, *n.* the portion of a house allotted to females in Turkish dominions, *forbidden* to all males except the husband: the collection of wives belonging to one Turkish householder. [Ar. *haram*, anything forbidden—*harama*, to forbid.]

HARICOT, har'i-kō, *n.* small pieces of mutton, partly boiled, and then fried with vegetables: the kidney-bean. [Fr. *haricot*, a stew, a kidney-bean, so called because used in a stew: of unknown origin.]

HARK, härk, *int.* or *imp.*, *hearken*, listen.

HARL, härl, *n.* the skin of flax: any filamentous substance.

HARLEQUIN, här'le-kwin or -kin, *n.* the leading character in a pantomime, in a tight spangled dress, with a wand, by means of which he is supposed to be invisible and to play tricks: a buffoon. [Fr. *harlequin, arlequin;* It. *arlecchino;* ety. unknown.]

HARLEQUINADE, här'le-kwin- or -kin-ād', *n.* exhibitions of *harlequins:* the portion of a pantomime in which the harlequin plays a chief part. [Fr.]

HARLOT, här'lot, *n.* a woman who prostitutes her body for hire.—*adj.* wanton: lewd. [O. Fr. *arlot, herlot;* origin dub., perh. from Ger. *kerl*, A.S. *ceorl*, the word being orig. used for a person of either sex, and in the sense of *fellow*, a *rogue.*]

HARLOTRY, här'lot-ri, *n.* trade or practice of being a *harlot* or prostitute: prostitution.

HARM, härm, *n.* injury: moral wrong.—*v.t.* to injure. [A.S. *hearm;* Ger. *harm*, conn. with *gram*, grief.]

HARMATTAN, har-mat'an, *n.* a hot, dry, noxious wind which blows periodically from the interior of Africa. [Arab.]

HARMFUL, härm'fool, *adj.* injurious, hurtful.—*adv.* HARM'FULLY.—*n.* HARM'FULNESS.

HARMLESS, härm'les, *adj.* not injurious: unharmed. — *adv.* HARM'LESSLY. — *n.* HARM'LESSNESS.

HARMONIC, har-mon'ik, **HARMONICAL**, har-mon'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *harmony:* musical: concordant: recurring periodically. — HARMONIC PROPORTION, proportion in which the first is to the third as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the second and third, as in the three numbers, 2, 3, and 6.—*adv.* HARMON'ICALLY.

HARMONICA, här-mon'-ē-ka, *n.* a musical instrument, the sounds of which are produced from glasses when touched by a moistened finger: also a mouth-organ or HARMONICON. [Gr. See HARMONOGRAPH.]

HARMONICON, här-mon'-ē-kon, *n.* a mouth-organ. [Gr. See HARMONOGRAPH.]

HARMONICS, har-mon'iks, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of *harmony* or of musical sounds:—as *pl.* consonances, the component sounds included in what appears to the ear to be a single sound.

HARMONIOUS, har-mō'ni-us, *adj.* having *harmony:* symmetrical: concordant.—*adv.* HARMO'NIOUSLY.—*n.* HARMO'NIOUSNESS.

HARMONIPHONE, här-mon'-ē-fōn, *n.* a musical instrument played with a keyboard in which the sounds are produced by reeds set in a tube and vibrating when blown upon by the player. [Gr. See HARMONOGRAPH.]

HARMONIST, här'mon-ist, *n.* one skilled in *harmony:* a musical composer.

HARMONIUM, har-mō'ni-um, *n.* a musical wind-instrument with keys, so called from its *harmonious* sound.

HARMONIZE, här'mon-īz, *v.i.* to be in *harmony:* to agree.—*v.t.* to make in harmony: to cause to agree: (*mus.*) to provide parts to.—*n.* HARMONIZ'ER.

HARMONOGRAPH, här-mon'-ō-graf, *n.* an instrument for tracing curves representing sonorous vibrations. [Gr. *harmonia*—*harmos*, a fitting—*arein*, to fit.]

HARMONY, här'mo-ni, *n.* a *fitting* together of parts so as to form a connected whole: (*mus.*) a combination of accordant sounds heard at the same time: concord: a book with parallel passages regarding the same event. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *harmonia—harmos*, a fitting—*arō*, to fit.]

HARNESS, här'nes, *n.* formerly, the armor of a man or horse: the equipments of a horse.—*v.t.* to equip with armor: to put the harness on a horse. [Fr. *harnais;* from the Celt., as in Low Bret. *harnez*, old iron, also armor, from Bret. *houarn*, iron; W. *haiarn*, Gael. *iarunn;* conn. with E. *iron*, Ger. *eisen*, etc.]

HARP, härp, *n.* a triangular musical instrument with strings struck by the fingers.—*v.i.* to play on the harp: to dwell tediously upon anything. [A.S. *hearpe;* Dan. *harpe*, Ger. *harfe.*]

HARPER, härp'er, **HARPIST**, härp'ist, *n.* a player on the *harp.*

HARPOON, här-pōōn', *n.* a dart for striking and killing whales.—*v.t.* to strike with the harpoon. [Dut. *harpoen*—Fr. *harpon;* origin uncertain, perh. from O. Ger. *harfan*, to seize.]

HARPOONER, här-pōōn'er, **HARPOONEER**, här-pon-ēr', *n.* one who uses a harpoon.

HARPSICHORD, härp'si-kord, *n.* an old-fashioned keyed musical instrument strung with *chords* or wires, like a *harp.* [O. Fr. *harpe-chorde.* See HARP and CHORD.]

HARPY, här'pi, *n.* (*myth.*) a hideous rapacious monster, half bird and half woman: a species of eagle: an extortioner. [Gr., pl. *harpyiai*, "snatchers," symbols of the storm-wind—*harpazō*, to seize.]

HARQUEBUS, HARQUEBUSE, HARQUEBUSS, här'kwi-bus, *n.* same as ARQUEBUSE.

HARRIDAN, har'i-dan, *n.* a worn-out strumpet. [Another form of O. Fr. *haridelle*, a lean horse, a jade, ety. unknown.]

HARRIER, har'i-er, *n.* a *hare*-hound, a dog with a keen smell, for hunting hares.

HARRIER, har'i-er, *n.* a kind of hawk so named from its *harrying* or destroying small animals.

HARROW, har'ō, *n.* a frame of wood or iron toothed with spikes for tearing and breaking the soil, etc.—*v.t.* to draw a harrow over: to harass: to tear.—*adj.* HARR'OWING, acutely distressing to the mind.—*adv.* HARR'OWINGLY. [A.S. *hyrwe*, a harrow; Dan. *harv*, a harrow.]

HARRY, har'i, *v.t.* to plunder: to ravage: to destroy: to harass:—*pr.p.* harr'ying; *pa.p.* harr'ied. [A.S. *hergian*, from root of A.S. *here*, gen. *herg-es*, an army; Ger. *heer*.]

HARSH, härsh, *adj.* rough: bitter: jarring: abusive: severe.—*adv.* HARSH'LY.—*n.* HARSH'NESS. [M.E. *harsh*; from a root found in Dan. *harsk*, rancid, Ger. *harsch*, hard.]

HART, härt, *n.* (*bot.*) a lycoperdon nut.

HART, härt, *n.* the stag or male deer:—*fem.* HIND. [Lit. "a *horned* animal," from A.S. *heort*; Dut. *hert*, Ger. *hirsch*; conn. with L. *cervus*, W. *carw*, a stag, also with Gr. *keras*, E. *horn*.]

HARTBERRY, härt'-ber-rē, *n.* (*bot.*) the bilberry of Europe. [*Hart* and *berry*.]

HARTFORD-FERN, härt'-fûrd-fern, *n.* (*bot.*) a fern which formerly grew in large quantities near Hartford, Connecticut.

HARTIN, härt'-in, *n.* (*chem.*) a white inodorous resin from the lignite of Austria. [So named from Aber*hart*, Austria.]

HARTSHORN, härts'horn, *n.* a solution of ammonia, orig. a decoction of the shavings of a *hart's horn*.

HARTSTONGUE, härts'tung, *n.* a species of fern shaped like the *tongue* of a *hart*.

HARUM-SCARUM, hā'rum-skā'rum, *adj.* flighty: rash. [Prob. compounded of an obs. v. *hare*, to affright, and SCARE.]

HARVEST, här'vest, *n.* the time of gathering in the *crops* or *fruits*: the crops gathered in: fruits: the product of any labor: consequences.—*v.t.* to reap and gather in. [A.S. *haerfest*; Ger. *herbst*, Dut. *herfst*; conn. with L. *carpo*, to gather fruit, Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]

HARVESTER, här'vest-er, *n.* a reaper in *harvest*: a self-binding reaper: a machine formerly used, having a platform on which two binders stood and bound the grain by hand, as it was passed to them from the knives and reels.

HARVEST-HOME, här'vest-hōm, *n* the feast held at the bringing *home* of the *harvest*.

HARVEST-MAN, här'vest-man, *n.* (*B.*) a laborer in harvest.

HARVEST-MOON, här'vest-mōōn, *n.* the *moon* about the full in *harvest*, when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.

HARVEST-QUEEN, här'vest-kwēn, *n.* an image of Ceres, the *queen* or goddess of fruits, in ancient times carried about on the last day of *harvest*.

HARVEY, här'-vē, *v.t.* to treat metal by the Harvey process. Hence HARVEYIZE, här'-vē-īz. [See HARVEY PROCESS.]

HARVEY PROCESS, här'-vē pros'-es, *n.* a process of treating metal, esp. steel, invented by H. A. *Harvey* of New Jersey. By this process armor plate is given a surface of extreme hardness. The face of a piece of low carbon steel is extra-carburized by subjecting it to the action of carbon under pressure at high heat and then to sudden chilling in cold water.

HAS, haz, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of HAVE.

HASH, hash, *v.t.* to hack: to mince: to chop small.—*n.* that which is hashed: a mixed dish of meat and vegetables in small pieces: a mixture and preparation of old matter. [Fr. *hacher*—Ger. *hacken*; same root as E. *hack*.]

HASHISH, hash'ēsh, *n.* name given to the leaves of the Indian hemp, from which a strongly intoxicating preparation is made. [Ar.]

HASP, hasp, *n.* a clasp: the clasp of a padlock.—*v.t.* to fasten with a hasp. [A.S. *hæpse*; Dan. and Ger. *haspe*.]

HASSOCK, has'uk, *n.* a thick mat for kneeling on in church. [W. *hesgog*, sedgy, *hesg*, sedge, rushes; from being made of coarse grass.]

HAST, hast, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. of HAVE.

HASTATE, hast'āt, HASTATED, hast'āted, *adj.* (*bot.*) shaped like a *spear*. [L. *hastatus—hasta*, a spear.]

HASTE, hāst, *n.* speed: quickness: rashness: vehemence. [From a Teut. root, seen in Sw., Dan., and Ger. *hast*, whence also Fr. *hâte*. See HATE.]

HASTE, hāst, HASTEN, hās'n, *v.t.* to put to speed: to hurry on: to drive forward.—*v.i.* to move with speed: to be in a hurry:—*pr.p.* hāst'ing, hastening (hās'ning); *pa.p.* hāst'ed, hastened (hās'nd).

HASTINESS, hāst'i-nes, *n.* hurry: rashness: irritability.

HASTY, hāst'i, *adj.* speedy: quick: rash: eager: passionate.—*adv.* HAST'ILY.

HAT, hat, *n.* a covering for the head: the dignity of a cardinal, so named from his red hat. [A.S. *hæt*; Dan. *hat*, Ice. *hattr*; conn. with Sans. *chhad*, to cover.]

HATABLE, hāt'a-bl, *adj.* deserving to be hated.

HATCH, hach, *n.* a door with an opening over it, a wicket or door made of cross bars: the covering of a hatchway. [North E. *heck*, from A.S. *haca*, the bar of a door; Dut. *hek*, a gate.]

HATCH, hach, *v.t.* to produce, especially from eggs, by incubation: to originate: to plot.—*v.i.* to produce young: to be advancing towards maturity.—*n.* act of hatching: brood hatched. [Lit. to produce young by sitting in a hatch or coop, a hatch being anything made of cross bars of wood (Skeat), and hence the same word as HATCH, a door.]

HATCH, hach, *v.t.* to shade by minute lines crossing each other in drawing and engraving.—*n.* HATCH'ING, the mode of so shading. [Fr. *hacher*, to chop, from root of HACK.]

HATCHEL, hach'el, *n.* same as HACKLE.

HATCHET, hach'et, *n.* a small axe. [Fr. *hachette*. See HATCH, to shade.]

HATCHET-BACK, hach'-et-bak, *n.* (*zool.*) a mussel found in the Mississippi River used for the manufacture of pearl buttons.

HATCHMENT, hach'ment, *n.* the escutcheon of a dead person placed in front of the house, etc. [Corrupted from ACHIEVEMENT.]

HATCHWAY, hach'wā, *n.* the opening in a ship's deck into the hold or from one deck to another.

HATE, hāt, *v.t.* to dislike intensely.—*n.* extreme dislike: hatred.—*n.* HAT'ER. [A.S. *hatian*, to hate; Ger. *hassen*, Fr. *haïr*; conn. with L. *odisse*, and Gr. *kēdō*, to vex. HATE is from the same root as HASTE, and orig. meant to pursue, then to persecute, to dislike greatly.]

HATEFUL, hāt'fool, *adj.* exciting hate: odious: detestable: feeling or manifesting hate.—*adv.* HATE'FULLY.—*n.* HATE'FULNESS.

HATRED, hāt'red, *n.* extreme dislike: enmity: malignity.

HATTED, hat'ed, *adj.* covered with a hat.

HATTER, hat'er, *n.* one who makes or sells hats.

HATTI-SHERIFF, hat'i-sher'if, *n.* a Turkish decree of the highest authority. [Ar., "noble writing."]

HAUBERK, haw'berk, *n.* a coat of mail formed of rings interwoven. [O. Fr. *hauberc*—O. Ger. *halsberge*—*hals*, the neck, and *bergan*, to protect.]

HAUGHTY, hawt'i, *adj.* proud: arrogant: contemptuous.—*adv.* HAUGHT'ILY.—*n.* HAUGHT'INESS. [M.E. *hautein*—O. Fr. *hautain*, *haut*, high—L. *altus*, high.]

HAUL, hawl, *v.t.* to drag: to pull with violence.—*n.* a pulling: a draught, as of fishes: an unexpected or a dishonest gain.—*n.* HAUL'ER. [A.S. *holian*, to get; Ger. *holen*, Dut. *halen*, to fetch or draw.]

HAULAGE, hawl'āj, *n.* act of *hauling*: charge for hauling or pulling a ship or boat.

HAULM, HAUM, hawm, *n.* straw: stubble. [A.S. *healm*; Dut. *halm*, Russ. *soloma*, Fr. *chaume*, L. *calamus*, Gr. *kalamos*, a reed.]

HAUNCH, hänsh, *n.* the part between the last rib and the thigh: the hip. [Fr. *hanche*—O. Ger. *ancha*, the leg, of the same root as ANKLE.]

HAUNT, hänt, *v.t.* to frequent: to follow importunately: to inhabit or visit as a ghost.—*v.i.* to be much about: to appear or visit frequently.—*n.* a place much resorted to. [Fr. *hanter*; acc. to Littré, a corr. of L. *habitare*.]

HAUSMANNITE, haus'-man-īt, *n.* (*min.*) a kind of oxide of manganese. [Named after a German mineralogist, J. F. L. *Hausmann*.]

HAUTBOY, hō'boi, *n.* a *high*-toned *wooden* wind-instrument, of a tapering tube, and having holes and keys, also called OBOE (ō'bo-i): a large kind of strawberry. [Fr. *hautbois*—*haut*, high, *bois*, wood; It. *oboe*—L. *altus*, high, and Low L. *boscus*, a bush. See BUSH.]

HAVE, hav, *v.t.* to own or possess: to hold: to regard: to obtain: to bear or beget: to effect: to be affected by:—*pr.p.* hav'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* had. [A.S. *habban*; Ger. *haben*, Dan. *have*; allied to L. *capio*, to take, Gr. *kōpē*, a handle.]

HAVEN, hā'vn, *n.* an inlet of the sea, or mouth of a river, where ships can get good and safe anchorage: any place of safety: an asylum. [A.S. *hæfene*; Dut. *haven*, Ger. *hafen*, Ice. *höfn*, Fr. *havre*, O. Fr. *havle*; from Teut. base *hab* in HAVE.]

HAVERSACK, hav'er-sak, *n.* a bag of strong linen for a soldier's provisions. [Lit. "oat-sack," Fr. *havresac*—Ger. *habersack*—*haber* or *hafer*, Dan. *havre*, prov. E. *haver*, oats, and SACK.]

HAVOC, hav'uk, *n.* general waste or *destruction*: devastation.—*v.t.* to lay waste.—*int.* an ancient hunting or war cry. [Ety. dub.; cf. A.S. *hafoc*, a hawk, and W. *hafog*, destruction, which prob. is derived from the E.]

HAW, haw, *n.* (*orig.*) a hedge or inclosure: the berry of the hawthorn. [A.S. *haga*, a yard or inclosure; Dut. *haag*, a hedge, Ice. *hagi*, a field. See HEDGE.]

HAW, haw, *v.i.* to speak with a *haw* or hesitation.—*n.* a hesitation in speech. [Formed from the sound.]

HAWFINCH, haw'finsh, *n.* a species of grossbeak, a very shy bird, with variegated plumage, living chiefly in forests. [See HAW, a hedge.]

HAWHAW, haw-haw', *n.* a sunk fence, or a ditch not seen till close upon it. [Reduplication of HAW, a hedge.]

HAWK, hawk, *n.* the name of several birds of prey allied to the falcons. [A.S. *hafoc*; Dut. *havik*, Ger. *habicht*, Ice. *haukr*; from Teut. root *hab*, to seize, seen in E. HAVE.]

HAWK, hawk, *v.i.* to hunt birds with hawks trained for the purpose: to attack on the wing.—*n.* HAWK'ER.

HAWK, hawk, *v.i.* to force up matter from the throat.—*n.* the effort to do this. [W. *hochi*; Scot. *haugh*; formed from the sound.]

HAWK, hawk, *v.t.* to carry about for sale: to cry for sale. [See HAWKER.]

HAWKER, hawk'er, *n.* one who carries about goods for sale on his back, a pedler. [From an O. Low Ger. root found in O. Dut. *heukeren*, to hawk, and Ger. *höker*, a hawker; conn. with HUCKSTER.]

HAWSE, hawz, *n.* the situation of the cables in front of a ship's bow when she has two anchors out forward:—*pl.* the holes in a ship's bow through which the cables pass. [M.E. *hals*, A.S. *hals* or *heals*, the neck, applied to the corresponding part of a ship; Ice. and Ger. *hals*.]

HAWSEHOLES, hawz'hōlz. See HAWSE.

HAWSER, HALSER, hawz'er, *n.* a small cable: a large towline. [From *hawse*, meaning orig. the rope which passes through the hawses at the bow of a ship.]

HAWTHORN, haw'thorn, *n.* the *hedge* or white *thorn*, a shrub with shining leaves, and small red fruit called *haws*, much used for hedges.

HAY, hā, *n.* grass after it is *cut* down and cured—drying out to be avoided. [A.S. *heg*, *hig*; Ger. *heu*, Ice. *hey*; from root of HEW.]

HAYCOCK, hā'kok, *n.* a *cock* or conical pile of *hay* in the field.

HAY-FEVER, hā'-fē'ver, *n.* an ailment in time of haymaking marked by excessive irritation of the nose, throat, etc., and accompanied with violent sneezing.

HAYMAKER, hā'māk-er, *n.* one employed in cutting and curing grass for *hay*: a kind of mowing machine.

HAZARD, haz'ard, *n.* a game or throw at dice: chance: accident: risk.—*v.t.* to expose to chance: to risk. [Fr. *hasard*; prob. through the Sp. from Arab. *al zar*, the die; but Littré prefers to derive it from Hazart, a castle in Syria where the game was discovered during the crusades.]

HAZARD, in golf, any rough ground, hole, swamp, pool, or the like, into which it is not safe to play the ball.

HAZARDOUS, haz'ard-us, *adj.* dangerous: perilous: uncertain.—*adv.* HAZ'ARDOUSLY.

HAZE, hāz, *n.* vapor which renders the air thick: obscurity. [Ety. dub.]

HAZE, hāz, *v.i.* to be foggy.

HAZE, HASE, hāz, *v.t.* to harass with labor; to punish with unnecessary work—used among seamen: to play shameful tricks on, among American students—slowly but surely falling into disuse.

HAZEL, hā'zl, *n.* a well-known tree or shrub.—*adj.* pertaining to the hazel: of a light-brown color, like a hazel-nut. [A.S. *hæsel*; Ger. *hasel*, L. *corulus* (for *cosulus*).]

HAZELLY, hā'zel-i, *adj.* light-brown like the *hazel-nut*.

HAZEL-NUT, hā'zl-nut, *n.* the *nut* of the hazel-tree.

HAZY, hāz'i, *adj.* thick with *haze*.—*n.* HAZ'INESS.

HE, hē, *pron.* of the third person: the male person named before: any one.—*adj.* male. [A.S. *he*; Dut. *hij*, Ice. *hann*.]

HEAD, hed, *n.* the uppermost or foremost part of an animal's body: the brain: the understanding: a chief or leader: the place of honor or command: the front: an individual: a topic or chief point of a discourse: the source or spring: height of the source of water: highest point of anything: a cape: strength. [A.S. *heafod*; Ger. *haupt*, L. *caput*, Gr. *kephalē*.]

HEAD, hed, *v.t.* to act as a head to, to lead or govern: to go in front of: to commence: to check: (*naut.*) to be contrary.—*v.i.* to grow to a head: to originate.

HEADACHE, hed'āk, *n.* an ache or pain in the head.

HEADBAND, hed'band, *n.* a band or fillet for the head: the band at each end of a book.

HEAD-DRESS, hed'-dres, *n.* an ornamental dress or covering for the head, worn by women.

HEADGEAR, hed'gēr, *n.* gear, covering, or ornament of the head.

HEADINESS. See under HEADY.

HEADING, hed'ing, *n.* that which stands at the *head*.

HEADLAND, hed'land, *n.* a point of *land* running out into the sea, like a *head*, a cape: in *agri.* a "land" or set ploughed at each end of a ploughed field and at right angles with the body of the ploughing.

HEADLESS, hed'les, *adj.* without a head.

HEADLONG, hed'long, *adv.* with the *head* first: without thought, rashly: precipitately.—*adj.* rash: precipitous, steep. [HEAD and adv. termination *-inga*, *linga*, seen also in DARKLING, SIDELONG, and in LEARN-ING.]

HEADMOST, hed'mōst, *adj.*, *most ahead* or advanced.

HEADPIECE, hed'pēs, *n.* a *piece* of armor for the *head*, a helmet.

HEADQUARTERS, hed'kwor-terz, *n.* the *quarters* or residence of a *commander-in-chief* or general.

HEADSMAN, hedz'man, *n.* a *man* who cuts off *heads*, an executioner.

HEADSTALL, hed'stawl, *n.* the part of a bridle round the head. [From STALL, a place or receptacle.]

HEADSTONE, hed'stōn, *n.* the principal *stone* of a building: the corner-stone: the stone at the head of a grave, to which sense it is usually confined in this country.

HEADSTRONG, hed'strong, *adj.* self-willed: violent.

HEADWATERS, hed'wa-terz, *n.* the beginning or source and upper waters of a river, as, the *headwaters* of the Mississippi.

HEADWAY, hed'wā, *n.* the *way* or distance gone *ahead* or advanced: motion of an advancing ship.

HEADWIND, hed'wind, *n.* a *wind* blowing right against a ship's *head*.

HEADY, hed'i, *adj.* affecting the *head* or the brain: intoxicating: inflamed: rash. —*adv.* HEAD'ILY.—*n.* HEAD'INESS.

HEAL, hēl, *v.t.* to make *whole* and healthy: to cure: to remove or subdue: to restore to soundness: (*B.*) often, to forgive.—*v.i.* to grow sound:—*pr.p.* heal'ing; *pa.p.* healed'.—*n.* HEAL'ER. [A.S. *hælan*, as Hæland, the Healer, Saviour; from A.S. *hâl*, whole; Ger. *heil*. WHOLE is simply another form of the A.S. root. See HAIL, HALE.]

HEALING, hēl'ing, *n.*, the act or process by which anything is *healed* or cured.—*adj.* tending to cure: mild.—*adv.* HEAL'INGLY.

HEALTH, helth, *n.*, *wholeness* or soundness of body: soundness and vigor of mind: (*B.*) salvation, or divine favor. [A.S. *hælth—hâl*, whole.]

HEALTHFUL, helth'fool, *adj.* full of or enjoying *health:* indicating health: wholesome: salutary.—*adv.* HEALTH'FULLY.—*n.* HEALTH'FULNESS.

HEALTHLESS, helth'les, *adj.* sickly, ailing.—*n.* HEALTH'LESSNESS.

HEALTHY, helth'i, *adj.* in a state of good *health:* conducive to health: sound: vigorous.—*adv.* HEALTH'ILY.—*n.* HEALTH'INESS.

HEAP, hēp, *n.* a pile or mass heaved or thrown together: a collection: (*B.*) a ruin.—*v.t.* to throw in a heap or pile: to amass: to pile above the top:—*pr.p.* heap'ing; *pa.p.* heaped'. [A.S. *heap;* Ice. *hopr*, Ger. *haufe*.]

HEAR, hēr, *v.t.* to perceive by the ear: to listen to: to grant or obey: to answer favorably: to attend to: to try judicially.—*v.i.* to have the sense of hearing: to listen: to be told:—*pr.p.* hear'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* heard (herd).—*n.* HEAR'ER. [A.S. *hyran;* Ice. *heyra*, Ger. *hören*, Goth. *hausjan*.]

HEARING, hēr'ing, *n.* act of perceiving by the ear: the sense of perceiving sound: opportunity to be heard: reach of the ear.

HEARKEN, härk'n, *v.i.* to *hear* attentively: to listen: to grant. [A.S. *hyrcnian*, from HEAR; O. Dut. *harcken*, Ger. *horchen*.]

HEARSAY, hēr'sā, *n.* common talk: rumor: report.

HEARSE, hers, *n.* (*orig.*) a triangular framework for holding candles at a church service, and esp. at a funeral service: a carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave. [Fr. *herse*, It. *erpice*—L. *hirpex*, *hirpicis*, a harrow, which, from its triangular shape, gave rise to the derived meanings.]

HEART, härt, *n.* the organ that circulates the blood: the vital, inner, or chief part of anything: the seat of the affections, etc., esp. love: courage: vigor: secret meaning or design: that which resembles a heart. [A.S. *heorte;* Dut. *hart*, Ger. *herz;* cog. with L. *cor*, *cordis*, Gr. *kardia*, *kēr*, Sans. *hrid*.]

HEARTACHE, härt'āk, *n.* sorrow: anguish.

HEART-BREAKING, härt'-brāk'ing, *adj.* crushing with grief or sorrow.

HEART-BROKEN, härt'-brōk'n, *adj.* intensely afflicted or grieved.

HEARTBURN, härt'burn, *n.* a disease of the stomach causing a *burning*, acrid feeling near the *heart:* dyspepsia.

HEARTBURNING, härt'burn-ing, *n.* discontent: secret enmity.

HEARTEASE, härt'ēz, *n.*, *ease* of mind: quiet.

HEARTEN, härt'n, *v.t.* to encourage.

HEARTFELT, härt'felt, *adj.* felt deeply.

HEARTH, härth, *n.* the part of the floor on which the fire is made: the fireside: the house itself: the home. [A.S. *heorth;* Ger. *herd*.]

HEARTHSTONE, härth'stōn, *n.* the stone of the hearth: the home.

HEARTLESS, härt'les, *adj.* without heart, courage, or feeling.—*adv.* HEART'LESSLY.—*n.* HEART'LESSNESS.

HEARTLET, härt'let, *n.* a *little heart.*

HEART-RENDING, härt'-rend'ing, *adj.* deeply afflictive: agonizing.

HEART'S-EASE, härts'-ēz, *n.* a common name for the pansy, a species of violet, an infusion of which was once thought to *ease* the lovesick *heart.*

HEARTSICK, härt'sik, *adj.* pained in mind: depressed.—*n.* HEART'SICKNESS.

HEARTWHOLE, härt'hōl, *adj.*, *whole* at *heart:* unmoved in the affections or spirits.

HEARTY, härt'i, *adj.* full of or proceeding from the heart: warm: genuine: strong: healthy.—*adv.* HEART'ILY.—*n.* HEART'INESS.

HEAT, hēt, *n.* that which excites the sensation of warmth: sensation of warmth: a warm temperature: the warmest period, as the heat of the day: indication of warmth, flush, redness: excitement: a single course in a race: animation.—*v.t.* to make hot: to agitate.—*v.i.* to become hot:—*pr.p.* heat'ing; *pa.p.* heat'ed. [A.S. *hæto*, which is from adj. *hât*, hot: conn. with Ger. *hitze*, Goth. *heito*, Ice. *hita*. See HOT.]

HEATER, hēt'er, *n.* one who or that which heats.

HEATH, hēth, *n.* a barren open country: a small evergreen shrub with beautiful flowers, that grows on heaths. [A.S. *hæth;* Ger. *heide*, Goth. *haiþi*, a waste.]

HEATHBERRY, hēth'ber-rē, *n.* (*bot.*) any berry that thrives on a heath, esp. the bilberry and crowberry.

HEATHEN, hē'*th*n, *n.* an unbeliever when Christianity prevailed in cities alone: an inhabitant of an unchristian country: a pagan: an irreligious person.—*adj.* pa-

gan, irreligious. [Lit. a dweller on the *heath* or open country, A.S. *hæthen*, a heathen; Dut. and Ger. *heiden*. See HEATH, and cf. PAGAN.]

HEATHENDOM, hē'*th*n-dum, *n.* those regions of the world where *heathenism* prevails.

HEATHENISH, hē'*th*n-ish, *adj.* relating to the *heathen:* rude: uncivilized: cruel.—*adv.* HEA'THENISHLY.—*n.* HEA'THENISHNESS.

HEATHENISM, hē'*th*n-izm, *n.* the religious system of the *heathens:* paganism: barbarism.

HEATHENIZE, hē'*th*n-īz, *v.t.* to make *heathen*.

HEATHER, he*th*'er, *n.* a small evergreen shrub, growing on *heaths*.—*adj.* HEATH'ERY. [A Northern E. form, appearing to be nothing more than *heath-er* = inhabitant of the heath (Skeat).]

HEATHY, hēth'i, *adj.* abounding with heath.

HEAVE, hēv, *v.t.* to lift up: to throw: to cause to swell: to force from the breast.—*v.i.* to be raised: to rise and fall: to try to vomit:—*pr.p.* heav'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* heaved' or (*naut.*) hōve.—*n.* an effort upward: a throw: a swelling: an effort to vomit:—*pl.* a disease of horses characterized by difficult and laborious breathing. [A.S. *hebban;* Ger. *heben*, Goth. *hafjan*, to lift.]

HEAVEN, hev'n, *n.* the arch of sky overhanging the earth: the air: the dwelling-place of the Deity and the blessed: supreme happiness. [A.S. *heofon;* O. Ice. *hifinn;* origin doubtful, though conn. by some with *heave*, and so meaning the "heaved" or "lifted up."]

HEAVENLY, hev'n-li, *adj.* of or inhabiting *heaven:* celestial: pure: supremely blessed: very excellent.—*adv.* in a manner like that of heaven: by the influence of heaven.—*n.* HEAV'ENLINESS.

HEAVENLY-MINDED, hev'n-li-mīnd'ed, *adj.* having the *mind* placed upon *heavenly* things: pure.—*n.* HEAV'ENLY-MIND'EDNESS.

HEAVENWARD, hev'n-ward, HEAVENWARDS, hev'n-wardz, *adv., toward* or in the direction of *heaven*. [HEAVEN, and *ward*, sig. direction.]

HEAVE-OFFERING, hēv'-of'er-ing, *n.* a Jewish *offering heaved* or moved up and down by the priest.

HEAVER, hēv'er, *n.* one who or that which heaves.

HEAVY, hev'i, *adj.* weighty: not easy to bear: oppressive: afflicted: inactive: inclined to slumber: violent: loud: not easily digested, as food: miry, as soil: having strength, as liquor: dark with clouds: gloomy: expensive: (*B.*) sad.—*adv.*, also HEAV'ILY.—*n.* HEAV'INESS. [A.S. *hefig*—*hebban*, to heave, and so meaning *hard to heave;* O. Ger. *hepig*, *hebig*.]

HEBDOMADAL, heb-dom'a-dal, HEBDOMADARY, heb-dom'a-dar-i, *adj.* occurring every *seven days:* weekly. [L. *hebdomadalis*—Gr. *hebdomas*, a period of seven days—*hepta*, seven.]

HEBDOMADARY, heb-dom'a-dar-i, *n.* a member of a chapter or convent whose *week* it is to officiate in the choir, etc.

HEBE, hē'be, *n.* a personification of youth and spring, from the name of the daughter of Zeus and Hera, who was cup-bearer for Olympus.

HEBRAIC, hē-brā'ik, HEBRAICAL, hē-brā'ik-al, *adj.* relating to the *Hebrews*, or to their language.

HEBRAICALLY, hē-brā'ik-al-i, *adv.* after the manner of the *Hebrew* language: from right to left.

HEBRAISM, hē'bra-izm, *n.* a *Hebrew* idiom.

HEBRAIST, hē'bra-ist, *n.* one skilled in *Hebrew*.

HEBRAISTIC, hē-bra-ist'ik, *adj.* of or like *Hebrew*.

HEBRAIZE, hē'bra-īz, *v.t.* to turn into *Hebrew*.

HEBREW, hē'brōō, *n.* one of the descendants of Abraham, who emigrated *from beyond the Euphrates* into Palestine: an Israelite, a Jew: the language of the Hebrews.—*adj.* relating to the Hebrews. [Fr. *Hébreu*—L. *Hebræus*—Gr. *Hebraios*—Heb. *ibhri*, a stranger from the other side of the Euphrates—*ebher*, the region on the other side—*abar*, to pass over.]

HECATE, hek'a-tē, *n.* a mysterious Greek goddess having power in heaven, on earth, and in hades, esp. displayed in the matter of ghosts and bogies. [L.—Gr. *hekate*—*hekas*, far.]

HECATOMB, hek'a-tōōm or -tom, *n.* among the Greeks and Romans, a sacrifice of a *hundred oxen:* any large number of victims. [Gr. *hekatombē*—*hekaton*, a hundred, and *bous*, an ox.]

HECKLE, hek'l. Same as HACKLE.

HECKERISM, hek'er-izm, *n.* the theological views of Father Isaac T. *Hecker* (1819-1888) advocating the placing of the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church in a more favorable light before the people of America; condemned by the Pope in 1899 as "Americanism."

HECTIC, hek'tik, HECTICAL, hek'tik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the constitution or *habit* of body: affected with hectic fever.—*adv.* HEC'TICALLY. [Fr.—Gr. *hektikos*, habitual—*hexis*, habit.]

HECTIC, hek'tik, *n.* a *habitual* or remittent fever, usually associated with consumption.

HECTOR, hek'tor, *n.* a bully: one who annoys.—*v.t.* to treat insolently: to annoy.—*v.i.* to play the bully. [From *Hector*, the famous Trojan leader.]

HEDGE, hej, *n.* a thicket of bushes: a fence round a field, etc.—*v.t.* to inclose with a hedge: to obstruct: to surround: to guard. [A.S. *hege;* Dut. *hegge*, Ice. *heggr*.]

HEDGEBERRY, hedj'ber-rē, *n.* the blackberry, hagberry, or any other berry that grows in a hedge.

HEDGEBILL, hej'bil, HEDGING-BILL, hej'ing-bil, *n.* a *bill* or hatchet for dressing *hedges*.

HEDGEBORN, hej'bawrn, *adj.* of low birth, as if *born* by a *hedge* or in the woods: low: obscure.

HEDGEHOG, hej'hog, *n.* a small prickly-backed quadruped, so called from its living in *hedges* and bushes, and its resemblance to a *hog* or pig.

HEDGER, hej'er, *n.* one who dresses *hedges*.

HEDGEROW, hej'rō, *n.* a *row* of trees or shrubs for *hedging* fields.

HEDGESCHOOL, hej'skōōl, *n.* an open-air *school* kept by the side of a *hedge* during the reign of penal laws in Ireland.

HEDGE-SPARROW, hej'-spar'ō, *n.* a little singing bird, like a *sparrow*, which frequents *hedges*.

HEED, hēd, *v.t.* to observe: to look after: to attend to.—*n.* notice: caution: attention.

HEEDFUL, hēd'fool, *adj.* attentive: cautious.—*adv.* HEED'FULLY.—*n.* HEED'FULNESS.

HEEDLESS, hēd'les, *adj.* inattentive: careless.—*adv.* HEED'LESSLY.—*n.* HEED'LESSNESS.

HEEL, hēl, *n.* the part of the foot projecting behind: the whole foot (esp. of beasts): the covering of the heel: a spur: the hinder part of anything.—*v.t.* to use the heel: to furnish with heels. [A.S. *hela*; Dut. *hiel*: prob. conn. with L. *calx*, Gr. *lax*, the heel.]

HEEL, hēl, *v.i.* to *incline*: to lean on one side, as a ship. [A.S. *hyldan*; Ice. *halla*, to incline.]

HEELPIECE, hēl'pēs, *n.* a *piece* or cover for the *heel*.

HEFT, heft, *n.* a number of sheets of paper fastened together, as for a diary or ledger: a note-book: a part of a book published serially: in Shakespeare, retching: in the United States, weight: the bulk of.—*v.t.* to try the weight of.—*adj.* HEFTY, hef'tē, rather heavy, but easy to lift.

HEGEMONY, he-jem'o-ni, *n.*, *leadership*; esp. among nations, governments and tribes in ancient history; as, the hegemony of Sparta among Grecian states.—*adj.* HEGEMON'IC. [Gr. *hēgemonia—hēgemōn*, leader—*hēgeisthai*, to go before.]

HEGIRA, HEJIRA, he-jī'ra, *n.* the *flight* of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, 622 A.D., from which is dated the Mohammedan era: any flight. [Ar. *hijrah*, flight.]

HEGUMEN, hē-gū'men, *n.* (*mas.*) in the Greek Church, the head of a monastery: hence, an abbot or prior, as in the Western Church. HEGUMENE, hē-gū'mē-nē, *n.* (*fem.*) in the Greek Church, the head of a nunnery: hence, an abbess or prioress, as in the Western Church. [Gr. *hegemonia—hegemon*, leader—*hegeisthai*, to go before.]

HEIFER, hef'er, *n.* a young cow. [A.S. *heahfore*; acc. to Skeat from A.S. *heah*, high, and *fear*, an ox, and so meaning a *full-grown ox*.]

HEIGH-HO, hī'-hō, *int.* an exclamation expressive of weariness. [Imitative.]

HEIGHT, hīt, *n.* the condition of being *high*: distance upwards: that which is elevated, a hill: elevation in rank or excellence: utmost degree. [Corr. of *highth*—A.S. *heahthu—heah*, high. See HIGH.]

HEIGHTEN, hīt'n, *v.t.* to make *higher*: to advance or improve: to make brighter or more prominent.

HEIMIN, hā'min, *n.* among Japanese, the common people, peasantry, or laboring class. [Japanese from *hei*, common, *min*, people.]

HEINOUS, hā'nus, *adj.* wicked in a high degree: enormous: atrocious.—*adv.* HEI'NOUSLY.—*n.* HEI'NOUSNESS. [O. Fr. *haïnos*, Fr. *haineux—haine*, hate, from *haïr*, to hate, from an O. Ger. root, found in Ger. *hassen*, Goth. *hatyan*, to hate. See HATE.]

HEIR, ār, *n.* one who inherits anything after the death of the owner: one entitled to anything after the present possessor:—*fem.* HEIRESS (ār'es).—*ns.* HEIR'DOM, HEIR'SHIP. [O. Fr. *heir*—L. *heres*, an heir, allied to L. *herus*, a master, and Gr. *cheir*, the hand, from a root *ghar*, to seize.]

HEIR-APPARENT, ār-ap-pār'ent, *n.* the one *apparently* or acknowledged to be *heir*, *esp.* to a throne.

HEIRLESS, ār'les, *adj.* without an heir.

HEIRLOOM, ār'lōōm, *n.* any piece of *furniture* or personal property which descends to the *heir*. [HEIR and *loom*—M.E. *lome*—A.S. *loma*, *geloma*, furniture. See LOOM, *n.*]

HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE, ār-pre-zump'tiv, *n.* one who is *presumed* to be or would be *heir* if no nearer relative should be born.

HEJIRA. See HEGIRA.

HELCOID, hel'koid, *adj.* resembling an ulcer. Hence HELCOLOGY, hel-kol'ō-jē, *n.* the branch of pathology treating of ulcers. HELCOSIS, hel-kō'sis, ulceration. [Gr. *helkos*, an ulcer.]

HELD, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of HOLD.

HELIACAL, he-lī'ak-al, *adj.* relating to the *sun*: (*astr.*) emerging from the light of the sun or falling into it.—*adv.* HELI'ACALLY. [Gr. *hēliakos—hēlios*, the sun.]

HELICAL, hel'ik-al, *adj.* spiral.—*adv.* HEL'ICALLY. [See HELIX.]

HELIOCENTRIC, hē-li-o-sen'trik, HELIOCENTRICAL, hē-li-o-sen'trik-al, *adj.* (*astr.*) as seen from the *sun's centre*.—*adv.* HELIOCEN'TRICALLY. [From Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, *kentron*, the centre.]

HELIOGRAM, hē'lē-ō-gram, *n.* a message sent by heliograph. [See HELIOGRAPH.]

HELIOGRAPH, hē'li-o-graf, *n.* an apparatus for telegraphing by means of the sun's rays.

HELIOGRAPHY, hē-li-og'ra-fi, *n.* the art of taking *pictures* by *sun*light, photography: the art of signalling by flashing the rays of the sun.—*adj.* HELIOGRAPH'ICAL.—*n.* HELIOG'RAPHER. [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, *graphē*, a painting—*graphō*, to grave.]

HELIOLATER, hē-li-ol'a-ter, *n.* a *worshipper* of the *sun*. [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, *latris*, a servant.]

HELIOLATRY, hē-li-ol'a-tri, *n.*, *worship* of the *sun*. [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, *latreia*, service, worship.]

HELIOMETER, hē-li-om'e-ter, *n.* an instrument for *measuring* the apparent diameter of the *sun* or other heavenly body.

HELIOSCOPE, hē'li-o-skōp, *n.* a telescope for *viewing* the *sun* without dazzling the eyes.—*adj.* HELIOSCOP'IC. [Fr. *hélioscope*—Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, *skopeō*, to look, to spy.]

HELIOSTAT, hē'li-o-stat, *n.* an instrument by means of which a beam of sunlight is reflected in an invariable direction. [Gr. *hēlios*, and *statos*, fixed.]

HELIOTROPE, hē'li-o-trōp, *n.* a plant whose flowers are said always to *turn* round to the *sun*: (*min.*) a bloodstone, a variety of chalcedony of a dark-green color variegated with red: an instrument for signalling by flashing the sun's rays. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *hēliotropion—hēlios*, the sun, *tropos*, a turn—*trepō*, to turn.]

HELIOTYPE, hē'li-o-tīp, *n.* a photograph. [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *typos*, an impression.]

HELISPHERIC, hel-i-sfer'ik, **HELISPHERICAL**, hel-i-sfer'ik-al, *adj.*, *winding* spirally round a *sphere*.

HELIX, hē'liks, *n.* a *spiral*, as of wire in a coil: (*zool.*) the snail or its shell: the external part of the ear:—*pl.* HELICES, hel'i-sēz. [L.—Gr. *helix—helissō*, to turn round.]

HELL, hel, *n.* the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death: the abode of evil spirits: the powers of hell: any place of vice or misery: a gambling-house. [A.S. *hel, helle;* Ice. *hel*, Ger. *hölle* (O. Ger. *hella*). From *Hel* (Scand.), *Hell* (A.S.), or *Hella* (O. Ger.), the Teut. goddess of death, whose name again is from a Teut. root seen in A.S. *helan*, to hide, Ger. *hehlen*, cog. with L. *cel-are*, to hide.]

HELLEBORE, hel'e-bōr, *n.* a plant used in medicine, anciently used as a cure for insanity. [Fr. *hellébore*—L. *helleborus*—Gr. *helleboros*.]

HELLENIC, hel-len'ik or hel-lē'nik, **HELLENIAN**, hel-lē'ni-an, *adj.* pertaining to the *Hellenes* or Greeks: Grecian. [Gr. *Hellēnios, Hellēnikos—Hellēnes*, a name ultimately given to all the Greeks—*Hellēn*, the son of Deucalion, the Greek Noah.]

HELLENISM, hel'en-izm, *n.* a Greek idiom. [Fr. *Hellénisme*—Gr. *Hellēnismos*.]

HELLENIST, hel'en-ist, *n.* one skilled in the *Greek language*: a Jew who used the Greek language as his mother-tongue. [Gr. *Hellēnistēs*.]

HELLENISTIC, hel-en-ist'ik, **HELLENISTICAL**, hel-en-ist'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *Hellenists*: Greek with Hebrew idioms.—*adv.* HELLENIST'ICALLY.

HELLENIZE, hel'en-īz, *v.i.* to use the Greek language. [Gr. *hellēnizō—Hellēn*.]

HELLHOFFITE, hel'hof-īt, *n.* (*chem.*) a powerful explosive. [From the proper name, *Hellhoff*.]

HELLHOUND, hel'hownd, *n.* a *hound* of *hell*: an agent of hell.

HELLISH, hel'ish, *adj.* pertaining to or like *hell*: very wicked.—*adv.* HELL'ISHLY.—*n.* HELL'ISHNESS.

HELM, helm, *n.* the instrument by which a ship is steered: the station of management or government. [A.S. *helma*; Ice. *hjalm*, a rudder, Ger. *helm*, a handle; allied to *helve*.]

HELM, helm, **HELMET**, hel'met, *n.* a *covering* of armor for the head: (*bot.*) the hooded upper lip of certain flowers. [A.S.—*helan*, to cover; Ger. *helm*, a covering, helmet. *Helmet* is from the O. Fr. *healmet*, dim. of *healme*, the O. Fr. form of the same word.]

HELMED, helmd', **HELMETED**, hel'met-ed, *adj.* furnished with a *helmet*.

HELMINTHIC, hel-min'thik, *adj.* pertaining to *worms*: expelling worms.—*n.* a medicine for expelling worms. [From Gr. *helmins, helminthos*, a worm—*heileō, helissō*, to wriggle.]

HELMINTHOID, hel'min-thoid, *adj.* worm-shaped. [Gr. *helmins*, and *eidos*, form.]

HELMINTHOLOGY, hel-min-thol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* or natural history of *worms*.—*adj.* HELMINTHOLOG'ICAL.—*n.* HELMINTHOL'OGIST. [From Gr. *helmins*, and *logos*, a discourse.]

HELMSMAN, helmz'man, *n.* the *man* at the *helm*.

HELOT, hel'ot or hē'lot, *n.* a *slave*, among the Spartans. [Gr.; said to be derived from *Helos*, a town in Greece, reduced to slavery by the Spartans.]

HELOTISM, hel'ot-izm or hē'lot-izm, *n.* the condition of the *Helots* in ancient Sparta: slavery.

HELOTRY, hel'ot-ri or hē'lot-ri, *n.* the whole body of the *Helots*: any class of slaves.

HELP, help, *v.t.* to support: to assist: to give means for doing anything: to remedy: to prevent.—*v.i.* to give assistance: to contribute:—*pa.p.* helped', (*B.*) hōlp'en.—*n.* means or strength given to another for a purpose: assistance: relief: one who assists: a hired man or woman. [A.S. *helpan*; Goth. *hilpan*, Ice. *hialpa*, Ger. *helfen*, to aid, assist.]

HELPER, help'er, *n.* one who helps: an assistant.

HELPFUL, help'fool, *adj.* giving help: useful.—*n.* HELP'FULNESS.

HELPLESS, help'les, *adj.* without help or power in one's self: wanting assistance: —*adv.* HELP'LESSLY.—*n.* HELP'LESSNESS.

HELPMATE, help'māt, *n.* a *mate* or companion who *helps:* an assistant: a partner: a wife. [Formed on a misconception of the phrase *an help meet* in Gen. ii. 18, 20.]

HELTER-SKELTER, hel'ter-skel'ter, *adv.* in a confused hurry: tumultuously. [Imitative.]

HELVE, helv, *n.* a *handle:* the handle of an axe or hatchet.—*v.t.* to furnish with a handle, as an axe. [A.S. *hielf, helfe,* a handle; O. Dut. *helve.*]

HELVETIC, hel-vet'ik, *adj.* pertaining to Switzerland. [L.—*Helvetia,* L. name of Switzerland.]

HELVIDIAN, hel-vid'ē-an, *adj.* pertaining to the teaching that Mary was the mother of children following Jesus.—*n.* a follower of such teaching. [From *Helvidius,* a Roman layman of the 4th c.]

HEM, hem, *n.* the *border* of a garment doubled down and sewed.—*v.t.* to form a hem on: to edge:—*pr.p.* hemm'ing; *pa.p.* hemmed'.—HEM IN, to surround. [A.S. *hem,* a border; Ger. *hamme,* a fence, Fris. *hamel,* an edge.]

HEM, hem, *n.* (*int.*) a sort of half cough to draw attention.—*v.i.* to utter the sound *hem!*—*pr.p.* hemm'ing; *pa.p.* hemmed'. [From the sound.]

HEMAL, hē'mal, *adj.* relating to the *blood* or blood-vessels. [Gr. *haima,* blood.]

HEMATINE, hem'a-tin, *n.* the red coloring matter in the *blood.* [Fr.—Gr. *haima,* blood.]

HEMATITE, hem'a-tīt, *n.* (*min.*) a valuable ore of iron, sometimes of a reddish-brown color, with a *blood*-red streak.—*adj.* HEMATIT'IC. [L.—Gr. *haimatitēs,* blood-like—*haima, haimatos,* blood.]

HEMATOPHOBIA, hem-a-tō-fō'bē-a, *n.* (*med.*) a dread of the sight of blood.

HEMATOSE, hem'a-tōz, *adj.* (*med.*) full of blood.

HEMIPTERA, hem-ip'ter-a, *n.* an order of insects, having four wings, the two anterior of which are scarcely preceptible. [Gr. *hēmi,* half (cog. with Lat. *semi*), and *pteron,* a wing.]

HEMISPHERE, hem'i-sfēr, *n.* a *half-sphere:* half of the globe, or a map of it. [Gr. *hēmisphairion—hēmi,* half, and *sphaira,* a sphere.]

HEMISPHERIC, hem-i-sfer'ik, **HEMISPHERICAL**, hem-i-sfer'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *hemisphere.*

HEMISTICH, hem'i-stik, *n.*, *half* a *line,* or an incomplete line in poetry. [L. *hemistichium*—Gr. *hēmistichion—hēmi,* half, *stichos,* a line.]

HEMISTICHAL, he-mis'tik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or written in *hemistichs.*

HEMLOCK, hem'lok, *n.* a poisonous plant used in medicine. [A.S. *hemlic—leac,* a plant, a LEEK, the first syllable being of unknown origin. Cf. CHARLOCK and GARLIC.]

HEMORRHAGE, hem'or-āj, *n.* a *bursting* or flowing of *blood.*—*adv.* HEMORRHAGIC (hem-or-aj'ik). [Gr. *haimorrhagia—haima,* blood, *rhēgnymi,* to burst.]

HEMORRHOIDS, hem'or-oidz, *n.pl.* painful tubercles around the margin of the anus, from which *blood* occasionally *flows.*—*adj.* HEMORRHOID'AL. [Gr. *haimorrhoides—haima,* blood, *rheō,* to flow.]

HEMP, hemp, *n.* a plant with a fibrous bark used for cordage, coarse cloth, etc.: the fibrous rind prepared for spinning.—*adjs.* HEMP'EN, made of *hemp;* HEMP'Y, like hemp. [A.S. *hœnep,* Ice. *hampr;* borrowed early from L. *cannabis*—Gr. *kannabis,* which is considered to be of Eastern origin, from Sans. *çana,* hemp. Cf. CANVAS.]

HEN, hen, *n.* the female of any bird, esp. of the domestic fowl. [A.S. *henn,* akin to Ger. *henne,* Ice. *hœna,* the fem. forms respectively of A.S. *hana,* Ger. *hahn,* Ice. *hani,* the male of birds, a cock; orig. the singer or crier, akin to L. *cano,* to sing.]

HENBANE, hen'bān, *n.* a plant which is a *bane* or poison to domestic *fowls:* the stinking night-shade, used in medicine for opium.

HENCE, hens, *adv.*, *from* this place or time: in the future: from this cause or reason: from this origin.—*int.* away! begone! [M.E. *hennes, henen*—A.S. *heonan,* from the base of HE; Ger. *hinnen, hin,* hence; so L. *hinc,* hence—*hic,* this.]

HENCEFORTH, hens-fōrth' or hens'-, **HENCEFORWARD**, hens-for'ward, *adv.* from this time *forth* or *forward.*

HENCHMAN, hensh'man, *n.* a servant: a page. [Usually derived from *haunchman,* cf. FLUNKEY; perh., however, from A.S. *hengest,* a horse, Ger. *hengst,* and *man,* and meaning a groom (Skeat).]

HENCOOP, hen'kōōp, *n.* a coop or large cage for domestic fowls.

HENDECAGON, hen-dek'a-gon, *n.* a plane figure of *eleven angles* and eleven sides. [Fr. *hendécagone*—Gr. *hendeka,* eleven, *gōnia,* an angle.]

HENDECASYLLABLE, hen-dek'a-sil'a-bl, *n.* a metrical line of *eleven syllables.*—*adj.* HENDEC'ASYLLAB'IC. [Gr. *hendeka,* eleven, *syllabē,* a syllable.]

HENDIADYS, hen-dī'a-dis, *n.* a figure in which *one* and the same notion is presented in *two* expressions. [Gr. *Hen dia dyoin,* one thing by means of two.]

HEN-HARRIER, hen'-har'i-er, *n.* a species of falcon, the common harrier.

HENNA, hen'a, *n.* a pigment used in the Orient for dyeing the nails and hair. [Ar. *hinna,* the shrub from whose leaves it is made.]

HENPECKED, hen'pekt, *adj.* weakly subject to his wife, as a cock *pecked* by the hen.

HENRIETTA CLOTH, hen-rē-et'ta kloth, *n.* a fabric of wool for women's dress.

HEP, hep, *n.* See HIP, the fruit of the dogrose.

HEPATIC, hep-at'ik, HEPATICAL, hep-at'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *liver*: liver-colored. [L. *hepaticus*—Gr. *hēpar, hēpatos*, the liver.]

HEPATITIS, hep-a-tī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the *liver*.

HEPATOSCOPY, hep-a-tos'kop-i, *n.* divination by *inspection* of the *livers* of animals. [Gr. *hēpatoskopia* — *hēpar, hēpatos*, liver, *skopeō*, to inspect.]

HEPTADE, hep'tād, *n.* the sum or number of *seven*. [Fr.—Gr. *heptas, heptados*—*hepta*, seven.]

HEPTAGLOT, hep'ta-glot, *adj.* in *seven languages*.—*n.* a book in seven languages. [Gr. *heptaglōttos* — *hepta*, seven, *glōtta, glōssa*, tongue, language.]

HEPTAGON, hep'ta-gon, *n.* a plane figure with *seven angles* and seven sides.—*adj.* HEPTAG'ONAL. [Gr. *heptagōnos*, seven-cornered—*hepta*, and *gōnia*, an angle.]

HEPTAHEDRON, hep-ta-hē'dron, *n.* a solid figure with *seven bases* or sides. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, *hedra*, a seat, a base.]

HEPTAMETER, hep-tam'ē-ter, *n.* a verse of seven measures. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, *metron*, measure.]

HEPTANGULAR, hept-ang'gū-lar, *adj.* having seven angles. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *angular*.]

HEPTARCHY, hep'tär-ki, *n.* a *government* by *seven* persons: the country governed by seven: a period in the Saxon history of England (a use of the word now disapproved by historians).—*adj.* HEPTAR'CHIC. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, *archē*, sovereignty.]

HER, her, *pron.* objective and possessive case of SHE.—*adj.* belonging to a female. [M.E. *here*—A.S. *hire*, genitive and dative sing. of *heo*, she.]

HERALD, her'ald, *n.* in ancient times, an officer who made public proclamations and arranged ceremonies: in medieval times, an officer who had charge of all the etiquette of chivalry, keeping a register of the genealogies and armorial bearings of the nobles: an officer in England whose duty is to read proclamations, to blazon the arms of the nobility, etc.: a proclaimer: a forerunner.—*v.t.* to introduce, as by a herald: to proclaim. [O. Fr. *heralt*; of Ger. origin, O. Ger. *hari* (A.S. *here*, Ger. *heer*), an army, and *wald* = *walt*, strength, sway. See WIELD, VALID.]

HERALDIC, her-al'dik, *adj.* of or relating to *heralds* or *heraldry*.—*adv.* HERAL'DICALLY.

HERALDRY, her'ald-ri, *n.* the art or office of a *herald*: the science of recording genealogies and blazoning coats of arms.

HERB, herb or erb, *n.* a plant the stem of which dies every year, as distinguished from a tree or shrub which has a permanent stem.—*adj.* HERB'LESS. [Fr. *herbe*—L. *herba*, akin to Gr. *phorbē*, pasture—*pherbō*, to feed, to nourish.]

HERBACEOUS, her-bā'shus, *adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of *herbs*: (*bot.*) having a soft stem that dies to the root annually. [L. *herbaceus*.]

HERBAGE, herb'āj or erb'āj, *n.* green food for cattle: pasture: herbs collectively.

HERBAL, herb'al, *adj.* pertaining to *herbs*.—*n.* a book containing a classification and description of plants: a collection of preserved plants.

HERBALIST, herb'al-ist, *n.* one who makes collections of *herbs* or plants: one skilled in plants.

HERBARIUM, her-bā'ri-um, *n.* a classified collection of preserved *herbs* or plants:—*pl.* HERBA'RIUMS and HERBA'RIA.

HERBESCENT, her-bes'ent, *adj.*, *growing* into *herbs*, becoming herbaceous. [L. *herbescens, -entis*, pr.p. of *herbesco*, to grow into herbs.]

HERBIVOROUS, her-biv'or-us, *adj.*, *eating* or living on *herbaceous plants*. [L. *herba, voro*, to devour.]

HERBORIZATION, herb-or-i-zā'shun, *n.* the seeking for *plants*: (*min.*) the figure of plants.

HERBORIZE, herb'o-rīz, *v.i.* to search for *plants*: to botanize.—*v.t.* to form plant-like figures in, as in minerals. [Fr. *herboriser*, for *herbariser*—L. *herba*.]

HERCULEAN, her-kū'le-an, *adj.* extremely difficult or dangerous, such as might have been done by *Hercules*, a Greek hero famous for his strength: of extraordinary strength and size.

HERD, herd, *n.* a number of beasts feeding together, and watched or tended: any collection of beasts, as distinguished from a flock: a company of people, in contempt: the rabble.—*v.i.* to run in herds.—*v.t.* to tend, as a herdsman. [A.S. *heord, herd*; cognate words are found in all the Teut. languages.]

HERD, herd, *n.* one who tends a herd. [A.S. *heorde, hirde*, from *heord* or *herd*, a herd of beasts; Ger. *hirt*.]

HERDSMAN, herdz'man (*B.*, HERD'MAN), *n.* a *man* employed to *herd* or tend cattle.]

HERE, hēr, *adv.* in *this* place: in the present life or state.—HERE'ABOUT, *adv.* about this place.—HEREAFT'ER, *adv.* after this, in some future time or state.—*n.* a future state.—HERE AND THERE, *adv.* in this place, and then in that: thinly: irregularly.—HEREBY', *adv.* by this.—HEREIN', *adv.* in this.—HEREOF', *adv.* of this.—HERETOFORE', *adv.* before this time: formerly.—HEREUNTO', *adv.* to this point or time.—HEREUPON', *adv.* on this: in consequence of this.—HEREWITH', *adv.* with this. [A.S. *her*; Ger. *hier*, from the demonstrative stem *hi-*. See HER, and cf. WHO, WHERE.]

HEREDITABLE, he-red'it-a-bl, *adj.* that may be inherited.

HEREDITAMENT, her-e-dit'a-ment, *n.* all property of whatever kind that may pass to an heir.

HEREDITARY, he-red'i-tar-i, *adj.* descending by *inheritance:* transmitted from parents to their offspring.—*adv.* HERED'ITARILY. [L. *hereditarius—hereditas,* the state of an heir—*heres,* an heir.]

HEREDITY, he-red'i-ti, *n.* the transmission of qualities from the parents or ancestors to their offspring.

HERESIARCH, her'e-si-ärk or he-rē'zi-ärk, *n.* a leader in heresy, a chief among heretics. [Gr. *hairesis,* heresy, and *archos,* a leader—*archō,* to lead.]

HERESY, her'e-si, *n.* an opinion *adopted* in opposition to the usual belief, esp. in theology: heterodoxy. [Fr. *hérésie*—L. *hæresis*—Gr. *hairesis—haireō,* to take or choose.]

HERETIC, her'e-tik, *n.* the upholder of a *heresy.*—*adj.* HERET'ICAL.—*adv.* HERET'ICALLY. [Gr. *hairetikos,* able to choose, heretical.]

HEREBY, HEREUNTO, HEREWITH, etc. See under HERE.

HERIOT, her'i-ot, *n.* a tribute of *munitions* of *war* anciently given to the lord of the manor on the decease of a tenant: a duty paid to the lord of the manor on the decease of a tenant. [A.S. *heregeatu,* a military preparation—*here,* an army, *geatwe,* apparatus.]

HERITABLE, her'it-abl, *adj.* that may be *inherited.*—HERITABLE PROPERTY (*Scotch law*) real property, as opposed to movable property, or chattels.—HERITABLE SECURITY, same as English mortgage. [O. Fr. *heritable, hereditable*—Low L. *hereditabilis*—L. *hereditas.*]

HERITAGE, her'it-āj, *n.* that which is *inherited:* (*B.*) the children (of God). [Fr.—Low L. *heritagium, hæreditagium*—L. *hereditas.*]

HERITOR, her'it-or, *n.* (*in Scotland*) a landholder in a parish. [Low L. *heritator,* for *hæreditator*—L. *hereditas.*]

HERMAPHRODISM, her-maf'rod-izm, HERMAPHRODITISM, her-maf'rod-it-izm, *n.* the union of two sexes in one body.

HERMAPHRODITE, her-maf'rod-īt, *n.* an animal or a plant in which the two sexes are united: an abnormal individual in whom are united the properties of both sexes.—*adj.* uniting the distinctions of both sexes. [L.—Gr. *Hermaphroditos,* the son of *Hermēs* and *Aphrodīte,* who, when bathing, grew together with the nymph Salmacis into one person.]

HERMAPHRODITIC, her-maf-rod-it'ik, HERMAPHRODITICAL, her-maf-rod-it'-ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to a hermaphrodite.

HERMENEUTIC, her-me-nū'tik, HERMENEUTICAL, her-me-nū'tik-al, *adj. interpreting:* explanatory.—*adj.* HERMENEU'TICALLY.—*n. sing.* HERMENEU'TICS, the science of interpretation, esp. of the Scriptures. [Gr. *hermēneutikos—hermēneus,* an interpreter, from *Hermēs,* Mercury, the god of art and eloquence.]

HERMETIC, her-met'ik, HERMETICAL, her-met'ik-al, *adj.* belonging in any way to the beliefs current in the middle ages under the name of *Hermes,* the Thrice Great: belonging to magic or alchemy, magical: perfectly close.—*adv.* HERMET'ICALLY.—HERMET'ICALLY SEALED, closed completely, said of a glass vessel, the opening of which is closed by melting the glass. [From *Hermēs Trismegistos,* Hermes "the thrice-greatest," the Gr. name for the Egyptian god Thoth, who was god of science, esp. alchemy, and whose magic seal was held by medieval alchemists to make vessels and treasures inaccessible.]

HERMIT, her'mit, *n.* one who retires from society and lives in *solitude* or in the *desert.* [M.E. *eremite,* through Fr. and L. from Gr. *erēmitēs—erēmos,* solitary, desert.]

HERMITAGE, her'mit-āj, *n.* the dwelling of a *hermit:* a retired abode: a kind of wine, so called from *Hermitage,* a district of France.

HERN. Same as HERON.

HERNIA, her'ni-a, *n.* a rupture, esp. of the abdomen.—*adj.* HER'NIAL. [L.]

HERO, hē'rō, *n.* (*orig.*) a *warrior,* a *demigod:* a man of distinguished bravery: any illustrious person: the principal figure in any history or work of fiction:—*fem.* HEROINE, her'o-in. [Through Fr. and L. from Gr. *hērōs;* akin to L. *vir,* A.S. *wer,* a man, Sans. *vira,* a hero.]

HERODIAN, hē-rō'dē-an, *adj.* pertaining to Herod the Great: (*zool.*) of or pertaining to herons.

HERODIANS, he-rō'di-ans, *n.pl.* a party among the Jews, taking their name from *Herod,* as being his especial partisans.

HEROIC, he-rō'ik, HEROICAL, he-rō'ik-al, *adj.* becoming a *hero:* courageous: illustrious: designating the style of verse in which the exploits of heroes are celebrated.—*n.* a heroic verse.—*adv.* HERO'ICALLY.

HEROI-COMIC, her'o-i-kom'ik, HEROICOMICAL, her'o-i-kom'ik-al, *adj.* consisting of a mixture of *heroic* and *comic:* designating the high burlesque.

HEROISM, her'o-izm, *n.* the qualities of a *hero:* courage: boldness.

HERON, her'un, *n.* a large screaming water-fowl, with long legs and neck.—*n.* HER'ONRY, a place where herons breed. [Fr.—O. Ger. *heigro,* cog. with A.S. *hragra,* Ice. *hegri,* all imitative of its *croak.*]

HERONSHAW, her'un-shaw, *n.* a *young heron.* [Properly, *heronsewe* (ety. unknown), which was confounded with the old form *hernshaw,* a heronry, from HERON, and *shaw,* a wood.]

HERO-WORSHIP, hē'ro-wur'ship, *n.* the *worship* of *heroes:* excessive admiration of great men.

HERPES, her'pēz, *n.* a kind of skin disease. [So called from its *creeping* over

the skin, from Gr. *herpēs*, *herpō*, to creep.]

HERPETON, her'pet-on, *n.* a genus of non-venomous serpents of Southern Asia, allied to Eryx, and characterized by two soft flexible prominences covered with scales which are appended to the muzzle. Written also ERPETON. [Gr., a reptile.]

HERRING, her'ing, *n.* a common small sea-fish found moving in great shoals or *multitudes*. [A.S. *hæring* (Ger. *häring*) —*here* (Ger. *heer*), an army or multitude; or perh. corr. from L. *halec*, fish-pickle.]

HERS, herz, *pron.* possessive of SHE.

HERSCHELITE, her-shel-īt, *n.* (*min.*) a kind of chabasite. [Named after an English astronomer, Sir John *Herschel*.]

HERSE. Same as HEARSE.

HERSELF, her-self', *pron.* the emphatic form of SHE in the nominative or objective case: in her real character: having the command of her faculties: sane. [HER and SELF.]

HERTZIAN WAVES, herts'ē-an wāvz, *n.* in electrical science, electric waves: the waves by which a wireless telegraph message is transmitted. [Named after *Hertz*, a German physicist.]

HERZOG, her'tsōg, *n.* in Germany and Austria, a noble of a rank corresponding to a British duke. [Ger.]

HESITANCY, hez'i-tan-si, HESITATION, hez-i-tā'shun, *n.* wavering: doubt: stammering.

HESITATE, hez'i-tāt, *v.i.* to stop in making a decision: to be in doubt: to stammer.—*adv.* HES'ITATINGLY. [L. *hæsito*, *hæsitatum*, freq. of *hæreo*, *hæsum*, to stick, adhere.]

HESPER, hes'per, HESPERUS, hes'per-us, *n.* the *evening*-star or Venus. [L. and Gr. *hesperos*, evening, also L. *vesper*.]

HESPERIAN, hes-pē'ri-an, *adj.* of *Hesperus* or the west.

HETEROCERCAL, het-er-o-ser'kal, *adj.* having the upper fork of the *tail different from* or longer than the lower, as the shark: opposed to HOMOCERCAL. [Gr. *heteros*, different from, and *kerkos*, the tail.]

HETEROCLITE, het'er-o-klīt, HETEROCLITIC, het-er-o-klit'ik, HETEROCLITICAL, het-er-o-klit'ik-al, *adj.*, *irregularly inflected:* irregular. [Gr. *heteroklitos*—*heteros*, other, and *klitos*, inflected—*klinō*, to inflect.]

HETEROCLITE, het'er-o-klīt, *n.* (*gram.*) a word *irregularly inflected:* anything irregular.

HETERODOX, her'er-o-doks, *adj.* holding an *opinion other* or different from the established one, esp. in theology: heretical. [Gr. *heterodoxos*—*heteros*, other, *doxa*, an opinion—*dokeō*, to think.]

HETERODOXY, het'er-o-doks-i, *n.* heresy.

HETEROGENEOUS, het-er-o-jēn'e-us, HETEROGENEAL, het-er-o-jēn'e-al, *adj.* of *another race* or *kind:* dissimilar:—opposed to HOMOGENEOUS.—*adv.* HETEROGEN'EOUSLY. — *ns.* HETEROGENE'ITY, HETEROGEN'EOUSNESS. [Gr. *heterogenēs*—*heteros*, other, *genos*, a kind.]

HETERO-INFECTION, het'er-ō-in-fec'shun, *n.* (*med.*) infection from outside sources.

HETEROTAXY, het-er-o-taks'i, *n.* arrangement different from that existing in a normal form or type: confused, abnormal, or heterogeneous arrangement or structure. [Gr. *heteros*, different, and *taxis*, arrangement.]

HETMAN, het'man, *n.* the chief or general of the Cossacks. [Russ.]

HEW, hū, *v.t.* to cut with any sharp instrument: to cut in pieces: to shape:—*pa.p.* hewed' or hewn.

HEWER, hū'er, *n.* one who *hews*.

HEXAGON, heks'a-gon, *n.* a plane figure with *six angles* and sides.—*adj.* HEXAG'ONAL.—*adv.* HEXAG'ONALLY. [Gr. *hexagōnon*—*hex*, six, *gōnia*, an angle.]

HEXAGRAM, heks'a-gram, *n.* a figure composed of two intersecting equilateral triangles. [*Hexa* and *gram*.]

HEXAHEDRON, heks-a-hē'dron, *n.* a cube, a regular solid with *six* sides or faces, each of these being a square.—*adj.* HEXAHE'DRAL. [Gr. *hex*, six, *hed-ra*, a base.]

HEXAMETER, heks-am'et-er, *n.* a verse of *six measures* or feet.—*adj.* having *six metrical* feet. [L.—Gr. *hex*, six, *metron*, a measure.]

HEXAPLA, heks'a-pla, *n.* an edition of the Scriptures in *six* different versions, esp. that prepared by Origen of Alexandria. —*adj.* HEX'APLAR. [Gr. *hexaplous*, sixfold.]

HEXAPOD, heks'a-pod, *n.* an animal with *six feet*. [Gr. *hexapous*, *-podos*—*hex*, six, *pous*, a foot.]

HEXASTICH, heks'a-stik, *n.* a poem of *six lines* or *verses*. [Gr. *hexastichos*—*hex*, six, *stichos*, a line.]

HEXASTYLE, heks'a-stīl, *n.* a building with *six pillars*. [Gr. *hekastylos*—*hex*, six, *stylos*, a pillar.]

HEXATEUCH, heks'a-tūk, *n.* the first six books of the Old Testament. [Gr. *hex*, six, and *teuchos*, a book.]

HEY, hā, *int.* expressive of joy or interrogation. [From the sound, like Ger. *hei*.]

HEYDAY, hā'dā, *int.* expressive of frolic, exultation, or wonder. [Ger. *heida*, or Dut. *hei daar*, (Ger.) *da*, (Dut.) *daar* = THERE.]

HEYDAY, hā'dā, *n.* the wild gaiety of youth. [For *highday;* M.E. *hey-day*.]

HEY-GO-MAD, hā'-gō-mad, a colloquial expression implying an intense or extreme degree, boundlessness, absence of restraint, or the like. "Away they go cluttering like *hey-go-mad*."—*Sterne*.

HEY-PASS, hā'-pas, *n.* an interjectional expression used by jugglers during the performance of their feats, and equivalent to change or disappear suddenly! "You wanted but *hey-pass* to have made your transition like a mystical man of

Sturbridge. But for all your sleight of hand, our just exceptions against liturgy are not vanished."—*Milton.*

HIATUS, hī-ā'tus, *n.* a *gap:* an opening: a defect: (*gram.*) a concurrence of vowel sounds in two successive syllables. [L., from *hio*, to gape; Gr. *chainō*, to gape; from root *cha*, the sound produced by gaping.]

HIBERNAL, hī-ber'nal, *adj.* belonging to *winter:* wintry. [Fr.—L. *hibernalis—hiems*, Gr. *cheima*, winter, Sans. *hima*, snow.]

HIBERNATE, hī'ber-nāt, *v.i.* to *winter:* to pass the winter in sleep or torpor.—*n.* HIBERNA'TION, the state of torpor in which many animals pass the winter. [L. *hiberno, hibernatum—hiberna*, winter-quarters.]

HIBERNIAN, hī-ber'ni-an, *adj.* relating to *Hibernia* or Ireland.—*n.* an Irishman. [From L. *Hibernia*, Gr. *Iouernia*, Ireland.]

HIBERNIANISM, hī-ber'ni-an-izm, HIBERNICISM, hī-ber'ni-sizm, *n.* an Irish idiom or peculiarity.

HICCOUGH, HICCUP, HICKUP, hik'up, *n.* a sudden and involuntary kind of cough.—*v.i.* to have a cough of this kind:—*pr.p.* hiccoughing (hik'up-ing); *pa.p.* hiccoughed (hik'upt). [Imitative; there are similar words in many languages, as Dut. *hik*, Dan. *hikke.*]

HICKORY, hik'or-i, *n.* the name of several American nut-bearing trees. [Ety. unknown.]

HID, HIDDEN. See HIDE.

HIDALGO, hi-dal'gō, *n.* a Spanish nobleman of the lowest class. [Sp. *hijo de algo*, the son of something, *i.e.*, of a good house, and without mixture of Moorish or Jewish blood.]

HIDDEN, hid'n, *adj.* concealed: unknown.

HIDE, hīd, *v.t.* to conceal: to keep in safety.—*v.i.* to lie concealed:—*pa.t.* hid; *pa.p.* hidd'en, hid. [A.S. *hydan*, to hide; allied to Gr. *keutho*, and perh. to L. *custos* (= *cud-tos*), a protector.]

HIDE, hīd, *n.* the skin of an animal.—*v.t.* to flog or whip. [A.S. *hyd;* Ger. *haut*, allied to L. *cutis*, Gr. *skutos.*]

HIDE, hīd, *n.* an old measure of land varying from 60 to 120 acres. [A.S. *hid*, contracted for *higid=hiwisc*, both words meaning as much land as could support a family, and so conn. with A.S. *hiwan*, domestics. See HIVE.]

HIDEBOUND, hīd'bownd, *adj.* having the *hide* closely bound to the body, as in animals: in trees, having the bark so close that it impedes the growth.

HIDEOUS, hid'e-us, *adj.* frightful: horrible: ghastly.—*adv.* HID'EOUSLY.—*n.* HID'EOUSNESS. [Fr. *hideux*—O. Fr. *hide, hisde*, dread; perh. from L. *hispidus*, rough, rude.]

HIDING, hīd'ing, *n.* a place of concealment.

HIDING, hīd'ing, *n.* a flogging, thrashing, or beating. "I wasn't going to shed the beggar's blood; I was only going to give him a *hiding* for his impudence."—*C. Reade.*

HIE, hī, *v.i.* to hasten:—*pr.p.* hie'ing; *pa.p.* hied'. [A.S. *higian*, to hasten.]

HIERARCH, hī'er-ärk, *n.* a *ruler* in *sacred* matters.—*adj.* HI'ERARCHAL. [Gr. *hierarchēs—hieros*, sacred, *archō*, to rule.]

HIERARCHY, hī'er-ärk-i, *n.*, *rule* in *sacred* matters: persons that so rule: the body of the clergy: a government by priests.—*adj.* HIERARCH'ICAL.

HIERATIC, hī-er-at'ik, *adj.*, *sacred:* relating to priests. [L. *hieraticus*—Gr. *hieratikos.*]

HIEROGLYPH, hī'er-o-glif, HIEROGLYPHIC, hī-er-o-glif'ik, *n.* the *sacred characters* of the ancient Egyptian language: picture-writing, or writing in which figures of objects are employed instead of conventional signs, like the alphabet: any symbolical figure.—*adjs.* HIEROGLYPH'IC, HIEROGLYPH'ICAL.—*adv.* HIEROGLYPH'ICALLY. [Gr. *hieroglyphikon—hieros*, sacred, *glyphō*, to carve.]

HIEROGLYPHIST, hī-er-o-glif'ist, *n.* one skilled in reading *hieroglyphics.*

HIEROGRAPHIC, hī-er-o-graf'ik, HIEROGRAPHICAL, hī-er-o-graf'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *sacred writing.* [Gr. *hierographikos—hieros*, sacred, and *graphikos*, from *graphō*, to write.]

HIEROLOGY, hī-er-ol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* which treats of *sacred* matters, especially sacred writing and inscriptions. [Gr. *hierologia—hieros*, sacred, and *logos*, a discourse or treatise.]

HIEROPHANT, hī'er-o-fant, *n.* one who *shows* or reveals *sacred* things: a priest. [Gr. *hierophantēs—hieros*, sacred, *phainō*, to show.]

HIGGLE, hig'l, *v.i.* to *hawk* about provisions for sale: to make difficulty in bargaining: to chaffer.—*n.* HIGG'LER. [A form of HAGGLE, and HAWK, to sell.]

HIGH, hī, *adj.* elevated: lofty: tall: eminent in anything: exalted in rank: dignified: chief: noble: ostentatious: arrogant: proud: strong: powerful: angry: loud: violent: tempestuous: excellent: far advanced: difficult: dear: remote in time.—HIGH WINE, the strong spirit obtained by the redistillation of the low wines, or a strong alcoholic product obtained by rectification.—*adv* aloft: eminently: powerfully: profoundly.—*adv.* HIGH'LY. [A.S. *heah;* Goth *hauhs*, Ice. *har*, Ger. *hoch.*]

HIGH-ADMIRAL, hī'-ad'mi-ral, *n.* a *high* or *chief admiral* of a fleet.

HIGH-ALTAR, hī'-awl'tar, *n.* the principal altar in a church.

HIGH-BAILIFF, hī'-bāl'if, *n.* an English officer who serves writs, etc., in certain franchises, exempt from the ordinary supervision of the sheriff.

HIGH-BORN, hī'-bawrn, *adj.* of *high* or noble *birth.*

HIGH-BRED, hī′-bred, *adj.* of *high* or noble *breed*, training, or family.

HIGH-CHURCH, hī′-church, *n.* a party within the Church of England, who exalt the authority and jurisdiction of the church, and attach great importance to ecclesiastical dignities, ordinances, and ceremonies.

HIGH-COLORED, hī′-kul′urd, *adj.* having a strong or glaring *color*.

HIGH-DAY, hī′-dā, *n.* a holiday: (*B.*) broad daylight.

HIGH-FED, hī′-fed, *adj.*, *fed highly* or luxuriously: pampered.—*n.* HIGH′-FEED′ING.

HIGHFLIER, hī′flī-er, *n.* one who *flies high*, or runs into extravagance of opinion or action.—*adj.* HIGH′-FLY′ING.

HIGH-FLOWN, hī′-flōn, *adj.* extravagant elevated: turgid.

HIGH-HANDED, hī′-hand′ed, *adj.* overbearing: violent.

HIGH-HEARTED, hī′-härt′ed, *adj.* with the *heart high* or full of courage.

HIGHLAND, hī′land, *n.* a mountainous district.

HIGHLANDER, hī′land-er, *n.* an inhabitant of a mountainous region; specifically, in Scotland.

HIGH-MASS, hī′-mas, *n.* in the *R. Cath. Ch.* the mass which is read before the high-altar on Sundays, feast-days, and great occasions.

HIGH-MINDED, hī′-mīnd′ed, *adj.* having a *high*, proud, or arrogant *mind*: having honorable pride: magnanimous. — *n.* HIGH′-MIND′EDNESS.

HIGHNESS, hī′nes, *n.* the state of being *high*: dignity of rank: a title of honor given to princes.

HIGH-PLACE, hī′-plās, *n.* (*B.*) an eminence on which unlawful worship was performed by the Jews.

HIGH-PRESSURE, hī′-presh′ūr, *adj.* applied to a steam-engine in which the steam is raised to a *high* temperature, so that the *pressure* may exceed that of the atmosphere.

HIGH-PRIEST, hī′-prēst, *n.* a *chief-priest*, under the Mosaic dispensation.

HIGH-PRINCIPLED, hī′-prin si-pld, *adj.* of *high*, noble, or strict *principle*.

HIGH-PROOF, hī′-prōōf, *adj.*, *proved* to contain *much* alcohol: highly rectified.

HIGH-ROAD, hī′-rōd, *n.* one of the public or *chief roads*.

HIGH-SEASONED, hī′-sē′znd, *adj.* made *rich* or piquant with spices or other *seasoning*.

HIGH-SOULED, hī′-sōld, *adj.* having a *high* or lofty *soul* or spirit.

HIGH-SOUNDING, hī′-sownd′ing, *adj.* pompous: ostentatious.

HIGH-SPIRITED, hī′-spir′it-ed, *adj.* having a *high spirit* or natural fire: bold: daring: irascible.

HIGHT, hīt, a *pass. verb*, used in the third pers. sing., he was or is called or named. [A.S. *hatan*, to be called—*hatan*, to call; Ger. *heissen*.]

HIGH-TASTED, hī′-tast′ed, *adj.* having a *strong* piquant *taste* or relish.

HIGH-TREASON, hī′-trē′zn, *n.* treason against the sovereign or state, being the highest civil offence.

HIGH-WATER, hī′-waw′ter, *n.* the time at which the *tide* is *highest*: the greatest elevation of the tide.

HIGHWAY, hī′wā, *n.* a *high* or public *way* or road.

HIGHWAYMAN, hī′wā-man, *n.* a robber who attacks people on the public *way*.

HIGH-WROUGHT, hī′-rawt, *adj.* *wrought* with *exquisite* skill: highly finished.

HIKE, hīk, *v.t.* to move with uneven movements, as with a hitch or a jerk.—*v.i.* to march or tramp with laborious effort. —*n.* the act of moving with great exertion, producing a hitching or uneven swinging effect. [Colloquial.]

HILARIOUS, hi-lā′ri-us, *adj.* gay: very merry. [L. *hilaris*—Gr. *hilaros*—*hilaos*, kindly, gay, cheerful.]

HILARITY, hi-lar′i-ti, *n.* gaiety: pleasurable excitement.

HILARY, hil′ar-i, *adj.* the name applied to one of the four terms of the law-courts of England, from 11th to 31st January, so called from *St. Hilary*, whose festival is Jan. 13.

HILL, hil, *n.* a *high* mass of land, less than a mountain. [A.S. *hyll*; allied to L. *collis*, a hill, and root *cel* in *celsus*, high, Gr. *kolōnos*, a hill.]

HILLOCK, hil′uk, *n.* a small hill.

HILLY, hil′i, *adj.* full of hills.—*n.* HILL′-INESS.

HILT, hilt, *n.* the handle, esp. of a sword. [A.S. *hilt*; Dut. *hilte*, O. Ger. *helza*; not conn. with HOLD.]

HILTED, hilt′ed, *adj.* having a hilt.

HIM, him, *pron.* the objective case of HE. [A.S. *he*, dative *him*, acc. *hine*.]

HIMSELF, him-self′, *pron.* the emphatic and reflective form of HE and HIM; it also expresses the proper character or state of mind of a person.

HIN, hin, *n.* a Hebrew liquid measure, containing about 6 quarts. [Heb.]

HIND, hīnd, *n.* the female of the stag. [A.S. *hind*; Ger. *hinde*, *hindin*, O. Ger. *hinda*, *hinta*.]

HIND, hīnd, *n.* a farm-servant, a ploughman, a peasant. [Lit. a *domestic*, from A.S. *hina*, *hiwan*, domestics—*hiw*, a house. See HIVE.]

HIND, hīnd, *adj.* placed in the rear: pertaining to the part *behind*: backward: opposed to FORE. [A.S. *hindan*, from the base *hi*, seen also in HE, HENCE, and HITHER.]

HINDER, hīnd′er, *adj.* comparative of HIND, but used in the same significations.

HINDER, hin′der, *v.t.* to put or keep *behind*: to stop, or prevent progress: to embarrass.—*v.i.* to raise obstacles. [A.S. *hindrian*; Ger. *hindern*; from HIND, adj.]

HINDERANCE, hin'der-ans, HINDRANCE, hin'drans, *n.* act of hindering: that which hinders: obstacle.

HINDERMOST, hīnd'er-mōst, HINDMOST, hīnd'mōst, *adj.* superlative of HIND; furthest behind. [For *-most*, see AFTERMOST and FOREMOST.]

HINDI, hin'dē, *n.* one of the languages of Aryan stock now spoken in North India. [Pers. *Hind*, "India."]

HINDLEG, hīnd'leg, *n.* one of the back or posterior legs of anything; as, the *hind-leg* of a horse, of a chair, or the like.

HINDOOSTANEE. See HINDUSTANI.

HINDRANCE. See HINDERANCE.

HINDU, HINDOO, hin'dōō, *n.* a native of *Hindustan*: now more properly applied to native Indian believers in Brahmanism, as opp. to Mohammedans, etc. [Lit. a dweller on the banks of the river *Sindhu*, Sans. for Indus.]

HINDUISM, HINDOOISM, hin'dōō-izm, *n.* the religion and customs of the Hindus.

HINDUSTANI, hin-dōō-stan'ē, *n.* a dialect of Hindi, also called URDU ("language of the camp," Turk. *urdû* or *ordû*, "camp"), being likewise the chief official and commercial language of India.

HINGE, hinj, *n.* the hook or joint on which a door or lid *hangs*: that on which anything depends or turns.—*v.t.* to furnish with hinges: to bend.—*v.i.* to hang or turn as on a hinge:—*pr.p.* hing'ing; *pa.p.* hinged'. [M. E. *henge*, from M. E. *hengen*, to hang, which, according to Skeat, is of Scand. origin, as in Ice. *henja*, to hang, but cog. with A.S. *hangian*.]

HINNY, hin'i, *n.* the produce of a stallion and a she-ass. [L. *hinnus*—Gr. *hinnos*, *ginnos*, a mule.]

HINT, hint, *n.* a distant allusion: slight mention: insinuation.—*v.t.* to bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion: to allude to.—*v.i.* to make an indirect or remote allusion: to allude. [Lit. *a thing taken*, from A.S. *hentan*, to seize, and so allied to *hunt* and *hand*.]

HINTERLAND, hin'ter-land, *n.* the land lying next beyond the coast region. [Ger. *hinter*, behind, and *land*, land.]

HIP, hip, *n.* the haunch or fleshy part of the thigh.—*v.t.* to sprain the hip:—*pr.p.* hipp'ing; *pa.p.* hipped'. [A.S. *hype*; Goth. *hups*, Ger. *hüfte*.]

HIP, hip, HEP, hep, *n.* the fruit of the wild brier or dogrose. [M.E. *hepe*; from A.S. *heope*.]

HIPPIATRIC, hip-pi-at'rik, *adj.* pertaining or relating to farriery or veterinary surgery: veterinary.

HIPPIATRY, hip'pi-at-ri, *n.* the art of curing diseases of the horse: veterinary surgery. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *iatros*, a physician.]

HIPPISH, hip'ish, *adj.* somewhat hypochondriac. [A familiar corr. of HYPOCHONDRIAC.]

HIPPOCAMPUS, hip'o-kam-pus, *n.* a genus of fishes with head and neck somewhat like those of a *horse*, and a long, tapering tail which they can *twist* round anything. [Gr. *hippokampos*—*hippos*, a horse, *kampē*, a turning.]

HIPPOCENTAUR, hip-o-sent'awr, *n.* same as CENTAUR. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and CENTAUR.]

HIPPODROME, hip'o-drōm, *n.* a race-*course* for *horses* and chariots: an equestrian circus. [Gr. *hippodromos*—*hippos*, a horse, *dromos*, a course.]

HIPPOGRIFF, hip'o-grif, *n.* a fabulous winged animal, half *horse* and half *griffin*. [Fr. *hippogriffe*—Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *grȳps*, a griffin.]

HIPPOLOGY, hip-pol'ō-jē, *n.* the study of horses. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *logy*.]

HIPPOPATHOLOGY, hip-o-pa-thol'o-ji, *n.* the *pathology* of the *horse*: the science of veterinary medicine. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and PATHOLOGY.]

HIPPOPHAGOUS, hip-pof'a-gus, *adj.*, *horse-eating*. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *phagō*, to eat.]

HIPPOPHAGY, hip-pof'a-ji, *n.* the act or practice of *feeding* on *horse*-flesh.—*n.* HIPPOPH'AGIST.

HIPPOPOTAMUS, hip-o-pot'a-mus, *n.* the *river-horse*—an African quadruped, one of the largest existing, of aquatic habits, having a very thick skin, short legs, and a large head and muzzle. [L.—Gr. *hippo-potamos*—*hippos*, and *potamos*, a river.]

HIPPURIC, hip-ū'rik, *adj.* denoting an acid obtained from the *urine* of *horses*. [Fr. *hippurique*—Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *ouron*, urine.]

HIRCINE, her'sīn, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a goat: having a strong, rank smell like a goat: goatish. "Goat-like in aspect, and very *hircine* in many of its habits, the chamois is often supposed to belong to the goats rather than to the antelopes."—*J. G. Wood.* "The landlady . . . pulled a *hircine* man or two hither, and pushed a *hircine* man or two thither, with the impassive countenance of a housewife moving her furniture."—*C. Reade.* [L. *hircus*, a goat.]

HIRE, hīr, *n.*, *wages* for service: the price paid for the use of anything.—*v.t.* to procure the use or services of, at a price: to engage for wages: to let for compensation: to bribe.—*n.* HIR'ER. [A.S. *hyr*, wages, *hyrian*, to hire; Ger. *heuer*, Dut. *huur*, Dan. *hyre*.]

HIRELING, hīr'ling, *n.* a *hired servant*: a mercenary: a prostitute. [A.S. *hyrling*.]

HIRES, hīrz (*B.*), *n.* plural of HIRE, not now used.

HIRSUTE, hir-sūt', *adj.*, *hairy*: rough: shaggy: (*bot.*) having long, stiffish hairs. [L. *hirsutus*—*hirsus*, *hirtus*, rough, hairy, shaggy.]

HIRSUTIES, her-sū'shi-ēz, *n.* an abnormal growth of hair. [L. See HIRSUTE.]

HIRUNDINE, hi-run'dīn, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a swallow. "Activity almost super-*hirundine*."—*Carlyle.*

HIS, hiz, *pron.* possessive form of HE: (*B.*) used for *its.* [A.S. *his*, possessive of *he*, and orig. of *it.*]

HISPID, his'pid, *adj.* (*bot.*) rough with or having strong *hairs* or bristles. [L. *hispidus.*]

HISS, his, *v.i.* to make a sound like the letter *s*, as the goose, serpent, etc.: to express contempt, etc., by hissing.—*v.t.* to condemn by hissing. [A.S. *hysian*; formed from the sound.]

HISS, his, *n.* the sound of the letter *s*, an expression of disapprobation, contempt, etc.

HISSING, his'ing, *n.* the *noise* of a *hiss*: object of hissing: object or occasion of contempt.

HIST, hist, *int.* demanding silence and attention: *hush!* silence! [Formed from the sound.]

HISTOLOGY, his-tol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* which treats of the minute *structure* of animal and vegetable tissue. [Gr. *histos*, beam of a loom, web, texture—*histēmi*, to make to stand (the beam in the Gr. loom was upright), and *logos*, a discourse.]

HISTORIAN, his-tō'ri-an, *n.* a *writer* of *history.*

HISTORIATED, his-tō'rē-ā-ted, *adj.* adorned with figures having historical significance, as the margin of a book page. [L. *historiatus*, from *historiare*, to narrate.]

HISTORIC, his-tor'ik, HISTORICAL, his-tor'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to history. containing history: derived from history.—*adv.* HISTOR'ICALLY.

HISTORIETTE, his-tor-i-et', *n.* a short history or story. [Fr.]

HISTORIOGRAPHER, his-tō-ri-og'ra-fer, *n.* a *writer* of *history:* a professed or official historian.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, his-tō-ri-og'ra-fi, *n.* the art or employment of *writing history.* [Gr. *historiographia—historia*, and *graphō*, to write.]

HISTORY, his'to-ri, *n.* an account of an event: a systematic account of the origin and progress of a nation: the knowledge of facts, events, etc. [L. and Gr. *historia*—Gr. *historeō*, to learn by inquiry—*histōr*, knowing, learned, from the root *id-*, in *eidenai*, to know, which is found also in L. *videre*, Sans. *vid*, E. *wit.*]

HISTRIONIC, his-tri-on'ik, HISTRIONICAL, his-tri-on'ik-al, *adj.* relating to the *stage* or *stage-players:* befitting a theatre.—*adv.* HISTRION'ICALLY. [L. *histrionicus—histrio*, Etruscan, primary form *hister*, a player.]

HISTRIONICISM, his-tri-on'i-sizm, *n.* theatrical, stilted, or artificial manners or deportment: histrionism *W. Black.*

HISTRIONISM, his'tri-o-nizm, *n.* the *acts* or practice of *stage-playing*, or of pantomime.

HIT, hit, *v.t.* to *light on* that which is aimed at: to touch or strike: to reach: to suit.—*v.i.* to come in contact: to chance luckily: to succeed:—*pr.p.* hitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hit.—*n.* HITT'ER. [Ice. *hitta*, to light on, to find; perh. allied to L. *cado*, to fall.]

HIT, hit, *n.* a *lighting upon:* a lucky chance: a stroke: a happy turn of thought or expression.

HITCH, hich, *v.i.* to move by jerks, as if caught by a hook: to be caught by a hook: to be caught or fall into.—*v.t.* to hook: to catch.—*n.* a jerk: a catch or anything that holds: an obstacle: a sudden halt: (*naut.*) a knot or noose. [Ety. dub.]

HITHER, hith'er, *adv., to this place.*—*adj.* toward the speaker: nearer. [A.S. *hither*, *hider*, from the Teut. base *hi* and affix *-ter*, as in AF-TER, WHE-THER; Goth. *hidre*, Ice. *hedhra.* See HE.]

HITHERMOST, hith'er-mōst, *adj.* nearest on this side.

HITHERTO, hith'er-tōō, *adv., to this place* or time: as yet.

HITHERWARD, hith'er-ward, *adv., towards this place.*

HIVE, hīv, *n.* a swarm of bees in a box or basket: the habitation of bees: any busy company.—*v.t.* to collect into a hive: to lay up in store.—*v.i.* to take shelter together: to reside in a body.—*n.* HIV'ER. [Lit. a *house* or *family*, from A.S. *hiw*, a house, *hiwan*, domestics; conn. with Goth. *heiv*, Ice. *hiu*, family.]

HO, HOA, hō, *int.* a call to excite attention: hold! stop! [Formed from the sound.]

HOAR, hōr, *adj., white* or grayish-white, esp. with age or frost.—*n.* hoariness. [A.S. *har*, hoary, gray; Ice. *harr.*]

HOARD, hōrd, *n.* a *store:* a hidden stock: a treasure.—*v.t.* to store: to amass and deposit in secret.—*v.i.* to store up: to collect and form a hoard.—*n.* HOARD'ER. [A.S. *hord;* Ice. *hodd*, Ger. *hort;* from the same root as *house.*]

HOARD, hōrd, HOARDING, hōrd'ing, *n.* a *hurdle* or fence inclosing a house and materials while builders are at work. [O. Fr. *horde;* Dut. *horde*, a hurdle; same root as HURDLE.]

HOAR-FROST, hōr'-frost, *n., white frost:* the white particles formed by the freezing of dew.

HOARHOUND, HOREHOUND, hōr'-hownd, *n.* a plant of a *whitish* or downy appearance, used as a tonic. [M. E. *horehune*—A.S. *harhune*, from *har*, hoar or white, and *hune* (acc. to Skeat, meaning "strong-scented"); cf. L. *cunila*, Gr. *konile*, wild marjoram.]

HOARSE, hōrs, *adj.* having a harsh, grating voice, as from a cold: harsh: discordant.—*adv.* HOARSE'LY.—*n.* HOARSE'NESS. [A.S. *has;* Ice. *hass*, Dut. *heesch*, Ger. *heiser*, hoarse.]

HOARSEN, hōrs'n, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to make or to grow hoarse. "I shall be obliged to *hoarsen* my voice and roughen my character."—*Richardson.* "The last words had a perceptible irony in their *hoarsened* tone."—*George Eliot.*

HOARY, hōr'i, *adj.*, *white* or gray with age: (*bot.*) covered with short, dense, whitish hairs. — *n.* HOAR'INESS.

HOAX, hōks, *n.* a deceptive trick: a practical joke.—*v.t.* to deceive: to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice. —*n.* HOAX'ER. [Corr. of *hocus*. See HOCUS-POCUS.]

HOB, hob, *n.* the projecting nave of a wheel: the flat part of a grate, orig. the raised stones between which the embers were confined. [Ger. *hub*, a heaving; W. *hob*, a projection. See HUMP.]

HOB, hob, *n.* a clownish fellow: a rustic: a fairy. [A corr. of *Robin*, which again is a Fr. corr. of *Robert*.]

HOBBLE, hob'l, *v.i.* to walk with a limp: to walk awkwardly: to move irregularly. —*v.t.* to fasten loosely the legs of.—*n.* an awkward, limping gait: a difficulty.—*n.* HOBB'LER.—*adv.* HOBB'LINGLY. [Freq. of HOP.]

HOBBLEDEHOY, hobl-de-hoi', *n.* a stripling: neither man nor boy. [Ety. unknown.]

HOBBY, hob'i, **HOBBY-HORSE**, hob'i-hors, *n.* a strong, active horse: a pacing horse: a stick or figure of a horse on which boys ride: a subject on which one is constantly setting off: a favorite pursuit. [O. Fr. *hobin*, Dan. *hoppe*, a mare; cog. with HOP.]

HOBBY, hob'i, *n.* a small species of falcon. [O. Fr. *hobereau*.]

HOBGOBLIN, hob-gob'lin, *n.* a fairy: a frightful apparition. [HOB, ROBIN, and GOBLIN.]

HOBNAIL, hob'nāl, *n.* a *nail* with a thick, strong *head*, used in the shoes of horses, and sometimes of men: a clownish fellow, so called from the hobnails in his shoes.—*adj.* HOB'NAILED. [From HOB, a projecting head.]

HOBNOB, hob'nob, *adv.*, *have* or *not have*, a familiar invitation to drink. [A.S. *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, not to have.]

HOBO, HOBOE, hō'bō, *n.* a tramp. [Local in the United States.]

HOCK, hok, *n.* and *v.* see HOUGH.

HOCK, hok, *n.* properly, the wine produced at *Hochheim*, in Germany: now applied to all white Rhine wines.

HOCKEY, hok'i, **HOOKEY**, hook'i, *n.* a game at ball played with a club or *hooked* stick.

HOCKLE, hok'l, *v.t.* to hamstring. [See HOUGH.]

HOCUS-POCUS, hō'kus-pō'kus, *n.* a juggler: a juggler's trick.—*v.t.* (also TO HOCUS) to cheat:—*pr.p.* ho'cussing; *pa.p.* ho'cussed. [The meaningless gibberish of a juggler; there is no ground for the ordinary etymologies.]

HOD, hod, *n.* a kind of trough borne on the shoulder, for carrying bricks and mortar. [Fr. *hotte*, a basket carried on the back; of Teut. origin, and prob. cog. with E. HUT.]

HODDENGRAY, hodn'grā, *n.* coarse cloth made of undyed wool. [Said to be from HOIDEN and GRAY.]

HODGEPODGE, hoj'poj, *n.* see HOTCHPOTCH.

HODMAN, hod'man, *n.* a *man* who carries a *hod*: a mason's laborer.

HODOMETER, ho-dom'e-ter, *n.* an instrument attached to the axle of a vehicle to register the revolutions of the wheels. [Gr. *hodos*, a way, and *metron*, a measure.]

HOE, hō, *n.* an instrument for *hewing* or digging up weeds, and loosening the earth.—*v.t.* to cut or clean with a hoe: to weed.—*v.i.* to use a hoe:—*pr.p.* hoe'ing; *pa.p.* hoed'.—*n.* HO'ER. [Fr. *houe* —O. Ger. *houwa* (Ger. *haue*), a hoe, from O. Ger. *houwan*, to strike, E. HEW.]

HOG, hog, *n.* a general name for swine: a castrated boar: a pig.—*v.t.* to cut short the hair of:—*pr.p.* hogg'ing; *pa.p.* hogged'. [W. *hwch*; Bret. *hoc'h*, *houc'h*, swine—*houc'ha*, to grunt.]

HOGGEREL, hog'er-el (in Scot. HOGG), *n.* a young sheep of the second year. [Dut. *hokkeling*, a beast of one year old, from being fed in the *hok* or pen.]

HOGGET, hog'et, *n.* a boar of the second year: a sheep or colt after it has passed its first year.

HOGGISH, hog'ish, *adj.* resembling a hog: brutish: filthy: selfish. — *adv.* HOGG'ISHLY.—*n.* HOGG'ISHNESS.

HOGGISM, hog'izm, *n.* same as HOGGISHNESS.

> In *hoggism* sunk
> I got with punch, alas! confounded drunk.
> —*Wolcot.*

HOGHOOD, hog'hood, *n.* the nature or condition of a hog. "Temporary conversion into beasthood and *hoghood*."—*Carlyle.*

HOGMANAY, hog-ma-nā', *n.* (*in Scot.*) the old name for the last day of the year. [Ety. unknown.]

HOG-RINGER, hog'-ring'er, *n.* one who puts *rings* into the snouts of *hogs*.

HOGSHEAD, hogz'hed, *n.* a measure of capacity=52½ imperial gallons, or 63 old wine gallons; OF CLARET=46 gallons; OF BEER=54 gallons; OF TOBACCO (*in United States*) varies from 750 to 1200 lbs.: a large cask. [Corr. of O. Dut. *okshoofd*, ox-head; the cask perh. was so called from an ox's head having been branded upon it.]

HOG'S-LARD, hogz'-lārd, *n.* the melted fat of the *hog*.

HOIDEN, hoi'dn, *n.* a romping, ill-bred girl: a flirt.—*adj.* rude, rustic, bold.—*v.i.* to romp indelicately. [M.E. *hoydon* —O. Dut. *heyden*, a clownish person, a form of HEATHEN.]

HOIST, hoist, *v.t.* to *lift*: to raise with tackle: to heave.—*n.* act of lifting: the height of a sail: an apparatus for lifting heavy bodies to the upper stories of a building. [Formerly *hoise* or *hoyse*,

from O. Dut. *hyssen*, Dut. *hijschen*, to hoist.]

HOITY-TOITY hoi'ti-toi'ti, *int.* an exclamation of surprise or disapprobation.—*adj.* giddy, flighty, gay, noisy. [Like *hut* and *tut*, interjections, expressive of disapprobation.]

HOLD, hōld, *v.t.* to *keep* possession of or authority over: to sustain: to defend: to occupy: to derive title to: to bind: to confine: to restrain: to continue: to persist in: to contain: to celebrate: to esteem.—*v.i.* to remain fixed: to be true or unfailing: to continue unbroken or unsubdued: to adhere: to derive right: —*pr.p.* hōld'ing; *pa.t.* held; *pa.p.* held (*obs.* hōld'en).—To HOLD OVER, to keep possession of land or a house beyond the term of agreement.—HOLD OF (*Pr. Bk.*), to regard.—*n.* HOLD'ER. [A.S. *healdan*; O. Ger. *haltan*, Goth. *haldan*, Dan. *holde*, to keep.]

HOLD, hōld, *n.*, *act* or manner of *holding*: seizure: power of seizing: something for support: a place of confinement: custody: a fortified place: (*mus.*) a mark over a rest or note, indicating that it is to be prolonged.

HOLD, hōld, *n.* the interior cavity of a ship between the floor and the lower deck, used for the cargo. [Dut. *hol*, a cavity or hole, with excrescent *d*. See HOLE.]

HOLDEN, hōld'n (*B.*), old *pa.p.* of HOLD.

HOLEY, hō'le, *adj.* possessing holes, as a sieve.

HOLDFAST, hōld'fast, *n.* that which *holds fast*: a long nail: a catch.

HOLDING, hōld'ing, *n.* anything *held*: a farm *held* of a superior: hold: influence: (*Scots law*) tenure.

HOLE, hōl, *n.* a *hollow* place: a cavity: an opening in a solid body: a pit: a subterfuge: a means of escape.—*v.t.* to form holes in: to drive into a hole.—*v.i.* to go into a hole. [A.S. *hol*, a hole, cavern; Dut. *hol*, Dan. *hul*, Ger. *hohl*, hollow; conn. with Gr. *koilos*, hollow.]

HOLETHNIC, hol-eth'nik, *adj.* pertaining or relating to a holethnos, or parent race. "The *holethnic* history of the Aryans."—*Academy*.

HOLETHNOS, hol-eth'nos, *n.* a primitive or parent stock or race of people not yet divided into separate tribes or branches. "It seems hard to avoid the conclusion that the various Aryan nations of historical times are, linguistically speaking, descended from a single primitive tribe, conveniently termed the Aryan *holethnos*, in contradistinction to its later representatives as marked off by such lines of distinction as are found between Hindoos and Greeks, and between the latter and Teutons or Celts."—*Academy*. [Gr. *holos*, entire, whole, and *ethnos*, nation.]

HOLIDAY, hol'i-dā, *n.* (*orig.*) *holy-day* (which see): a day of amusement.

HOLILY. See HOLY.

HOLINESS, hō'li-nes, *n.* state of being holy: religious goodness: sanctity: a title of the pope.

HOLLA, hol'a, **HOLLO**, **HOLLOA**, hol'ō or hol-lō', *int.*, *ho*, *there:* attend: (*naut.*) the usual response to AHOY.—*n.* a loud shout.—*v.i.* to cry loudly to one at a distance. [Ger. *holla* is from Fr. *holà*—*ho*, and *là*—L. *illac*, there; the other forms are due to confusion with HALLOO.]

HOLLAND, hol'and, *n.* a kind of linen first made in *Holland*.

HOLLANDAISE, hol-lan-dāz, *n.* in cookery, a Dutch sauce made principally of butter, yolk of eggs, and vinegar. [From Dut. *hollandais*.]

HOLLANDS, hol'andz, *n.* gin made in *Holland*.

HOLLOW, hol'ō, *adj.* vacant: not solid: containing an empty space: sunken: unsound: insincere.—*n.* a hole: a cavity: any depression in a body: any vacuity: a groove: a channel.—*v.t.* to make a hole in: to make hollow by digging: to excavate. [A.S. *holh*, a hollow place—A.S. *hol*, E. HOLE.]

HOLLOW-EYED, hol'ō-īd, *adj.* having *sunken eyes*.

HOLLOW-HEARTED, hol'ō-härt'ed, *adj.* having a *hollow* or untrue *heart*: faithless: treacherous.

HOLLOWNESS, hol'ō-nes, *n.* the state of being hollow: cavity: insincerity: treachery.

HOLLOW-WARE, hol'o-wār, *n.* trade name for *hollow* articles of iron, as pots and kettles.

HOLLY, hol'i, *n.* an evergreen shrub having prickly leaves and scarlet or yellow berries. [M.E. *holin*—A.S. *holegn*, the holly; cog. with W. *celyn*, Ir. *cuileann*.]

HOLLYHOCK, hol'i-hok, *n.* a kind of *mallow*, brought into Europe from the *Holy* Land. [M. E. *holihoc*—*holi*, holy, and A.S. *hoc*, mallows; W. *hocys*.]

HOLM, hōlm or hōm, *n.* a river islet: rich flat land near a river. [A.S. *holm*, a mound; in various Teut. tongues.]

HOLM-OAK, hōlm'- or hōm'-ōk, *n.* the ilex or evergreen oak, so called from some resemblance to the holly. [*Holm-* is a corr. of *holin*, the M. E. form of *holly*, which see.]

HOLOBLAST, hol'o-blast, *n.* in *zool.* an ovum consisting entirely of germinal matter: as contradistinguished from a *meroblast* (which see). [Gr. *holos*, whole, entire, and *blastos*, a bud or germ.]

HOLOCAUST, hol'o-kawst, *n.* a *burnt* sacrifice, in which the *whole* of the victim was consumed. [L.—Gr. *holokauston*—*holos*, whole, and *kaustos*, burnt.]

HOLOGRAPH, hol'o-graf, *n.* a document *wholly written* by the person from whom it proceeds.—*adj.* HOLOGRAPH'IC. [Gr.—*holos*, whole, and *graphō*, to write.]

HOLOMETER, hol-om'et-er, *n.* an instrument for taking *all* kinds of *measures*.

[Fr. *holomètre*—Gr. *holos*, whole, and *metron*, measure.]

HOLOSTERIC, hol-o-ster'ik, *adj.* wholly solid: specifically applied to barometers constructed wholly of solid materials, and so as to show the variations of atmospheric pressure without the intervention of liquids. The aneroid barometer is an example. [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *stereos*, solid.]

HOLPEN, hōlp'n, old *pa.p.* of HELP.

HOLSTEIN, hōl'stīn, *n.* (*zool.*) one of a breed of black and white cows giving an unusually large quantity of milk, originally raised in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany.

HOLSTER, hōl'ster, *n.* the leathern case carried by a horseman at the forepart of the saddle for *covering* a pistol.—*adj.* HOL'STERED. [Acc. to Skeat, from Dut. *holster*, a pistol-case—*hullen*, to cover, which is cog. with A.S. *helan*, to cover.]

HOLT, hōlt, *n.* a *wood* or woody hill: a hole, or other place of security, esp. a deep hole in a river, where there is protection for fish. [A.S. *holt*, a wood; Ice. *holt*, a copse, Ger. *holz*.]

HOLUS-BOLUS, hōl'us-bō'lus, *n. adv.* all at a gulp: altogether. [A vulgarism, formed from *whole*, and *bolus*, a pill.]

HOLY, hō'li, *adj.* perfect in a moral sense: pure in heart: religious: set apart to a sacred use.—*adv.* HO'LILY. [A.S. *halig*, lit. whole, perfect; healthy—*hal*, sound, whole; conn. with HAIL, HEAL, WHOLE.]

HOLY-DAY, hō'li-dā, *n.* a *holy day:* a religious festival: a day for the commemoration of some event.

HOLY GHOST, hō'li gōst, HOLY SPIRIT, hō'li spir'it, *n.* the third person of the Trinity. [HOLY and A.S. *gást*. See GHOST.]

HOLY-OFFICE, hō'li-of'is, *n.* the *holy tribunal:* the Inquisition.

HOLY ONE, hō'li wun, *n.* the *one* who is *holy*, by way of emphasis: God: Christ: one separated to the service of God.

HOLY ORDERS, hō'li or'ders, *n.* ordination to the rank of minister in holy things: the Christian ministry. [HOLY and ORDERS.]

HOLY-ROOD, hō'li-rōōd, *n.* the *holy cross*, in R. Cath. churches, over the entrance to the chancel. [HOLY and ROOD.]

HOLY SPIRIT. See HOLY GHOST.

HOLYSTONE, hō'li-stōn, *n.* a *stone* used by seamen for cleaning the decks.—*v.t.* to scrub with a holystone.

HOLY-THURSDAY, hō'li-thurz'dā, *n.* the day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HOLY-WATER, hō'li-waw'ter, *n.*, *water consecrated* by the priest for sprinkling persons and things.

HOLY-WEEK, hō'li-wēk, *n.* the *week* before Easter, kept *holy* to commemorate our Lord's passion.

HOLY-WRIT, hō'li-rit, *n.* the *holy writings:* the Scriptures.

HOMAGE, hom'āj, *n.* the submission and service which a tenant promised to his feudal superior, in these words, *homo vester devenio*, I become your *man:* the act of fealty: respect paid by external action: reverence directed to the Supreme Being: devout affection. [Fr. *hommage*—Low L. *homaticum*—L. *homo*, a man.]

HOME, hōm, *n.* one's *house* or country: place of constant residence: the seat, as of war.—*adj.* pertaining to one's dwelling or country: domestic: close: severe.—*adv.* to one's habitation or country: close: closely: to the point.—*adj.* HOME'LESS.—*n.* HOME'LESSNESS. [A.S. *ham;* Dut. and Ger. *heim*, Goth. *haims;* from a root *ki*, to rest, which appears also in Gr. *keimai*, to lie, *kōmē*, a village, L. *civis*, a citizen, E. *hive*.]

HOME-BRED, hōm'-bred, *adj.*, *bred* at *home:* native: domestic: plain: unpolished.

HOME-FARM, hōm'-färm, *n.* the *farm* near the *home* or mansion of a gentleman.

HOME-FELT, hōm'-felt, *adj.*, *felt* in one's own *breast:* inward: private.

HOMELY, hōm'li, *adj.* pertaining to *home:* familiar: plain: rude.—*n.* HOME'LINESS.—*adv.* HOME'LILY.

HOMELYN, hom'el-in, *n.* a species of ray, found on the south coast of England.

HOME-MADE, hōm'-mād, *adj.*, *made* at *home:* made in one's own country: plain.

HOMEOPATHIC, hō-me-o-path'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to *homeopathy.*—*adv.* HOMEOPATH'ICALLY.

HOMEOPATHIST, hō-me-op'a-thist, *n.* one who believes in or practices *homeopathy.*

HOMEOPATHY, hō-me-op'a-thi, *n.* the system of curing diseases by small quantities of those drugs which excite *symptoms similar* to those of the disease. [Lit. *similar feeling* or affection, from Gr. *homoiopatheia*—*homoios*, like, *pathos*, feeling.]

HOMER, hō'mer, *n.* a Hebrew measure containing as a liquid measure about 2 barrels, as a dry measure 8 bushels.

HOMERIC, hō-mer'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *Homer*, the great poet of Greece: pertaining to or resembling the poetry of Homer.

HOME-RULE, hōm'-rōōl, *n.* (*in Ireland*) a form of home government claimed by the League, the chief feature of it being a separate parliament for the management of Irish internal affairs.

HOMESICK, hōm'sik, *adj.*, *sick* or grieved at separation from *home.*—*n.* HOME'-SICK'NESS.

HOMESPUN, hōm'spun, *adj.*, *spun* or wrought at *home:* not made in foreign countries: plain: inelegant.—*n.* cloth made at home.

HOMESTALL, hōm'stawl, HOMESTEAD, hōm'sted, *n.* the *place* of a mansion-house: the inclosures immediately connected with it: original station. [HOME and STALL and STEAD.]

HOMESTEAD. See under HOMESTALL.

HOMETHRUST, hōm'thrust, *n.* a well-directed, effective, or telling thrust: an action or remark which seriously affects a rival or antagonist. "The duke . . . felt this a *homethrust*."—*Disraeli.*

HOMEWARD, hōm'ward, *adv.*, *toward home:* toward one's habitation or country. — *adj.* in the direction of home. [HOME, and *ward*, sig. direction.]

HOMEWARD-BOUND, hōm'ward-bownd, *adj.*, *bound homeward* or to one's native land. [See BOUND, *adj.*]

HOMEWARDS, hōm'wardz, *adv.*, *toward home.*

HOMICIDAL, hom'i-sīd-al, *adj.* pertaining to homicide: murderous: bloody.

HOMICIDE, hom'i-sīd, *n.*, *manslaughter:* one who kills another. [Fr.—L. *homicidium—homo*, a man, and *cædo*, to kill.]

HOMILETICS, hom-i-let'iks, *n.sing.* the science which treats of *homilies*, and the best mode of preparing and delivering them.—*adjs.* HOMILET'IC, HOMILET'ICAL.

HOMILIST, hom'i-list, *n.* one who preaches to a congregation.

HOMILY, hom'i-li, *n.* a plain sermon preached to a mixed assembly: a serious discourse. [Gr. *homilia*, an assembly, a sermon—*homōs*, the same, cog. with E. SAME, and *ilē*, a crowd.]

HOMINY, hom'i-ni, *n.* maize hulled, or hulled and crushed, boiled with water. [American Indian, *auhuminea*, parched corn.]

HOMMOCK, hom'uk, *n.* a hillock or small conical eminence. [A dim. of HUMP.]

HOMOCENTRIC, hō-mo-sen'trik, *adj.* having the *same centre.* [Fr. *homocentrique* —Gr. *homokentros—homos*, the same, and *kentron*, centre.]

HOMOCERCAL, hō-mo-ser'kal, *adj.* having the upper fork of the *tail similar to* the lower one, as the herring. [Gr. *homos*, the same, *kerkos*, tail.]

HOMOCERCY, hō-mō-ser'si, *n.* the state of being homocercal: equality or symmetry in the lobes of the tails of fishes.

HOMŒOPATHY, etc. See HOMEOPATHY.

HOMOGAMOUS, hō-mog'a-mus, *adj.* in *bot.* a term applied to grasses when all the florets of the spikelets of the same individual are hermaphrodite: also applied to composite plants when all the florets of a flower-head are hermaphrodite. [Gr. *homos*, like, and *gamos*, marriage.]

HOMOGAMY, hō-mog'a-mi, *n.* the state of being homogamous: fertilization in a plant when the stamens and pistil of a hermaphrodite flower mature simultaneously.

HOMOGENEAL, hō-mo-jē'ni-al, HOMOGENEOUS, hō-mo-jē'ni-us, *adj.* of the *same kind* or nature: having the constituent elements all similar.—*ns.* HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS, HOMOGENE'ITY. [Gr. *homogenēs—homos*, one, same, and *genos*, kind.]

HOMOLOGATE, hō-mol'o-gāt, *v.t.* to *say* the *same:* to agree: to approve: to allow.—*n.* HOMOLOGA'TION. [Low L. *homologo*, *homologatum*—Gr. *homologeō—homos*, the same, and *legō*, to say.]

HOMOLOGOUS, hō-mol'o-gus, *adj.* agreeing: corresponding in relative position, proportion, value, or structure. [Gr. *homologos—homos*, the same, and *logos —legō*, to say.]

HOMOLOGUE, hom'o-log, *n.* that which is homologous to something else, as the same organ in different animals under its various forms and functions.

HOMOLOGY, hō-mol'o-ji, *n.* the quality of being *homologous:* affinity of structure, and not of form or use.—*adj.* HOMOLOG'ICAL.

HOMONYM, hom'o-nim, *n.* a word having the same sound as another, but a different meaning. [Fr. *homonyme*—Gr. *homōnymos—homos*, the same, and *onoma*, name.]

HOMONYMOUS, hō-mon'i-mus, *adj.* having the *same name:* having different significations: ambiguous: equivocal.—*adv.* HOMON'YMOUSLY.

HOMONYMY, hō-mon'i-mi, *n.*, *sameness* of *name*, with difference of meaning: ambiguity: equivocation. [Fr. *homonymie* —Gr. *homōnymia.*]

HOMOPHONE, hom'o-fōn, *n.* a letter or character having the *same sound* as another. [Gr. *homos*, the same, and *phōnē*, sound.]

HOMOPHONIC, hō-mō-fon'ik, *adj.* same as HOMOPHONOUS: specifically, in *music*, a term applied to a composition consisting of a principal theme or melody, with accompanying parts merely serving to strengthen it—contradistinguished from POLYPHONIC (which see).

HOMOPHONOUS, hō-mof'o-nus, *adj.* having the *same sound.*—*n.* HOMOPH'ONY.

HOMOPLASMY, hō-mō-plaz'mi, *n.* in *biol.* the condition or quality of being homoplastic: resemblance between certain plants or animals in particular organs or in general habits, not resulting from descent from a common stock, but from the influence of surrounding circumstances.

HOMOPTERA, hom-op'ter-a, *n.* an order of insects having two pair of *wings uniform* throughout.—*adj.* HOMOP'TEROUS. [Gr. *homos*, the same, uniform, and *pteron*, a wing.]

HOMOTAXIAL, hō-mō-taks'i-al, *adj.* pertaining or relating to homotaxy or homotaxis.

HOMOTAXIS, hō-mō-taks'is, *n.* the same arrangement: specifically, in *geol.* agreement in the arrangement in different localities of strata which occupy the same place or position in the stratified systems,

but which may or may not be contemporaneous. [Gr. *homos*, the same, and *taxis*, arrangement.]

HOMOTAXY, hō-mō-taks'i, *n.* same as HOMOTAXIS. *Huxley.*

HOMOTYPE, hom'o-tīp, *n.* that which has the *same* fundamental *type* of structure with something else. [Gr. *homos*, the same, and *typos*, type.]

HOMOTYPY, hō-mot'i-pi, *n.* in *compar. anat.* correlation or correspondence in structure in one segment of any given part in another segment or in the same segment of one and the same animal: serial homology. *Owen.*

HOMUNCULE, hō-mung'kūl, *n.* same as HOMUNCULUS: a little man; a manikin; a dwarf. "The giant saw the *homuncule* was irascible, and played upon him."—*C. Reade.*

HOMY, hō'mi, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling home: homelike. (Rare.) "I saw . . plenty of our dear English 'lady's smock' in the wet meadows near here, which looked very *homy*."—*Kingsley.*

HONE, hōn, *n.* a stone of a fine grit for *sharpening* instruments.—*v.t.* to sharpen as on a hone. [A.S. *han;* Ice. *hein;* allied to Gr. *kōnos*, a cone, Sans. *cana*, a whetstone; from a root *ka*, to sharpen. See CONE.]

HONEST, on'est, *adj.* full of *honor:* just: the opp. of thievish, free from fraud: frank: chaste: (*B.*) also, honorable.—*adv.* HON'ESTLY. [L. *honestus*—*honor.*]

HONESTY, on'es-ti, *n.* the state of being honest: integrity: candor: a small flowering plant so called from its *transparent* seed-pouch: (*B.*) becoming deportment.

HONEY, hun'i, *n.* a sweet, thick fluid collected by bees from the flowers of plants: anything sweet like honey.—*v.t.* to sweeten: to make agreeable:—*pr.p.* hon'eying; *pa.p.* hon'eyed (-id). [A.S. *hunig;* Ger. *honig*, Ice. *hunang.*]

HONEYBEAR, hun'i-bār, *n.* a South American carnivorous mammal about the size of a cat, with a long protrusive tongue, which he uses to rob the nests of wild bees.

HONEY-BUZZARD, hun'i-buz'ard, *n.* a genus of *buzzards* or falcons, so called from their feeding on *bees*, wasps, etc.

HONEYCOMB, hun'i-kōm, *n.* a *comb* or mass of waxy cells formed by bees, in which they store their *honey:* anything like a honeycomb.—*adj.* HON'EYCOMBED (-kōmd), formed like a honeycomb. [HONEY, and COMB, a hollow cell.]

HONEYDEW, hun'i-dū, *n.* a sugary secretion from the leaves of plants in hot weather: a fine sort of tobacco moistened with molasses.

HONEYED, HONIED, hun'id, *adj.* covered with *honey:* sweet.

HONEYMOON, hun'i-mōōn, HON'EY-MONTH, -munth, *n.* the *honey* or sweet *moon* or *month*, the first month after marriage.

HONEY-MOUTHED, hun'i-mow*thd*, *adj.* having a *honeyed mouth* or speech: soft or smooth in speech.

HONEYSUCKLE, hun'i-suk-l, *n.* a climbing shrub with beautiful cream-colored flowers, so named because *honey* is readily *sucked* from the flower. [A.S. *hunigsucle.*]

HONEY-TONGUED, hun'i-tungd, *adj.* having a *honeyed tongue* or speech: soft in speech.

HONIED. Same as HONEYED.

HONORARIUM, hon-ur-ā'ri-um, *n.* a voluntary fee paid to a professional man for his services. [L. *honorarium* (*donum*), honorary, (gift).]

HONORARY, on'ur-ar-i, *adj., conferring honor:* holding a title or office without performing services or receiving a reward.—*n.* a fee. [L. *honorarius*—*honor.*]

HONOR, on'ur, *n.* the *esteem* due or paid to worth: respect: high estimation: veneration, said of God: that which rightfully attracts esteem: exalted rank: distinction: excellence of character: nobleness of mind: any special virtue much esteemed: any mark of esteem: a title of respect:—*pl.* privileges of rank or birth: civilities paid: the four highest cards in card-playing: academic prizes or distinctions.—*adj.* HON'ORLESS. [L. *honor.*]

HONOR, on'ur, *v.t.* to hold in high *esteem:* to respect: to adore: to exalt: to accept and pay when due.—*adj.* HON'ORED.

HONORABLE, on'ur-a-bl, *adj.* worthy of honor: illustrious: actuated by principles of honor: conferring honor: becoming men of exalted station: a title of distinction.—*adv.* HON'ORABLY.

HONORABLENESS, on'ur-a-bl-nes, *n.* eminence: conformity to the principles of honor: fairness.

HOOD, hood, *n.* a covering for the head: anything resembling a hood: an ornamental fold at the back of an academic gown.—*v.t.* to cover with a hood: to blind.—*adj.* HOOD'ED. [A.S. *hod;* Dut. *hoed*, Ger. *hut*, conn. with HEED.]

HOODLUM, hōōd'lum, *n.* a young, hectoring vagabond: a lounging, good-for-nothing, quarrelsome fellow: a rough: a rowdy.

HOODOO, hōō'dōō, *n.* in the Western United States, a rock of fantastic shape.—*v.t.* to cause failure by some mysterious influence. [Colloquial in the United States.]

HOODWINK, hood'wingk, *v.t.* (*lit.*) to make one *wink* by covering the eyes with a *hood:* to blindfold: to deceive. [HOOD and WINK.]

HOOF, hōōf, *n.* the horny substance on the feet of certain animals, as horses, etc.: a hoofed animal:—*pl.* HOOFS or HOOVES —*adj.* HOOFED'. [A.S. *hof;* Ger. *huf*, Sans. *capha.*]

HOOK, hook, *n.* a piece of metal bent into a curve, so as to catch or hold anything: a snare: an instrument for cutting grain.

[A.S. *hoc;* Dut. *haak*, Ger. *haken*, allied to Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.]

HOOK, hook, *v.t.* to catch or hold with a hook: to draw as with a hook: to insnare.—*v.i.* to bend: to be curved.—*adj.* HOOKED'.—BY HOOK OR BY CROOK, one way or the other.

HOOKAH, hōō'ka, *n.* a pipe in which the smoke is made to pass through water.

HOOKEY, HOOKY, hook'ē, *n.* a word used chiefly by school-children in the sense of playing truant.

HOOK-NOSED, hook'-nōzd, *adj.* having a hooked or curved nose.

HOOKY, hook'i, *adj.* full of or pertaining to *hooks*.

HOOP, hōōp, *n.* a pliant strip of wood or metal formed into a *ring* or band, for holding together the staves of casks, etc.: something resembling a hoop: a ring:—*pl.* elastic materials used to expand the skirt of a lady's dress—*v.t.* to bind with hoops: to encircle. [Akin to Dut. *hoep;* cf. Ice. *hop*, a bay, from its round form.]

HOOP, hōōp, *v.i.* to call out. Same as WHOOP.

HOOPER, hōōp'er, *n.* one who *hoops* casks: a cooper.

HOOPING-COUGH. See under WHOOP.

HOOPOE, hōōp'ō, **HOOPOO**, hōōp'ōō, *n.* a bird with a large crest. [L. *upupa*, Gr. *epops*—imitative.]

HOOT, hōōt, *v.i.* to shout in contempt: to cry like an owl.—*v.t.* to drive with cries of contempt.—*n.* a scornful cry. [An imitative word: cf. Scand. *hut*, begone; Fr. *huer*, to call; W. *hwt*, off with it.]

HOP, hop, *v.i.* to leap on one leg: to spring: to walk lame: to limp:—*pr.p.* hopp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hopped'.—*n.* a leap on one leg: a jump: a spring. [A.S. *hoppian*, to dance; Ger. *hüpfen*.]

HOP, hop, *n.* a plant with a long twining stalk, the bitter cones of which are much used in brewing and in medicine.—*v.t.* to mix with hops.—*v.i.* to gather hops:—*pr.p.* hopp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hopped'.

HOPBIND, hop'bīnd (corr. into *hopbine*), *n.* the stalk of the hop. [*-bind* expresses the clinging of the stalk to its support; cf. BINDWEED.]

HOPE, hōp, *v.i.* to cherish a desire of good with expectation of obtaining it: to place confidence (in).—*v.t.* to desire with expectation or with belief in the prospect of obtaining. [A.S. *hopian;* Dut. *hopen*, Ger. *hoffen*, perhaps akin to L. *cup-io*, to desire.]

HOPE, hōp, *n.* a desire of some good, with expectation of obtaining it: confidence: anticipation: he who or that which furnishes ground of expectation: that which is hoped for. [A.S. *hopa;* Ger. *hoffnung*.]

HOPE, hōp, *n.* troop, only in the phrase *forlorn-hope*. [Dut. *verloren hoop—hoop*, a band of men. E. HEAP. See also FORLORN.]

HOPEFUL, hōp'fool, *adj.* full of hope: having qualities which excite hope: promising good or success.—*adv.* HOPE'FULLY.—*n.* HOPE'FULNESS.

HOPELESS, hōp'les, *adj.* without hope: giving no ground to expect good or success: desperate.—*adv.* HOPE'LESSLY.—*n.* HOPE'LESSNESS.

HOPKINSIANISM, hop-kin'sē-an-izm, *n.* the tenets taught by Samuel *Hopkins*, of New England (1721-1803), chief of which was that one ought to be willing to be damned for the glory of God.

HOPPER, hop'er, *n*, one who *hops:* a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill, so called from its *hopping* or shaking motion: a vessel in which seed-grain is carried for sowing: a hop-picker. *Dickens.*

HOPPER-DOZER, hop'per-dōz-er, *n.* in agriculture, a device for the destruction of insects by means of kerosene, tar, or other sticky substance. Called also HOPPERETTE, *hop*-per-et'.

HOPPLE, hop'l, *v.t.* to tie the feet close together to prevent *hopping* or running.—*n.* chiefly in *pl.*, a fetter for horses, etc. when left to graze. [Freq. of HOP.]

HOPSCOTCH, hop'skoch, *n.* a game in which children *hop* over lines *scotched* or traced on the ground.

HOPVINE, hop'vīn, *n.* the stalk or stem of the hop. [See VINE, and cf. HOPBIND.]

HORAL, hōr'al, *adj.* relating to an *hour*.

HORARY, hōr'ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to an *hour:* noting the hours: hourly: continuing an hour.

HORDE, hōrd, *n.* a migratory or wandering tribe or clan. [Fr.—Turk. *ordû*, camp—Pers. *ôrdû*, court, camp, horde of Tartars.]

HORIZON, ho-rī'zun, *n.* the circle *bounding* the view where the earth and sky appear to meet. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *horizōn* (*kyklos*), bounding (circle), *horizō*, to bound—*horos*, a limit.]

HORIZONTAL, hor-i-zon'tal, *adj.* pertaining to the *horizon:* parallel to the horizon: level: near the horizon.—*adv.* HORIZON'TALLY.—*n.* HORIZONTAL'ITY.

HORN, horn, *n.* the hard substance projecting from the heads of certain animals, as oxen, etc.: something made of or like a horn: a symbol of strength: (*mus.*) a wind-instrument consisting of a coiled brass tube.—*v.t.* to furnish with horns.—*adj* HORNED'. [A.S. *horn;* Scand. and Ger. *horn*, Celt. *corn*, L. *cornu*, Gr. *keras*.]

HORNBILL, horn'bil, *n.* a bird about the size of the turkey, having a *horny* excrescence on its *bill*.

HORNBLENDE, horn'blend, *n.* a mineral of various colors, found in granite and other igneous rocks that contain quartz. [Ger., from *horn*, horn, from the shape of its crystals, and *-blende—blenden*, to dazzle, from its glittering appearance.]

HORNBOOK, horn'book, *n.* a first *book* for children, which formerly consisted of a single leaf set in a frame, with a thin plate of transparent *horn* in front to preserve it.

HORNED-POUT, hornd'-pout, *n.* a North American fish. Called also BULL-HEAD and CAT-FISH.

HORNET, horn'et, *n.* a species of wasp, so called from its antennæ or *horns.* [A.S. *hyrnet*, dim. of *horn.*]

HORNFOOT, horn'foot, *adj.* having a hoof or *horn* on the *foot.*

HORNING, horn'ing, *n.* appearance of the moon when in its crescent form.

HORNOWL, horn'owl, HORNED-OWL, hornd'-owl, *n.* a species of *owl*, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head, like *horns.*

HORNPIPE, horn'pīp, *n.* a Welsh musical instrument, consisting of a wooden *pipe*, with a *horn* at each end: a lively air: a lively dance.

HORNSTONE, horn'stōn, a *stone* much like flint, but more brittle. [HORN and STONE.]

HORNWORK, horn'wurk, *n.* (*fort.*) an *outwork* having angular points or *horns*, and composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain.

HORNY, horn'i, *adj.* like horn: hard: callous.

HOROGRAPHY, hor-og'ra-fi, *n.* the art of constructing dials or instruments for *indicating* the *hours.* [Gr. *hōra*, an hour, and *graphō*, to describe.]

HOROLOGE, hor'o-loj, *n.* any instrument for *telling* the *hours.* [O. Fr. *horologe* (Fr. *horloge*)—L. *horologium*—Gr. *hōrologion—hōra*, an hour, and *legō*, to tell.]

HOROLOGY, hor-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science which treats of the construction of machines for *telling* the *hours.*—*adj.* HOROLOG'ICAL.

HOROMETRY, hor-om'et-ri, *n.* the art or practice of *measuring time.*—*adj.* HOROMET'RICAL. [Gr. *hōra*, an hour, and *metron*, a measure.]

HOROSCOPE, hor'o-skōp, *n.* an *observation* of the heavens at the *hour* of a person's birth, by which the astrologer predicted the events of his life: a representation of the heavens for this purpose. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *hōroskopos—hōra*, an hour, and *skopeō*, to observe.]

HOROSCOPY, hor-os'kop-i, *n.* the art of predicting the events of a person's life from his *horoscope:* aspect of the stars at the time of birth.—*adj.* HOROSCOP'IC. —*n.* HOROS'COPIST, an astrologer.

HORRENT, hor'ent, *adj.* standing on end, as bristles. [L. *horrens, -entis*, pr.p. of *horreo*, to bristle.]

HORRESCENT, hor-res'sent, *adj.* expressive of utmost horror. [L. from *horrere*, to shiver.]

HORRIBLE, hor'i-bl, *adj.* causing or tending to cause *horror:* dreadful: awful: terrific.—*adv.* HORR'IBLY.—*n.* HORR'IBLENESS. [L. *horribilis—horreo.*]

HORRID, hor'id, *adj.* fitted to produce horror: shocking: offensive. —*adv.* HORR'IDLY.—*n.* HORR'IDNESS.

HORRIFIC, hor-rif'ik, *adj.* exciting *horror:* frightful.

HORRIFICATION, hor-ri-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of horrifying: anything that causes horror. "As the old woman and her miserable blue light went on before us, I could almost have thought of Sir Bertrand or some German *horrifications.*"—*Miss Edgeworth.*

HORRIFY, hor'i-fī, *v.t.* to strike with *horror:*—*pa.p.* horr'ified. [L. *horror*, and *facio*, to make.]

HORROR, hor'ur, *n.* a shuddering: excessive fear: that which excites horror. [Lit. "a bristling," as of hair, L.—*horreo*, to bristle, to shudder.]

HORS D'ŒUVRE, hôr-devr, *n.* a relish served before the meal, as radishes, olives, etc.: an appetizer: something extraordinary or rare. [Fr.]

HORSE, hors, *n.* a well-known quadruped: (*collectively*) cavalry: that by which something is supported.—*v.t.* to mount on a horse: to provide with a horse: to sit astride: to carry on the back.—*v.i.* to get on horseback. [A.S. *hors*, Ice. *hross*, O. Ger. *hros* (Ger. *ross*), perh. akin to Sans. *hresh*, to neigh, but more prob. conn. with L. *curro*, *cursus*, to run; cf. COURSER.]

HORSEBLOCK, hors'blok, *n.* a *block* or stage by which to mount or dismount from a *horse.*

HORSEBOAT, hors'bōt, *n.* a boat for carrying horses.

HORSE-BREAKER, hors'-brāk'er, HORSE-TAMER, hors'-tām'er, *n.* one whose business is to *break* or tame *horses*, or to teach them to draw or carry.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, hors'-ches'nut, *n.* a large variety of chestnut, prob. so called from its coarseness contrasted with the edible chestnut: the tree that produces it. [See CHESTNUT.]

HORSEFLY, hors'flī, *n.* a large *fly* that stings *horses.*

HORSE-GUARDS, hors'-gärdz, *n.* horse-soldiers employed as guards: the 3d heavy cavalry regiment of the British army, forming part of the household troops: (*formerly*) the official residence in London of the commander-in-chief of the British army.

HORSEHOE, hors'hō, HORSERAKE, hors'-rāk, etc., *n.* a *hoe*, *rake*, etc., drawn by *horses.*

HORSELAUGH, hors'läf, *n.* a harsh, boisterous laugh. [HOARSE and LAUGH.]

HORSELEECH, hors'lēch, *n.* a large species of *leech*, so named from its fastening on *horses* when wading in the water.

HORSE-LITTER, hors'-lit'er, *n.* a *litter* or bed borne between two *horses.*

HORSEMAN, hors'man, *n.* a rider on horseback: a mounted soldier.

HORSEMANSHIP, hors'man-ship, *n.* the art of riding, and of training and managing horses.

HORSE-POWER, hors'-pow'er, *n.* the *power* a *horse* can exert, or its equivalent=that required to raise 33,000 lbs. avoirdupois one foot per minute: a standard for estimating the power of steam-engines.

HORSERACE, hors'rās, *n.* a race by horses.

HORSERACING, hors'rās-ing, *n.* the practice of racing or running horses in matches.

HORSE-RADISH, hors'-rad'ish, *n.* a plant with a pungent *root*, used in medicine and as a salad. [So named from a notion of its being wholesome for *horses.*]

HORSESHOE, hors'shōō, *n.* a shoe for horses, consisting of a curved piece of iron: anything shaped like a horseshoe.

HORSETAIL, hors'tāl, *n.* a genus of leafless plants with hollow rush-like stems, so called from their likeness to a *horse's tail.*

HORSE-TRAINER, hors'-trān'er, *n.* one who *trains horses* for racing, etc.

HORSEWHIP, hors'hwip, *n.* a whip for driving horses. —*v.t.* to strike with a horsewhip: to lash.

HORSINESS, hors'i-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being horsy; inclination to devote one's attention to horses and matters connected with them: that which pertains to horses, as the smell of a stable or the like.

> It shall be all my study for one hour
> To rose and lavender my *horsiness*,
> Before I dare to glance upon your Grace.
> —*Tennyson.*

HORTATIVE, hort'a-tiv, HORTATORY, hort'a-tor-i, *adj.*, *inciting:* encouraging: giving advice. [L. *hortor*, *hortatus*, to incite.]

HORTICULTURAL, hor-ti-kul'tūr-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *culture* of *gardens.*

HORTICULTURE, hor'ti-kul-tūr, *n.* the art of *cultivating gardens.* [L. *hortus*, a garden, and CULTURE.]

HORTICULTURIST, hor-ti-kul'tūr-ist, *n.* one versed in the art of *cultivating gardens.*

HOSANNA, hō-zan'a, *n.* an exclamation of praise to God, or a prayer for blessings. [Lit. "save, I pray thee," Gr. *hōsanna* —Heb. *hoshiahnnah* — *yasha*, *hoshia*, to save, and *na*, I pray thee.]

HOSE, hōz, *n.* a covering for the legs or feet: stockings: socks: a flexible pipe for conveying fluids, so called from its shape:—*pl.* HOSE; (*B.*) HOS'EN. [A.S. *hosa;* Dut. *hoos*, Ger. *hose.*]

HOSIER, hō'zhi-er, *n.* one who deals in *hose*, or stockings and socks, etc.

HOSIERY, hō'zhi-er-i, *n.*, *hose* in general.

HOSPICE, hos'pēs, *n.* an Alpine convent where travellers are treated as *guests.* [Fr., from L. *hospitium*—*hospes*, a stranger who is treated as a guest, one who treats another as his guest.]

HOSPITABLE, hos'pit-abl, *adj.* pertaining to a *host* or *guest:* entertaining strangers and guests kindly and without reward: showing kindness.—*adv.* HOS'PITABLY.—*n.* HOS'PITABLENESS.

HOSPITAL, hos'pit-al or os'-, *n.* a building for the reception and treatment of the old, sick, etc., or for the support and education of the young. [Orig. a place for the entertainment of *strangers* or *guests*, from O. Fr. *hospital*—Low L. *hospitale*—*hospes*, a guest. See HOSPICE.]

HOSPITALITY, hos-pi-tal'it-i, *n.* the practice of one who is *hospitable:* friendly welcome and entertainment of guests.

HOSPITALLER, hos'pit-al-er, *n.* one of a charitable brotherhood for the care of the sick in hospitals: one of an order of knights, commonly called Knights of St. John, who, during the Crusades, built a hospital for pilgrims at Jerusalem.

HOSPODAR, hos'po-dār, *n.* (*formerly*) the title of the princes of Moldavia and Wallachia. [Slav.]

HOST, hōst, *n.* one who entertains a *stranger* or *guest* at his house without reward: an innkeeper:—*fem.* HOST'ESS. [O. Fr. *hoste*—L. *hospes.*]

HOST, hōst, *n.* an army: a large multitude. [Orig. an *enemy;* O. Fr. *host*—L. *hostis*, an enemy.]

HOST, hōst, *n.* in the R. Cath. Church, the consecrated bread of the Eucharist, in which Christ is *offered.* [L. *hostia*, a victim—*hostio*, to strike.]

HOSTAGE, hos'tāj, *n.* one remaining with the enemy as a pledge for the fulfillment of the conditions of a treaty.

HOSTEL, hos'tel, HOSTELRY, hos'tel-ri, *n.* an inn. [O. Fr. *hostel*, *hostellerie.* See HOTEL.]

HOSTILE, hos'til, *adj.* belonging to an *enemy:* showing enmity: warlike: adverse. —*adv.* HOS'TILELY. [L. *hostilis*—*hostis.*]

HOSTILITY, hos-til'it-i, *n.* enmity:—*pl.* HOSTIL'ITIES, acts of warfare.

HOSTLER, os'ler, *n.* he who has the care of horses at an inn. [Orig. one who kept a house for strangers, O. Fr. *hostelier*—*hostel*—L. *hospes.*]

HOT, hot, *adj.* having heat: very warm: fiery: pungent: animated: ardent in temper: violent: passionate: lustful.—*adv.* HOT'LY.—*n.* HOT'NESS. [A.S. *hat;* Ger. *heiss*, Sw. *het.* See HEAT.]

HOTBED, hot'bed, *n.* a glass-covered *bed heated* for bringing forward plants rapidly: any place favorable to rapid growth.

HOTBLAST, hot'blast, *n.* a blast of *heated air* blown into a furnace to raise the heat.

HOT-BLOODED, hot'-blud'ed, *adj.* having hot blood: high-spirited: irritable.

HOTCHPOTCH, hoch'poch, HOTCHPOT, hoch'pot, HODGEPODGE, hoj'poj, *n.* a confused mass of ingredients *shaken* or mixed together in the same *pot.* [Fr. *hochepot*—*hocher*, to shake, and *pot*, a pot—O. Dut. *hutsen*, to shake, and Dut. *pot*, a pot. See HUSTLE and POT.]

HOTEL, hō-tel', *n.* a superior house for the accommodation of *strangers:* an inn: in France, also a palace. [M.E. *hostel*—O. Fr. *hostel* (Fr. *hôtel*)—L. *hospitalia*, guest-chambers—*hospes*. See HOSPITAL.]

HOT-HEADED, hot'-hed'ed, *adj.* hot in the head: having warm passions: violent: impetuous.

HOTHOUSE, hot'hows, *n.* a *house* kept *hot* for the rearing of tender plants.

HOT-POT, hot'-pot, *n.* in *cookery*, a dish consisting of small chops of mutton, seasoned with pepper and salt, and stewed in a deep dish between layers of sliced potatoes. "The Colonel himself was great at making hash mutton, *hot-pot*, curry and pillau."—*Thackeray.*

HOTPRESS, hot'pres, *v.t.* to *press* paper, etc., between *hot* plates to produce a glossy surface.

HOTSPUR, hot'spur, *n.* one pressing his steed with *spurs* as in *hot* haste: a violent, rash man.

HOTTENTOT, hot'n-tot, *n.* a native of the Cape of Good Hope: a brutish individual. [Dut., because the language of the S. Africans seemed to the first Dutch settlers to sound like a repetition of the syllables *hot* and *tot;* Dut. *en* = and.]

HOUDAH. See HOWDAH.

HOUGH, hok, HOCK, hok, *n.* the joint on the hindleg of a quadruped, between the knee and fetlock, corresponding to the ankle-joint in man: in man, the back part of the knee-joint: the ham.—*v.t.* to hamstring: — *pr.p.* hough'ing; *pa.p.* houghed (hokt'). [A.S. *hoh*, the heel.]

HOUND, hownd, *n.* a dog used in hunting. —*v.t.* to set on in chase: to hunt: to urge on. [Orig. the *dog* generally, from A.S. *hund:* akin to Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, L. *canis*, Sans. *cvan.*]

HOUNDFISH. Same as DOGFISH.

HOUND'S-TONGUE, howndz'-tung, *n.* a plant, so called from the shape of its leaves. [A.S. *hundestunge.*]

HOUR, owr, *n.* 60 min. or the 24th part of a day: the time indicated by a clock, etc.: a time or occasion:—*pl.* (*myth.*) the goddesses of the seasons and the *hours:* in the R. Cath. Church, prayers to be said at certain *hours.* [Orig. a definite space of time fixed by natural laws; O. Fr. *hore*, Fr. *heure*—L. *hora*—Gr. *hōra.* See YEAR.]

HOURGLASS, owr'glas, *n.* an instrument for measuring the *hours* by the running of sand from one *glass* vessel into another.

HOURI, how'ri, *n.* a nymph of the Mohammedan paradise. [Pers. *huri*—*hura*, a black-eyed girl.]

HOURLY, owr'li, *adj.* happening or done every *hour:* frequent.—*adv.* every hour: frequently.

HOURPLATE, owr'plāt, *n.* the *plate* of a timepiece on which the *hours* are marked: the dial.

HOUSE, hows, *n.* a building for dwelling in: a dwelling-place: an inn: household affairs: a family: kindred: a trading establishment: one of the estates of the legislature: (*astrol.*) the twelfth part of the heavens:—*pl.* HOUSES (howz'ez).

HOUSE, howz, *v.t.* to protect by covering: to shelter: to store.—*v.i.* to take shelter: to reside.

HOUSEBREAKER, hows'brāk-er, *n.* one who *breaks* open and enters a *house* for the purpose of stealing.—*n.* HOUSE'-BREAKING.

HOUSEHOLD, hows'hōld, *n.* those who are held together in the same *house*, and compose a family.—THE HOUSEHOLD, a royal domestic establishment.—*adj.* pertaining to the house and family.

HOUSEHOLDER, hows'hōld-er, *n.* the *holder* or tenant of a *house.*

HOUSEKEEPER, hows'kēp-er, *n.* a female servant who *keeps* or has the chief care of the *house.*

HOUSEKEEPING, hows'kēp-ing, *n.* the *keeping* or management of a *house* or of domestic affairs: hospitality.—*adj.* domestic.

HOUSELESS, hows'les, *adj.* without a house or home: having no shelter.

HOUSELESSNESS, hows'les-nes, *n.* the condition of being houseless. *Dickens.*

HOUSEMAID, hows'mād, *n.* a *maid* employed to keep a *house* clean, etc.—HOUSEMAID'S KNEE, an acute or chronic dropsical effusion between the skin and the bursa or sac over the kneepan, and so called because it was thought most common among housemaids who had much kneeling while scrubbing floors, etc. Acute cases may be cured by rest, and the application of iodine, mercurials, and tight bandages; chronic ones by compression with splints, by evacuation of the pus in the sac, and injection of iodine solution.

HOUSE-MATE, hows'-māt, *n.* one who lives in the same house with another: a fellow lodger or tenant. *Carlyle.*

HOUSE-STEWARD, hows'-stū'ard, *n.* a *steward* who manages the *household* affairs of a great family.

HOUSE-SURGEON, hows'-sur'jun, *n.* the *surgeon* or medical officer in a hospital who resides in the *house.*

HOUSE-WARM, hows'-wawrm, *v.t.* to give a feast or entertainment to, as to a person who is entering on the occupation of a new house.

HOUSE-WARMING, hows'-wawrm'ing, *n.* an entertainment given when a family enters a new *house*, as if to *warm* it.

HOUSEWIFE, hows'wīf, *n.* the mistress of a *house:* a female domestic manager.—*adj.* HOUSE'WIFELY.

HOUSEWIFE, huz'if, *n.* a small case for articles of female work, properly spelt HUSSIF (which see).

HOUSEWIFERY, hows'wīf-ri, *n.* business of a *housewife.*

HOUSING, howz'ing, *n.* an ornamental *covering* for a horse: a saddle-cloth:—*pl.* the trappings of a horse. [Fr. *housse;* prob. from O. Ger. *hulst*, a covering—*hullen*, to cover. Cf. HOLSTER, HUSK.]

HOUSTY, hows'ti, *n.* a sore throat. *Kingsley.* (Provincial English.)

HOUVARI, ōō-va-rē' *n.* in the West Indies, a heavy thunderstorm with land winds.

HOVE, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of HEAVE.

HOVEL, huv'el, *n.* a *small* or mean *dwelling:* a shed.—*v.t.* to put in a hovel: to shelter:—*pr.p.* hov'elling; *pa.p.* hov'elled. [Dim. of A.S. *hof*, a dwelling.]

HOVER, hov'er or huv'er, *v.i.* to remain aloft flapping the wings: to wait in suspense: to move about near. [Prob. from A.S. *hof*, and therefore lit. to *dwell;* O. Fris. *hovia*, to receive into one's house; cf. W. *hofian*, to hang over.]

HOW, how, *adv.*, *in what* manner: to what extent: for what reason: by what means: from what cause: in what condition: (*New Test.*) sometimes = that. [A.S. *hu*, *hwu*, from the interrogative *wha*, who, as L. *quî*, how, from *quis*, who.]

HOWBEIT, how-bē'it, *conj.*, *be it how* it may: notwithstanding: yet: however.

HOWDAH, HOUDAH, how'da, *n.* a seat fixed on an elephant's back. [Ar. *hawdaj.*]

HOWEVER, how-ev'er, *adv.* and *conj.* in *whatever* manner or degree: nevertheless: at all events. [HOW, EVER.]

HOWITZER, how'its-er, *n.* a short, light cannon, used for *throwing* shells. [Ger. *haubitze*, orig. *haufnitz*—Bohem. *haufnice*, a sling.]

HOWKER, how'ker, *n.* a Dutch vessel with two masts: a fishing-boat with one mast used on the Irish coast. [Dut. *hoeker.*]

HOWL, howl, *v.i.* to yell or cry, as a wolf or dog: to utter a long, loud, whining sound: to wail: to roar.—*v.t.* to utter with outcry:—*pr.p.* howl'ing; *pa.p.* howled'.—*n.* a loud, prolonged cry of distress: a mournful cry. [O. Fr. *huller;* from L. *ululare*, to shriek or howl—*ulula*, an owl; conn. with Gr. *hulaō*, Ger. *heulen*, E. *owl.*]

HOWLET, how'let. Same as OWLET.

HOWSOEVER, how-so-ev'er, *adv.* in *what* way *soever:* although: however.

HOY, hoi, *n.* a large one-decked boat, commonly rigged as a sloop. [Dut. *heu*, Flem. *hui.*]

HOY, hoi, *int.*, *ho!* stop! [From the sound.]

HOYDENISH, hoi'den-ish, *adj.* same as HOIDENISH. "Too *hoydenish* and forward."—*H. Kingsley.*

HUB, hub, *n.* the *projecting* nave of a wheel: a projection on a wheel for the insertion of a pin: the hilt of a weapon: a mark at which quoits, etc., are cast: applied in pleasantry to Boston. [A form of HOB.]

HUBBLE-BUBBLE, hub'l-bub'l, *n.* a kind of tobacco-pipe, used in the E. Indies, in which the smoke is drawn through water with a bubbling sound.

HUBBUB, hub'ub, *n.* a confused sound of many voices: riot: uproar. [Either from the repetition of *hoop*, *whoop* (which see), or in imitation of the confused noise of numerous voices, like *murmur* in Latin. Cf. BARBARIAN.]

HUCK, huk, *n.* the hip. *Tennyson.* (Provincial English.)

HUCKABACK, huk'a-bak, *n.* a coarse variety of table-linen, having raised figures on it. [Perh. because sold by hucksters with their goods on their back.]

HUCKLE, huk'l, *n.* a hunch: the hip: one of the small metatarsal bones in the foot of a sheep and some other quadrupeds. "The little square *huccle-bone* in the ancle place of the hinder legge."—*J. Udall.* [Dim. of HUCK, a Prov. E. form of HOOK, from its bent or jointed appearance.]

HUCKLE-BACKED, huk'l-bakt, HUCK-SHOULDERED, huk-shōl'derd, *adj.* having the back or shoulders round like a hunch.

HUCKLE-BONE, huk'l-bōn, *n.* the *hipbone.*

HUCKSTER, huk'ster, *n.* a retailer of small wares, a hawker or peddler: a mean, trickish fellow:—*fem.* HUCK'STRESS.—*v.i.* to deal in small articles. [Orig. and properly a fem. form of an O. Low Ger. root, of which *hawker* is the masculine. This root is found in Dut. *heuker*, a retailer, from O. Dut. *hucken*, to stoop or bow, and conn. with Ice. *huka*, to sit on one's hams (whence E. HUG); Ger. *hucke*, the bent back. See HAWKER, HOOK, HUCKLE.]

HUDDLE, hud'l, *v.i.* to put up things confusedly: to hurry in disorder: to crowd.—*v.t.* to throw or crowd together in confusion: to put on hastily.—*n.* a crowd: tumult: confusion. [M.E. *hodren;* perh. conn. with root of HIDE, to conceal, and so orig. meaning to crowd together for concealment or shelter.]

HUDIBRASTIC, hū-di-bras'tik, *adj.* similar in style to *Hudibras*, a satire by Butler, 1612–80; doggerel.

HUE, hū, *n.* appearance: color: tint: dye.—*adj.* HUE'LESS. [A.S. *hiw*, *heow;* Goth. *hiwi*, Swed. *hy*, appearance, complexion.]

HUE, hū, *n.* a shouting.—HUE AND CRY, the old practice of pursuing felons with loud *hooting* and *crying.* [Fr. *huer*, of imitative origin; cf. W. *hwa*, to hoot.]

HUFF, huf, *n.* sudden anger or arrogance: a fit of disappointment or anger: a boaster.—*v.t.* to swell: to bully: to remove a "man" from the board for not capturing pieces open to him, as in draughts.—*v.i.* to swell: to bluster. [An imitative word, the idea of "puffing" or "blowing" being present in it.]

HUFFISH, huf'ish, *adj.* given to *huff:* in-

solent: arrogant.—*adv.* HUFF'ISHLY.—*n.* HUFF'ISHNESS.]

HUFFY, huf'i, *adj.* given to *huff:* puffed up: petulant.—*n.* HUFF'INESS.

HUG, hug, *v.t.* to embrace closely and fondly: to congratulate (one's self): (*naut.*) to keep close to.—*v.i.* to crowd together:—*pr.p.* hugg'ing; *pa.p.* hugged'.—*n.* a close and fond embrace: a particular grip in wrestling. [Scand., orig. to squat or cower together, as in Ice. *huka*, to sit on one's hams. See HUCKSTER.]

HUGE, hūj, *adj.* (comp. HUG'ER; superl. HUG'EST) having great dimensions, especially *height;* enormous: monstrous: (*B.*) large in number.—*adv.* HUGE'LY.—*n.* HUGE'NESS. [M.E. *huge;* formed by dropping *a* (supposed article) from O.Fr. *ahuge*, the root of which may prob. be found in Dut. *hoog*, Ger. *hoch*, E. HIGH.]

HUGGER-MUGGER, hug'er-mug'er, *n.* secrecy: confusion. [Perh. a rhyming extension of HUG.]

HUGUENOT, hū'ge-not or -nō, *n.* the name formerly given in France to an adherent of the Reformation. [15 false etymologies have been given of this name, which most authorities now regard as a dim. of Fr. *Hugues*, Hugh, the name of some one of the French Calvinists, and afterwards applied as a nickname to them all.]

HUITAN, wi-tān', *n.* a set of eight lines of verse. [Fr. from *huit*, eight.]

HULK, hulk, *n.* the body of a ship: an old ship unfit for service: anything unwieldy—often confounded in meaning with HULL, the body of a ship:—*pl.* THE HULKS, old ships used as prisons. [Orig. a large merchant-ship, from Low L. *hulka*—Gr. *holkas*, a ship which is towed—*helkō*, to draw.]

HULL, hul, *n.* the *husk* or outer *covering* of anything.—*v.t.* to strip off the hull: to husk. [A.S. *hulu*, a husk, as of corn—*helan*, to cover; Ger. *hülle*, a covering, *hehlen*, to cover.]

HULL, hul, *n.* the frame or body of a ship.—*v.t.* to pierce the hull (as with a cannon-ball).—*v.i.* to float or drive on the water, as a mere hull. [Same word as above, perh. modified in meaning by confusion with Dut. *hol*, a ship's hold, or with HULK.]

HULLY, hul'i, *adj.* having *husks* or pods.

HUM, hum, *v.i.* to make a buzzing sound like bees: to utter a low droning sound: to supply an interval in speaking by an audible sound.—*v.t.* to sing in a low tone:—*pr.p.* humm'ing; *pa.p.* hummed'.—*n.* the noise of bees and some other insects: any low, dull noise.—*int.* a sound with a pause implying doubt. [An imitative word; cf. Ger. *hummen, humsen;* Dut. *hommelen.*]

HUMAN, hū'man, *adj.* belonging or pertaining to *man* or *mankind:* having the qualities of a man.—*adv.* HU'MANLY. [Fr.—L. *humanus—homo*, a human being.]

HUMANE, hū-mān', *adj.* having the feelings proper to *man:* kind: tender: merciful.—*adv.* HUMANE'LY.

HUMANIST, hū'man-ist, *n.* a student of polite literature: at the Renascence, a student of Greek and Roman literature: a student of human nature. [L. (*literæ*) *humaniores*, polite (literature).]

HUMANITARIAN, hū-man-i-tā'ri-an, *n.* one who has a great regard or love for humanity; a philanthropist: one who denies the divinity of Christ, and believes him to have been a mere man: a disciple of St. Simon, from his maintaining the perfectability of human nature without the aid of grace: one who adopts the doctrine or theory that man's sphere of duty is limited to a benevolent interest in, and practical promotion of the welfare of the human race, apart from all considerations of religion.

HUMANITARIAN, hū-man-i-tā'ri-an, *adj.* pertaining to humanitarians or humanitarianism.

HUMANITARIANISM, hū-man-i-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* humanity; philanthropy: the doctrine that Jesus Christ was possessed of a human nature only: the doctrine of St. Simon and his disciples that mankind may become perfect without divine aid: the doctrine that benevolence or philanthropy forms the sum of man's duties, to the exclusion of his duties to the Supreme Being.

HUMANITY, hū-man'it-i, *n.* the nature peculiar to a *human* being: the kind feelings of man: benevolence: tenderness: mankind collectively:—*pl.* HUMAN'ITIES, in Scotland, grammar, rhetoric, Latin, Greek, and poetry, so called from their *humanizing* effects: the preparatory course in Catholic ecclesiastical seminaries and some other institutions of learning.—PROFESSOR OF HUMANITY, in Scotch universities, the Professor of Latin. [Fr.—L. *humanitas—humanus.*]

HUMANIZE, hū'man-īz, *v.t.* to render *human* or *humane:* to soften.—*v.i.* to become humane or civilized.

HUMANKIND, hū'man-kīnd, *n.* the *human species.*

HUMANNESS, hū'man-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being human: humanity. *E. B. Browning.*

HUMBLE, hum'bl, um'bl, *adj.* low: meek: modest.—*v.t.* to bring down to the ground: to lower: to mortify: to degrade.—*n.* HUM'BLENESS.—*adv.* HUM'BLY. [Lit. "on the ground," from Fr.—L. *humilis*, low—*humus*, the ground.]

HUMBLE-BEE, hum'bl-bē, *n.* the *humming-bee:* a genus of social bees which construct their hives under ground. [*Hum-b-le* is a freq. of HUM.]

HUMBUG, hum'bug, *n.* an imposition under fair pretences: one who so imposes.—*v.t.* to deceive: to hoax:—*pr.p.* hum'bugging; *pa.p.* hum'bugged. [Orig. a false alarm, a bugbear, from HUM and

Bug, a frightful object. Approbation in public places was formerly expressed by *humming*, which in slang E. came to be conn. with anything flattering, deceiving, false.]

HUMDRUM, hum'drum, *adj.* dull: droning: monotonous.—*n.* a stupid fellow.

HUMECTANT, hū-mek'tant, *adj.* pertaining to remedies supposed to increase the *fluidity* of the blood. [L. *humectans—humeo*, to be moist.]

HUMECTIVE, hū-mek'tiv, *adj.* having the power to *moisten.*

HUMERAL, hū'mer-al, *adj.* belonging to the *shoulder.* [Fr.—L. *humerus*, the shoulder.]

HUMERUS, hū'mer-us, *n.* the arm from the shoulder to the elbow: the bone of the upper arm. [L. "the shoulder."]

HUMHUM, hum'hum, *n.* a kind of plain, coarse cotton cloth used in E. Indies. [?]

HUMIC, hū'mik, *adj.* denoting an acid formed by the action of alkalies on *humus.*

HUMID, hū'mid, *adj.*, *moist:* damp: rather wet.—*n.* Hu'midness. [L. *humidus—humeo*, to be moist.]

HUMIDITY, hū-mid'i-ti, *n.* moisture: a moderate degree of wetness.

HUMILIATE, hū-mil'i-āt, *v.t.* to make *humble:* to depress: to lower in condition. [L. *humilio, -ātum.*]

HUMILIATION, hū-mil-i-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *humiliating:* abasement: mortification.

HUMILITY, hū-mil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being *humble:* lowliness of mind: modesty. [Fr. *humilité*—L. *humilitas.*]

HUMMEL, hum'mel, *n.* an animal naturally without horns, esp. a stag.—*v.t.* to cut off the horns, as of a cow.

HUMMING-BIRD, hum'ing-berd, *n.* a tropical bird, of brilliant plumage and rapid flight, so called from the *humming* sound of its wings.

HUMMOCK, hum'uk. Same as Hommock.

HUMORAL, hū'mur-al, *adj.* pertaining to or proceeding from the *humors.*

HUMORALISM, hū'mur-al-izm, *n.* the state of being *humoral:* the doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humors.—*n.* Hu'moralist, one who favors the doctrine of humoralism.

HUMORIST, hū'mur-ist, *n.* one whose conduct and conversation are regulated by *humor* or caprice: one who studies or portrays the humors of people.

HUMORLESS, hū'mur-les, *adj.* without *humor.*

HUMOROUS, hū'mur-us, *adj.* governed by *humor:* capricious: irregular: full of humor: exciting laughter.—*adv.* Hu'morously.—*n.* Hu'morousness.

HUMORSOMENESS, hū'mur-sum-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being humorsome: capriciousness: petulance. "I never blame a lady for her *humorsomeness* so much as . . . I blame her mother."—*Richardson.*

HUMOR, hū'mur, *n.* the *moisture* or fluids of animal bodies: an animal fluid in an unhealthy state: state of mind (because once thought to depend on the humors of the body): disposition: caprice: a mental quality which delights in ludicrous and mirthful ideas.—*v.t.* to go in with the humor of: to gratify by compliance. [O. Fr. *humor* (Fr. *humeur*)—L. *humor—humeo*, to be moist.]

HUMP, hump, *n.* a lump or hunch upon the back. [Prob. a form of Heap; a Low Ger. word, as in Dut. *homp;* cf. Gr. *kyphos*, a hump, Sans. *kubja*, humpbacked; allied to Hunch.]

HUMPBACK, hump'bak, *n.* a *back* with a *hump* or hunch: a person with a humpback. — *adj.* Humpbacked, having a humpback.

HUMPH, humf, *interj.* an exclamation expressive of disbelief, doubt, dissatisfaction, or the like: sometimes used as a verb = to make such an exclamation. "*Humphing* and considering over a particular paragraph."—*Miss Austen.*

HUMUS, hūm'us, HUMINE, hūm'in, *n.* a brown or black powder in rich soils, formed by the action of air on animal or vegetable matter. [Lit. the "ground, soil"; L., akin to Gr. *chamai*, on the ground.]

HUNCH, hunsh, *n.* a hump, esp. on the back: a lump. — Hunch'back, *n.* one with a *hunch* or hump on his *back.*— Hunch'backed, *adj.* having a humpback. [The nasalized form of Hook; cog. with Ger. *hucke*, the bent back; cf. Scot. to *hunker* down, to sit on one's heels with the knees bent up towards the chin.]

HUNDRED, hun'dred, *n.* the number of ten times ten: a division of a county in England, orig. supposed to contain a *hundred* families. [A.S. *hundred* — old form *hund*, a hundred, with the superfluous addition of *red* or *ræd* (E. *rate*), a reckoning; cogs. of A.S. *hund* are O. Ger. *hunt*, Goth. *hund*, W. *cant*, Gael. *ciad*, Lat. *cent-um*, Gr. *he-kat-on*, Sans. *çata*, a hundred.]

HUNDREDFOLD, hun'dred-fōld, *adj.*, *folded* a *hundred* times, multiplied by a hundred.

HUNDREDTH, hun'dred*th*, *adj.* coming last or forming one of a *hundred.*—*n.* one of a hundred.

HUNDREDWEIGHT, hun'dred-wāt, *n.* a *weight* the twentieth part of a ton, or 112 pounds avoirdupois; orig. a *hundred* lbs., abbreviated *cwt.* (*c.* standing for L. *centum*, *wt.* for weight).

HUNG, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of Hang.

HUNGER, hung'ger, *n.* desire for food: strong desire for anything.—*v.i.* to crave food: to long for. [A.S. *hungor* (n.), *hyngran* (v.); corresponding words are found in all the Teut. languages.]

HUNGER-BITTEN, hung'ger-bit'n, *adj* bitten, pained, or weakened by hunger.

HUNGRY, hung'gri, *adj.* having eager de-

sire : greedy : lean : poor.—*adv.* HUNG'RILY.

HUNK, hunk, *n.* in certain children's games, the goal.—*adj.* all right: in a safe place or good condition. Written also HUNKY, hunk'ē. [Local in the United States.]

HUNKS, hungks, *n.sing.* a covetous man: a miser.

HUNT, hunt, *v.t.* to chase wild animals for prey or sport: to search for: to pursue.—*v.i.* to go out in pursuit of game: to search.—*n.* a chase of wild animals: search: an association of huntsmen.—HUNT DOWN, to destroy by persecution or violence.—HUNT OUT, UP, AFTER, to search for, seek. [A.S. *huntian;* A.S. *hentan,* to seize, Goth. *hinthan;* from the same root is E. *hand.*]

HUNTER, hunt'er, *n.* one who hunts: a horse used in the chase:—*fem.* HUNT'RESS.

HUNTING-BOX, hunt'ing-boks, HUNTING-SEAT, hunt'ing-sēt, *n.* a temporary *residence* for *hunting.*

HUNTSMAN, hunts'man, *n.* one who hunts: a servant who manages the hounds during the chase.

HUNTSMANSHIP, hunts'man-ship, *n.* the qualifications of a *huntsman.*

HURDLE, hur'dl, *n.* a frame of twigs or sticks interlaced: (*agri.*) a movable frame of timber or iron for gates, etc.—*v.t.* to inclose with hurdles. [A.S. *hyrdel;* Ger. *hürde,* Goth. *haurds,* a wicker-gate, L. *crates.* See CRADLE and CRATE.]

HURDY-GURDY, hur'di-gur'di, *n.* a musical stringed instrument, like a rude violin, the notes of which are produced by the friction of a wheel. [Prob. a rhyming imitation of its sound.]

HURL, hurl, *v.i.* to make a noise by throwing: to move rapidly: to whirl.—*v.t.* to throw with violence: to utter with vehemence.—*n.* act of hurling, tumult, confusion.—*n.* HURL'ER. [Contr. of HURTLE, which see.]

HURLEY, hurl'ē *n.* among the Irish, the game of hockey, or the club or ball used in hockey.

HURLY-BURLY, hur'li-bur'li, *n.* tumult: confusion. [*Hurly* is from O. Fr. *hurler,* to yell, orig. *huller,* whence E. HOWL. *Burly* is simply a rhyming addition.]

HURRAH, HURRA, hoor-rä', *int.* an exclamation of excitement or joy.—*n.* and *v.i.* [Dan. and Swed. *hurra.*]

HURRICANE, hur'ri-kān, *n.* a storm with extreme violence and sudden changes of the wind, common in the E. and W. Indies. [Sp. *huracan;* from an American-Indian word, prob. imitative of the rushing of the wind.]

HURRY, hur'i, *v.t.* to urge forward: to hasten.—*v.i.* to move or act with haste: —*pa.p.* hurr'ied.—*n.* a driving forward: haste: tumult.—*adv.* HURR'YINGLY. [An imitative word, to which correspond O. Swed. *hurra,* to whirl round, and other Scand. forms.]

HURRY-SKURRY, hur'i-skur'i, *n.* confusion and bustle. [HURRY, with the rhyming addition *skurry.*]

HURT, hurt, *v.t.* to cause bodily pain to: to damage: to wound, as the feelings: —*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hurt.—*n.* a wound: injury. [Lit. to *butt* or *thrust* like a *ram,* O. Fr. *hurter* (Fr. *heurter*), to knock, to run against; prob. from the Celtic, as in W. *hwrdd,* a thrust, the butt of a ram,

HURTFUL, hurt'fool, *adj.* causing hurt or loss: mischievous.—*adv.* HURT'FULLY.—*n.* HURT'FULNESS.

HURTLE, hurt'l, *v.t.* to dash against: to move violently: to clash: to rattle. [Freq. of HURT in its original sense.]

HURTLESS, hurt'les, *adj.* without hurt or injury, harmless.—*adv.* HURT'LESSLY.—*n.* HURT'LESSNESS.

HUSBAND, huz'band, *n.* a married man: (*B.*) a man to whom a woman is betrothed: one who manages affairs with prudence: (*naut.*) the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person.—*v.t.* to supply with a husband: to manage with economy. [M. E. *husbonde* — A.S. *husbonda,* Ice. *husbondi* — *hus,* a house, and Ice. *bondi,* for *buandi,* inhabiting, pr.p. of Ice. *bua,* to dwell, akin to Ger. *bauen,* to till. See BONDAGE.]

HUSBANDMAN, huz'band-man, *n.* a working farmer: one who labors in tillage.

HUSBANDRY, huz'band-ri, *n.* the business of a farmer: tillage: economical management: thrift.

HUSH, hush, *int.* or *imp.* silence! be still! —*adj.* silent: quiet.—*v.t.* to make quiet. [Imitative. Cf. HIST and WHIST.]

HUSH-MONEY, hush'-mun'i, *n.*, *money* given as a bribe to *hush* or make one keep silent.

HUSK, husk, *n.* the dry, thin *covering* of certain fruits and seeds.—*v.t.* to remove the husks from. [*Hulsk* with the *l* dropped, from M.E. *hulen* (with suffix *-sk*)— *helan,* to cover; cf. Ger. *hülse,* Dut. *hulse,* etc., in all of which the *l* has been retained.]

HUSKED, huskt', *adj.* covered with a *husk:* stripped of husks.

HUSKING, husk'ing, *n.* the stripping of *husks:* specifically the detaching of ears of Indian corn or maize from the stalk and taking off the husks.

HUSKY, husk'i, *adj.* hoarse, as the voice: rough in sound.—*adv.* HUSK'ILY.—*n.* HUSK'INESS. [A corr. of *husty,* from M.E. *host* (Scot. *host,* a cough)—A.S. *hwosta,* a cough; cog. with Ger. *husten.*]

HUSKY, hus'kē, *n.* the Eskimo language: an Eskimo: an Eskimo dog: an energetic man. [Corr. of *Eskimo.*]

HUSSAR, hooz-zär', *n.* (*orig.*) a soldier of the national cavalry of Hungary: a light-armed cavalry soldier. [Hun. *huszar*—*husz,* twenty, because at one time in Hungary one cavalry soldier used to be levied from every twenty families.]

HUSSIF, huz'if, *n.* a case for needles, thread, etc., used in sewing. [Ice. *husi*, a case—*hus*, a house. The *-f* was added through confusion with HOUSEWIFE.]

HUSSY, huz'i, *n.* a pert girl: a worthless female. [Contr. of HOUSEWIFE.]

HUSTINGS, hus'tingz, *n.sing.* the principal court of the City of London: (*formerly*) the booths where the votes were taken at an election of a M.P., or the platform from which the candidates gave their addresses. [A.S. *husting*, a council, but a Scand. word, and used in speaking of the Danes—Ice. *husthing*—*hus*, a house, and *thing*, an assembly; cogs. E. HOUSE and THING.]

HUSTLE, hus'l, *v.t.* to shake or push together: to crowd with violence. [O. Dut. *hutsen*, *hutselen*, to shake to and fro. See HOTCHPOTCH.]

HUSTLE, hus'l, *v.i.* to push or crowd: to move about in a confused crowd: to move with difficulty and attempted haste: to shamble hurriedly: in U.S. to actively move about, in a good sense. "Every theatre had its footmen's gallery; an army of the liveried race *hustled* round every chapel-door."—*Thackeray.* "Leaving the king, who had *hustled* along the floor with his dress wofully ill-arrayed."—*Sir W. Scott.*

HUT, hut, *n.* a small or mean house: (*mil.*) a small temporary dwelling.—*v.t.* (*mil.*) to place in huts, as quarters:—*pr.p.* hutt'ing; *pa.p.* hutt'ed. [Fr. *hutte*—O. Ger. *hutta* (Ger. *hütte*).]

HUTCH, huch, *n.* a *box*, a *chest:* a coop for rabbits. [Fr. *huche*, a chest; from Low L. *hutica*, a box.]

HUZZA, hooz-zä', *int.* and *n.* hurrah! a shout of joy or approbation.—*v.t.* to attend with shouts of joy.—*v.i.* to utter shouts of joy or acclamation:—*pr.p.* huzza'ing; *pa.p.* huzzaed (-zäd'). [Ger. *hussa;* the same as HURRAH.]

HYACINTH, hī'a-sinth, *n.* (*myth.*) a flower which sprang from the blood of *Hyakinthos* [Gr.], a youth killed by Apollo with a quoit: a bulbous-rooted flower of a great variety of colors: a precious stone, the *jacinth.* [Doublet, JACINTH.]

HYACINTHINE, hī-a-sinth'in, *adj.* consisting of or resembling *hyacinth:* curling like the hyacinth.

HYADES, hī'a-dēz, HYADS, hī'adz, *n.* a cluster of five stars in the constellation of the Bull, supposed by the ancients to bring *rain* when they rose with the sun. [Gr. *hyades*—*hyein*, to rain.]

HYÆNA. See HYENA.

HYALINE, hī'a-lin, *adj., glassy:* consisting of or like glass. [Gr. *hyalinos*—*hyalos*, glass, probably an Egyptian word meaning a transparent stone.]

HYBERNATE, etc. See HIBERNATE, etc.

HYBRID, hī'brid, *n.* an animal or plant produced from two different species: a mongrel: a mule: a word formed of elements from different languages. [Lit. something *unnatural*, from L. *hibrida*, a mongrel, perh. from Gr. *hybris*, *hybridos*, outrage, insult.]

HYBRID, hī'brid, HYBRIDOUS, hib'rid-us, *adj.* produced from different species: mongrel.

HYBRIDISM, hī'brid-izm, HYBRIDITY, hib-rid'i-ti, *n.* state of being *hybrid.*

HYBRIDIZE, hī'brid-īz, *v.i.* to cross or interbreed. [See HYBRID.]

HYCSOS, hik'sos. See *Shepherd Kings* under SHEPHERD.

HYDATID, hid'a-tid, *n.* a *watery* cyst or vesicle sometimes found in animal bodies. [Gr. *hydatis*, a watery vesicle—*hydōr*, *hydatos*, water.]

HYDRA, hī'dra, *n.* (*myth.*) a *water*-serpent with many heads, which when cut off were succeeded by others: any manifold evil: a genus of fresh-water polypes remarkable for their power of being multiplied by being cut or divided. [L.—Gr. *hydra*—*hydōr*, water, akin to Sans. *udras*, an otter, also to E. OTTER.]

HYDRÆMIA, hī-drē'mi-a, *n.* a state of the blood in which the watery constituents are in excess: anæmia. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *haima*, blood.]

HYDRANGEA, hī-dran'je-a, *n.* a genus of shrubby plants with large heads of showy flowers, natives of China and Japan. [Lit. the "water-vessel"; so called from the *cup*-shaped seed-vessel. Coined from Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *anggeion*, vessel.]

HYDRANT, hī'drant, *n.* a machine for discharging *water:* a water-plug. [Gr. *hydōr*, water.]

HYDRA-TUBA, hī'dra-tū-ba, *n.* in *zool.* a locomotive, ciliated, trumpet-shaped body arising from the ovum of several groups of Hydrozoa. It develops a mouth and tentacles at the expanded extremity, and multiplies itself by gemmation, the liberated segments developing into medusoids of considerable size.

HYDRAULIC, hī-drawl'ik, HYDRAULICAL, hī-drawl'ik-al, *adj.* relating to hydraulics: conveying water: worked by water.—*adv.* HYDRAUL'ICALLY. [Lit. "belonging to a water-organ" or water-pipe, from Gr. *hydōr*, water, *aulos*, a pipe.]

HYDRAULICITY, hī-dra-lis'i-tē, *n.* certain properties that cause cements to harden under water. [Fr. *hydraulicité.*]

HYDRAULICS, hī-drawl'iks, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science of hydrodynamics in its practical application to *water-pipes*, etc.

HYDROCEPHALUS, hī-dro-sef'a-lus, *n.*, *water* in the *head:* dropsy of the brain.

HYDRODYNAMICS, hī-dro-dī-nam'iks, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* the science that treats of the motions and equilibrium of a material system partly or wholly fluid, called HYDROSTATICS when the system is in equilibrium, HYDROKINETICS when it is not.—*adjs.* HYDRODYNAM'IC, HYDRODINAM'ICAL. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and DYNAMICS.]

HYDROFUGE, hī'drō-fūj, *adj.* (*zool.*) shedding water, as the hydrofuge feathers of a duck. [*Hydro* and L. *fugere*, to flee.]

HYDROGEN, hī'dro-jen, *n.* a gas which in combination with oxygen *produces water*, an elementary gaseous substance, the lightest of all known substances, and very inflammable. [A word coined by Cavendish (1766) from Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *gen-naō*, to produce.]

HYDROGENOUS, hī-droj'e-nus, *adj.* pertaining to or containing hydrogen: formed or produced by water: specifically, in *geol.* a term applied to rocks formed by the action of water, in contradistinction to pyrogenous rocks, those formed by the action of fire.

HYDROGRAPHER, hī-drog'ra-fer, *n.* a *describer* of *waters* or seas: a maker of sea-charts.

HYDROGRAPHY, hī-drog'ra-fi, *n.* the art of measuring and *describing* the size and position of *waters* or seas: the art of making sea-charts.—*adjs.* HYDROGRAPH'IC, HYDROGRAPH'ICAL. — *adv.* HYDROGRAPH'ICALLY. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *graphō*, to write.]

HYDROKINETICS, hī-dro-ki-net'iks, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* a branch of HYDRODYNAMICS, which see. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and see KINETICS.]

HYDROLOGY, hī-drol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* which treats of *water*. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *logos*, a discourse.]

HYDROPHONE, hī'drō-fōn, *n.* an instrument for locating the place where waste occurs in a water pipe: (*med.*) an instrument for the transmission of sound through water. [*Hydro* and *phone*.]

HYDROMANIA, hī-drō-mā'ni-a, *n.* a species of melancholia or mental disease under the influence of which the sufferers are led to commit suicide by drowning. It frequently accompanies the last stages of the skin disease called *Pellagra* (which see). [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *mania*, madness.]

HYDROMETER, hi-drom'et-er, *n.* an instrument for *measuring* the specific gravity of *liquids*, also the strength of spirituous liquors.—*adjs.* HYDROMET'RIC, HYDROMET'RICAL.—*n.* HYDROM'ETRY. [Gr. *hydōr*, *metron*, a measure.]

HYDROPATHIST, hī-drop'a-thist, *n.* one who practices *hydropathy*.

HYDROPATHY, hī-drop'a-thi, *n.* the treatment of *disease* by cold *water*.—*adjs.* HYDROPATH'IC, HYDROPATH'ICAL. — *adv.* HYDROPATH'ICALLY. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *pathos*, suffering, from *pascho*, *pathein*, to suffer.]

HYDROPHOBIA, hī-dro-fō'bi-a, *n.* an unnatural *dread* of *water*, a symptom of a disease resulting from the bite of a mad animal, hence the disease itself.—*adj.* HYDROPHOB'IC. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phobos*, fear.]

HYDROPSY, hī'drop-si, *n.* same as DROPSY.

HYDROSTATICS, hī-dro-stat'iks, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* a branch of HYDRODYNAMICS, which see. — *adjs.* HYDROSTAT'IC, HYDROSTAT'ICAL. — *adv.* HYDROSTAT'ICALLY. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and STATICS.]

HYDROTECHNICAL, hī-drō-tek'nē-kal, *adj.* pertaining to the utilization of water in technical demonstrations: relating to construction or use of hydrostatic machinery. [*Hydro* and *technical*.]

HYDROZOAL, hī-drō-zō'al, *adj.* pertaining, relating to, or resembling a hydrozoon or the Hydrozoa. *H. A. Nicholson.*

HYDROZOON, hī-drō-zō'on, *n.* (pl. HYDROZOA, hī-drō-zō'a), in *zool.* one of a class of radiated animals, forming, with the Actinozoa, the sub-kingdom Cœlenterata. The Hydrozoa are divided into four sub-classes — Hydroida, Siphonophora, Discophora, and Lucernarida. The genus Hydra may be taken as the type. [Gr. *hydra*, a water-serpent, and *zōon*, a living creature. See HYDRA.]

HYEMAL, hī-ē'mal, *adj.* belonging to *winter*: done during winter. [L. *hiemalis*—*hiems*, winter. See HIBERNAL.]

HYENA, HYÆNA, hī-ēn'a, *n.* a bristly-maned quadruped of the dog kind, so named from its likeness to the *sow*. [L. —Gr. *hyania* (*lit.*) "sow-like"—*hys*, a sow.]

HYETOLOGY, hī-e-tol'o-ji, *n.* that branch of meteorology which treats of all the phenomena connected with rain. [Gr. *hyetos*, rain, and *logos*, a discourse.]

HYETOMETROGRAPH, hī-ē-tō-met'rō-graf, *n.* a self-recording rain gauge.

HYGEIA, hī-jē'a, *n.* the goddess of health. [Gr. *hygieia*—*hygies*, healthy.]

HYGEIAN, hī-jē'an, *adj.* relating to *health* and its preservation. [Gr. *hygieia*, health, the goddess of health, *hygiēs*, healthy—root *hyg*, Sans. *ug*, L. *veg*, *vig*.]

HYGIENE, hī'ji-ēn, HYGIENICS, hī-ji-en'iks, HYGIENISM, hī'-ji-en-izm, *n.* the *science* which treats of the preservation of *health*.—*adj.* HYGIEN'IC. [Fr.]

HYGIENIST, hī'ji-en-ist, *n.* one skilled in *hygiene*.

HYGROMETER, hī-grom'et-er, *n.* an instrument for *measuring* the *moisture* in the atmosphere. [Gr. *hygros*, wet, *metron*, a measure.]

HYGROMETRY, hī-grom'et-ri, *n.* the art of *measuring* the *moisture* in the atmosphere, and of bodies generally. — *adjs.* HYGROMET'RIC, HYGROMET'RICAL.

HYGROSCOPE, hī'gro-skōp, *n.* an instrument for *showing* the *moisture* in the atmosphere.—*adj.* HYGROSCOP'IC. [Gr. *hygros*, *skopeō*, to view.]

HYK-SHOS, hik'-shos, HYKSOS, hik'sos, *n.* see *Shepherd Kings* under SHEPHERD.

HYLOGENESIS, hī-lō-jen'e-sis, HYLOGENY, hī-loj'e-ni, *n.* the origin of matter. [Gr. *hylē*, matter, and *genesis*, birth.]

HYLOLOGY, hī-lol'o-ji, *n.* the doctrine or theory of matter as unorganized. *Krauth.* [Gr. *hylē*, matter, and *logos*, a discourse.]

HYMEN, hī'men, *n.* (*myth.*) the god of mar-

riage: marriage.—*adjs.* HYMENE'AL, HYMENE'AN. [L., Gr. *hymēn*, perh. conn. with Gr. *hymnos*, a festive song, a hymn.]

HYMN, him, *n.* a song of praise.—*v.t.* to celebrate in song: to worship by hymns.—*v.i.* to sing in praise or adoration. [L. *hymnus*—Gr. *hymnos.*]

HYMNIC, him'nik, *adj.* relating to *hymns.*

HYMNOLOGIST, him-nol'o-jist, *n.* one skilled in *hymnology:* a writer of hymns.

HYMNOLOGY, him-nol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* which treats of *hymns:* a collection of hymns. [Gr. *hymnos*, a hymn, *logos*, a discourse.]

HYPALLAGE, hi-pal'a-je, *n.* an *interchange:* in rhetoric, a figure in which the relations of things in a sentence are mutually interchanged, but without obscuring the sense, as *he covered his hat with his head*, instead of *he covered his head with his hat.* [Fr.—L., Gr., from *hypallassō*, to interchange—*hypo*, under, and *allassō*, to change.]

HYPERBATON, hī-per'ba-ton, *n.* (*rhet.*) a figure by which words are transposed from their natural order. [Gr. a "transposition," from *hyperbainō—hyper*, beyond, and *bainō*, to go.]

HYPERBOLA, hī-per'bo-la, *n.* (*geom.*) one of the conic sections or curves formed when the intersecting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.—*adjs.* HYPERBOL'IC, HYPERBOL'ICAL.—*adv.* HYPERBOL'ICALLY. [L. (*lit.*) a "throwing beyond"—Gr. *hyperbolē*, from *hyperballō—hyper*, beyond, *ballō*, to throw.]

HYPERBOLE, hī-per'bo-lē, *n.* a rhetorical figure which produces a vivid impression by representing things as much greater or less than they really are: an exaggeration.—*adjs.* HYPERBOL'IC, HYPERBOL'ICAL.—*adv.* HYPERBOL'ICALLY. [A doublet of the above.]

HYPERBOLIZE, hī-per'bol-īz, *v.t.* to represent hyperbolically.—*v.i.* to speak hyperbolically or with exaggeration.—*n.* HYPER'BOLISM.

HYPERBOREAN, hī-per-bō're-an, *adj.* belonging to the *extreme north.*—*n.* an inhabitant of the extreme north. [Gr. *hyperboreos—hyper*, beyond, and *Boreas*, the north wind.]

HYPERCRITIC, hī-per-krit'ik, *n.* one who is *over-critical.—adjs.* HYPERCRIT'IC, HYPERCRIT'ICAL, *over-critical.—adv.* HYPERCRIT'ICALLY.—*n.* HYPERCRIT'ICISM. [Gr. *hyper*, over, and CRITIC.]

HYPERDYNAMIA, hī-per-dī-nam'ē-a, *n.* (*med.*) abnormal excitement, either nervous or muscular.

HYPERKINESIS, hī-per-kī-nē'sis, *n.* abnormal increase of muscular movement: spasmodic action: spasm. [Gr. *hyper*, over, and *kinēsis*, motion.]

HYPERKINETIC, hī-per-kī-net'ik, *adj.* relating to or characterized by hyperkinesis.

HYPERMETRICAL, hī-per-met'rik-al, *adj.* *beyond* or exceeding the ordinary *metre* of a line: having a syllable too much.

HYPERPHYSICAL, hī-per-fiz'ik-al, *adj.* beyond physical laws: supernatural.

HYPERSTHENE, hī'per-sthēn, HYPERSTENE, hī'per-stēn, *n.* a mineral, Labrador hornblende. Its color is between grayish and greenish black, but nearly copper-red on the cleavage. It is usually found foliated, massive. [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *sthenos*, strength: so named from its difficult frangibility as compared with hornblende, with which it was formerly confounded.]

HYPERSTHENIA, hī-per-sthē'ni-a, *n.* in *med.* a morbid condition characterized by extreme excitement of all the vital phenomena.

HYPERSTHENIC, hī-per-sthen'ik, *adj.* containing hypersthene: resembling hypersthene: relating to, characterized by, or producing over-excitement: stimulating: stimulated.

HYPERTROPHY, hī-per'tro-fi, *n.*, *over-nourishment:* the state of an organ, or part of the body when it grows too large from over-nourishment. [Gr. *hyper*, and *trophē*, nourishment—*trephō*, to nourish.]

HYPHEN, hī'fen, *n.* a short stroke (-) joining two syllables or words. [Gr. *hypo*, under, *hen*, one.]

HYPHOMYCETES, hī-fō-mī-sē'tēz, *n.pl.* one of the great divisions of fungi, containing those species which have naked spores borne on free or only fasciculate threads. The plants are microscopic, growing as moulds over dead or living organic substances; and various cutaneous disorders of animals, as well as many diseases of plants, are ascribed to them. By some authorities yeast is included in this division. [Gr. *hyphaō*, *hyphainō*, to weave, and *mykēs*, *mykētos*, a fungus.]

HYPHOMYCETOUS, hī-fō-mī-sē'tus, *adj.* pertaining, relating to, or characteristic of the Hyphomycetes or microscopic vegetable moulds; as, *hyphomycetous* fungi.

HYPNIC, hip'nik, *adj.* having a tendency to put to sleep: soporific.—*n.* a soporific. [Gr.]

HYPNOBATE, hip'no-bāt, *n.* a sleep-walker: a somnambulist. [Gr. *hypnos*, sleep, and *bainō*, to go.]

HYPNOGENESIS, hip-nō-jen'ē-sis, *n.* the bringing about of the hypnotic state.

HYPNOLOGY, hip-nol'ō-jē, *n.* the science of hypnotism.

HYPNOSCOPE, hip'nō-skōp, *n.* an apparatus for discovering a person's susceptibility to hypnotic influence. [*Hypno* and *scope.*]

HYPNOTISM, hip'no-tizm, *n.* a sleep-like condition induced by artificial means: a nervous sleep like the condition under mesmerism. [Coined in 1843, from Gr. *hypnos*, sleep.]

HYPOCHONDRIA, hip-o-kon'dri-a, *n.* a nervous malady, often arising from indigestion, and tormenting the patient with imaginary fears. [L., Gr., from *hypo*, under, *chondros*, a cartilage, because the disease was supposed to have its seat in the parts *under* the *cartilage* of the breast.]

HYPOCHONDRIAC, hip-o-kon'dri-ak, *adj.* relating to or affected with *hypochondria:* melancholy.—*n.* one suffering from hypochondria.

HYPOCOTYL, hī'pō-kot-il, *n.* see extract. "With seedlings the stem which supports the cotyledons (*i.e.*, the organs which represent the first leaves), has been called by many botanists the 'hypocotyledonous stem,' but for brevity sake we will speak of it merely as the *hypocotyl*."—*Darwin.*

HYPOCOTYLEDONOUS, hī-pō-kot-i-lē'don-us, *adj.* in *bot.* situated under or supporting the cotyledons. *Darwin.*

HYPOCOTYLOUS, hī-pō-kot'il-us, *adj.* of or pertaining to the hypocotyl. *Nature.*

HYPOCRISY, hi-pok'ri-si, *n.* a feigning to be what one is not: concealment of true character. [Lit. "the acting of a part on the stage," from Gr. *hypokrisis—hypokrinomai*, to play on the stage, from *hypo*, under, *krinō*, to decide.]

HYPOCRITE, hip'o-krit, *n.* one who practices hypocrisy.—*adj.* HYPOCRIT'IC, practicing hypocrisy.—*adv.* HYPOCRIT'ICALLY. [Lit. "an actor," Fr.—L., Gr. *hypokritēs.*]

HYPODERM, hī'pō-derm, HYPODERMA, hī-pō-der'ma, *n.* in *bot.* those layers of tissue lying under the epidermis, and which serve to strengthen the epidermal tissue. [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *derma*, the skin.]

HYPOGASTRIC, hip-o-gas'trik, *adj.* belonging to the *lower* part of the *abdomen.*

HYPONASTY, hī-pō-nas'ti, *n.* in *bot.* a term implying increased growth along the lower surface of an organ or part of a plant, causing the part to bend upwards. *Darwin.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *nastos*, close-pressed, solid.]

HYPOSTASIS, hī-pos'ta-sis, *n.* a substance: the essence or personality of the three divisions of the Godhead.—*adjs.* HYPOSTAT'IC, HYPOSTAT'ICAL.—*adv.* HYPOSTAT'ICALLY. [Lit. a "standing under," L., Gr. *hypostasis—hyphistēmi—hypo*, under, *histēmi*, to make to stand.]

HYPOTENUSE, hī-pot'en-ūs or hip-, HYPOTHENUSE, hī-poth'en-ūs, *n.* the side of a right-angled triangle opposite to the right angle. [Fr.—Gr. *hypoteinousa* (*grammē*), (*lit.*) (a line) "which stretches under"—*hypo*, under, *teinō*, to stretch.]

HYPOTHEC, hī-poth'ek, *n.* in Scotch law, a *security* in favor of a creditor over the property of his debtor, while the property continues in the debtor's possession. [Fr.—L. *hypotheca*—Gr. *hypothēkē*, a pledge.]

HYPOTHECATE, hī-poth'e-kāt, *v.t.* to *place* or assign anything as security *under* an arrangement: to mortgage.—*n.* HYPOTHECA'TION. [Low L. *hypotheco, hypothecatum—hypotheca*, a pledge, from Gr. *hypothēkē—hypo*, under, *tithēmi*, to place.]

HYPOTHERMAL, hī-pō-ther'mal, *adj.* pertaining to, or tending toward, the lowering of temperature: tepid.

HYPOTHESIS, hī-poth'e-sis, *n.* a supposition: a proposition assumed for the sake of argument: a theory to be proved or disproved by reference to facts: a provisional explanation of anything. [Lit. "that which is placed under," Gr. *hypo*, under, *tithēmi*, to place.]

HYPOTHETIC, hī-po-thet'ik, HYPOTHETICAL, hī-po-thet'ik-al, *adj.* belonging to a *hypothesis:* conditional.—*adv.* HYPOTHET'ICALLY. [Gr. *hypothetikos.*]

HYPSIBRACHYCEPHALI, hip-si-brak-i-sef'a-li, *n.pl.* in *ethn.* those races of men characterized by high broad skulls, such as the Malayan inhabitants of Madura. [Gr. *hypsos*, height, *brachys*, short, and *kephalē*, the head.]

HYSON, hī'son, *n.* a very fine sort of green tea. [Chinese "first crop."]

HYSSOP, his'up, *n.* an aromatic plant. [Fr.—L. *hyssopum*—Gr. *hyssōpos*—Heb. *ezobh.*]

HYSTERIC, his-ter'ik, HYSTERICAL, his-ter'ik-al, *adj.* resulting from the *womb:* convulsive: affected with hysterics.—*adv.* HYSTER'ICALLY. [L. *hystericus*—Gr. *hysterikos—hystera*, the womb.]

HYSTERICS, his-ter'iks, HYSTERIA, his-tēr'i-a, *n.* a disease resulting from an affection of the *womb*, causing nervous or convulsive fits.

HYSTERON-PROTERON, his'ter-on-prot'er-on, *n.* a figure of speech in which what should follow comes first: an inversion. [Gr. (*lit.*) "the last first."]

I

I, 1, *pron.* the nominative case singular of the first personal pronoun: the word used by a speaker or writer in mentioning himself. [M.E. *ich*, A.S. *ic*; Ger. *ich*, Ice. *ek*, L. *ego*, Gr. *egō*, Sans. *aham.*]

IAMBIC, ī-am'bik, IAMBUS, ī-am'bus, *n.* a metrical foot of two syllables, the first short and the second long, as in L. *fīdēs*; or the first unaccented and the second accented, as in deducé. [L. *iambus*—Gr. *iambos*, from *iaptō*, to assail, this metre being first used by writers of satire.]

IAMBIC, ī-am'bik, *adj.* consisting of *iambics.*

IAMBOGRAPHER, ī-am-bog'ra-fer, *n.* a writer of iambics. [Gr. See IAMBIC.]

IANTHINE, ī-an-thin, *adj.* of a violet color.

IATROLOGY, ī-a-trol'ō-jē, *n.* the study of healing: an essay on medicine or physicians. [From the Gr.]

IBERIAN, ī-bē'rē-an, *n.* one of the primitive inhabitants of Spain, of whom some think the Basques a remnant. [L. *Iberia*, Spain.]

IBEX, ī'beks, *n.* a genus of goats, inhabiting the Alps and other mountainous regions. [L.]

IBIS, ī'bis, *n.* a genus of wading birds like the stork, one species of which was worshipped by the ancient Egyptians. [L., Gr.; an Egyptian word.]

ICARIAN, ī-kā'ri-an, *adj.* belonging to *Icarus:* adventurous or unfortunate in flight. [L. *Icarius*—Gr. *Ikarios*—*Ikaros*, who fell into the sea on his flight from Crete, his waxen wings being melted by the sun.]

ICARIAN, ī-kā'rē-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to the ideal republic, *Icaria*, described by Etienne Cabet, a French politician (1788-1856).—*n.* a disciple of Cabet, or a citizen of a community planned upon the ideals described by Cabet.

ICE, īs, *n.* water congealed by freezing: concreted sugar.—*v.t.* to cover with ice: to freeze: to cover with concreted sugar: —*pr.p.* īc'ing; *pa.p.* īced'. [A.S. *is;* Ger. *eis*, Ice., Dan. *is*.]

ICEBERG, īs'berg, *n.* a *mountain* or huge mass of floating *ice*. [From Scand. or Dut. the latter part *berg* = mountain.]

ICEBLINK, īs'blingk, *n.* the *blink* or light reflected from *ice* near the horizon.

ICEBOAT, īs'bōt, *n.* a *boat* used for forcing a passage through or being dragged over *ice*.

ICEBOUND, īs'bownd, *adj.*, *bound*, surrounded, or fixed in with *ice*.

ICECREAM, īs'krēm, ICED-CREAM, īst-krēm, *n.*, *cream* sweetened or flavored, and artificially *frozen*.

ICEFIELD, īs'fēld, *n.* a large *field* or sheet of *ice*.

ICEFLOAT, īs'flōt, ICEFLOE, īs'flō, *n.* a large mass of *floating ice*.

ICEHOUSE, īs'hows, *n.* a *house* for preserving *ice*.

ICELAND-MOSS, īs'land-mos, *n.* a lichen found in the northern parts of the world, esp. in Iceland and Norway, and valuable as a medicine and as an article of diet.

ICEPACK, īs'pak, *n.* drifting *ice packed* together.

ICEPLANT, īs'plant, *n.* a *plant* whose leaves glisten in the sun as if covered with *ice*.

ICHNEUMON, ik-nū'mun, *n.* a small carnivorous animal in Egypt, famed for destroying the crocodile's eggs: an insect which lays its eggs on the larvæ of other insects. [Gr. (*lit.*) the "hunter," from *ichneuō*, to hunt after—*ichnos*, a track.]

ICHNOGRAPHY, ik-nog'raf-i, *n.* a *tracing out:* (*arch.*) a ground-plan of a work or building.—*adjs.* ICHNOGRAPH'IC, ICHNOGRAPH'ICAL.—*adv.* ICHNOGRAPH'ICALLY. [Gr. *ichnographia—ichnos*, a track, *graphō*, to grave.]

ICHNOLOGY, ik-nol'oj-i, *n.*, *footprint lore:* the science of fossil footprints. [Gr. *ichnos*, a track, a footprint, and *logos*, discourse.]

ICHOR, ī'kor, *n.* (*myth.*) the ethereal juice in the veins of the gods: a watery humor: colorless matter from an ulcer.—*adj.* I'CHOROUS. [Gr. *ichōr*, akin to Sans. *sich*, to sprinkle, Ger. *seihen*, to filter.]

ICHTHYOGRAPHY, ik-thi-og'ra-fi, *n.* a *description* of or treatise on *fishes*. [Gr. *ichthys*, *ichthyos*, a fish, *graphō*, to write.]

ICHTHYOLITE, ik'thi-o-līt, *n.* a *fish* turned into *stone*, a fossil fish: the impression of a fish in a rock. [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, and *lithos*, a stone.]

ICHTHYOLOGY, ik-thi-ol'o-ji, *n.* the branch of zoology that treats of *fishes*.—*adj.* ICHTHYOLOG'ICAL.—*n.* ICHTHYOL'OGIST, one skilled in ichthyology. [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, *logos*, discourse, science.]

ICHTHYOPHAGOUS, ik-thi-of'a-gus, *adj.*, *eating* or subsisting on *fish*. [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, *phagō*, to eat.]

ICHTHYOSAURUS, ik-thi-o-sawr'us, *n.* the *fish-lizard*, a genus of extinct marine reptiles, uniting some of the characteristics of the Saurians with those of fishes. [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, *sauros*, a lizard.]

ICICLE, īs'i-kl, *n.* a hanging point of *ice* formed by the freezing of dropping water. [A.S. *īsgicel*, for *īsesgicel; īses* being the gen. of *īs*, ice, and *gicel*, a dim. of a Celt. word sig. ice (Ir. *aigh*). Cf. Ice. *jōkull*, icicle, also a dim.]

ICILY, ICINESS. See ICY.

ICING, īs'ing, *n.* a covering of *ice* or concreted sugar.

ICON, ī'kon, n. in the Greek Church, a picture representing the Virgin Mary, Christ, a martyr, or a saint, hung in almost every room in every household or building in Russia. [Gr. *eikon*, an image.]

ICONIC, ī-kon'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to a sacred picture, or *icon*. [See ICON.]

ICONOGRAPH, ī-kon'ō-graf, *n.* an illustration for a book.

ICONOCLASM, ī-kon'o-klazm, *n.* act of *breaking images*.—*adj.* ICONOCLAST'IC, *image-breaking:* pertaining to iconoclasm.

ICONOCLAST, ī-kon'o-klast, *n.* a *breaker* of *images*, one opposed to idol-worship. [Coined from Gr. *eikōn*, an image, and *klastēs*, a breaker—*klaō*, to break.]

ICONOLOGY, ī-kon-ol'o-ji, *n.* the *doctrine* of *images*, especially with reference to worship. [Gr. *eikōn*, and *logos*, science, discourse.]

ICONOMANIA, ī-kon-ō-mā'nē-a, *n.* a morbid desire to collect *icons* or sacred pictures.

ICONOSTASIS, ī-kō-nos'ta-sis, *n.* in the Greek Church, the partition between the choir and the altar proper.

ICOSAHEDRAL, ī-kos-a-hē′dral, *adj.* having *twenty* equal *sides* or faces.

ICOSAHEDRON, ī-kos-a-hē′dron, *n.* (*geom.*) a solid having *twenty* equal *sides* or faces. [Gr. *eikosi*, twenty, *hedra*, base—*hed-*, root of *hezomai*, E. Sit.]

ICY, īs′i, *adj.* composed of, abounding in, or like *ice:* frosty: cold: chilling: without warmth of affection.—*adv.* Ic′ily.—*n.* Ic′iness.

IDEA, ī-dē′a, *n.* an *image* of a thing formed by the mind: a notion: thought: opinion. [L.—Gr. *idea*—*idein*, to see; akin to Wit.]

IDEAL, ī-dē′al, *adj.* existing in *idea:* mental: existing in imagination only: the highest and best conceivable, the perfect, as opp. to the real, the imperfect.—*n.* the highest conception of anything.—*adv.* Ide′ally.

IDEALISM, ī-dē′al-izm, *n.* the doctrine that in external perceptions the objects immediately known are *ideas:* any system that considers thought or the *idea* as the ground either of knowledge or existence: tendency towards the highest conceivable perfection, love for or search after the best and highest.

IDEALIZATION, ī-dē-al-ī-zā′shun, *n.* act of forming in idea, or of raising to the highest conception.

IDEALIZE, ī-dē′al-īz, *v.t.* to form in *idea:* to raise to the highest conception.—*v.i.* to form ideas.

IDEALIST, ī-dē′al-ist, *n.* one who holds the doctrine of *idealism.*

IDEALISTIC, ī-dē-al-ist′ik, *adj.* pertaining to *idealists* or to idealism.

IDEALITY, ī-dē-al′i-ti, *n.*, *ideal state:* ability and disposition to form ideals of beauty and perfection.

IDENTICAL, ī-den′tik-al, *adj.* the very *same:* not different.—*adv.* Iden′tically.—*n.* Iden′ticalness, identity. [L. as if *identicus*—*idem*, the same.]

IDENTIFY, ī-den′ti-fī, *v.t.* to make to be the *same:* to ascertain or prove to be the same:—*pa.p.* īden′tified.—*n.* Identifica′tion. [Fr. *identifier* (It. *identificare*)—L. as if *identicus*—*idem*, the same, and *facio*, to make.]

IDENTITY, ī-den′ti-ti, *n.* state of being the *same:* sameness. [Fr.—Low L. *identitas*—L. *idem*, the same.]

IDEOGRAPHIC, id-e-o-graf′ik, **IDEOGRAPHICAL**, -′ik-al, *adj.* representing *ideas* by *pictures* instead of words. [Gr. *idea*, idea, *graphō*, to write.]

IDEOLOGUE, ī-dē′ō-log, *n.* one engrossed in impractical ideas: a dreamer: a theorist.

IDEOLOGY, ī-de-ol′o-ji, *n.* the *science* of *ideas*, metaphysics. [Gr. *idea*, and *logos*, discourse.]

IDEOPHONE, ī-dē′o-fōn, *n.* a spoken word conveying an idea.

IDES, īdz, *n.sing.* in ancient Rome, the 15th day of March, May, July, Oct., and the 13th of the other months. [Fr.—L. *idus*, origin doubtful, said to be Etruscan.]

IDIOCRASY, id-i-ok′ra-si, *n.* same as Idiosyncrasy. [Fr.—Gr. *idiokrasia*—*idios*, peculiar, and *krasis*. See Crasis.]

IDIOCY, id′i-o-si, **IDIOTCY**, id′i-ut-si, *n.* state of being an *idiot:* imbecility: folly.

IDIOM, id′ī-um, *n.* a mode of expression *peculiar* to a language. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *idiōma*, peculiarity—*idioō*, make one's own—*idios*, one's own.]

IDIOMATIC, id-i-o-mat′ik, **IDIOMATICAL**, id-i-o-mat′ik-al, *adj.* conformed or pertaining to the *idioms* of a language.—*adv.* Idiomat′ically. [Gr. *idiōmatikos*—*idiōma*, *idiōmatos*, peculiarity.]

IDIOPATHIC, id-i-o-path′ik, *adj.* (*med.*) primary, not depending on or preceded by another disease.—*adv.* Idiopath′ically.

IDIOPATHY, id-i-op′a-thi, *n.* a *peculiar affection* or state: (*med.*) a primary disease, one not occasioned by another. [Gr. *idios*, peculiar, *pathos*, suffering—*pathein*, to suffer.]

IDIOSYNCRASY, id-i-o-sin′kra-si, *n.*, *peculiarity* of *temperament* or constitution: any characteristic of a person.—*adj.* Idiosyncrat′ic. [Gr. *idios*, one's own, peculiar, and *syncrasis*, a mixing together—*syn*, together, and *krasis*, a mixing. See Crasis.]

IDIOT, id′i-ut, *n.* one deficient in intellect: a foolish or unwise person. [Fr.—L. *idiota*—Gr. *idiōtēs*, orig. a "private man," then an ignorant, rude person—*idios*, one's own, peculiar.]

IDIOTCY. Same as Idiocy.

IDIOTIC, id-i-ot′ik, **IDIOTICAL**, id-i-ot′ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or like an *idiot:* foolish.—*adv.* Idiot′ically.

IDIOTISM, id′i-ut-izm, *n.* an idiom. [L.—Gr.—*idiōtizō*, to put into common or current language—*idiōtēs*. See Idiot.]

IDLE, īdl, *adj.* vain: trifling: unemployed: averse to labor: not occupied: useless: unimportant: unedifying.—*v.t.* to spend in idleness.—*ns.* I′dler, I′dleness.—*adv.* I′dly. [A.S. *idel*; Dut. *ijdel*, Ger. *eitel*, conn. with Gr. *itharos*, clear, *aithēr*, upper air, from *aitho*, burn. The orig. sense was prob. "clear"; then pure, mere, sheer; then vain, unimportant (Skeat).]

IDOL, īdul, *n.* a figure: an image of some object of worship: a person or thing too much loved or honored. [L. *idolum*—Gr. *eidōlon*—*eidos*, that which is seen—*idein*, to see. See Wit.]

IDOLATER, ī-dol′a-ter, *n.* a *worshipper* of *idols:* a great admirer:—*fem.* Idol′atress. [Fr. *idolâtre*, corr. of L.—Gr. *eidōlolatrēs*—*eidōlon*, idol, *latrēs*, worshipper.]

IDOLATRIZE, ī-dol′a-triz, *v.t.* to *worship* as an *idol:* to adore.

IDOLATROUS, ī-dol′a-trus, *adj.* pertaining to *idolatry.*—*adv.* Idol′atrously.

IDOLATRY, ī-dol′a-tri, *n.* the *worship* of *idols:* excessive love.

IDOLIZE, īdul-īz, *v.t.* to make an *idol* of,

for worship: to love to excess.—*n.* IDOLIZ'ER.

IDYL, IDYLL, ī'dil, *n.* a short pictorial poem, chiefly on pastoral subjects: a narrative poem. [L. *idyllium*—Gr. *eidyllion*, dim. of *eidos*, image—*eidomai*, to seem. See WIT.]

IDYLLIC, ī-dil'ik, *adj.* of or belonging to *idyls.*

IF, if, *conj.* an expression of doubt: whether: in case that: supposing that. [A.S. *gif*; cog. with Dut. *of*, Ice. *ef*, if, *efa*, to doubt; O. Ger. *ibu*, *ipu*, dative case of *iba*, a condition.]

IGNEOUS, ig'ne-us, *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like *fire:* (*geol.*) produced by the action of fire. [L. *igneus—ignis*, fire, cog. with Sans. *agni.*]

IGNESCENT, ig-nes'ent, *adj.* emitting sparks of fire. [L. *ignescens—ignis.*]

IGNIS-FATUUS, ig'nis-fat'ū-us, *n.* a light which misleads travellers, often seen over marshy places, of which the cause is not well understood, also called "Will-o'-the-wisp":—*pl.* IGNES-FATUI, ig'nēz-fat'ū-ī. [L. *ignis*, fire, *fatuus*, foolish.]

IGNITE, ig-nīt', *v.t.* to set on *fire*, to kindle: to render luminous with heat.—*v.i.* to take fire: to burn. [See IGNITION.]

IGNITIBLE, ig-nīt'i-bl, *adj.* that may be ignited.

IGNITION, ig-nish'un, *n.* act of setting on *fire:* state of being kindled, and esp. of being made red-hot. [Fr., coined from L. *ignio, ignitus*, to set on fire—*ignis*, fire.]

IGNOBLE, ig-nō'bl, *adj.* of low birth: mean or worthless: dishonorable.—*adv.* IGNO'BLY.—*n.* IGNO'BLENESS. [Fr.—L. *ignobilis—in*, not, *gnobilis, nobilis*, noble.]

IGNOMINIOUS, ig-nō-min'i-us, *adj.* dishonorable: marked with ignominy: contemptible: mean.—*adv.* IGNOMIN'IOUSLY.—*n.* IGNOMIN'IOUSNESS.

IGNOMINY, ig'nō-min-i, *n.* the *loss* of one's *good name:* public disgrace: infamy. [Fr.—L. *ignominia—in*, not, *gnomen, nomen*, name. See NAME.]

IGNORAMUS, ig-nō-rā'mus, *n.* an ignorant person, esp. one making a pretence to knowledge:—*pl.* IGNORA'MUSES. [L. "we are ignorant," 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *ignoro.*]

IGNORANCE, ig'nō-rans, *n.* state of being ignorant: want of knowledge:—*pl.* in Litany, sins committed through ignorance. [Fr.—L. *ignorantia.*]

IGNORANT, ig'nō-rant, *adj.* without knowledge: uninstructed: unacquainted with.—*adv.* IG'NORANTLY. [Fr.—L. *ignorans, -antis*, pr.p. of *ignoro.* See IGNORE.]

IGNORE, ig-nōr', *v.t.* willfully to disregard: to set aside. [Fr.—L. *ignoro*, not to know—*in*, not, and *gno-*, root of (*g*)*nosco*, to know. See KNOW.]

IGUANA, i-gwä'na, *n.* a genus of tropical lizards, having a large dewlap under the throat. [Sp., said to be a Haytian word.]

ILEX, ī'leks, *n.* the scientific name for HOLLY (which see): the evergreen or holm oak. [L.]

ILIAC, il'i-ak, *adj.* pertaining to the lower intestines. [Fr., through a Low L. *iliacus—ilias*, the flanks, the groin.]

ILIAD, il'i-ad, *n.* an epic poem by Homer, giving an account of the destruction of *Ilium* or ancient Troy. [L. *Ilias, Iliadis*—Gr. *Ilias, Iliados* (*poiēsis*, a poem), relating to ILIUM, the city of *Ilos*, its founder.]

ILK, ilk, *adj.* the same. [Scot., from A.S. *ylc*, from *y-* or *i-* (base of HE), and *lic* = like.]

ILL, il, *adj.* (comp. WORSE: superl. WORST), evil, bad: contrary to good: wicked: producing evil: unfortunate: unfavorable: sick: diseased: improper: incorrect: cross, as temper.—*adv.* not well: not rightly: with difficulty.—*n.* evil: wickedness: misfortune.—ILL, when compounded with other words, expresses badness of quality or condition. [From Ice. *illr*, a contr. of the word which appears in A.S. *yfel*, E. EVIL.]

ILLAPSE, il-laps', *n.* a *sliding in:* the entrance of one thing into another. [L. *illapsus—illabor—in*, into, *labor*, to slip, to slide.]

ILLATION, il-lā'shun, *n.* act of *inferring* from premises or reasons: inference: conclusion. [Fr.—L. *illatio*, a bringing in, a logical inference—*infero, illatum—in*, in, into, *fero*, to bear.]

ILLATIVE, il'la-tiv, *adj.* denoting an *inference:* that may be inferred.—*adv.* IL'LATIVELY.

ILL-BLOOD, il'-blud, *n.* ill feeling: resentment.

ILL-BRED, il'-bred, *adj.* badly bred, or educated: uncivil.—*n.* ILL-BREED'ING.

ILLEGAL, il-lē'gal, *adj.* contrary to *law.*—*adv.* ILLE'GALLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not; see LEGAL.]

ILLEGALITY, il-le-gal'i-ti, *n.* the quality or condition of being illegal.

ILLEGALIZE, il-lē'gal-īz, *v.t.* to render *unlawful.*

ILLEGIBLE, il-lej'i-bl, *adj.* that cannot be *read:* indistinct.—*adv.* ILLEG'IBLY.—*ns.* ILLEG'IBLENESS, ILLEGIBIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not; see LEGIBLE.]

ILLEGITIMATE, il-le-jit'i-māt, *adj.*, *not* according to *law:* not born in wedlock: not properly inferred or reasoned: not genuine.—*adv.* ILLEGIT'IMATELY.—*n.* ILLEGIT'IMACY. [L. *in*, not; see LEGITIMATE.]

ILL-FAVORED, il-fā'vurd, *adj.* ill-looking: deformed: ugly.

ILLIBERAL, il-lib'er-al, *adj.* niggardly: mean.—*adv.* ILLIB'ERALLY.—*n.* ILLIBERAL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and LIBERAL.]

ILLICIT, il-lis'it, *adj.*, *not allowable:* unlawful; unlicensed.—*adv.* ILLIC'ITLY.—*n.* ILLIC'ITNESS. [Fr.—L. *illicitus—in*, not, and *licitus*, pa.p. of *liceo*, to be allowable. See LICENSE.]

ILLIMITABLE, il-lim'it-a-bl, *adj.* that

cannot be *bounded:* infinite.—*adv.* ILLIM'ITABLY. —*n.* ILLIM'ITABLENESS. [L. *in*, not, and LIMITABLE.]

ILLISION, il-lizh'un, *n.* the act of *dashing* or *striking against.* [L. *illisio—illido*, to strike against—*in*, upon, *lædo*, to dash, to strike.]

ILLITERACY, il-lit'er-a-si, *n.* state of being illiterate : want of learning.

ILLITERATE, il-lit'er-āt, *adj., not learned:* uninstructed : ignorant.—*adv.* ILLIT'ERATELY.—*n.* ILLIT'ERATENESS. [L. *in*, not, and LITERATE.]

ILL-NATURED, il-nā'tūrd, *adj.* of an ill nature or temper : cross : peevish.—*adv.* ILL-NA'TUREDLY.

ILLNESS, il'nes, *n.* sickness : disease.

ILLOGICAL, il-loj'i-kal, *adj.* contrary to the rules of logic.—*adv.* ILLOG'ICALLY. —*n.* ILLOG'ICALNESS. [L. *in*, not, and LOGICAL.]

ILL-STARRED, il'-stärd, *adj.* born (according to an ancient superstition) under the influence of an *unlucky star :* unlucky.

ILLUDE, il-lūd', *v.t.* to *play upon* by artifice : to deceive. [L. *illudo, illusum—in*, upon, *ludo*, to play.]

ILLUME. See ILLUMINE.

ILLUMINATE, il-lū'min-āt, *v.t.* to light up : to enlighten : to illustrate : to adorn with ornamental lettering or illustrations.—*adj.* enlightened. [L. *illumino, illuminatus—in*, in, upon, and *lumino*, to cast light—*lumen* (= *lucimen*)—*luceo*, to shine, light.]

ILLUMINATI, il-lū-min-ā'tī, *n.pl.* the *enlightened*, a name given to various sects, and esp. to a society of German Freethinkers at the end of last century.

ILLUMINATION, il-lū-min-ā'shun, *n.* act of *giving light :* that which gives light : splendor : brightness : a display of lights : adorning of books with colored lettering or illustrations : (*B.*) enlightening influence, inspiration.

ILLUMINATIVE, il-lū'min-ā-tiv, *adj.* tending to *give light :* illustrative or explanatory.

ILLUMINATOR, il-lū'min-ā-tor, *n.* one who illuminates, especially one who is employed in adorning books with colored letters and illustrations.

ILLUMINE, il-lū'min, **ILLUME**, il-lūm', *v.t.* to make luminous or bright : to enlighten : to adorn.

ILLUSION, il-lū'zhun, *n.* a *playing upon :* a mocking : deceptive appearance : false show : error. [Fr. See ILLUDE.]

ILLUSIVE, il-lū'siv. **ILLUSORY**, il-lū'sor-i, *adj., deceiving* by false appearances: false. —*adv.* ILLU'SIVELY.—*n.* ILLU'SIVENESS.

ILLUSTRATE, il-lus'trāt, *v.t.* to make distinguished : to make clear to the mind : to explain : to explain and adorn by pictures.—*n.* ILLUS'TRATOR. [L. *illustro, illustratum*, to light up—*illustris*. See ILLUSTRIOUS.]

ILLUSTRATION, il-lus-trā'shun, *n.* act of making *lustrous* or clear : act of explaining : that which illustrates : a picture or diagram.

ILLUSTRATIVE, il-lus'tra-tiv, *adj.* having the quality of *making clear* or explaining. —*adv.* ILLUS'TRATIVELY.

ILLUSTRIOUS, il-lus'tri-us, *adj.* morally bright, distinguished : noble : conspicuous : conferring honor. — *adv.* ILLUS'TRIOUSLY.—*n.* ILLUS'TRIOUSNESS. [L. *illustris*, prob. for *illucestris—in*, in, and *lux, lucis*, light.]

ILL-WILL, il-wil', *n.* unkind feeling : enmity.

IMAGE, im'āj, *n.* likeness : a statue : an idol : a representation in the mind, an idea : a picture in the imagination : (*optics*) the figure of any object formed by rays of light.—*v.t.* to form an image of : to form a likeness of in the mind. [Fr. —L. *imago*, an image, from root of *imitor*, to imitate. See IMITATE.]

IMAGERY, im'a-jer-i or im'āj-ri, *n.* (*orig.*) *images* in general : the work of the imagination : mental pictures : figures of speech.

IMAGINABLE, im-aj'in-a-bl, *adj.* that may be imagined. — *adv.* IMAG'INABLY. —*n.* IMAG'INABLENESS.

IMAGINARY, im-aj'in-ar-i, *adj.* existing only in the *imagination :* not real : (*alg.*) impossible.

IMAGINATION, im-aj-in-ā'shun, *n.* act of imagining: the faculty of forming images in the mind : that which is imagined : contrivance. [See IMAGINE.]

IMAGINATIVE, im-aj'in-a-tiv, *adj.* full of imagination : given to imagining : proceeding from the imagination.—*n.* IMAG'INATIVENESS.

IMAGINE, im-aj'in, *v.t.* to *form* an *image* of in the mind : to conceive : to think: (*B.*) to contrive or devise.—*v.i.* to form mental images : to conceive.—*n.* IMAG'INER. [Fr. — L. *imagino — imago*, an image.]

IMAGO, i-mā'gō, *n.* the last or perfect state of insect life, when the case covering it is dropped, and the inclosed *image* or being comes forth. [L.]

IMAN, i-man', **IMAM**, i-mam', **IMAUM**, i-mawm', *n.* a Mohammedan priest : a Mohammedan prince with both temporal and spiritual authority.

IMBECILE, im'be-sēl, *adj.* without strength either of body or of mind : feeble.—*n.* one destitute of strength, either of mind or body. [Fr. *imbecile*—L. *imbecillus;* origin unknown. See EMBEZZLE.]

IMBECILITY, im-be-sil'i-ti, *n.* state of being imbecile : weakness of body or mind.

IMBED, im-bed', *v.t.* to lay, as *in* a *bed:* to place in a mass of matter. [E. IN (=*intǫ*) and BED.]

IMBIBE, im-bīb', *v.t.* to *drink in :* to absorb : to receive into the mind.—*n.* IMBIB'ER. [Fr.—L. *imbibo—in*, in, into, and *bibo*, to drink.]

IMBITTER, im-bit'er, *v.t.* to make *bitter:* to render more violent: to render unhappy.—*n.* IMBITT'ERER. [E. IN and BITTER.]

IMBODY, im-bod'i. Same as EMBODY.

IMBORDER, im-bor'der, *v.t.* to *border.*

IMBOSOM, im-booz'um. Same as EMBOSOM.

IMBRICATE, im'bri-kāt, IMBRICATED, im'bri-kāt-ed, *adj.* bent like a *gutter-tile:* (*bot.*) overlapping each other like tiles on a roof. [L. *imbricatus*, pa.p. of *imbrico*, to cover with tiles—*imbrex*, a gutter-tile—*imber*, a shower.]

IMBRICATION, im-bri-kā'shun, *n.* a concave indenture as of a *tile:* an overlapping of the edges.

IMBROGLIO, im-brōl'yo, *n.* an intricate plot in a romance or drama: a perplexing state of matters: a complicated misunderstanding. [It.]

IMBROWN, im-brown', *v.t.* to make *brown:* to darken: to obscure. [E. IN and BROWN.]

IMBRUE, im-brōō', *v.t.* to wet or moisten: to soak: to drench; causal of *imbibe.* [O.Fr. *embruer*—O.Fr. *bevre* (Fr. *boire*)—L. *bibere*, to drink.]

IMBUE, im-bū', *v.t.* to *cause* to *drink:* to moisten: to tinge deeply: to cause to imbibe, as the mind. [L. *imbuo—in*, and root of *bibo*, to drink; akin to Gr. *pi*, *po*, root of *pino*, Sans. *pa*, to drink.]

IMBURSE, im-bûrs', *v.t.* to supply with money. [Pfx. *im*, in, and Fr. *embourser*, to put into one's purse.]

IMITABLE, im'it-a-bl, *adj.* that may be imitated or copied: worthy of imitation. —*n.* IMITABIL'ITY.

IMITATE, im'i-tāt, *v.t.* to *copy*, to strive to be the same as: to produce a likeness of.—*n.* IM'ITATOR. [L. *imitor*, *imitatus*, ety. unknown.]

IMITATION, im-i-tā'shun, *n.* act of imitating: that which is produced as a copy, a likeness.

IMITATIVE, im'i-tāt-iv, *adj.* inclined to imitate: formed after a model. —*adv.* IM'ITATIVELY.

IMMACULATE, im-mak'ū-lāt, *adj.*, *spotless:* unstained: pure.—*adv.* IMMAC'ULATELY.—*n.* IMMAC'ULATENESS.—IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, the R. Cath. doctrine that the Virgin Mary was born without original sin. [L. *immaculatus—in*, not, and *maculo*, to stain—*macula*, a spot.]

IMMANENT, im'a-nent, *adj.*, *remaining within:* inherent. [L. *immanens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *immaneo—in*, in or near, *maneo*, to remain.]

IMMATERIAL, im-a-tē'ri-al, *adj.*, *not* consisting of *matter:* incorporeal: unimportant.—*adv.* IMMATE'RIALLY.—*v.* IMMATE'RIALIZE. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and MATERIAL.]

IMMATERIALISM, im-a-tē'ri-al-izm, *n.* the doctrine that there is *no material* substance.—*n.* IMMATE'RIALIST, one who believes in this.

IMMATERIALITY, im-a-tē-ri-al'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being immaterial or of not consisting of matter.

IMMATURE, im-a-tūr', IMMATURED, im-a-tūrd', *adj.* not *ripe:* not perfect: come before the natural time.—*adv.* IMMATURE'LY.—*ns.* IMMATURE'NESS, IMMATUR'ITY. [L. *in*, not, and MATURE.]

IMMEASURABLE, im-mezh'ūr-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be measured.—*adv.* IMMEAS'URABLY.—*n.* IMMEAS'URABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and MEASURABLE.]

IMMEDIATE, im-mē'di-āt, *adj.* with *nothing* in the *middle* between two objects: not acting by second causes: direct: present: without delay.—*adv.* IMME'DIATELY.—*n.* IMME'DIATENESS. [Fr.—Low L. *immediatus—in*, not, and *medius*, the middle.]

IMMEDIATISM, im-mē'dē-ā-tizm, *n.* a term used by the abolitionists in the United States with reference to the policy of immediate action in regard to the slaves.

IMMEMORIAL, im-me-mō'ri-al, *adj.* beyond the reach of *memory.*—*adv.* IMMEMO'RIALLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and MEMORIAL.]

IMMENSE, im-mens', *adj.* that cannot be *measured:* vast in extent: very large.—*adv.* IMMENSE'LY.—*n.* IMMENSE'NESS. [Fr. —L. *immensus—in*, not, *mensus*, pa.p. of *metior*, to measure.]

IMMENSITY, im-mens'it-i, *n.* an extent *not* to be *measured:* infinity: greatness.

IMMENSURABLE, im-mens'ūr-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be *measured.*—*n.* IMMENSURABIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and *mensurabilis—metior.*]

IMMERGE, im-merj', *v.t.* to plunge something *into.* [L. *in*, into, and *mergo*, *mersus*, to plunge.]

IMMERSE, im-mers', *v.t.* to *immerge* or plunge something into: to engage deeply: to overwhelm.

IMMERSION, im-mer'shun, *n.* act of immersing or plunging into: state of being dipped into: state of being deeply engaged.

IMMETHODICAL, im-me-thod'ik-al, *adj.* without method or order: irregular.—*adv.* IMMETHOD'ICALLY. [L. *in*, not, and METHODICAL.]

IMMIGRANT, im'i-grant, *n.* one who immigrates.

IMMIGRATE, im'i-grāt, *v.i.* to *migrate* or remove *into* a country. [L. *immigro—in*, into, and *migro*, *migratum*, to remove.]

IMMIGRATION, im-i-grā'shun, *n.* act of immigrating.

IMMINENT, im'i-nent, *adj.* near at hand: threatening: impending. — *adv.* IMM'INENTLY.—*n.* IMM'INENCE. [L. *imminens*, *-entis—in*, upon, *mineo*, to project.]

IMMISSION, im-mish'un, *n.* act of *immitting.*

IMMIT, im-mit', *v.t.* to *send into:* to inject: —*pr.p.* immitt'ing; *pa.p.* immitt'ed. [L. *immitto—in*, into, *mitto*, *missus*, to send.]

IMMIX, im-miks', *v.t.* to mix or mingle. [Pfx. *im*, in, and *mix*.]

IMMIXTURE, im-miks'tūr, *n.* an intimate mingling or mixture. [See IMMIX.]

IMMOBILITY, im-mo-bil'i-ti, *n.* the being *immovable*. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and MOBILITY.]

IMMODERATE, im-mod'er-āt, *adj.* exceeding proper bounds.—*adv.* IMMOD'ERATELY. [L. *in*, not, and MODERATE.]

IMMODEST, im-mod'est, *adj.* wanting restraint: impudent: wanting shame or delicacy.—*adv.* IMMOD'ESTLY.—*n.* IMMOD'ESTY, *want* of *modesty*. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and MODEST.]

IMMOLATE, im'o-lāt, *v.t.* to offer in sacrifice. [Lit. "to sprinkle meal on a victim," L. *immolo*, *immolatus*—*in*, upon, *mola*, meal.]

IMMOLATION, im-o-lā'shun, *n.* act of immolating: a sacrifice.]

IMMORAL, im-mor'al, *adj.* inconsistent with what is right: wicked.—*adv.* IMMOR'ALLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and MORAL.]

IMMORALITY, im-mor-al'i-ti, *n.* quality of being immoral: an immoral act or practice.

IMMORTAL, im-mor'tal, *adj.* exempt from death: imperishable: never to be forgotten (as a name, poem, etc.).—*n.* one who will never cease to exist.—*adv.* IMMOR'TALLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and MORTAL.]

IMMORTALITY, im-mor-tal'i-ti, *n.* quality of being immortal: exemption from death or oblivion.

IMMORTALIZE, im-mor'tal-īz, *v.t.* to make immortal.

IMMORTELLE, im-mor-tel', *n.* the flower commonly called *everlasting*. [Fr. (*fleur*) *immortelle*, immortal (flower).]

IMMOTILE, im-mō'til, *adj.* incapable of movement.

IMMOVABLE, im-mōōv'a-bl, *adj.* steadfast: unalterable: that cannot be impressed or made to fall.—*adv.* IMMOV'ABLY.—*ns.* IMMOV'ABLENESS, IMMOVABIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and MOVABLE.]

IMMOVABLES, im-mōōv'a-blz, *n.pl.* fixtures, etc., *not movable* by a tenant.

IMMUNE, im-mūn', *adj.* exempt: protected by inoculation or previous affection.—*n.* one who is immune, or in no danger, from an infectious or contagious disease: esp. one who can go or remain where disease exists, as yellow fever, small-pox, etc., without contracting such disease, by reason of inoculation or a previous affection.—*v.t.* IMMUNIZE, im-mū-nīz. [See IMMUNITY.]

IMMUNITY, im-mūn'i-ti, *n.*, *freedom* from any *obligation* or *duty*: privilege. [Fr.—L. *immunitas*—*in*, not, *munis*, serving, obliging.]

IMMURE, im-mūr', *v.t.* to *wall in*: to shut up: to imprison. [Fr.—L. *in*, in, and *murus*, a wall.]

IMMUTABILITY, im-mūt-a-bil'i-ti, **IMMUTABLENESS**, im-mūt'a-bl-nes, *n.* unchangeableness.

IMMUTABLE, im-mūt'a-bl, *adj.* unchangeable.—*adv.* IMMUT'ABLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and MUTABLE.]

IMP, imp, *n.* little devil or wicked spirit.—*v.t.* (*falconry*) to mend a broken or defective wing by inserting a feather: to qualify for flight.—*adj.* IMP'ISH, like an imp: fiendish. [Lit. and orig. a *graft*, *offspring*; from Low L. *impotus*, a graft—Gr. *emphytos*, ingrafted—*en*, and root *phy-*, to grow; akin to BE.]

IMPACT, im'pakt, *n.* a *striking against*: collision: the blow of a body in motion *impinging* on another body: the impulse resulting from collision.—IMPACT', *v.t.* to press firmly together. [L. *impactus*, pa.p. of *impingo*. See IMPINGE.]

IMPAIR, im-pār', *v.t.* to *make worse*: to diminish in quantity, value, or strength: to injure: to weaken. [M.E. *empeiren*—O. Fr. *empeirer* (Fr. *empirer*), from L. *im* (=*in*), intensive, and Low L. *pejorare*, to make worse—L. *pejor*, worse.]

IMPALE, IMPALEMENT. Same as EMPALE, EMPALEMENT.

IMPALPABLE, im-pal'pa-bl, *adj.* not perceivable by touch: not coarse: not easily understood.—*adv.* IMPAL'PABLY.—*n.* IMPALPABIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and PALPABLE.]

IMPANEL, IMPANNEL, im-pan'l, *v.t.* to enter the names of a jury *in* a list, or *on* a piece of parchment called a *panel*:—*pr.p.* impan'elling; *pa.p.* impan'elled.

IMPARITY, im-par'i-ti, *n.*, *want* of *parity* or equality: indivisibility into equal parts. [L. *in*, not, and PARITY.]

IMPARK, im-pärk', *v.t.* to *inclose* for a *park*: to shut up. [L. *in*, in, and PARK.]

IMPART, im-pärt', *v.t.* to bestow a *part* of: to give: to communicate: to make known.—*v.i.* to give a part. [O. Fr.—L. *impartio*—*in*, on, and *pars*, *partis*, a part.]

IMPARTIAL, im-pär'shal, *adj.* not favoring one more than another: just.—*adv.* IMPAR'TIALLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and PARTIAL.]

IMPARTIALITY, im-pär-shi-al'i-ti, *n.* quality of being impartial: freedom from bias.

IMPARTIBLE, im-pärt'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being imparted.—*n.* IMPARTIBIL'ITY. [From IMPART.]

IMPARTIBLE, im-pärt'i-bl, *adj.* not partible: indivisible.—*n.* IMPARTIBIL'ITY. [L. *in*, not, and PARTIBLE.]

IMPASSABLE, im-pas'a-bl, *adj.* not capable of being passed.—*adv.* IMPASS'ABLY.—*ns.* IMPASSABIL'ITY, IMPASS'ABLENESS. [L. *in*, not, and PASSABLE.]

IMPASSE, an-päs', *n.* an impassable road: *fig.* a position or predicament from which escape is impossible. [Fr.]

IMPASSIBLE, im-pas'i-bl, *adj.* incapable of passion or feeling.—*ns.* IMPASSIBIL'ITY, IMPASS'IBLENESS, quality of being impassible. [Fr.—L. *impassibilis*—*in*, not, and *patior*, *passus*, to suffer.]

IMPASSIONED, im-pash'und, IMPASSIONATE, im-pash'un-āt, *adj.* moved by strong passion or feeling: animated: excited. [L. *in*, intensive, and PASSION.]

IMPASSIVE, im-pas'iv, *adj.* not susceptible of pain or feeling.—*adv.* IMPASS'IVELY.—*n.* IMPASS'IVENESS.

IMPATIENT, im-pā'shent, *adj.* not able to endure or to wait: fretful: restless.—*adv.* IMPA'TIENTLY.—*n.* IMPA'TIENCE, want of patience.

IMPAWN, im-pawn', *v.t.* to *pawn* or deposit as security. [L. *in*, intensive, and PAWN.]

IMPEACH, im-pēch', *v.t.* to charge with a crime: to cite before a court for official misconduct: to call in question.—*n.* IMPEACH'MENT, an accusation presented by the House of Representatives to the Senate, on which officers of the government are tried for high crimes and misdemeanors. On such trial, the Senate is presided over by the Chief Justice of the U.S. [Lit. "to hinder," Fr. *empêcher* (It. *impacciare*); either from L. *impingere*, to strike against, or *impedicare*, to fetter. See IMPINGE and IMPEDE.]

IMPEACHABLE, im-pēch'a-bl, *adj.* liable to impeachment: chargeable with a crime.

IMPEARL, im-perl', *v.t.* to adorn with or as with *pearls:* to make like pearls. [L. *in*, in, and PEARL.]

IMPECCABLE, im-pek'a-bl, *adj.* not liable to sin.—*ns.* IMPECCABIL'ITY, IMPECC'ANCY. [L. *in*, not, and PECCABLE.]

IMPECUNIOUS, im-pe-kū'ni-us, *adj.* having *no money:* poor.—*n.* IMPECUNIOS'ITY. [L. *in*, priv., and *pecunia*, money.]

IMPEDE, im-pēd', *v.t.* to hinder or obstruct. [Lit. "to entangle the feet," from L. *impedio—in*, in, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.]

IMPEDIMENT, im-ped'i-ment, *n.* that which impedes: hinderance: a defect preventing fluent speech.

IMPEDIMENTA, im-ped-ē-men'ta, *n.pl.* luggage: baggage: incumbrances.—esp. *mil.* the supply trains or wagons accompanying an army. [L. See IMPEDE.]

IMPEDITIVE, im-ped'i-tiv, *adj.* causing *hinderance.*

IMPEL, im-pel', *v.t.* to *drive* or urge forward: to excite to action: to instigate: —*pr.p.* impell'ing; *pa.p.* impelled'.—*n.* IMPELL'ER. [L. *impello, impulsus—in*, on, and *pello*, to drive.]

IMPELLENT, im-pel'ent, *adj.* having the quality of impelling or driving on.—*n.* a power that impels.

IMPEND, im-pend', *v.i.* to *hang over:* to threaten: to be near. [L. *in*, on, and *pendeo*, to hang.]

IMPENDENT, im-pend'ent, IMPENDING, im-pend'ing, *adj., hanging over:* ready to act or happen.

IMPENETRABLE, im-pen'e-tra-bl, *adj.* incapable of being pierced: preventing another body from occupying the same space at the same time: not to be impressed in mind or heart.—*adv.* IMPEN'ETRABLY.—*n.* IMPEN'ETRABILITY, quality of being impenetrable. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and PENETRABLE.]

IMPENITENT, im-pen'i-tent, *adj.* not repenting of sin.—*n.* one who does not repent: a hardened sinner.—*adv.* IMPEN'ITENTLY.—*n.* IMPEN'ITENCE. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and PENITENT.]

IMPENNATE, im-pen'āt, IMPENNOUS, im-pen'us, *adj.* wingless: having very short wings useless for flight. [L. *in*, not, and PENNATE.]

IMPERATIVE, im-per'a-tiv, *adj.* expressive of *command:* authoritative: obligatory. —*adv.* IMPER'ATIVELY. [Fr.—L. *imperativus—impero*, to command—*in*, and *paro*, to prepare.]

IMPERCEPTIBLE, im-per-sep'ti-bl, *adj.* not discernible: insensible: minute.—*ns.* IMPERCEP'TIBLENESS, IMPERCEPTIBIL'ITY. —*adv.* IMPERCEP'TIBLY. [L. *in*, not, and PERCEPTIBLE.]

IMPERFECT, im-per'fekt, *adj.* incomplete: defective: not fulfilling its design: liable to err.—*ns.* IMPER'FECTNESS, IMPERFEC'TION.—*adv.* IMPER'FECTLY. [Fr. —L. *in*, not, and PERFECT.]

IMPERFORABLE, im-per'for-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be perforated or bored through.

IMPERFORATE, im-per'fo-rāt, IMPERFORATED, im-per'fo-rāt-ed, *adj.* not pierced through: having no opening.—*n.* IMPERFORA'TION. [L. *in*, not, and PERFORATE.]

IMPERIAL, im-pē'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to an *empire* or to an emperor: sovereign: supreme: of superior size or excellence. —*n.* a tuft of hair on the lower lip: a kind of dome, as in Moorish buildings: an outside seat on a diligence.—*adv.* IMPE'RIALLY. [Fr.—L. *imperialis—imperium*, sovereignty. See EMPIRE.]

IMPERIALISM, im-pē'ri-al-izm, *n.* the power or authority of an *emperor:* the spirit of empire.

IMPERIALISM, im-pē'rē-al-izm, *n.* the policy of acquiring new and, esp., distant territory.

IMPERIALIST, im-pē'ri-al-ist, *n.* one who belongs to an *emperor:* a soldier or partisan of an emperor.

IMPERIALITY, im-pē-ri-al'i-ti, *n.* imperial power, right, or privilege.

IMPERIL, im-per'il, *v.t.* to put *in peril:* to endanger. [L. *in*, in, and PERIL.]

IMPERIOUS, im-pē'ri-us, *adj.* assuming *command:* haughty: tyrannical: authoritative.—*adv.* IMPE'RIOUSLY.—*n.* IMPE'RIOUSNESS. [L. *imperiosus.*]

IMPERISHABLE, im-per'ish-a-bl, *adj.* indestructible: everlasting.—*ns.* IMPER'ISHABLENESS, IMPERISHABIL'ITY.—*adv.* IMPER'ISHABLY. [Fr.—L. *in* = not, and PERISHABLE.]

IMPERIUM, im-pē'rē-um, *n.* supreme power: (*law.*) the right to command, esp. of

an executive power, without employing the force of the state to enforce the laws.

IMPERMEABLE, im-per'me-a-bl, *adj.* not permitting passage: impenetrable.—*ns.* IMPERMEABIL'ITY, IMPER'MEABLENESS.—*adv.* IMPER'MEABLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and PERMEABLE.]

IMPERSONAL, im-per'sun-al, *adj.* not representing a person: not having personality: (*gram.*) not varied acc. to the persons.—*adv.* IMPER'SONALLY.—*n.* IMPERSONAL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and PERSONAL.]

IMPERSONATE, im-per'sun-āt, *v.t.* to invest with personality or the bodily substance of a person: to ascribe the qualities of a person to: to personify.—*n.* IMPERSONA'TION. [L. *in*, in, and PERSONATE.]

IMPERSUASIBLE, im-per-swā'zi-bl, *adj.* not to be moved by persuasion or argument. [L. *in*, not, and PERSUASIBLE.]

IMPERTINENCE, im-per'ti-nens, *n.* that which is impertinent, out of place, or of no weight: intrusion: impudence.

IMPERTINENT, im-per'ti-nent, *adj.* not *pertaining* to the matter in hand: trifling: intrusive: saucy: impudent.—*adv.* IMPER'TINENTLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and PERTINENT.]

IMPERTURBABLE, im-per-tur'ba-bl, *adj.* that cannot be disturbed or agitated: permanently quiet.—*n.* IMPERTURBABIL'ITY. [L. *imperturbabilis—in*, not, and *perturbo*, to disturb.]

IMPERTURBATION, im-per-tur-bā'shun, *n.* freedom from agitation of mind.

IMPERVIABLE, im-per'vi-a-bl, IMPERVIOUS, im-per'vi-us, *adj.* not to be penetrated.—*ns.* IMPER'VIABLENESS, IMPERVIABIL'ITY, IMPER'VIOUSNESS.—*adv.* IMPER'VIOUSLY. [L. *in*, not, and PERVIOUS.]

IMPETIGO, im-pe-tī'go, *n.* a skin disease characterized by thickly-set clusters of pustules. [L. *impeto*, to attack.]

IMPETUOUS, im-pet'ū-us, *adj.* rushing upon with *impetus* or violence: vehement in feeling: furious: passionate.—*ns.* IMPET'UOUSNESS, IMPETUOS'ITY.—*adv.* IMPET'UOUSLY.

IMPETUS, im'pe-tus, *n.* an attack: assault: force or quantity of motion: violent tendency to any point: activity. [L.—*in.* and *peto*, to fall upon.]

IMPI, im'pi, *n.* in South Africa, a company of armed Kaffirs or other natives. [Zulu.]

IMPIETY. See IMPIOUSNESS.

IMPINGE, im-pinj', *v.i.* to *strike* or fall *against:* to touch upon. [L. *impingo—in*, against, and *pango*, to strike.]

IMPINGEMENT, im-ping'ment, *n.* act of impinging.

IMPINGENT, im-pinj'ent, *adj.* striking against.

IMPIOUS, im'pi-us, *adj.* irreverent: wanting in veneration for God: profane.—*adv.* IM'PIOUSLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and PIOUS.]

IMPIOUSNESS, im'pi-us-nes, IMPIETY, im-pī'e-ti, *n.* want of piety: irreverence towards God: neglect of the divine precepts.

IMPLACABLE, im-plāk'a-bl, *adj.* not to be appeased: inexorable: irreconcilable.—*adv.* IMPLA'CABLY.—*ns.* IMPLA'CABLENESS, IMPLACABIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and PLACABLE.]

IMPLANT, im-plant', *v.t.* to *plant* or fix *into:* to plant in order to grow: to insert: to infuse. [Fr.—L. *in*, into, and PLANT.]

IMPLANTATION, im-plan-tā'shun, *n.* the act of implanting or infixing, esp. in the mind or heart.

IMPLEAD, im-plēd, *v.t.* to put *in* or urge a *plea:* to prosecute a suit at law.—*n.* IMPLEAD'ER. [Fr.—L. *in*, in, and PLEAD.]

IMPLEMENT, im'ple-ment, *n.* a tool or instrument of labor.—*v.t.* to give effect to. [Low L. *implementum*, an accomplishing—L. *im-pleo*, to fill, to discharge; akin to *ple-nus*. See FULL.]

IMPLETION, im-plē'shun, *n.* a filling: the state of being full. [From *impleo*. See IMPLEMENT.]

IMPLEX, im'pleks, *adj.* not simple: complicated. [L. *implexus—implecto—in*, into, and *plecto*, akin to Gr. *plekō*, to twine.]

IMPLICATE, im'pli-kāt, *v.t.* to *infold:* to involve: to entangle. [L. *implico, implicatus, implicitus—im* (=*in*), in, and *plica*, a fold. See PLY. IMPLY and EMPLOY are doublets.]

IMPLICATION, im-pli-kā'shun, *n.* the act of implicating: entanglement: that which is implied.

IMPLICATIVE, im'pli-kā-tiv, *adj.* tending to implicate.—*adv.* IM'PLICATIVELY.

IMPLICIT, im-plis'it, *adj.* implied: resting on or trusting another: relying entirely.—*adv.* IMPLIC'ITLY.—*n.* IMPLIC'ITNESS. [Lit. *infolded*, from L. *implicitus—implico*. See IMPLICATE.]

IMPLORE, im-plōr', *v.t.* to ask earnestly: to beg. [Fr.—L. *imploro—in*, and *ploro*, to weep aloud.]

IMPLORINGLY, im-plōr'ing-li, *adv.* in an imploring or very earnest manner.

IMPLY, im-plī', *v.t.* to include in reality: to mean: to signify:—*pa.p.* implied'. [Lit. to *infold*—L. *implico*. Cf. IMPLICATE.]

IMPOLICY, im-pol'i-si, *n.* imprudence.

IMPOLITE, im-po-līt', *adj.* of unpolished manners: uncivil.—*adv.* IMPOLITE'LY.—*n.* IMPOLITE'NESS. [L. *in*, not, and POLITE.]

IMPOLITIC, im-pol'i-tik, *adj.* imprudent: unwise: inexpedient.—*adv.* IMPOL'ITICLY. [L. *in*, not, and POLITIC.]

IMPONDERABLE, im-pon'der-a-bl, *adj.* not able to be weighed: without sensible weight.—IMPON'DERABLES, *n.pl.* fluids *without* sensible *weight*, the old general name given to heat, light, electricity, and magnetism, when they were supposed to be material.—*ns.* IMPON'DERABLENESS, IMPONDERABIL'ITY.

IMPONDEROUS, im-pon'der-us. Same as IMPONDERABLE.

IMPORT, im-pōrt', *v.t.* to *carry into:* to bring from abroad: to convey, as a word: to signify: to be of consequence to: to interest. [Fr.—L. *importo, -atus—in*, in, and *porto*, to carry.]

IMPORT, im'pōrt, *n.* that which is brought from abroad: meaning: importance: tendency.

IMPORTABLE, im-pōrt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be imported or brought into a country: (*obs.*) not to be borne or endured: insupportable.

IMPORTANT, im-port'ant, *adj.* of great import or consequence: momentous.—*adv.* IMPORT'ANTLY.—*n.* IMPORT'ANCE.

IMPORTATION, im-pōr-tā'shun, *n.* the act of importing: the commodities imported.

IMPORTER, im-pōrt'er, *n.* one who brings in goods from abroad.

IMPORTUNATE, im-port'ū-nāt, *adj.* troublesomely urgent: over-pressing in request.—*adv.* IMPORT'UNATELY.—*n.* IMPORT'UNATENESS. [Coined from the word following.]

IMPORTUNE, im-por-tūn', *v.t.* to urge with *troublesome* application: to press urgently. [In M. E. and adj., and sig. "troublesome," through the Fr., from L. *importunus*, orig. "difficult of access," from *in*, not, and *portus*, a harbor. Cf. OPPORTUNE.]

IMPORTUNITY, im-por-tūn'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being importunate: urgent request. [L. *importunitas.*]

IMPOSABLE, im-pōz'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being imposed or laid on.

IMPOSE, im-pōz', *v.t.* to *place upon:* to lay on: to enjoin or command: to put over by authority or force: to obtrude unfairly: to palm off.—*v.i.* to mislead or deceive. [Fr. *imposer—im* (= L. *in*), on, and *poser*, to place. See POSE.]

IMPOSING, im-pōz'ing, *adj.* commanding: adapted to impress forcibly.—*adv.* IMPOS'INGLY.

IMPOSITION, im-po-zish'un, *n.* a *laying on:* laying on of hands in ordination: a tax, a burden: a deception. [Fr.—L.—*impono, impositus*, to lay on—*in*, on, and *pono*, to place.]

IMPOSSIBLE, im-pos'i-bl, *adj.* that which cannot be done: that cannot exist: absurd.—*n.* IMPOSSIBIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and POSSIBLE.]

IMPOST, im'pōst, *n.* a tax, esp. on imports: (*arch.*) that part of a pillar in vaults and arches on which the weight of the building is laid. [O. Fr. *impost*, Fr. *impôt*—L. *impono*, to lay on.]

IMPOSTHUMATE, im-pos'tūm-āt, *v.i.* to form an imposthume or abscess.—*v.t.* to affect with an imposthume.—*n.* IMPOSTHUMA'TION, the act of forming an abscess: an abscess.

IMPOSTHUME, im-pos'tūm, *n.* an abscess: a gathering of corrupt matter in a cavity in the tissues. [A corr. of L. *apostema*—Gr. *aphistēmi*, to separate—*apo*, away, *histēmi*, to make to stand.]

IMPOSTOR, im-pos'tur, *n.* one who practices imposition or fraud. [L.—*impono*, to lay on.]

IMPOSTURE, im-pos'tūr, *n.* imposition or fraud.

IMPOTENT, im'po-tent, *adj.* powerless: unable: imbecile: useless: wanting the power of self-restraint.—*adv.* IM'POTENTLY.—*ns.* IM'POTENCE, IM'POTENCY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and POTENT.]

IMPOUND, im-pownd', *v.t.* to confine, as in a *pound:* to restrain within limits: to take possession of.—*n.* IMPOUND'AGE, the act of impounding cattle. [E. IN and POUND, an inclosure.]

IMPOVERISH, im-pov'er-ish, *v.t.* to make *poor:* to exhaust the resources (as of a nation), or fertility (as of the soil).—*n.* IMPOV'ERISHMENT. [A corr. of *appovrissant*, pr.p. of O. Fr. *appovrir* (Fr. *appauvrir*)—Fr. prefix *ap-* (=L. *ad*), towards, and O. Fr. *povre* (Fr. *pauvre*), poor—L. *pauper.*]

IMPRACTICABLE, im-prak'tik-a-bl, *adj.* not able to be done: unmanageable: stubborn.—*adv.* IMPRAC'TICABLY.—*ns.* IMPRAC'TICABILITY, IMPRAC'TICABLENESS.

IMPRECATE, im'pre-kāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) to *pray* for good or evil *upon:* to curse.—*n.* IMPRECA'TION, the act of imprecating: a curse. [L. *imprecor, imprecatus—in*, upon, *precor, precatum*, to pray.]

IMPRECATORY, im'pre-kā-tor-i, *adj.* cursing.

IMPREGNABLE, im-preg'na-bl, *adj.* that cannot be *taken* or seized: that cannot be moved or shaken: invincible.—*adv.* IMPREG'NABLY.—*n.* IMPREG'NABILITY. [Fr. *imprenable*—L. *in*, not, and *prehendo*, to take. See GET.]

IMPREGNATE, im-preg'nāt, *v.t.* to make *pregnant:* to come into contact with an ovum, so as to cause it to germinate: to impart the particles or qualities of one thing to another. [Low L. *imprægno, -atus—in*, and *prægnans*, pregnant. See PREGNANT.]

IMPREGNATION, im-preg-nā'shun, *n.* the act of impregnating: that with which anything is impregnated.

IMPRESS, im-pres', *v.t.* to *press upon:* to mark by pressure: to produce by pressure: to stamp: to fix deeply (in the mind): to force into service, esp. the public service.—*n.* IM'PRESS, that which is made by pressure: stamp, likeness: device, motto. [L. *in*, in, *premo, pressus*, to press.]

IMPRESSIBLE, im-pres'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being impressed or made to feel: susceptible.—*adv.* IMPRESS'IBLY.—*n.* IMPRESSIBIL'ITY.

IMPRESSION, im-presh'un, *n.* the act of impressing: that which is produced by pressure: a single edition of a book: the effect of any object on the mind: idea: slight remembrance.—*adj.* IMPRESS'IONABLE, able to receive an impression.

IMPRESSIVE, im-pres'iv, *adj.* capable of making an impression on the mind: solemn. —*adv.* IMPRESS'IVELY. —*n.* IMPRESS'IVENESS.

IMPRESSMENT, im-pres'ment, *n.* the act of impressing or seizing for service, esp. in the navy. [A word coined from *press*, in PRESSGANG.]

IMPRIMATUR, im-pri-mā'tur, *n.* a license to print a book, etc. [Lit. "let it be printed"; from L. *imprimo—in*, on, and *premo*, to press.]

IMPRINT, im-print', *v.t.* to *print in* or *upon*: to print: to stamp: to impress: to fix in the mind.—*n.* IM'PRINT, that which is *imprinted*: the name of the publisher, time and place of publication of a book, etc., printed on the title-page: also the printer's name on the back of the title-page, and at the end of the book. [L. *in*, in or upon, and PRINT.]

IMPRISON, im-priz'n, *v.t.* to put *in prison*: to shut up: to confine or restrain.—*n.* IMPRIS'ONMENT, the act of imprisoning or state of being imprisoned: confinement or restraint. [Fr.—L. *in*, into, and PRISON.]

IMPROBABLE, im-prob'a-bl, *adj.* unlikely. —*adv.* IMPROB'ABLY.—*n.* IMPROBABIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and PROBABLE.]

IMPROBITY, im-prob'i-ti, *n.*, *want* of *probity* or integrity: dishonesty. [L. *in*, not, and PROBITY.]

IMPROMPTU, im-promp'tū, *adj.*, *prompt*, *ready*: off-hand. —*adv.* readily.—*n.* a short witty saying expressed at the moment: any composition produced at the moment. [Fr.—L.—*in*, and *promptus*, readiness. See PROMPT.]

IMPROPER, im-prop'er, *adj.* not suitable: unfit: unbecoming: incorrect: wrong. —*adv.* IMPROP'ERLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and PROPER.]

IMPROPRIATE, im-prō'pri-āt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) to *appropriate* to private use: to place ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman.—*n.* IMPROPRIA'TION, the act of appropriating: the property impropriated. [L. *in*, in, and *proprio*, *propriatum*, to appropriate—*proprius*, one's own, proper.]

IMPROPRIETY, im-pro-prī'e-ti, *n.* that which is improper or unsuitable: want of propriety or fitness. [L. *in*, not, and PROPRIETY.]

IMPROVABLE, im-prōōv'a-bl, *adj.* able to be improved: capable of being used to advantage.—*adv.* IMPROV'ABLY.—*ns.* IMPROVABIL'ITY, IMPROV'ABLENESS.

IMPROVE, im-prōōv', *v.t.* to make better: to advance in value or excellence: to correct: to employ to good purpose.—*v.i.* to grow better: to make progress: to increase: to rise (as prices).—*n.* IMPROV'ER. [Prefix *in-* and O. Fr. *prover*—L. *probare*, to try, to consider as good.]

IMPROVEMENT, im-prōōv'ment, *n.* the act of improving: advancement or progress: increase, addition, or alteration: the turning to good account: instruction.

IMPROVIDENT, im-prov'i-dent, *adj.* not provident or prudent: wanting foresight: thoughtless.—*adv.* IMPROV'IDENTLY.—*n.* IMPROV'IDENCE. [L. *in*, not, and PROVIDENT.]

IMPROVINGLY, im-prōōv'ing-li, *adv.* in an improving manner.

IMPROVISATE, im-prov'i-sāt, **IMPROVISE**, im-pro-vīz', *v.t.* to compose and recite, esp. in verse, *without preparation*: to bring about on a sudden: to do anything off-hand.—*n.* IMPROVIS'ER. [Fr. *improviser*—It. *improvisare*—L. *in*, not, and *provisus*, foreseen. See PROVIDE.]

IMPROVISATION, im-prov-i-sā'shun, *n.* act of improvising: that which is improvised.

IMPROVISATORE, im-pro-viz-a-tō'rā, *n.* one who improvises: one who composes and recites verses without preparation: —*pl.* IMPROVISATO'RI (-rē).

IMPRUDENT, im-prōō'dent, *adj.* wanting foresight or discretion: incautious: inconsiderate. —*adv.* IMPRU'DENTLY. —*n.* IMPRU'DENCE. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and PRUDENT.]

IMPUDENT, im'pū-dent, *adj.*, *wanting shame* or modesty: brazen-faced: bold: rude: insolent.—*adv.* IM'PUDENTLY.—*n.* IM'PUDENCE. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, *pudens*, *-entis*, from *pudeo*, to be ashamed.]

IMPUGN, im-pūn', *v.t.* to oppose: to attack by words or arguments: to call in question.—*n.* IMPUGN'ER. [Fr.—L. *impugno* —*in*, against, *pugno*, to fight.]

IMPUGNABLE, im-pūn'a-bl, *adj.* able to be impugned or called in question.

IMPULSE, im'puls, **IMPULSION**, im-pul'shun, *n.* the act of *impelling* or driving on: effect of an impelling force: force suddenly communicated: influence on the mind. [From IMPEL.]

IMPULSIVE, im-puls'iv, *adj.* having the power of *impelling* or driving on: actuated by mental impulse: (*mech.*) acting by impulse: not continuous.—*adv.* IMPULS'IVELY.—*n.* IMPULS'IVENESS.

IMPUNITY, im-pūn'i-ti, *n.* freedom or safety from punishment: exemption from injury or loss. [Fr.—L. *impunitas—in*, not, *pœna*, punishment.]

IMPURE, im-pūr', *adj.* mixed with other substances: defiled by sin: unholy: unchaste: unclean.—*adv.* IMPURE'LY.—*ns.* IMPUR'ITY, IMPURE'NESS, quality of being impure. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and PURE.]

IMPURPLE, im-pur'pl. Same as EMPURPLE.

IMPUTABLE, im-pūt'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being imputed or charged: attributable. —*adv.* IMPUT'ABLY.—*ns.* IMPUT'ABLENESS, IMPUTABIL'ITY.

IMPUTATION, im-pū-tā'shun, *n.* act of imputing or charging: censure: reproach: the reckoning as belonging to.

IMPUTATIVE, im-pūt'a-tiv, *adj.* that may be imputed.—*adv.* IMPUT'ATIVELY.

IMPUTE, im-pūt', *v.t.* to reckon as belonging to—in a bad sense: to charge.—*n.* IM-PUT'ER. [Fr. *imputer*—L. *imputo, -atum* —*in*, and *puto*, to reckon.]

IN, in, *prep.* denotes presence or situation in place, time, or circumstances—within, during: by or through.—*adv.* within: not out. [A.S. *in*; Dut., Ger., and Goth. *in*, Scand. *i*; W. *yn*, Ir. *in*; L. *in*, Gr. *en*; Sans. *ana*.]

INABILITY, in-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* want of sufficient power: incapacity. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and ABILITY.]

INACCESSIBLE, in-ak-ses'i-bl, *adj.* not to be reached, obtained, or approached.—*adv.* INACCESS'IBLY.—*ns.* INACCESS'IBILITY, INACCESS'IBLENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and ACCESSIBLE.]

INACCURACY, in-ak'kūr-a-si, *n.* want of exactness: mistake.

INACCURATE, in-ak'kūr-āt, *adj.* not exact or correct: erroneous.—*adv.* INAC'CURATELY. [L. *in*, not, and ACCURATE.]

INACTION, in-ak'shun, *n.* want of action: idleness: rest. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and ACTION.]

INACTIVE, in-akt'iv, *adj.* having no power to move: idle: lazy: (*chem.*) not showing any action.—*adv.* INACT'IVELY. [L. *in*, not, and ACTIVE.]

INACTIVITY, in-akt-iv'i-ti, *n.* want of activity: inertness: idleness. [L. *in*, not, and ACTIVITY.]

INADEQUATE, in-ad'e-kwāt, *adj.* insufficient.—*adv.* INAD'EQUATELY.—*ns.* INAD'EQUACY, INAD'EQUATENESS, insufficiency.

INADMISSIBLE, in-ad-mis'i-bl, *adj.* not admissible or allowable.—*n.* INADMISSIBIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, ADMISSIBLE.]

INADVERTENCE, in-ad-vert'ens, **INADVERTENCY**, in-ad-vert'en-si, *n.* lack of advertence or attention: negligence: oversight.

INADVERTENT, in-ad-vert'ent, *adj.* inattentive.—*adv.* INADVERT'ENTLY. [L. *in*, not, ADVERTENT.]

INALIENABLE, in-āl'yen-a-bl, *adj.* not capable of being transferred.—*n.* INAL'IENABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, ALIENABLE.]

INAMORATO, in-am-o-rā'tō, *n.* one who is enamored or in love:—*pl.* INAMORA'TI (-tē). [It. See ENAMOR.]

INANE, in-ān', *adj.*, *empty:* void: void of ordinary intelligence: useless. [L. *inanis*.]

INANIMATE, in-an'im-āt, *adj.* without animation or life: dead. [L. *in*, not, ANIMATE.]

INANIMATION, in-an-im-ā'shun, *n.* want of animation: lifelessness. [L. *in*, not, and ANIMATION.]

INANITION, in-a-nish'un, *n.* state of being inane: emptiness: exhaustion from want of food. [Fr., from root of INANE.]

INANITY, in-an'i-ti, *n.* empty space: senselessness.

INAPPLICABLE, in-ap'plik-a-bl, *adj.* not applicable or suitable.—*n.* INAPPLICABIL'ITY. [L. *in*, not, APPLICABLE.]

INAPPLICATION, in-ap-plik-ā'shun, *n.* want of application or attention. [L. *in*, not, APPLICATION.]

INAPPOSITE, in-ap'poz-it, *adj.* not apposite or suitable.—*adv.* INAP'POSITELY. [L. *in*, not, APPOSITE.]

INAPPRECIABLE, in-ap-prē'shi-a-bl, *adj.* not appreciable or able to be valued. [L. *in*, not, APPRECIABLE.]

INAPPROACHABLE, in-ap-prōch'a-bl, *adj.* inaccessible. [L. *in*, not, APPROACHABLE.]

INAPPRECIATIVE, in-ap-prē'shē-a-tiv, *adj.* lacking in appreciation.

INAPPROPRIATE, in-ap-prō'pri-āt, *adj.* not suitable.—*adv.* INAPPRO'PRIATELY.—*n.* INAPPRO'PRIATENESS. [L. *in*, not, APPROPRIATE.]

INAPT, in-apt', *adj.* not *apt:* unfit.—*adv.* INAPT'LY.—*n.* INAPT'ITUDE, unfitness. [L. *in*, not, APT.]

INARCHING, in-ärch'ing, *n.* a method of grafting by which branches are united together, generally in the form of an arch, before being separated from the original stem. [L. *in*, and ARCH.]

INARTICULATE, in-är-tik'ūl-āt, *adj.* not distinct: (*zool.*) not jointed.—*adv.* INARTIC'ULATELY.—*ns.* INARTIC'ULATENESS, INARTICULA'TION, indistinctness of sounds in speaking. [L. *in*, not, and ARTICULATE.]

INARTIFICIAL, in-ärt-i-fish'yal, *adj.* not done by art: simple.—*adv.* INARTIFIC'IALLY. [L. *in*, not, and ARTIFICIAL.]

INASMUCH, in-az-much', *adv.* since: seeing that: this being the case. [IN, AS, and MUCH.]

INATTENTION, in-at-ten'shun, *n.* want of attention: neglect: heedlessness. [Fr. —L. *in*, not, and ATTENTION.]

INATTENTIVE, in-at-tent'iv, *adj.* careless. —*adv.* INATTENT'IVELY.

INAUDIBLE, in-awd'i-bl, *adj.* not able to be heard.—*adv.* INAUD'IBLY.—*ns.* INAUDIBIL'ITY, INAUD'IBLENESS. [L. *in*, not, and AUDIBLE.]

INAUGURAL, in-aw'gūr-al, *adj.* pertaining to, done, or pronounced at an *inauguration.*

INAUGURATE, in-aw'gūr-āt, *v.t.* to induct into an office in a formal manner: to cause to begin: to make a public exhibition of for the first time.

INAUGURATION, in-aw-gūr-ā'shun, *n.* act of inaugurating (in its different meanings).

INAUGURATOR, in-aw'gūr-ā-tor, *n.* one who inaugurates.

INAUSPICIOUS, in-aw-spish'us, *adj.* not auspicious: ill-omened: unlucky.—*adv.* INAUSPI'CIOUSLY.—*n.* INAUSPI'CIOUSNESS.

INBORN, in'bawrn, *adj.*, *born in* or *with:* implanted by nature. [E. IN and BORN.]

INBREATHE, in-brēth', *v.t.* to *breathe into.* [E. IN and BREATHE.]

INBRED, in'bred, *adj.*, *bred within:* innate: natural.

INBREED, in-brēd', *v.t.* to *breed* or generate *within;* to breed from animals of the same parentage or otherwise closely related: to breed in-and-in. [E. IN and BREED.]

INBURST, in'burst, *n.* a bursting in from without: an irruption: an inbreak: opposed to *outburst.* "Let but that accumulated insurrectionary mass find entrance, like the infinite *inburst* of water."—*Carlyle.*

INCA, ing'ka, *n.* a name given to the ancient kings and princes of Peru:—*pl.* INCAS, ing'kaz.

INCAGE, in-kāj'. Same as ENCAGE.

INCALCULABLE, in-kal'kū-la-bl, *adj.* not calculable or able to be reckoned.—*adv.* INCAL'CULABLY. [L. *in,* not, and CALCULABLE.]

INCANDESCENT, in-kan-des'ent, *adj.* white or glowing with heat.—*n.* INCANDES'CENCE, a white-heat. [L. *incandescens—in,* and *candesco,* inceptive of *candeo,* to glow. Cf. CANDLE.]

INCANTATION, in-kan-tā'shun, *n.* a magical charm uttered by *singing:* enchantment. [L. *incantatio,* from root of ENCHANT.]

INCAPABLE, in-kāp'a-bl, *adj.* not capable: insufficient: unable: disqualified.—*adv.* INCAP'ABLY.—*n.* INCAPABIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in,* not, and CAPABLE.]

INCAPACIOUS, in-kap-ā'shus, *adi.* not capacious or large: narrow. [L. *in,* not, and CAPACIOUS.]

INCAPACITATE, in-kap-as'i-tāt, *v.t.* to deprive of capacity: to make incapable: to disqualify. [L. *in,* not, and CAPACITATE.]

INCAPACITY, in-kap-as'i-ti, *n.* want of capacity or power of mind: inability: disqualification. [Fr.—L. *in,* not, and CAPACITY. See CAPACIOUS.]

INCAPSULATE, in-kap'sū-lāt, *v.t.* to inclose in a capsule: to place one within another, as in American-Indian languages, where the verb form contains modifiers within itself.

INCARCERATE, in-kär'ser-āt, *v.t.* to *imprison:* to confine.—*n.* INCARCERA'TION, imprisonment. [L. *in,* and *carcer-o, -atus —carcer,* a prison, a word of doubtful origin.]

INCARNADINE, in-kär'na-din, *v.t.* to dye of a red color. [Fr., from root of INCARNATE.]

INCARNATE, in-kär'nāt, *v.t.* to embody in *flesh.*—*adj.* invested with flesh. [Low L. *incarn-o, -atus—in,* and *caro, carnis,* flesh. Cf. CARNAL.]

INCARNATE, in-kär'nāt, *adj.* not in the flesh: divested of a body: disembodied. "I fear nothing . . . that devil carnate or *incarnate* can fairly do against a virtue so established."—*Richardson.* [*In,* priv., and L. *caro, carnis,* flesh.]

INCARNATION, in-kär-nā'shun, *n.* act of embodying in flesh: act of taking a human body and the nature of a man: an incarnate form: manifestation: (*surg.*) the process of healing, or forming new flesh.

INCARNATIVE, in-kär'na-tiv, *adj.* causing new flesh to grow.—*n.* a medicine which causes new flesh to grow.

INCASE, in-kās', *v.t.* to put *in* a *case:* to surround with something solid. [Fr. *encaisser*—L. *in,* in, and CASE.]

INCASEMENT, in-kās'ment, *n.* act of inclosing with a *case:* an inclosing substance.

INCAUTIOUS, in-kaw'shus, *adj.* not cautious or careful.—*adv.* INCAU'TIOUSLY.—*n.* INCAU'TIOUSNESS, want of caution. [L. *in,* not, and CAUTIOUS.]

INCENDIARY, in-sen'di-ar-i, *n.* one that sets *fire* to a building, etc., maliciously: one who promotes quarrels.—*adj.* willfully setting fire to: relating to incendiarism: tending to excite sedition or quarrels.—*n.* INCEN'DIARISM. [L. *incendiarius—incendium,* a burning—*incendo, incensus,* to kindle, allied to *candeo,* to glow.]

INCENSE, in-sens', *v.t.* to inflame with anger. [See above word.]

INCENSE, in'sens, *n.* odor of spices burned in religious rites: the materials so burned. [Fr. *encens*—L. *incensum,* what is burned. See INCENDIARY.]

INCENTIVE, in-sent'iv, *adj.* inciting: encouraging.—*n.* that which incites to action or moves the mind: motive. [L. *incentivus,* striking up a tune, hence provocative, from *incino—in,* and *cano,* to sing. Cf. CHANT, ENCHANT.]

INCEPT, in'sept, *v.i.* to begin.

INCEPTION, in-sep'shun, *n.* a beginning.—*adj.* INCEP'TIVE, beginning or marking the beginning. [L. *incipio, inceptus,* to begin—*in,* on, and *capio,* to seize.]

INCERTITUDE, in-ser'ti-tūd, *n.* want of certainty: doubtfulness. [From L. *incertus—in,* not, and *certus,* certain.]

INCESSANT, in-ses'ant, *adj.* not ceasing: uninterrupted: continual.—*adv.* INCESS'ANTLY. [L. *incess-ans, -antis—in,* not, and *cesso,* to cease.]

INCEST, in'sest, *n.* sexual intercourse within the prohibited degrees of kindred. [Fr. *inceste*—L. *incestus,* unchaste—*in,* not, and *castus,* chaste. Cf. CHASTE.]

INCESTUOUS, in-sest'ū-us, *adj.* guilty of incest.—*adv.* INCEST'UOUSLY.

INCH, insh, *n.* the *twelfth* part of a foot: proverbially, a small distance or degree.—BY INCHES, by slow degrees. [A.S. *ynce,* an inch—L. *uncia,* the twelfth part of anything, an inch, also an ounce (twelfth of a pound). Doublet OUNCE.]

INCH, insh, INCHED, insht, *adj.* containing inches.

INCHOATE, in'kō-āt, *adj.* only *begun:* unfinished.—*n.* INCHOĀ'TION, beginning.—*adj.* INCHŌ'ATIVE, inceptive. [L. *inchoo, inchoatus,* to begin.]

INCIDENCE, in'si-dens, *n.* a *falling upon:* the meeting of one body with another.—ANGLE OF INCIDENCE, the angle at which

a ray of light or radiant heat falls upon a surface. [See INCIDENT.]

INCIDENT, in'si-dent, *adj.*, *falling upon*: fortuitous: liable to occur: naturally belonging.—*n.* that which *falls out* or happens: an event: a subordinate action: an episode. [Fr.—L. *incidens.*]

INCIDENTAL, in-si-dent'al, *adj.*, *falling out*: coming without design: occasional: accidental.—*adv.* INCIDENT'ALLY.—*n.* INCIDENT'ALNESS.

INCIPIENT, in-sip'i-ent, *adj.* beginning.—*adv.* INCIP'IENTLY.—*ns.* INCIP'IENCE, INCIP'IENCY. [Pr.p. of L. *incipio.* See INCEPTION.]

INCIRCLE, in-serk'l. Same as ENCIRCLE.

INCISE, in-sīz', *v.t.* to *cut into*: to cut or gash: to engrave. [Fr. *inciser*—L. *incīdo, incisus—in*, into, and *cædo*, to cut. Cf. CÆSURA and EXCISION.]

INCISION, in-sizh'un, *n.* the act of *cutting into* a substance: a cut: a gash.

INCISIVE, in-sī'siv, *adj.* having the quality of cutting into, or penetrating as with a sharp instrument: trenchant: acute: sarcastic. [Fr. *incisif*—L. *incisus.*]

INCISOR, in-sī'zor, *n.* a *cutting* or fore tooth.—*adj.* INCI'SORY. [L.]

INCITATION, in-si-tā'shun, *n.* the act of inciting or rousing: that which stimulates to action: an incentive. [Fr.—L. See INCITE.]

INCITATIVE, in-sīt'a-tiv, *n.* a provocative: a stimulant: an incitant. "They all carried wallets, which, as appeared afterwards, were well provided with *incitatives*, and such as provoke to thirst at two leagues' distance."—*Jarvis.*

INCITE, in-sīt', *v.t.* to *rouse*: to move the mind to action: to encourage: to goad.—*adv.* INCIT'INGLY.—*n.* INCIT'ER. [Fr.—L. *incito—in*, and *cito*, to rouse—*cieo*, to put in motion.]

INCITEMENT, in-sīt'ment. Same as INCITATION.

INCIVILITY, in-si-vil'i-ti, *n.* want of civility or courtesy: impoliteness: disrespect. an act of discourtesy (in this sense has a *pl.*, INCIVIL'ITIES). [L. *in*, not, and CIVILITY.]

INCLEMENT, in-klem'ent, *adj.* unmerciful: stormy: very cold.—*adv.* INCLEM'ENTLY.—*n.* INCLEM'ENCY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and CLEMENT.]

INCLINABLE, in-klīn'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *inclined* or *bent towards*: leaning: tending: somewhat disposed.—*n.* INCLIN'ABLENESS.

INCLINATION, in-kli-nā'shun, *n.* the act of *inclining* or *bending towards*: tendency: natural aptness. favorable disposition: affection: act of bowing: angle between two lines or planes.

INCLINE, in-klīn', *v.i.* to *lean towards*: to deviate from a line toward an object: to be disposed: to have some desire.—*v.t.* to cause to bend towards: to give a leaning to: to dispose: to bend.—*n.* an inclined plane: a regular ascent or descent. [Fr.—L. *inclino—in*, towards, *clino*; cog. with Gr. *klinō*, to bend, and E. *lean.*]

INCLOSE, in-klōz', *v.t.* to *close* or *shut in*: to confine: to surround: to put within a case: to fence. [Fr.—L. *includo, inclusus—in*, in, and *claudo*, to shut.]

INCLOSURE, in-klō'zhūr, *n.* act of inclosing: state of being inclosed: that which is inclosed: a space fenced off: that which incloses: a barrier.

INCLUDE, in-klōōd', *v.t.* to *close* or *shut in*: to embrace within limits: to contain: to comprehend. [L. *includo, inclusus—in*, in, and *claudo*, to shut. See CLOSE.]

INCLUSION, in-klōō'zhun, *n.* act of including.

INCLUSIVE, in-klōō'siv, *adj.*, *shutting in*: inclosing: comprehending the stated limit or extremes.—*adv.* INCLU'SIVELY.

INCOGNITO, in-kog'ni-tō, *adj.*, *unknown*: disguised.—*adv.* in concealment: in a disguise: under an assumed title. [It.—L. *incognitus—in*, not, and *cognitus*, known—*cognosco*, to know.]

INCOGNIZABLE, in-kog'niz-a-bl or in-kon'iz-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be known or distinguished. [Prefix *in-*, not, COGNIZABLE.]

INCOHERENCE, in-kō-hēr'ens, *n.* want of coherence or connection: looseness of parts: want of connection: incongruity. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and COHERENCE.]

INCOHERENT, in-kō-hēr'ent, *adj.* not connected: loose: incongruous.—*adv.* INCOHER'ENTLY.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, in-kom-bust'i-bl, *adj.* incapable of being consumed by fire.—*ns.* INCOMBUSTIBIL'ITY, INCOMBUST'IBLENESS.—*adv.* INCOMBUST'IBLY. [L. *in*, not, and COMBUSTIBLE.]

INCOME, in'kum, *n.* the gain, profit, or interest resulting from anything: revenue. [E. IN and COME.]

INCOMMENSURABLE, in-kom-en'sū-ra-bl, *adj.* having no common measure.—*ns.* INCOMMENSURABIL'ITY, INCOMMEN'SURABLENESS.—*adv.* INCOMMEN'SURABLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and COMMENSURABLE.]

INCOMMENSURATE, in-kom-en'sū-rāt, *adj.* not admitting of a common measure: not adequate: unequal.—*adv.* INCOMMEN'SURATELY.

INCOMMODE, in-kom-ōd', *v.t.* to cause trouble or inconvenience to: to annoy: to molest. [Fr.—L. *incommodo—incommodus*, inconvenient—*in*, not, and *commodus*. See COMMODIOUS.]

INCOMMODIOUS, in-kom-ō'di-us, *adj.* inconvenient: annoying.—*n.* INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS.—*adv.* INCOMMO'DIOUSLY. [L. *in*, not, and COMMODIOUS.]

INCOMMUNICABLE, in-kom-ūn'i-ka-bl, *adj.* that cannot be communicated or imparted to others.—*ns.* INCOMMUNICABIL'ITY, INCOMMUN'ICABLENESS.—*adv.* INCOMMUN'ICABLY.

INCOMMUNICATIVE, in-kom-ūn'i-kā-tiv,

adj. not disposed to hold communion with: unsocial.—*adv.* INCOMMUN'ICATIVELY.

INCOMMUTABLE, in-kom-ūt'a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be commuted or exchanged.—*ns.* INCOMMUTABIL'ITY, INCOMMUT'ABLENESS.—*adv.* INCOMMUT'ABLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and COMMUTABLE.]

INCOMPARABLE, in-kom'par-a-bl, *adj.* matchless.—*n.* INCOM'PARABLENESS.—*adv.* INCOM'PARABLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and COMPARABLE.]

INCOMPATIBLE, in-kom-pat'i-bl, *adj.* not consistent: contradictory:—*pl.* things which cannot co-exist.—*n.* INCOMPATIBIL'ITY.—*adv.* INCOMPAT'IBLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and COMPATIBLE.]

INCOMPETENCE, in-kom'pe-tens, INCOMPETENCY, in-kom'pe-ten-si, *n.* state of being incompetent: want of sufficient power: want of suitable means: insufficiency.

INCOMPETENT, in-kom'pe-tent, *adj.* wanting adequate powers: wanting the proper qualificatious: insufficient.—*adv.* INCOM'PETENTLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and COMPETENT.]

INCOMPLETE, in-kom-plēt', *adj.* imperfect.—*n.* INCOMPLETE'NESS.—*adv.* INCOMPLETE'LY. [L. *in*, not, and COMPLETE.]

INCOMPLIANT, in-kom-plī'ant, INCOMPLIABLE, in-kom-plī'a-bl, *adj.* not disposed to comply: unyielding to request.—*n.* INCOMPLI'ANCE.—*adv.* INCOMPLI'ANTLY. [L. *in*, not, and COMPLIANT.]

INCOMPREHENSIBLE, in-kom-pre-hen'si-bl, *adj.* (*Pr. Bk.*) not to be comprehended or contained within limits: not capable of being understood: inconceiveable.—*ns.* INCOMPREHENSIBIL'ITY, INCOMPREHEN'SIBLENESS, INCOMPREHEN'SION.—*adv.* INCOMPREHEN'SIBLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and COMPREHENSIBLE.]

INCOMPREHENSIVE, in-kom-pre-hen'siv, *adj.* limited.—*n.* INCOMPREHEN'SIVENESS.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, in-kom-pres'i-bl, *adj.* not to be compressed into smaller bulk.—*n.* INCOMPRESSIBIL'ITY. [L. *in*, not, and COMPRESSIBLE.]

INCOMPUTABLE, in-kom-pūt'a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be computed or reckoned. [L. *in*, not, and COMPUTABLE.]

INCONCEIVABLE, in-kon-sēv'a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be conceived by the mind: incomprehensible.—*n.* INCONCEIV'ABLENESS.—*adv.* INCONCEIV'ABLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and CONCEIVABLE.]

INCONCLUSIVE, in-kon-klōōs'iv, *adj.* not settling a point in debate.—*adv.* INCONCLUS'IVELY.—*n.* INCONCLUS'IVENESS. [L. *in*, not, and CONCLUSIVE.]

INCONDENSABLE, in-kon-dens'a-bl, *adj.* not to be condensed or made more dense or compact.—*n.* INCONDENSABIL'ITY. [L. *in*, not, CONDENSABLE.]

INCONGENIAL, in-kon-jē'ni-al, *adj.* unsuitable: unsympathetic.—*n.* INCONGE'NIALITY. [See CONGENIAL.]

INCONGRUOUS, in-kong'grōō-us, *adj.* inconsistent: unsuitable.—*n.* INCONGRU'ITY.—*adv.* INCON'GRUOUSLY. [L. *in*, not, and CONGRUOUS.]

INCONSEQUENT, in-kon'se-kwent, *adj.* not following from the premises.—*n.* INCON'SEQUENCE. [L. *in*, not, and CONSEQUENT.]

INCONSEQUENTIAL, in-kon-se-kwen'shal, *adj.* not regularly following from the premises: of little importance.—*adv.* INCONSEQUEN'TIALLY.

INCONSIDERABLE, in-kon-sid'er-a-bl, *adj.* not worthy of notice: unimportant.—*adv.* INCONSID'ERABLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and CONSIDERABLE.]

INCONSIDERATE, in-kon-sid'er-āt, *adj.* not considerate: thoughtless: inattentive.—*adv.* INCONSID'ERATELY.—*n.* INCONSID'ERATENESS.

INCONSISTENT, in-kon-sist'ent, *adj.* not consistent: not suitable or agreeing with: contrary: not uniform: irreconcilable.—*ns.* INCONSIST'ENCE, INCONSIST'ENCY.—*adv.* INCONSIST'ENTLY. [L. *in*, not, and CONSISTENT.]

INCONSOLABLE, in-kon-sōl'a-bl, *adj.* not to be comforted.—*adv.* INCONSOL'ABLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and CONSOLABLE.]

INCONSPICUOUS, in-kon-spik'ū-us, *adj.* not conspicuous: scarcely discernible.—*adv.* INCONSPIC'UOUSLY.—*n.* INCONSPIC'UOUSNESS.

INCONSTANT, in-kon'stant, *adj.* subject to change: fickle.—*n.* INCON'STANCY.—*adv.* INCON'STANTLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and CONSTANT.]

INCONSUMABLE, in-kon-sūm'a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be consumed or wasted. [L. *in*, not, CONSUMABLE.]

INCONTESTABLE, in-kon-test'a-bl, *adj.* too clear to be called in question: undeniable.—*adv.* INCONTEST'ABLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and CONTESTABLE.]

INCONTINENT, in-kon'ti-nent, *adj.* not restraining the passions or appetites: unchaste.—*ns.* INCON'TINENCE, INCON'TINENCY.—*adv.* INCON'TINENTLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and CONTINENT.]

INCONTINENTLY, in-kon'ti-nent-li, *adv.* immediately. [Same root as above.]

INCONTROLLABLE, in-kon-trōl'a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be controlled.—*adv.* INCONTROLL'ABLY. [L. *in*, not, and CONTROLLABLE.]

INCONTROVERTIBLE, in-kon-tro-vert'i-bl, *adj.* too clear to be called in question.—*n.* INCONTROVERTIBIL'ITY.—*adv.* INCONTROVERT'IBLY. [L. *in*, not, and CONTROVERTIBLE.]

INCONVENIENCE, in-kon-vēn'yens, INCONVENIENCY, in-kon-vēn'yen-si, *n.* the being inconvenient: want of convenience: that which causes trouble or uneasiness.—*v.t.* INCONVEN'IENCE, to trouble or incommode.

INCONVENIENT, in-kon'vēn'yent, *adj.* unsuitable: causing trouble or uneasiness: increasing difficulty: incommodious.—

adv. INCONVEN'IENTLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and CONVENIENT.]

INCONVERTIBLE, in-kon-vert'i-bl, *adj.* that cannot be changed.—*n.* INCONVERTIBIL'ITY. [L. *in*, not, and CONVERTIBLE.]

INCONVINCIBLE, in-kon-vins'i-bl, *adj.* not capable of conviction.—*adv.* INCONVINC'IBLY. [L. *in*, not, and CONVINCIBLE.]

INCORPORATE, in-kor'po-rāt, *v.t.* to form *into* a *body:* to combine into one mass: to unite: to form into a corporation.—*v.i.* to unite into one mass: to become part of another body.—*adj.* united in one body: mixed. [L. *incorporo*, *-atum*—*in*, into, *corporo*, to furnish with a body. See CORPORATE.]

INCORPORATION, in-kor-po-rā'shun, *n.* act of incorporating: state of being incorporated: formation of a legal or political body: an association with capital stock and under State supervision.

INCORPOREAL, in-kor-pō'rē-al, *adj.* not having a body: spiritual.—*adv.* INCORPO'REALLY. [L. *in*, not, and CORPOREAL.]

INCORRECT, in-kor-ekt', *adj.* containing faults: not accurate: not according to the rules of duty.—*adv.* INCORRECT'LY.—*n.* INCORRECT'NESS.

INCORRIGIBLE, in-kor'i-ji-bl, *adj.* bad beyond correction or reform.—*ns.* INCORR'IGIBLENESS, INCORRIGIBIL'ITY.—*adv.* INCORR'IGIBLY.

INCORRODIBLE, in-kor-ōd'i-bl, *adj.* not able to be rusted. [L. *in*, not, and CORRODIBLE.]

INCORRUPT, in-kor-upt', *adj.* sound: pure: not depraved: not to be tempted by bribes.—*adv.* INCORRUPT'LY. [L. *in*, not, and CORRUPT.]

INCORRUPTIBLE, in-kor-upt'i-bl, *adj.* not capable of decay: that cannot be bribed: inflexibly just.—*adv.* INCORRUPT'IBLY.—*n.* INCORRUPT'IBLENESS.

INCORRUPTION, in-kor-up'shun, *n.* state of being incorrupt or exempt from corruption.

INCORRUPTNESS, in-kor-upt'nes, *n.* a being exempt from corruption or decay: purity of mind.

INCRASSATE, in-kras'āt, *v.t.* to *make thick.*—*v.i.* (*med.*) to become thicker.—*adj.* made thick or fat: (*bot.*) thickened towards the flower.—*n.* INCRASSA'TION. [L. *incrasso*, *-atum*—*in*, into, *crasso*, to make thick—*crassus*, thick. See CRASS.]

INCRASSATIVE, in-kras'a-tiv, *adj.*, *thickening.*—*n.* that which has power to thicken.

INCREASE, in-krēs', *v.i.* to *grow* in size: to become greater: to advance.—*v.t.* to make greater: to advance: to extend: to aggravate.—IN'CREASE, *n.* growth: addition to the original stock: profit: produce: progeny. [Through Norm. Fr. from L. *increscо*—*in*, in, *cresco*, to grow.]

INCREDIBLE, in-kred'i-bl, *adj.* surpassing belief.—*adv.* INCRED'IBLY.—*n.* INCREDIBIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and CREDIBLE. See CREED.]

INCREDULOUS, in-kred'ū-lus, *adj.* hard of belief: also, not easy to be believed; incredible. "No dram of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no obstacle, no *incredulous* or unsafe circumstance."—*Shak.*—*adv.* INCRED'ULOUSLY.—*n.* INCREDU'LITY.

INCREMENT, in'kre-ment, *n.* act of *increasing* or becoming greater: growth: that by which anything is increased: (*math.*) the finite increase of a variable quantity: (*rhet.*) an adding of particulars without climax (see 2 Peter i. 5–7). [L. *incrementum*—*incresco*. See INCREASE.]

INCRESCENT, in-kres'ent, *adj.* increasing: growing. [L. *in*, and CRESCENT.]

INCRIMINATE, in-krim'in-āt. Same as CRIMINATE.

INCROYABLE, an-krwä-ya'bl', *n.* a French dandy during the Directory: hence, any dandy or fop.

INCRUST, in-krust', *v.t.* to cover with a *crust* or hard case: to form a crust on the surface of. [Fr.—L. *incrust-o*, *-atus*—*in*, on, and *crusta*. See CRUST.]

INCRUSTATION, in-krus-tā'shun, *n.* act of incrusting: a crust or layer of anything on the surface of a body: an inlaying of marble, mosaic, etc.

INCUBATE, in'kū-bāt, *v.i.* to *sit on* eggs to hatch them. [L. *incubo*, *-atum*—*in*, upon, *cubo*, to lie down.]

INCUBATION, in-kū-bā'shun, *n.* the act of sitting on eggs to hatch them: (*med.*) the period between the implanting of a disease and its development: the act of sleeping for oracular dreams. "This place was celebrated for the worship of Æsculapius, in whose temple *incubation*, *i.e.* sleeping for oracular dreams, was practiced."—*E. B. Tylor.*

INCUBATOR, in'kū-bā-tor, *n.* a machine for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

INCUBUS, in'kū-bus, *n.* a sensation during sleep as of a weight *lying on* the breast, nightmare: any oppressive or stupefying influence:—*pl.* IN'CUBUSES, INCUBI (in'-kū-bī). [L.—*incubo*.]

INCULCATE, in-kul'kāt, *v.t.* to enforce by frequent admonitions or repetitions.—*n.* INCUL'CATOR. [Lit. to *tread* or *press in*; L. *inculco*, *inculcatum*—*in*, into, *calco*, to tread—*calx*, the heel.]

INCULCATION, in-kul-kā'shun, *n.* act of impressing by frequent admonitions.

INCULPABLE, in-kul'pa-bl, *adj.* blameless.—*adv.* INCUL'PABLY. [L. *in*, not, and CULPABLE.]

INCULPATE, in-kul'pāt, *v.t.* to bring into *blame:* to censure.—*n.* INCULPA'TION. [Low L. *inculpo*, *inculpatum*—L. *in*, into, *culpa*, a fault.]

INCULPATORY, in-kul'pa-tor-i, *adj.* imputing blame.

INCUMBENCY, in-kum'ben-si, *n.* a *lying* or *resting on:* the holding of an office: an ecclesiastical benefice. [See INCUMBENT.]

INCUMBENT, in-kum'bent, *adj.*, *lying* or *resting on:* lying on as a duty: indispensable.—*n.* one who holds an ecclesiastical benefice (in England or Ireland).—*adv.* INCUM'BENTLY. [L. *incumbens, -entis*, pr.p. of *incumbo, incubo*, to lie upon. See INCUBATE.]

INCUMBER, INCUMBRANCE. Same as ENCUMBER, ENCUMBRANCE.

INCUNABULA, in-kū-nab'u-la, *n.pl.* books printed in the early period of the art, before the year 1500. [L. *incunabula*, (*lit.*) "swaddling-clothes," hence "beginnings."]

INCUR, in-kur', *v.t.* to become liable to: to bring on:—*pr.p.* incurr'ing; *pa.p.* incurred'. [Lit. to *run into*, to *fall upon*; L. *incurro, incursum—in*, into, *curro*, to run.]

INCURABLE, in-kūr'a-bl, *adj.* not admitting of correction.—*n.* one beyond cure.—*ns.* INCUR'ABLENESS, INCURABIL'ITY.—INCUR'ABLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and CURABLE.]

INCURSION, in-kur'shun, *n.* a hostile inroad. [Fr.—L. *incursio—incurro.*]

INCURSIVE, in-kur'siv, *adj.* pertaining to or making an incursion or inroad.

INCURVATE, in-kur'vāt, *v.t.* to *curve* or *bend.*—*adj.* curved inward.—*n.* INCURVA'TION. [L. *incurvo, incurvatum—in*, in, and *curvus*, bent. See CURVE.]

INDEBTED, in-det'ed, *adj.* being *in debt:* obliged by something received.—*n.* INDEBT'EDNESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, in, and DEBT.]

INDECENT, in-dē'sent, *adj.* offensive to common modesty.—*adv.* INDE'CENTLY.—*n.* INDE'CENCY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and DECENT.]

INDECISION, in-de-sizh'un, *n.* want of decision or resolution: hesitation. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and DECISION.]

INDECISIVE, in-de-sī'siv, *adj.* unsettled: wavering.—*adv.* INDECI'SIVELY.—*n.* INDECI'SIVENESS.

INDECLINABLE, in-de-klīn'a-bl, *adj.* (*gram.*) not varied by inflection.—*adv.* INDECLIN'ABLY. [L. *in*, not, and DECLINABLE.]

INDECOMPOSABLE, in-de-kom-pōz'a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be decomposed. [L. *in*, not, and DECOMPOSABLE.]

INDECOROUS, in-de-kō'rus, *adj.* not becoming: violating good manners.—*adv.* INDECO'ROUSLY. [L. *in*, not, and DECOROUS.]

INDECORUM, in-de-kō'rum, *n.* want of decorum or propriety of conduct. [L. *in*, not, and DECORUM.]

INDEED, in-dēd', *adv.* in fact: in truth: in reality. [E. IN and DEED.]

INDEFATIGABLE, in-de-fat'i-ga-bl, *adj.* that cannot be fatigued or wearied out: unremitting in effort: persevering.—*adv.* INDEFAT'IGABLY.—*n.* INDEFAT'IGABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *indefatigabilis—in*, not, *de*, down, and *fatigo*, to tire.]

INDEFEASIBLE, in-de-fēz'i-bl, *adj.* not to be defeated or made void.—*adv.* INDEFEAS'IBLY.—*n.* INDEFEAS'IBILITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and DEFEASIBLE.]

INDEFECTIBLE, in-de-fekt'i-bl, *adj.* incapable of defect: unfailing. [L. *in*, not, and DEFECTIBLE.]

INDEFENSIBLE, in-de-fens'i-bl, *adj.* that cannot be maintained or justified.—*adv.* INDEFENS'IBLY. [L. *in*, not, and DEFENSIBLE.]

INDEFINABLE, in-de-fīn'a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be defined.—*adv.* INDEFIN'ABLY. [L. *in*, not, and DEFINABLE.]

INDEFINITE, in-def'i-nit, *adj.* not limited: not precise or certain.—*adv.* INDEF'INITELY.—*n.* INDEF'INITENESS. [L. *in*, not, and DEFINITE.]

INDELIBLE, in-del'i-bl, *adj.* that cannot be blotted out or effaced.—*adv.* INDEL'IBLY.—*n.* INDEL'IBILITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and *delebilis—deleo*, to destroy.]

INDELICACY, in-del'i-ka-si, *n.* want of delicacy or refinement of taste and manners: rudeness.

INDELICATE, in-del'i-kāt, *adj.* offensive to good manners or purity of mind: coarse.—*adv.* INDEL'ICATELY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and DELICATE.]

INDEMNIFICATION, in-dem-ni-fi-kā'shun, *n.* act of indemnifying: that which indemnifies.

INDEMNIFY, in-dem'ni-fī, *v.t.* to make good for damage done: to save harmless:—*pa.p.* indem'nified. [Fr.—L. *indemnis*, unharmed—*in*, not, and *damnum*, loss; and *facio*, to make.]

INDEMNITOR, in-dem'nē-ter, *n.* the one who gives indemnity.

INDEMNITY, in-dem'ni-ti, *n.* security from damage, loss, or punishment: compensation for loss or injury. [Fr.—L. *indemnitas.*]

INDEMONSTRABLE, in-de-mon'stra-bl, *adj.* that cannot be demonstrated or proved. [L. *in*, not, and DEMONSTRABLE.]

INDENT, in-dent', *v.t.* to cut into points like teeth: to notch: (*print.*) to begin further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph.—*n.* a cut or notch in the margin: a recess like a notch. [Low L. *indento*—L. *in*, *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]

INDENTATION, in-den-tā'shun, *n.* act of indenting or notching: notch: recess.

INDENTURE, in-dent'ūr, *n.* a written agreement between two or more parties: a contract.—*v.t.* to bind by indentures: to indent. [Indentures were originally duplicates *indented* so as to correspond to each other.]

INDEPENDENT, in-de-pend'ent, *adj.* not dependent or relying on others: not subordinate: not subject to bias: affording a comfortable livelihood: said of countries not subject to any other government: self governing.—*adv.* INDEPEND'ENTLY.—*ns.* INDEPEND'ENCE, INDEPEND'ENCY. [L. *in*, not, and DEPENDENT.]

INDEPENDENT, in-de-pend'ent, *n.* one who in ecclesiastical affairs holds that every congregation is *independent* of

every other and subject to no superior authority.

INDESCRIBABLE, in-de-skrīb'a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be described. [L. *in*, not, and DESCRIBABLE.]

INDESTRUCTIBLE, in-de-struk'ti-bl, *adj.* that cannot be destroyed.—*adv.* INDESTRUC'TIBLY.—*n.* INDESTRUCTIBIL'ITY. [L. *in*, not, and DESTRUCTIBLE.]

INDETERMINABLE, in-de-ter'min-a-bl, *adj.* not to be ascertained or fixed.—*adv.* INDETER'MINABLY. [L. *in*, not, and DETERMINABLE.]

INDETERMINATE, in-de-ter'min-āt, *adj.* not determinate or fixed: uncertain.—*adv.* INDETER'MINATELY.

INDETERMINATION, in-de-ter-min-ā'-shun, *n.* want of determination: a wavering state of the mind: want of fixed direction.

INDETERMINED, in-de-ter'mind, *adj.* not determined: unsettled.

INDEX, in'deks, *n.* (*pl.* INDEXES, in'deks-ez, and in *math.*, INDICES, in'di-sēz), anything that *indicates* or *points out:* a hand that directs to anything, as the hour of the day, etc.: the forefinger: alphabetical list of subjects treated of in a book: (*math.*) the exponent of a power.—*v.t.* to provide with or place in an index. [L. *index, indicis—indico*, to show.]

INDIAMAN, in'di-a-man or ind'ya-man, *n.* a large ship employed in trade with British *India*.

INDIAN, in'di-an, *adj.* belonging to the *Indies*, East or West, or to the aborigines of America.—*n.* a native of the Indies: an aboriginal of America.—INDIAN CORN, maize, so called because brought from W. Indies.—INDIAN FILE, following one another in single file, like Indians through a wood.—INDIAN INK, a substance used in water-colors, composed of lampblack and animal glue, orig. used in *India*, or rather in China.—INDIAN or INDIA RUBBER, caoutchouc, so named from its *rubbing* out pencil-marks. [From the river *Indus*, and applied by mistake to the W. Indies by their first discoverers, who thought they had arrived at India. See HINDU.]

INDICAN, in'di-kan, *n.* a colorless substance found in plants which yield indigo-blue, in human blood and urine, and also in the blood and urine of the ox, and which forms indigo when in a state of decomposition.

INDICATE, in'di-kāt, *v.t.* to *point out:* to show. [L. *indico, -atum—in*, and *dico*, to proclaim.]

INDICATION, in-di-kā'shun, *n.* act of indicating: that which indicates: mark: token: symptom.

INDICATIVE, in-dik'a-tiv, *adj.*, *pointing out:* giving intimation of: (*gram.*) applied to the mood of the verb which indicates, *i.e.* affirms or denies.—*adv.* INDIC'ATIVELY.

INDICATOR, in'di-kā-tor, *n.* one who indicates: an instrument on a steam-engine to show the pressure.—*adj.* IN'DICATORY, showing.

INDICT, in-dīt', *v.t.* to charge with a crime formally or in writing, esp. by a grand jury. [L. *in*, and *dicto*, freq. of *dico*, to say.]

INDICTABLE, in-dīt'a-bl, *adj.* liable to be indicted.

INDICTION, in-dik'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) a *proclamation:* a cycle of fifteen years instituted by Constantine the Great. [L. *indictio.*]

INDICTMENT, in-dīt'ment, *n.* the written accusation against one who is to be tried by jury.

INDIFFERENT, in-dif'er-ent, *adj.* without importance: of a middle quality: neutral: unconcerned.—*ns.* INDIFF'ERENCE, INDIFF'ERENCY. [Lit. "without a difference"; L. *in*, not, and DIFFERENT.]

INDIFFERENTISM, in-dif'er-ent-izm, *n.* indifference, esp. in matters of belief: unconcern.

INDIFFERENTLY, in-dif'er-ent-li, *adv.* in an indifferent manner: tolerably, passably: (*Pr. Bk.*) without distinction, impartially.

INDIGENCE, in'di-jens, *n.*, *want* of means: extreme poverty.

INDIGENOUS, in-dij'en-us, *adj.*, *native* born or originating in: produced naturally in a country. [L. *indigenus—indu* or *in*, in, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to produce.]

INDIGENT, in'di-jent, *adj.*, *in need* of anything: destitute of means of subsistence: poor.—*adv.* IN'DIGENTLY. [Fr.—L. *indigens, -entis*, pr.p. of *indigeo—indu* or *in*, in, and *egeo*, to need.]

INDIGESTED, in-di-jes'ted, *adj.* not digested: unarranged: not methodized. [L. *in*, not, and DIGESTED. See DIGEST.]

INDIGESTIBLE, in-di-jest'i-bl, *adj.* not digestible: not easily digested: not to be received or patiently endured.—*adv.* INDIGEST'IBLY.

INDIGESTION, in-di-jest'yun, *n.* want of digestion: painful digestion. [L. *in*, not, and DIGESTION.]

INDIGNANT, in-dig'nant, *adj.* affected with anger and disdain.—*adv.* INDIG'NANTLY. [Lit. "considering as unworthy" or "improper," from L. *indignans, -antis*, pr.p. of *indignor—in*, not, *dignus*, worthy.]

INDIGNATION, in-dig-nā'shun, *n.* the feeling caused by what is *unworthy* or base: anger mixed with contempt. [Fr.—L. *indignatio.*]

INDIGNITY, in-dig'ni-ti, *n.* unmerited contemptuous treatment: incivility with contempt or insult. [Lit. "unworthiness," Fr.—L. *indignitas.*]

INDIGO, in'di-go, *n.* a blue dye obtained from the stalks of the indigo or *Indian* plant. [Fr.—Sp. *indico*—L. *indicum*, from *Indicus*, Indian.]

INDIRECT, in-di-rekt', *adj.* not direct or

straight: not tending to a result by the plainest course: not straightforward or honest.—*adv.* INDIRECT'LY.—*n.* INDIRECT'NESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and DIRECT.]

INDISCERNIBLE, in-diz-ern'i-bl, *adj.* not discernible.—*adv.* INDISCERN'IBLY. [L. *in*, not, and DISCERNIBLE.]

INDISCOVERABLE, in-dis-kuv'er-a-bl, *adj.* not discoverable. [L. *in*, not, and DISCOVERABLE.]

INDISCREET, in-dis-krēt', *adj.* not discreet: imprudent: injudicious.—*adv.* INDISCREET'LY.—*n.* INDISCREET'NESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and DISCREET.]

INDISCRETION, in-dis-kresh'un, *n.* want of discretion: rashness: an indiscreet act.

INDISCRIMINATE, in-dis-krim'i-nāt, *adj.* not distinguishing: confused.—*adv.* INDISCRIM'INATELY. [L. *in*, not, and DISCRIMINATE.]

INDISPENSABLE, in-dis-pens'a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be dispensed with: absolutely necessary.—*adv.* INDISPENS'ABLY.—*n.* INDISPENS'ABLENESS. [L. *in*, not, and DISPENSABLE.]

INDISPOSE, in-dis-pōz', *v.t.* to render *indisposed* or unfit: to make averse to. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and DISPOSE.]

INDISPOSED, in-dis-pōzd', *adj.* averse: disinclined: slightly disordered in health.—*n.* INDISPOS'EDNESS.

INDISPOSITION, in-dis-po-zish'un, *n.* state of being indisposed: disinclination: slight illness.

INDISPUTABLE, in-dis'pū-ta-bl, *adj.* too evident to be called in question: certain.—*adv.* INDIS'PUTABLY.—*n.* INDIS'PUTABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and DISPUTABLE.]

INDISSOLUBLE, in-dis'ol-ū-bl, *adj.* that cannot be broken or violated: inseparable: binding for ever.—*adv.* INDISS'OLUBLY.—*ns.* INDISS'OLUBLENESS, INDISSOLUBIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and DISSOLUBLE.]

INDISTINCT, in-dis-tingkt', *adj.* not plainly marked: confused: not clear to the mind.—*adv.* INDISTINCT'LY.—*n.* INDISTINCT'NESS. [L. *in*, not, and DISTINCT.]

INDISTINGUISHABLE, in-dis-ting'gwish a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be distinguished.—*adv.* INDISTIN'GUISHABLY.

INDITE, in-dīt', *v.t.* to *dictate* what is to be uttered or written: to compose or write.—*ns.* INDIT'ER, INDITE'MENT. [O. Fr. *enditer, endicter*, from root of INDICT.]

INDIVIDUAL, in-di-vid'ū-al, *adj.* not *divided:* subsisting as one: pertaining to one only.—*n.* a single person, animal, plant, or thing.—*adv.* INDIVID'UALLY. [L. *individuus*, and suffix *-al—in*, not, *dividuus*, divisible—*divido*, to divide.]

INDIVIDUALISM, in-di-vid'ū-al-izm, *n.* the state of regard to *individual* interests instead of those of society at large.

INDIVIDUALISTIC, in-di-vid'ū-al-is'tik, *adj.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by individualism: caring supremely for one's self. *Prof. W. R. Smith.*

INDIVIDUALITY, in-di-vid-ū-al'it.i, *n.* separate and distinct existence: oneness: distinctive character.

INDIVIDUALIZE, in-di-vid'ū-al-īz, *v.t.* to distinguish each *individual* from all others: to particularize.—*n.* INDIVIDUALIZA'TION.

INDIVIDUATE, in-di-vid'ū-āt, *v.t.* to *individualize:* to make single.—*n.* INDIVIDUA'TION.

INDIVISIBLE, in-di-viz'i-bl, *adj.* not divisible.—*n.* (*math.*) an indefinitely small quantity.—*adv.* INDIVIS'IBLY.—*n.* INDIVIS'IBLENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and DIVISIBLE.]

INDO-CHINESE, in-dō-chī'nēz, *adj.* of or pertaining to Indo-China, the south-eastern peninsula of Asia, or to its people or their languages.

INDOCILE, in-dō'sil or in-dos'il, *adj.* not docile: not disposed to be instructed.—*n.* INDOCIL'ITY.

INDOCTRINATE, in-dok'trin-āt, *v.t.* to instruct in any *doctrine:* to imbue with any opinion.—*n.* INDOCTRINA'TION. [L. *in*, into, *doctrina*, doctrine. See DOCTRINE.]

INDOLENT, in'do-lent, *adj.* indisposed to activity.—*adv.* IN'DOLENTLY.—*n.* IN'DOLENCE. [Lit. and orig. "free from pain" or "trouble," from L. *in*, not, *dolens, -entis*, pr.p. of *doleo*, to suffer pain.]

INDOMITABLE, in-dom'it-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be *tamed:* not to be subdued.—*adv.* INDOM'ITABLY. [L. *indomitus*, untamed—*in*, not, *domo*, to tame.]

INDORSE, in-dors', *v.t.* to write *upon* the *back* of: to assign by writing on the back of: to give one's sanction to.—*n.* INDORS'ER. [Through an old form *endosse*, from Fr. *endosser*—Low L. *indorso*—L. *in*, upon, *dorsum*, the back.]

INDORSEE, in-dor-sē', *n.* the person to whom a bill, etc., is assigned by indorsement.

INDORSEMENT, in-dors'ment, *n.* act of writing on the *back* of a bill, etc., in order to transfer it: that which is written on a bill, etc.: sanction given to anything.

INDUBIOUS, in-dū'bi-us, *adj.* not dubious: certain. [L. *in*, not, and DUBIOUS.]

INDUBITABLE, in-dū'bit-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be *doubted:* too plain to be called in question: certain.—*adv.* INDU'BITABLY.—*n.* INDU'BITABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *indubitabilis—in*, not, *dubito*, to doubt. See DOUBT.]

INDUCE, in-dūs', *v.t.* to prevail on: to cause: (*physics*) to cause, as an electric state, by mere proximity of surfaces.—*n.* INDUC'ER. [L. *induco, inductum—in*, into, *duco*, to lead.]

INDUCED, in-dūst', *p.* and *adj.* caused by induction.—INDUCED CURRENT, in *elect.* one excited by the presence of a primary current.—INDUCED MAGNETISM, magnetism produced in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or a wire, through which a current is passing, is coiled round it.

INDUCEMENT, in-dūs'ment, *n.* that which induces or causes: (*law*) a statement of facts introducing other important facts.

INDUCIBLE, in-dūs'i-bl, *adj.* that may be induced: offered by induction.

INDUCT, in-dukt', *v.t.* (*lit.*) to *bring in:* to introduce: to put in possession, as of a benefice.—*n.* INDUCT'OR. [See INDUCE.]

INDUCTILE, in-duk'til, *adj.* that cannot be drawn out into wire or threads.—*n.* INDUCTIL'ITY.

INDUCTION, in-duk'shun, *n.* introduction to an office, esp. of a clergyman: the act or process of reasoning from particulars to generals: (*physics*) the production by one body of an opposite electric state in another by proximity.—*adj.* INDUC'TIONAL. [See INDUCE.]

INDUCTIVE, in-duk'tiv, *adj.*, *leading* or *drawing:* leading to inferences: proceeding by induction in reasoning.—*adv.* INDUC'TIVELY.

INDUCTIVITY, in-duk-tiv'ē-tē, *n.* in electrical science, capacity for induction.

INDUE, in-dū', *v.t.* to *put on*, as clothes: to invest or clothe with: to supply with: —*pr.p.* indū'ing; *pa.p.* indūed'.—*n.* INDUE'MENT. [L. *induo, induere*, to put on.]

INDUE, in-dū', *v.t.* a corr. of ENDUE (which see), which has been very generally confused with INDUE, to invest with.

INDULGE, in-dulj', *v.t.* to yield to the wishes of: to allow, as a favor: not to restrain, as the will, etc.—*v.i.* to allow one's self.—*n.* INDULG'ER. [See INDULGENT.]

INDULGENCE, in-dul'jens, *n.* permission: gratification: in R. Catholic Church, a remission, to a repentant sinner, of punishment which would otherwise await him in purgatory. [Fr.]

INDULGENT, in-dul'jent, *adj.* yielding to the wishes of others: compliant: not severe.—*adv.* INDUL'GENTLY. [Fr.—L. *indulgens, -entis*, pr.p. of *indulgeo*, which perh. is from *in*, towards, and *dulcis*, sweet.]

INDURATE, in'dū-rāt, *v.t.* to *harden*, as the feelings.—*v.i.* to grow hard: to harden.—*n.* INDURA'TION. [L. *induro, induratum—in*, in, *duro*, to harden—*durus*, hard.]

INDUSIAL, in-dū'zi-al, *adj.* (*geol.*) composed of *indusia*, or the petrified larva-cases of insects.

INDUSIUM, in-dū'zi-um, *n.* (*bot.*) a sort of hairy cup inclosing the stigma of a flower: the scale covering the fruit-spot of ferns. [Lit. "an under garment;" L. —*induo.*]

INDUSTRIAL, in-dus'tri-al, *adj.* relating to or consisting in industry.—*adv.* INDUS'TRIALLY.

INDUSTRIALISM, in-dus'tri-al-izm, *n.* devotion to labor or industrial pursuits: that system or condition of society in which industrial labor is the chief and most characteristic feature, opp. to feudalism and the military spirit.

INDUSTRIOUS, in-dus'tri-us, *adj.* diligent or active in one's labor: laborious: diligent in a particular pursuit.—*adv.* INDUS'TRIOUSLY. [Fr.—L.; perh. from *indu*, old form of *in*, within, and *struo*, to build up, to arrange.]

INDUSTRY, in'dus-tri, *n.* quality of being industrious: steady application to labor: habitual diligence: applied also to occupations and various classes of manufacturing; as, the iron and steel industry, etc.

INDWELLING, in'dwel-ing, *adj.*, *dwelling within.*—*n.* residence within, or in the heart or soul. [E. IN, within, and DWELLING.]

INEBRIATE, in-ē'bri-āt, *v.t.* to *make drunk:* to intoxicate. [L. *inebrio, inebriatum —in*, inten., *ebrio*, to make drunk—*ebrius*, drunk. See EBRIETY.]

INEBRIATION, in-ē-bri-ā'shun, **INEBRIETY**, in-e-brī'e-ti, *n.* drunkenness: intoxication.

INEBRIOUS, in-ē'bri-us, *adj.* drunken or causing drunkenness: intoxicating. "With *inebrious* fumes distract our brains."—*Tom Brown.*

INEDIBLE, in-ed'i-bl, *adj.* not fit for food. —*n.* INEDIBILITY, in-ed-i-bil'-i-tē.

INEDITED, in-ed'it-ed, *adj.* not edited: unpublished. [L. *in*, not, and EDITED.]

INEFFABLE, in-ef'a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be spoken or described. — *adv.* INEFF'ABLY.—*n.* INEFF'ABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *ineffabilis — in*, not, *effabilis — effor*, to speak, to utter—*ef*, for *ex*, out, *fari*, to speak.]

INEFFACEABLE, in-ef-fās'a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be rubbed out.—*adv.* INEFFACE'ABLY. [Fr. —L. *in*, not, and EFFACEABLE.]

INEFFECTIVE, in-ef-fek'tiv, *adj.* inefficient: useless.—*adv.* INEFFEC'TIVELY. [L. *in*, not, and EFFECTIVE.]

INEFFECTUAL, in-ef-fek'tū-al, *adj.* fruitless. — *adv.* INEFFEC'TUALLY. — *n.* INEFFEC'TUALNESS.

INEFFECTUALITY, in-ef-fek-tū-al'i-ti, *n.* something powerless or unable to produce the proper effect. "A vague aurora-borealis, and brilliant *ineffectuality.*"—*Carlyle.*

INEFFICACIOUS, in-ef-fi-kā'shus, *adj.* not having power to produce an effect.—*adv.* INEFFICA'CIOUSLY.

INEFFICACY, in-ef'fi-ka-si, *n.* want of efficacy or power to produce effect.

INEFFICIENT, in-ef-fish'ent, *adj.* effecting nothing.—*adv.* INEFFIC'IENTLY.—*n.* INEFFIC'IENCY.

INELEGANCE, in-el'e-gans, **INELEGANCY**, in-el'e-gan-si, *n.* want of elegance: want of beauty or polish.

INELEGANT, in-el'e-gant, *adj.* wanting in beauty, refinement, or ornament.—*adv.* INEL'EGANTLY. [L. *in*, not, and ELEGANT.]

INELIGIBLE, in-el'i-ji-bl, *adj.* not capable or worthy of being chosen.—*adv.* INEL'-

IGIBLY.—*n.* INELIGIBIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and ELIGIBLE.]

INELOQUENCE, in-el'o-kwens, *n.* the state or quality of being ineloquent: want of eloquence: habit of not speaking much. "To us, as already hinted, the Abbot's eloquence is less admirable than his *ineloquence*, his great invaluable talent of silence."—*Carlyle.*

INELOQUENT, in-el'o-kwent, *adj.* not fluent or persuasive. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and ELOQUENT.]

INEPT, in-ept', *adj.* not *apt* or fit: unsuitable: foolish: inexpert.—*adv.* INEPT'LY. —*n.* INEPT'ITUDE. [Fr.—L. *ineptus—in*, not, *aptus*, apt. See APT.]

INEQUALITY, in-e-kwol'i-ti, *n.* want of equality: difference: inadequacy: incompetency: unevenness: dissimilarity. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and EQUALITY.]

INEQUITABLE, in-ek'wi-ta-bl, *adj.* unfair, unjust. [L. *in*, not, and EQUITABLE.]

INEQUITY, in-ek'wi-ti, *n.* unfairness: injustice. "Habitually, if we trace party feeling to its sources, we find on the one side maintenance of and on the other opposition to some form of *inequity*." —*H. Spencer.*

INERADICABLE, in-e-rad'i-ka-bl, *adj.* not able to be eradicated or rooted out.—*adv.* INERAD'ICABLY. [L. *in*, not, and root of ERADICATE.]

INERT, in-ert', *adj.* dull: senseless: inactive: slow: without the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion: powerless. — *adv.* INERT'LY. — *n.* INERT'NESS. [Lit. without *art* or skill, from L. *iners*, *inertis—in*, not, and *ars*, *artis*, art. See ART.]

INERTIA, in-er'shi-a, *n.*, *inertness:* the inherent property of matter by which it tends to remain forever at rest when still, and in motion when moving.

INESCAPABLE, in-es-kāp'a-bl, *adj.* not to be eluded or escaped from: inevitable. "Within the clutch of *inescapable* anguish."—*George Eliot.*

INESSENTIAL, in-es-sen'shal, *adj.* not essential or necessary. [L. *in*, not, and ESSENTIAL.]

INESTIMABLE, in-es'tim-a-bl, *adj.* not able to be estimated or valued: priceless.—*adv.* INES'TIMABLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and ESTIMABLE.]

INEVITABLE, in-ev'it-a-bl, *adj.* not able to be evaded or avoided: that cannot be escaped: irresistible.—*adv.* INEV'ITABLY.—*n.* INEV'ITABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *inevitabilis—in*, not, and *evitabilis*, avoidable—*evito*, to avoid—*e*, out of, and *vito*, to avoid.]

INEXACT, in-egz-akt', *adj.* not precisely correct or true.—*n.* INEXACT'NESS. [L. *in*, not, and EXACT.]

INEXCUSABLE, in-eks-kūz'a-bl, *adj.* not justifiable: unpardonable.—*adv.* INEXCUS'ABLY.—*n.* INEXCUS'ABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and EXCUSABLE.]

INEXHAUSTED, in-egz-hawst'ed, *adj.* not exhausted or spent. [L. *in*, not, and EXHAUSTED.]

INEXHAUSTIBLE, in-egz-hawst'i-bl, *adj.* not able to be exhausted or spent: unfailing.—*adv.* INEXHAUST'IBLY.—*n.* INEXHAUSTIBIL'ITY.]

INEXORABLE, in-egz'or-a-bl, *adj.* not to be moved by entreaty: unrelenting: unalterable.—*adv.* INEX'ORABLY.—*ns.* INEX'ORABLENESS, INEXORABIL'ITY. [Fr. — L. *inexorabilis—in*, not, and *exorabilis*, from *exoro—ex*, and *oro*, to entreat, from *os*, *oris*, the mouth.]

INEXPANSIBLE, in-eks-pans'i-bl, *adj.* incapable of being expanded, dilated, or diffused. *Prof Tyndall.*

INEXPECTABLE, in-eks-pekt'a-bl, *adj.* not to be expected: not to be looked for. "What *inexpectable*, unconceivable mercy."—*Bp. Hall.*

INEXPECTANT, in-eks-pekt'ant, *adj.* not expecting: not waiting: not looking for. "Loverless and *inexpectant* of love."

INEXPEDIENT, in-eks-pē'di-ent, *adj.* not tending to promote any end: unfit: inconvenient.—*adv.* INEXPE'DIENTLY.—*ns.* INEX. E'DIENCE, INEXPE'DIENCY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and EXPEDIENT.]

INEXPENSIVE, in-eks-pens'iv, *adj.* of slight expense.

INEXPERIENCE, in-eks-pē'ri-ens, *n.* want of experience. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and EXPERIENCE.]

INEXPERIENCED, in-eks-pē'ri-enst, *adj.* not having experience: unskilled or unpracticed.

INEXPERT, in-eks-pert', *adj.* unskilled.—*n.* INEXPERT'NESS. [L. *in*, not, and EXPERT.]

INEXPIABLE, in-eks'pi-a-bl, *adj.* not able to be expiated or atoned for.—*adv.* INEX'PIABLY.—*n.* INEX'PIABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and EXPIABLE.]

INEXPLICABLE, in-eks'pli-ka-bl, *adj.* that cannot be explained: unintelligible.—*adv.* INEX'PLICABLY.—*ns.* INEXPLICABIL'ITY, INEX'PLICABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and EXPLICABLE.]

INEXPLICIT, in-eks-plis'it, *adj.* not clear. [L. *in*, not, and EXPLICIT.]

INEXPRESSIBLE, in-eks-pres'i-bl, *adj.* that cannot be expressed: unutterable: indescribable —*adv.* INEXPRESS'IBLY. [L. *in*, not, and EXPRESSIBLE.]

INEXPRESSIVE, in-eks-pres'iv, *adj.* not expressive or significant.—*n.* INEXPRESS'IVENESS.

INEXTINGUISHABLE, in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be extinguished, quenched, or destroyed.—*adv.* INEXTIN'GUISHABLY. [Prefix *in-*, not, and EXTINGUISHABLE.]

INEXTRICABLE, in-eks'tri-ka-bl, *adj.* not able to be extricated or disentangled.—*adv.* INEX'TRICABLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and EXTRICABLE.]

INFALL, in'fawl, *n.* an incursion: an inroad. *Carlyle.*

INFALLIBLE, in-fal'i-bl, *adj.* incapable of error: trustworthy: certain.—*adv.* INFALL'IBLY.—*n.* INFALLIBIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and FALLIBLE.]

INFAMOUS, in'fa-mus, *adj.*, *of ill fame* or bad report: having a reputation of the worst kind: publicly branded with guilt: notoriously vile: disgraceful.—*adv.* IN'FAMOUSLY. [Prefix *in-*, not, and FAMOUS.]

INFAMY, in'fa-mi, *n.*, *ill fame* or repute: public disgrace: extreme vileness.

INFANCY, in'fan-si, *n.* the state or time of being an *infant:* childhood: the beginning of anything: inexpressiveness: want of utterance: inability to speak. "So darkly do the Saxon Annals deliver their meaning with more than wonted *infancy*."—*Milton.*

INFANT, in'fant, *n.* a babe: in *law*, a person under 21 years of age, though for many purposes both boys and girls attain their majority at 18.—*adj.* belonging to infants or to infancy: tender: intended for infants. [L. *infans*, *-antis*, that cannot speak—*in*, not, and *fans*, pr.p. of *fari*, to speak, Gr. *phēmi*. See FAME.]

INFANTA, in-fan'ta, *n.* a title given to a daughter of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the heiress-apparent. [Sp., from root of INFANT.]

INFANTE, in-fan'tā, *n.* a title given to any son of the kings of Spain and Portugal except the heir-apparent. [Sp., from root of INFANT.]

INFANTICIDE, in-fant'i-sīd, *n.*, *infant* or child *murder:* the murderer of an infant.—*adj.* INFANT'ICIDAL. [Fr.—L. *infanticidium—infans*, and *cædo*, to kill.]

INFANTILE, in'fant-īl or -il, INFANTINE, in'fant-īn or -in, *adj.* pertaining to *infancy* or to an infant.

INFANTRY, in'fant-ri, *n.* foot-soldiers. [Fr. *infanterie*—It. *infanteria—infante*, *fante*, a child, a servant, a foot-soldier, foot-soldiers being formerly the servants and followers of knights.]

INFATUATE, in-fat'ū-āt, *v.t.* to make *foolish:* to affect with folly: to deprive of judgment: to inspire with foolish passion: to stupefy.—*n.* INFATUA'TION. [L. *infatuo*, *-atum—in*, and *fatuus*, foolish.]

INFATUATE, in-fat'ū-āt, *adj.*, *infatuated* or foolish.

INFECT, in-fekt', *v.t.* to taint, especially with disease: to corrupt: to poison. [Lit. "to dip anything into," from Fr. *infect*—L. *inficio*, *infectum—in*, into, and *facio*, to make.]

INFECTION, in-fek'shun, *n.* act of infecting: that which infects or taints.

INFECTIOUS, in-fek'shus, INFECTIVE, in-fek'tiv, *adj.* having the quality of infecting: corrupting: apt to spread.—*adv.* INFEC'TIOUSLY.—*n.* INFEC'TIOUSNESS.

INFELICITOUS, in-fe-lis'i-tus, *adj.* not felicitous or happy. [L. *in*, not, and FELICITOUS.]

INFELICITY, in-fe-lis'i-ti, *n.* want of felicity or happiness: misery: misfortune: unfavorableness.

INFER, in-fer', *v.t.* to deduce: to derive, as a consequence:—*pr.p.* infer'ring; *pa.p.* inferred'. [Fr.—L. *infero—in*, into, and *fero*, to bring.]

INFERABLE, in-fer'a-bl, INFERRIBLE, in-fer'i-bl, *adj.* that may be inferred or deduced.

INFERENCE, in'fer-ens, *n.* that which is inferred or deduced: conclusion: consequence.

INFERENTIAL, in-fer-en'shal, *adj.* deducible or deduced by inference.—*adv.* INFEREN'TIALLY.

INFERIOR, in-fē'ri-ur, *adj.*, *lower* in any respect: subordinate: secondary.—*n.* one lower in rank or station: one younger than another. [Fr.—L. *inferior*, comp. of *inferus*, low.]

INFERIORITY, in-fē-ri-or'i-ti, *n.* the state of being inferior: a lower position in any respect.

INFERNAL, in-fer'nal, *adj.* belonging to the *lower* regions or hell: resembling or suitable to hell: devilish.—*adv.* INFER'NALLY. [Fr.—L. *infernus—inferus.*]

INFERNO, in-fer'-nō, *n.* hell: the lower, infernal regions. [See INFERNAL.]

INFERTILE, in-fer'til, *adj.* not productive: barren.—*n.* INFERTIL'ITY. [L. *in*, not, and FERTILE.]

INFEST, in-fest', *v.t.* to disturb: to harass. [Fr.—L. *infesto*, from *infestus*, hostile, from *in* and an old verb *fendere*, to strike, found in *of-fendere*, *de-fendere.*]

INFIDEL, in'fi-del, *adj.*, *unbelieving:* sceptical: disbelieving Christianity: heathen.—*n.* one who withholds belief, esp. from Christianity. [Fr.—L. *infidelis—in*, not, *fidelis*, faithful—*fides*, faith.]

INFIDELITY, in-fi-del'i-ti, *n.*, *want of faith* or belief: disbelief in Christianity: unfaithfulness, esp. to the marriage contract: treachery.

IN FIERI, in fī'ē-ri, (*law.*) pending: said of an unfinished negotiation. [L. *in*, in, and *fieri*, to be done.]

INFILTRATE, in-fil'trāt, *v.t.* to enter a substance by *filtration*, or through its pores.—*n.* INFILTRA'TION, the process of infiltrating, or the substance infiltrated.

INFINITE, in'fin-it, *adj.* without end or limit: without bounds: (*math.*) either greater or smaller than any quantity that can be assigned.—*adv.* IN'FINITELY.—*n.* IN'FINITE, that which is infinite: the Infinite Being or God. [L. *in*, not, and FINITE.]

INFINITESIMAL, in-fin-i-tes'im-al, *adj.* infinitely small.—*n.* an infinitely small quantity.—*adv.* INFINITES'IMALLY.

INFINITIVE, in-fin'it-iv, *adj.* (*lit.*) *unlimited*, unrestricted: (*gram.*) the mood of the verb which expresses the idea without person or number.—*adv.* INFIN'ITIVELY. [Fr.—L. *infinitivus.*]

INFINITUDE, in-fin'i-tūd, INFINITY, in-

fin'i-ti, *n.* boundlessness: immensity: countless or indefinite number.

INFIRM, in-ferm', *adj.* not strong: feeble: sickly: weak: not solid: irresolute: imbecile. [L. *in*, not, and FIRM.]

INFIRMARY, in-ferm'ar-i, *n.* a hospital or place for the *infirm*. [Fr.—Low L. *infirmaria*.]

INFIRMITY, in-ferm'it-i, *n.* disease: failing: defect: imbecility.

INFIX, in-fiks', *v.t.* to *fix in:* to drive or fasten in: to set in by piercing. [L. *in*, in, and FIX.]

INFLAME, in-flām', *v.t.* to *cause* to *flame:* to cause to burn: to excite: to increase: to exasperate.—*v.i.* to become hot, painful, or angry. [Fr.—L. *in*, into, and FLAME.]

INFLAMMABLE, in-flam'a-bl, *adj.* that may be burned: combustible: easily kindled.—*n.* INFLAMMABIL'ITY.—*adv.* INFLAMM'ABLY.

INFLAMMATION, in-flam-ā'shun, *n.* state of being in flame: heat of a part of the body, with pain and swelling: violent excitement: heat.

INFLAMMATORY, in-flam'a-tor-i, *adj.* tending to *inflame:* inflaming: exciting.

INFLATE, in-flāt', *v.t.* to swell with air: to puff up.—*adv.* INFLAT'INGLY. [L. *inflo, inflatum—in*, into, and *flo*, to blow, with which it is cog.]

INFLATION, in-flā'shun, *n.* state of being puffed up: in *finance*, the increased issue of a paper currency, not warranted by the security and other circumstances.

INFLATUS, in-flā'tus, *n.* a *blowing* or breathing *into:* inspiration. [L.]

INFLECT, in-flekt', *v.t.* to *bend in:* to turn from a direct line or course: to modulate, as the voice: (*gram.*) to vary in the terminations. [L. *inflecto—in*, in, and *flecto, flexum*, to bend.]

INFLECTION, in-flek'shun, *n.* a *bending* or deviation: modulation of the voice: (*gram.*) the varying in termination—*adj.* INFLEC'TIONAL.

INFLECTIVE, in-flekt'iv, *adj.* subject to inflection.

INFLEXED, in-flekst', *adj.*, *bent inward:* bent: turned.

INFLEXIBLE, in-fleks'i-bl, *adj.* that cannot be bent: unyielding: unbending.—*ns.* INFLEXIBIL'ITY, INFLEX'IBLENESS.—*adv.* INFLEX'IBLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, FLEXIBLE.]

INFLEXION. Same as INFLECTION.

INFLEXTURE, in-fleks'ūr, *n.* a *bend* or fold.

INFLICT, in-flikt', *v.t.* to lay on: to impose, as punishment. [Lit. "to strike against," L. *in*, against, and *fligo*, to strike.]

INFLICTION, in-flik'shun, *n.* act of inflicting or imposing: punishment applied.

INFLICTIVE, in-flikt'iv, *adj.* tending or able to inflict.

INFLORESCENCE, in-flor-es'ens, *n.* character or mode of flowering of a plant. [Fr.—L. *inflorescens—inflöresco*, to begin to blossom. See FLORESCENCE.]

INFLUENCE, in'floo-ens, *n.* power exerted on men or things: power in operation: authority.—*v.t.* to affect: to move: to direct. [Orig. a term in astrology, the power or virtue supposed to flow from planets upon men and things: Fr.—Low L. *influentia*—L. *in*, into, and *fluo*, to flow.]

INFLUENTIAL, in-floo-en'shal, *adj.* having or exerting influence or power over.—*adv.* INFLUEN'TIALLY.

INFLUENZA, in-floo-en'za, *n.* a severe epidemic catarrh, accompanied with weakening fever. [It.—L., a by-form of INFLUENCE, which see.]

INFLUX, in'fluks, *n.* a *flowing in:* infusion: abundant accession. [L. *influxus—influo.*]

INFOLD, in-fōld', *v.t.* to inwrap: to involve: to embrace. [E. IN, into, and FOLD.]

INFORM, in-form', *v.t.* to give *form* to: to animate or give life to: to impart knowledge to: to tell. [Fr.—L. *in*, into, and FORM.]

INFORMAL, in-form'al, *adj.* not in proper form: irregular.—*adv.* INFORM'ALLY.—*n.* INFORMAL'ITY. [L. *in*, not, and FORMAL.]

INFORMANT, in-form'ant, *n.* one who informs or gives intelligence.

INFORMATION, in-for-mā'shun, *n.* intelligence given: knowledge: an accusation given to a magistrate or court.

INFORMER, in-form'er, *n.* one who informs against another for the breaking of a law.

INFRACTION, in-frak'shun, *n.* violation, esp. of law. [Fr.—L. *infractio—in*, in, and *frango, fractus*, to break. See FRACTION.]

INFRANGIBLE, in-fran'ji-bl, *adj.* that cannot be broken: not to be violated.—*ns.* INFRANGIBIL'ITY, INFRAN'GIBLENESS. [See INFRACTION.]

INFREQUENT, in-frē'kwent, *adj.* seldom occurring: rare: uncommon.—*adv.* INFRE'QUENTLY.—*n.* INFRE'QUENCY. [L. *in*, not, and FREQUENT.]

INFRINGE, in-frinj', *v.t.* to violate, esp. law: to neglect to obey. [Lit. to "break into," from L. *infringo—in*, and *frango*.]

INFRINGEMENT, in-frinj'ment, *n.* breach: violation: non-fulfillment.

INFURIATE, in-fū'ri-āt, *v.t.* to enrage: to madden. [L. *in*, and *furio, -atum*, to madden—*furo*, to rave.]

INFUSE, in-fūz', *v.t.* to *pour into:* to inspire with: to introduce: to steep in liquor without boiling. [Fr.—L. *in*, into, *fundo, fusum*, to pour.]

INFUSIBLE, in-fūz'i-bl, *adj.* that cannot be dissolved or melted. [L. *in*, not, and FUSIBLE.]

INFUSION, in-fū'zhun, *n.* the pouring of water, whether boiling or not, over any substance, in order to extract its active

qualities: a solution in water of an organic, esp. a vegetable substance: the liquor so obtained: inspiration: instilling.

INFUSORIA, in-fū-sō'ri-a, *n.pl.* microscopic animalcula found in *infusions* of animal or vegetable material exposed to the atmosphere. [L.]

INFUSORIAL, in-fū-sō'ri-al, **INFUSORY**, in-fū'sor-i, *adj.* composed of or containing infusoria.

INGATHERING, in'gă*th*-er-ing, *n.* the collecting and securing of the fruits of the earth: harvest. [E. IN and GATHERING.]

INGENIOUS, in-jē'ni-us, *adj.* of good natural abilities: skillful in inventing: showing ingenuity: witty.—*adv.* INGE'NIOUSLY.—*n.* INGE'NIOUSNESS. [Fr.—L. *ingeniosus—ingenium*, mother-wit, from *in*, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget.]

INGENUE, an-zhā-nu', *n.* an ingenuous young woman, or an actress representing such a person. [Fr. fem. of *ingenu*, ingenuous.]

INGENUITY, in-jen-ū'i-ti, *n.* power of ready invention: facility in combining ideas: curiousness in design. [Orig. meant "ingenuousness;" L. *ingenuitas—ingenuus.*]

INGENUOUS, in-jen'ū-us, *adj.* frank: honorable: free from deception.—*adv.* INGEN'UOUSLY.—*n.* INGEN'UOUSNESS. [Lit. "free-born, of good birth;" L. *ingenuus.*]

INGLORIOUS, in-glō'ri-us, *adj.* not glorious; without honor: shameful.—*adv.* INGLO'RIOUSLY.—*n.* INGLO'RIOUSNESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and GLORIOUS.]

INGOT, in'got, *n.* a mass of unwrought metal, esp. gold or silver, cast in a mould. [Lit. "something poured in," from A.S. *in*, in, and *goten*, pa.p. of *geotan*, to pour; cog. with Ger. *giessen*, Goth. *gjutan*, and L. *fu-n-do*, *fud-i*, to pour. The Ger. *ein-guss* is an exact parallel to *ingot.*]

INGRAFT, in-graft', *v.t.* to *graft* or insert a shoot of one tree *into* another: to introduce something foreign: to fix deeply. [Fr.—L. *in*, into, and GRAFT.]

INGRAFTMENT, in-graft'ment, *n.*, *ingrafting:* the thing ingrafted: a scion.

INGRAIN, in-grān', *v.t.* (*orig.*) to dye *in grain* (meaning *with grain*), that is, cochineal: hence, to dye of a fast or lasting color: to dye in the raw state: to infix deeply. [L. *in*, into, and see GRAIN.]

INGRATE, in'grāt, *adj.* unthankful. [Fr.—L. *ingratus.*]

INGRATIATE, in-grā'shi-āt, *v.t.* to commend to *grace* or *favor* (used reflexively, and followed by *with*): to secure the good-will of another. [L. *in*, into, and *gratia*, favor. See GRACE.]

INGRATITUDE, in-grat'i-tūd, *n.* unthankfulness: the return of evil for good. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and GRATITUDE.]

INGREDIENT, in-grē'di-ent, *n.* that which *enters into* a compound: a component part of anything. [Fr.—L. *ingrediens, -entis*, pr.p. of *ingredior—in*, into, and *gradior*, to walk, to enter. See GRADE and INGRESS.]

INGRESS, in'gres, *n.*, *entrance:* power, right, or means of entrance. [L. *ingressus—ingredior.*]

INGUINAL, ing'gwin-al, *adj.* relating to the *groin*. [L. *inguinalis—inguen, inguinis*, the groin.]

INGULF, in-gulf', *v.t.* to swallow up wholly, as *in a gulf:* to cast into a gulf: to overwhelm.—*n.* INGULF'MENT. [E. IN and GULF.]

INGURGITATE, in-gur'ji-tāt, *v.t.* to swallow up greedily, as in a *gulf.* [L. *ingurgito, -atum—in*, into, and *gurges*, a gulf, whirlpool.]

INHABIT, in-hab'it, *v.t.* to dwell in: to occupy. [Fr.—L., from *in*, in, and *habito*, to have frequently, to dwell—*habeo*, to have. Cf. HABIT.]

INHABITABLE, in-hab'it-a-bl, *adj.* that may be inhabited. [Late L. *inhabitabilis.*]

INHABITANT, in-hab'it-ant, INHAB'ITER (*S.*), *n.* one who inhabits: a resident. [L. *inhabitans.*]

INHALATION, in-ha-lā'shun, *n.* the drawing into the lungs, as air, or fumes.

INHALE, in-hāl', *v.t.* to *draw in* the *breath:* to draw into the lungs, as air.—*n.* INHAL'ER. [L. *inhalo*, to breathe upon—*in*, upon, and *halo*, to breathe.]

INHARMONIOUS, in-har-mō'ni-us, *adj.* discordant: unmusical.—*adv.* INHARMO'NIOUSLY.—*n.* INHARMO'NIOUSNESS. [Prefix *in-*, not, HARMONIOUS.]

INHERE, in-hēr', *v.i.* to *stick fast:* to remain firm in. [L. *inhæreo—in*, and *hæreo*, to stick.]

INHERENCE, in-hēr'ens, **INHERENCY**, in-hēr'en-si, *n.* a *sticking fast:* existence in something else: a fixed state of being in another body or substance.

INHERENT, in-hēr'ent, *adj.*, *sticking fast:* existing in and inseparable from something else: innate: natural.—*adv.* INHER'ENTLY. [L. *inhærens.*]

INHERIT, in-her'it, *v.t.* to *take as heir* of by descent from an ancestor: to possess.—*v.i.* to enjoy, as property. [L. *in*, and Fr. *hériter*—L. *heredito*, to inherit. See HEIR.]

INHERITABLE. Same as HERITABLE.

INHERITANCE, in-her'it-ans, *n.* that which is or may be inherited: an estate derived from an ancestor: hereditary descent: natural gift: possession.

INHERITOR, in-her'it-or, *n.* one who inherits or may inherit: an heir:—*fem.* INHER'ITRESS, INHER'ITRIX.

INHESION, in-hē'zhun. Same as INHERENCE.

INHIBIT, in-hib'it, *v.t.* to *hold in* or back: to keep back: to check. [L. *inhibeo, -hibitum—in*, in, and *habeo*, to have, to hold. Cf. HABIT.]

INHIBITION, in-hi-bish'un, *n.* the act of

inhibiting or restraining: the state of being inhibited: prohibition: a writ from a higher court to an inferior judge to stay proceedings.

INHIBITORY, in-hib'it-or-i, *adj.* prohibitory.

INHOSPITABLE, in-hos'pit-a-bl, *adj.* affording no kindness to strangers.—*adv.* INHOS'PITABLY.—*n.* INHOS'PITABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and HOSPITABLE.]

INHOSPITALITY, in-hos-pi-tal'i-ti, *n.* want of hospitality or courtesy to strangers.

INHUMAN, in-hū'man, *adj.* barbarous: cruel: unfeeling.—*adv.* INHU'MANLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and HUMAN.]

INHUMANITY, in-hū-man'i-ti, *n.* the state of being inhuman: barbarity: cruelty.

INHUMATION, in-hū-mā'shun, *n.* the act of inhuming or depositing in the ground: burial.

INHUME, in-hūm', *v.t.* to inter. [Fr.—L. *inhumo—in*, in, and *humus*, the ground.]

INIMICAL, in-im'i-kal, *adj.* like an *enemy*; *not friendly*: contrary: repugnant.—*adv.* INIM'ICALLY. [L. *inimicalis—inimicus—in*, not, and *amicus*, friendly—*amo*, to love.]

INIMITABLE, in-im'it-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be imitated: surpassingly excellent.—*adv.* INIM'ITABLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and IMITABLE.]

INIQUITOUS, in-ik'wi-tus, *adj.* unjust: unreasonable: wicked.—*adv.* INIQ'UITOUSLY.

INIQUITY, in-ik'wi-ti, *n.* want of equity or fairness: injustice: wickedness: a crime. [Fr.—L. *iniquitas—iniquus*, unequal—*in*, not, and *æquus*, equal or fair.]

INITIAL, in-ish'al, *adj.* commencing: placed at the beginning.—*n.* the letter beginning a word, esp. a name.—*v.t.* to put the initials of one's name to. [L. *initialis—initium*, a beginning, *ineo*, *initus—in*, into, *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

INITIATE, in-ish'i-āt, *v.t.* to make a *beginning*: to instruct in principles: to acquaint with: to introduce into a new state or society.—*v.i.* to perform the first act or rite.—*n.* one who is initiated.—*adj.* fresh: unpracticed. [See INITIAL.]

INITIATION, in-ish-i-ā'shun, *n.* act or process of initiating or acquainting one with principles before unknown: act of admitting to any society, by instructing in its rules and ceremonies.

INITIATIVE, in-ish'i-a-tiv, *adj.* serving to initiate: introductory.—*n.* an introductory step.

INITIATORY, in-ish'i-a-tor-i, *adj.* tending to initiate: introductory.—*n.* introductory rite.

INJECT, in-jekt', *v.t.* to *throw into*: to cast on. [L. *injicio*, *injectum—in*, into, *jacio*, to throw.]

INJECTION, in-jek'shun, *n.* act of injecting or throwing in or into: the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with any liquid: a liquid to be injected into any part of the body.

INJUDICIAL, in-joo-dish'al, *adj.* not according to law-forms. [L. *in*, not, and JUDICIAL.]

INJUDICIOUS, in-joo-dish'us, *adj.* void of or wanting in judgment: inconsiderate.—*adv.* INJUDI'CIOUSLY.—*n.* INJUDI'CIOUSNESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and JUDICIOUS.]

INJUNCTION, in-jungk'shun, *n.* act of *enjoining* or commanding: an order: a precept: exhortation: a writ of prohibition granted by a court of equity. [L. *injunctio—in*, and *jungo*, *junctum*, to join.]

INJURE, in'joor, *v.t.* to act with *injustice* or *contrary to law*: to wrong: to damage: to annoy. [Fr. *injurier*—L. *injurior—injuria*, injury—*in*, not, and *jus*, *juris*, law.]

INJURIOUS, in-jōō'ri-us, *adj.* tending to injure: unjust: wrongful: mischievous: damaging reputation.—*adv.* INJU'RIOUSLY.—*n.* INJU'RIOUSNESS.

INJURY, in'joor-i, *n.* that which injures: wrong: mischief: annoyance: (*Fr. Bk.*) insult, offence.

INJUSTICE, in-jus'tis, *n.* violation or withholding of another's rights or dues: wrong: iniquity.

INK, ingk, *n.* a colored fluid used in writing, printing, etc.—*v.t.* to daub with ink. [O. Fr. *enque* (Fr. *encre*)—L. *encaustum*, the purple-red ink used by the later Roman emperors—Gr. *engkauston—engkaiō*, to burn in. See ENCAUSTIC.]

INK-BERRY, ingk'-be-ri, *n.* the popular name of an elegant shrub (*Ilex glabra*) found on the Atlantic coast of North America. It grows from 2 to 4 feet high, has slender and flexible stems, brilliant, evergreen leaves, leathery and shining on the surface and of a lanceolate form, and produces small black berries.

INKHOLDER, ingk'hōld-er, INKSTAND, ingk'stand, *n.* a vessel for *holding ink*.

INKHORN, ingk'horn, *n.* (*obs.*) an *ink*-holder, formerly of *horn*: a portable case for ink, etc.

INKING-ROLLER, ingk'ing-rōl'er, *n.* a *roller* covered with a composition for *inking* printing types.

INKING-TABLE, ingk'ing-tā'bl, *n.* a *table* or flat surface used for supplying the inking-roller with *ink* during the process of printing.

INKLE, ingk'l, *v.t.* to guess: to conjecture. "She turned as pale as death, . . . and she *inkled* what it was."—*R. D. Blackmore.*

INKLING, ingk'ling, *n.* a *hint* or whisper: intimation. [From the M.E. verb to *inkle* (for *im-k-le*, cog. with Ice. *ym-ta*, to mutter, from *ym-r*, a humming sound), a freq. formed from an imitative base *-um* (Sw. *hum*, E. HUM).]

INKY, ingk'i, *adj.* consisting of or resembling ink: blackened with ink.—*n.* INK'INESS.

INLAID, in-lād', *pa.p.* of INLAY.

INLAND, in'land, *n.* the interior part of a country.—*adj.* remote from the sea: carried on or produced within a country: confined to a country. [A.S. *inland*, a domain—*in*, and *land*.]

INLANDER, in'land-er, *n.* one who lives inland.

INLAY, in-lā', *v.t.* to ornament by *laying in* or inserting pieces of metal, ivory, etc.:—*pa.p.* INLAID'.—*n.* pieces of metal, ivory, etc., for inlaying.—*ns.* INLAY'ING, INLAY'ER. [E. IN and LAY.]

INLET, in'let, *n.* a passage by which one is *let in*: place of ingress: a small bay. [E. IN and LET.]

INLY, in'li, *adj.*, *inward*: secret.—*adv.*, *inwardly*: in the heart. [A.S. *inlic*—*in*, and *lic*, like.]

INMATE, in'māt, *n.* one who lodges in the same house with another: a lodger: one received into a hospital, etc. [IN and MATE.]

INMEATS, in'mēts, *n.pl.* the internal parts of animal bodies: the viscera: the entrails: the guts.

> Get thee gone,
> Or I shall try six inches of my knife
> On thine own *inmeats* first.—*Sir H. Taylor.*

INMOST. See INNERMOST.

INN, in, *n.* a house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers: a hotel: (*B.*) a lodging: the word is seldom used in this country.—INNS OF COURT, four societies in London for students-at-law, qualifying them to be called to the bar. [A.S. *in*, *inn*, an inn, house—*in*, *inn*, within, from the prep. *in*, in; Ice. *inni*, a house, *inni*, within.]

INNATE, in'āt or in-nāt', *adj.*, *inborn*: natural: inherent.—*n.* INN'ATENESS.—*adv.* INN'ATELY. [L. *innatus*—*innascor*—*in*-, in, *nascor*, to be born.]

INNAVIGABLE, in-nav'i-ga-bl, *adj.* impassable by ships.—*adv.* INNAV'IGABLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and NAVIGABLE.]

INNER, in'er, *adj.* (comp. of IN), *further in*: interior. [A.S.]

INNER, in'er, *n.* in *rifle practice*, that part of a target immediately outside the bull's-eye, inclosed by a ring varying in breadth according to the distance fired from; called also the CENTRE: a shot striking that part of a target.

INNERMOST, in'er-mōst, **INMOST**, in'-mōst, *adj.* (superl. of IN), *furthest in*: most remote from the outer part. [A.S. *innemest*; for the termination *-most*, see AFTERMOST, FOREMOST.]

INNERVE, in-erv', *v.t.* to supply with force or *nervous* energy.—*n.* INNERVA'TION, special mode of activity inherent in the nervous structure, whereby the organism maintains relations with external media: nervous activity. [Fr.—L. *in*, in, and NERVE.]

INNING, in'ing, *n.* the *in*gathering of grain: turn for using the bat in base-ball and cricket (in this sense used only in the pl.):—*pl.* lands recovered from the sea. [A verbal noun from old verb to *inn*, i.e. to house corn, which is from noun INN.]

INNKEEPER, in'kēp-er, *n.* one who keeps an inn.

INNOCENCE, in'o-sens, **INNOCENCY**, in'-o-sen-si, *n.* harmlessness: blamelessness: purity: integrity.

INNOCENT, in'o-sent. *adj.* not *hurtful*: inoffensive: blameless: pure: lawful.—*n.* one free from harm or fault.—*adv.* INN'OCENTLY. [Fr.—L. *innocens*, *-entis*—*in*, not, and *noceo*, to hurt. Cf. NOXIOUS.]

INNOCUOUS, in-nok'ū-us, *adj.* not *hurtful*: harmless in effects.—*adv.* INNOC'UOUSLY.—*n.* INNOC'UOUSNESS. [L. *innocuus*.]

INNOMINABLES, in-nom'in-a-blz, *n.pl.* a humorous euphemism for trousers: unmentionables: inexpressibles. "The lower part of his dress represented *innominables* and hose in one."—*Southey*.

INNOVATE, in'o-vāt, *v.t.* to *introduce* something *new*.—*v.i.* to introduce novelties: to make changes.—*ns.* INN'OVATOR, INNOVA'TION. [L. *innovo*, *-novatum*—*in*, and *novus*, new.]

INNOXIOUS. Same as INNOCUOUS.—*adv.* INNOX'IOUSLY. [L. *in*, not, and NOXIOUS.]

INNUENDO, in-ū-en'dō, *n.* a side-hint: an indirect reference or intimation. [Lit. a suggestion conveyed *by a nod*; L.; it is the gerund ablative of *innuo*—*in*, and *nuo*, to nod.]

INNUMERABLE, in-nū'mer-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be numbered: countless.—*adv.* INNU'MERABLY.—*n.* INNU'MERABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and NUMERABLE.]

INNUTRITION, in-nū-trish'un, *n.* want of nutrition: failure of nourishment.

INNUTRITIOUS, in-nū-trish'us, *adj.* not nutritious: without nourishment.

INOBSERVANT, in-ob-zerv'ant, *adj.* not observant: heedless. [L. *in*, not, and OBSERVANT.]

INOBTRUSIVE, in-ob-trōō'siv, *adj.* not obtrusive.—*adv.* INOBTRU'SIVELY.—*n.* INOBTRU'SIVENESS. [L. *in*, not, and OBTRUSIVE.]

INOCULATE, in-ok'ū-lāt. *v.t.* to *insert* an *eye* or *bud*: to ingraft: to communicate disease by inserting matter in the skin.—*v.i.* to propagate by budding: to practice inoculation. [L. *inoculo*, *-atum*—*in*, into, and *oculus*, an eye. See OCULAR.]

INOCULATION, in-ok-ū-lā'shun, *n.* act or practice of *inoculating*: insertion of the buds of one plant into another: the communicating of disease by inserting matter in the skin.

INODOROUS, in-ō'dur-us, *adj.* without smell. [L. *in*, not, and ODOROUS.]

INOFFENSIVE, in-of-fen'siv, *adj.* giving no offence: harmless.—*adv.* INOFFEN'SIVELY.—*n.* INOFFEN'SIVENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and OFFENSIVE.]

INOFFICIAL, in-of-fish'al, *adj.* not proceeding from the proper officer: without

the usual forms of authority.—*adv.* INOFFIC'IALLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and OFFICIAL.]

INOPERATIVE, in-op'er-a-tiv, *adj.* not in action: producing no effect. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and OPERATIVE.]

INOPPORTUNE, in-op-por-tūn', *adj.* unseasonable in time.—*adv.* INOPPORTUNE'LY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and OPPORTUNE.]

INORDINATE, in-or'di-nāt, *adj.* beyond usual bounds: irregular: immoderate.—*adv.* INOR'DINATELY. —*n.* INOR'DINATENESS. [L. *in*, not, and ORDINATE.]

INORDINATION, in-or-di-nā'shun, *n.* deviation from rule: irregularity.

INORGANIC, in-or-gan'ik, *adj.* without life or organization, as minerals, etc.—*adv.* INORGAN'ICALLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and ORGANIC.]

INORGANIZED, in-or'gan-īzd, *adj.* same as INORGANIC.

INOSCULATE, in-os'kū-lāt, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to unite by mouths or ducts, as two vessels in an animal body: to blend.—*n.* INOSCULA'TION [L. *in*, and *osculor, -atum*, to kiss.]

INQUEST, in'kwest, *n.* act of inquiring: search: judicial inquiry: a jury for inquiring into any matter, esp. any case of violent or sudden death. [O. Fr. *enqueste*; see INQUIRE. Doublet INQUIRY.]

INQUIETUDE, in-kwī'et-ūd, *n.* disturbance or uneasiness of body or mind. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and QUIETUDE.]

INQUIRE, in-kwīr', *v.i.* to ask a question: to make an investigation.—*v.t.* to ask about: to make an examination regarding.—*n.* INQUIR'ER. [L. *inquiro—in*, and *quæro, quæsitum*, to seek.]

INQUIRING, in-kwīr'ing, *adj.* given to inquiry.—*adv.* INQUIR'INGLY.

INQUIRY, in-kwī'ri, *n.* act of inquiring: search for knowledge: investigation: a question. [Doublet INQUEST.]

INQUISITION, in-kwi-zish'un, *n.* an *inquiring* or searching for: investigation: judicial inquiry: formerly a tribunal in some Catholic countries for examining and punishing heretics. [Fr.—L. *inquisitio*; see INQUIRE.]

INQUISITIONAL, in-kwi-zish'un-al, *adj.* making inquiry: relating to the Inquisition.

INQUISITIVE, in-kwiz'i-tiv, *adj.*, *searching into:* apt to ask questions: curious.—*adv.* INQUIS'ITIVELY. —*n.* INQUIS'ITIVENESS.

INQUISITOR, in-kwiz'i-tur, *n.* one who *inquires:* an official inquirer: a member of the Court of Inquisition.—*adj.* INQUISITO'RIAL.—*adv.* INQUISITO'RIALLY. [L.]

INROAD, in'rōd, *n.* a *riding into* an enemy's country: a sudden or desultory invasion: attack: encroachment.

INRUSH, in'rush, *n.* a sudden invasion or incursion: an irruption. "The ceaseless *inrush* of new images."—*Kingsley.* "Mordecai was so possessed by the new *inrush* of belief that he had forgotten the absence of any other condition to the fulfillment of his hopes."—*George Eliot.*

INSALIVATION, in-sal-i-vā'shun, *n.* the process of mixing the food with the *saliva.*

INSALUBRIOUS, in-sa-lōō'bri-us, *adj.* not healthful: unwholesome. —*n.* INSALU'BRITY. [L. *in*, not, and SALUBRIOUS.]

INSANE, in-sān', *adj.* not *sane* or of *sound mind:* mad: pertaining to insane persons: utterly unwise.—*adv.* INSANE'LY. [L. *in*, not, and SANE.]

INSANITY, in-san'i-ti, *n.* want of sanity: state of being insane: madness.

INSATIABLE, in-sā'shi-a-bl, INSATIATE, in-sā'shi-āt, *adj.* that cannot be satiated or satisfied.—*adv.* INSA'TIABLY.—*ns.* INSA'TIABLENESS, INSATIABIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, SATIABLE, SATIATE.]

INSCRIBE, in-skrīb', *v.t.* to *write upon:* to engrave, as on a monument: to address: to imprint deeply: (*geom.*) to draw one figure within another.—*n.* INSCRIB'ER. [L. *inscribo, inscriptus—in*, upon, and *scribo*, to write.]

INSCRIPTION, in-skrip'shun, *n.* a *writing upon:* that which is inscribed: title: dedication of a book to a person. [See INSCRIBE.]

INSCRIPTIVE, in-skrip'tiv, *adj.* bearing an inscription: of the character of an inscription.

INSCRUTABLE, in-skrōōt'a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be scrutinized or *searched into* and understood: inexplicable.—*adv.* INSCRUT'ABLY. —*ns.* INSCRUTABIL'ITY, INSCRUT'ABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *inscrutabilis—in*, not, and *scrutor*, to search into.]

INSECT, in'sekt, *n.* a small animal, as a wasp or fly, with a body as if *cut* in the middle, or divided into sections: anything small or contemptible.—*adj.* like an insect: small: mean. [Fr.—L. *insectum*, pa.p. of *inseco—in*, into, and *seco*, to cut.]

INSECTIFUGE, in-sek'ti-fūj, *n.* any poison used for killing insects. [*Insect* and L. *fugare*, to drive away.]

INSECTILE, in-sek'til, *adj.* having the nature of an insect.

INSECTION, in-sek'shun, *n.* a *cutting in:* incision.

INSECTIVOROUS, in-sek-tiv'or-us, *adj.*, *devouring* or living on *insects.* [L. *insectum*, and *voro*, to devour.]

INSECURE, in-se-kūr', *adj.* apprehensive of danger or loss: exposed to danger or loss.—*adv.* INSECURE'LY.—*n.* INSECUR'ITY. [L. *in*, not, and SECURE.]

INSENSATE, in-sen'sāt, *adj.* void of sense: wanting sensibility: stupid. [L. *insensatus—in*, not, and *sensatus*, from *sensus*, feeling.]

INSENSIBLE, in-sen'si-bl, *adj.* not having feeling: callous: dull: imperceptible by the senses.—*adv.* INSEN'SIBLY.—*n.* INSENSIBIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and SENSIBLE.]

INSENSIBLIST, in-sens'i-blist, *n.* one in-

susceptible of emotion or passion: one who is apathetic or who affects apathy. "Mr. Meadows . . . since he commenced *insensiblist*, has never once dared to be pleased."—*Miss Burney.*

INSENTIENT, in-sen'shi-ent, *adj.* not having perception. [L. *in*, not, and SENTIENT.]

INSEPARABLE, in-sep'ar-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be separated.—*adv.* INSEP'ARABLY.—*ns.* INSEP'ARABLENESS, INSEPARABIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and SEPARABLE.]

INSERT, in-sert', *v.t.* to introduce into: to put in or among. [L. *in*, and *sero*, *sertum*, to join.]

INSERTION, in-ser'shun, *n.* act of inserting: condition of being inserted: that which is inserted.

INSESSORIAL, in-ses-sō'ri-al, *adj.* having feet (as birds) formed for *perching* or climbing *on* trees. [L. *insessor*, from *insideo*, *insessum*—*in*, on, and *sedeo*, to sit.]

INSEVERABLE, in-sev'er-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be severed or separated. [L. *in*, not, and SEVERABLE.]

INSHEATHE, in-shēth', *v.t.* to *put* or hide in a *sheath*. [E. IN and SHEATHE.]

INSHORE, in-shōr', *adv.*, *on* or near the *shore*. [E. IN and SHORE.]

INSHRINE, in-shrīn'. Same as ENSHRINE.

INSICCATION, in-sik-kā'shun, *n.* act of *drying in*. [L. *in*, in, and *sicco*, *siccatum*, to dry.]

INSIDE, in'sīd, *n.* the *side* or part *within*.—*adj.* being within: interior.—*adv.* or *prep.* within the sides of: in the interior of. [E. IN and SIDE.]

INSIDIOUS, in-sid'i-us, *adj.* watching an opportunity to insnare: intended to entrap: treacherous.—*adv.* INSID'IOUSLY.—*n.* INSID'IOUSNESS. [Lit. "sitting in wait," from Fr.—L. *insidiosus*—*insidiæ*, an ambush—*insideo*—*in*, *sedeo*, to sit.]

INSIGHT, in'sīt, *n.*, *sight into:* view of the interior: thorough knowledge or skill: power of acute observation. [E. IN and SIGHT.]

INSIGNIA, in-sig'ni-a, *n.pl.*, *signs* or badges of office or honor: marks by which anything is known. [L., pl. of *insigne*, from *in*, and *signum*, a mark.]

INSIGNIFICANT, in-sig-nif'i-kant, *adj.* destitute of meaning: without effect: unimportant: petty.—*adv.* INSIGNIF'ICANTLY.—*ns.* INSIGNIF'ICANCE, INSIGNIF'ICANCY. [L. *in*, not, and SIGNIFICANT.]

INSIGNIFICATIVE, in-sig-nif'i-ka-tiv, *adj.* not significative or expressing by external signs.

INSINCERE, in-sin-sēr', *adj.* deceitful: dissembling: not to be trusted: unsound.—*adv.* INSINCERE'LY.—*n.* INSINCER'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, SINCERE.]

INSINUATE, in-sin'ū-āt, *v.t.* to introduce gently or artfully: to hint, esp. a fault: to work into favor.—*v.i.* to creep or flow in: to enter gently: to obtain access by flattery or stealth.—*n.* INSIN'UATOR. [L. *insinuo*, *-atum*—*in*, and *sinus*, a curve, bosom.]

INSINUATING, in-sin'ū-āt-ing, *adj.* tending to insinuate or enter gently: insensibly winning confidence.—*adv.* INSIN'UATINGLY.

INSINUATION, in-sin-ū-ā'shun, *n.* act of insinuating: power of insinuating: that which is insinuated: a hint, esp. conveying an indirect imputation.

INSINUATIVE, in-sin'ū-ā-tiv, *adj.*, *insinuating* or stealing on the confidence: using insinuations.

INSIPID, in-sip'id, *adj.*, *tasteless:* wanting spirit or animation: dull.—*adv.* INSIP'IDLY.—*ns.* INSIP'IDNESS, INSIPID'ITY, want of taste. [Fr.—L. *insipidus*—*in*, not, *sapidus*, well-tasted—*sapio*, to taste.]

INSIST, in-sist', *v.i.* to dwell on in discourse: to persist in pressing.—*n.* INSIST'ENCE. [Fr.—L. *in*, upon, *sisto*, to stand.]

INSNARE, in-snār', *v.t.* to catch in a *snare:* to entrap: to take by deceit: to entangle. [E. IN, and SNARE.]

INSOBRIETY, in-so-brī'e-ti, *n.* want of sobriety: intemperance. [Prefix *in-*, not, and SOBRIETY.]

INSOLATE, in'so-lāt, *v.t.* to expose to the sun's rays. [L. *in*, in, and *sol*, the sun.]

INSOLATION, in-so-lā'shun, *n.* the act or condition of being heated by the sun. "The comparative calmness of the atmosphere, the clearness of the sky, the dryness of the air, and the strong *insolation* which took place under these circumstances."—*Encyc. Brit.* [L. Prefix *in*, and *sol*, the sun.]

INSOLENT, in'so-lent, *adj.* haughty and contemptuous: insulting: rude.—*adv.* IN'SOLENTLY.—*n.* IN'SOLENCE. [Lit. "unusual," Fr.—L. *insolens*—*in*, not, *solens*, pr.p. of *soleo*, to be accustomed.]

INSOLIDITY, in-so-lid'i-ti, *n.* want of solidity: weakness. [Prefix *in-*, not, and SOLIDITY.]

INSOLUBLE, in-sol'ū-bl, *adj.* not capable of being dissolved: not to be solved or explained.—*ns.* INSOLUBIL'ITY, INSOL'UBLENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and SOLUBLE.]

INSOLVABLE, in-solv'a-bl, *adj.* not solvable: not to be explained. [L. *in*, not, and SOLVABLE.]

INSOLVENT, in-solv'ent, *adj.* not able to pay one's debts: pertaining to insolvent persons.—*n.* one who is unable to pay his debts.—*n.* INSOLV'ENCY. [L. *in*, not, and SOLVENT.]

INSOMNIA, in-som'ni-a, *n.* sleeplessness.—*adj.* INSOM'NIOUS. [L. *insomnis*, sleepless.]

INSOMNOLENCE, in-som'nō-lens, *n.* sleeplessness: insomnia. *Southey.* [L. *insomnia*, sleeplessnsss.]

INSOMUCH, in-so-much', *adv.* to such a degree: so. [IN, SO, MUCH.]

INSPAN, in-span', *v.t.* to yoke draught-oxen or horses to a vehicle. [E. IN, and SPAN, a yoke of oxen.]

INSPECT, in-spekt', *v.t.* to *look into:* to examine: to look at narrowly: to superintend. [L. *inspecto*, freq. of *inspicio*, *inspectum—in*, into, and *specio*, to look or see.]

INSPECTION, in-spek'shun, *n.* the act of inspecting or looking into: careful or official examination.

INSPECTOR, in-spekt'ur, *n.* one who *looks into* or oversees: an examining officer: a superintendent.—*n.* **INSPECT'ORSHIP**, the office of an inspector.

INSPIRABLE, in-spīr'a-bl, *adj.* able to be inhaled.

INSPIRATION, in-spi-rā'shun, *n.* the act of inspiring or *breathing into:* a breath: the divine influence by which the sacred writers were instructed: superior elevating or exciting influence.

INSPIRATORY, in-spīr'a-tor-i or in'spir-a-tor-i, *adj.* belonging to or aiding inspiration or inhalation.

INSPIRE, in-spīr', *v.t.* to *breathe into:* to draw or inhale into the lungs: to infuse by breathing, or as if by breathing: to infuse into the mind: to instruct by divine influence: to instruct or affect with a superior influence.—*v.i.* to draw in the breath.—*n.* **INSPIR'ER**. [Fr.—L. *inspiro—in*, into, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

INSPIRIT, in-spir'it, *v.t.* to infuse spirit into: to give new life to: to invigorate: to encourage. [**IN** and **SPIRIT**.]

INSPISSATE, in-spis'āt, *v.t.* to *thicken* by the evaporation of moisture, as the juices of plants.—*n.* **INSPISSA'TION**. [L. *inspisso*, *-atum—in*, and *spissus*, thick.]

INSTABILITY, in-sta-bil'i-ti, *n.* want of stability or steadiness: want of firmness: inconstancy: fickleness: mutability. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and **STABILITY**.]

INSTALL, INSTAL, in-stawl', *v.t.* to place *in* a *stall* or seat: to place in an office or order: to invest with any charge or office with the customary ceremonies. [Fr.—Low L.—L. *in*, in, and Low L. *stallum*, a stall or seat—O. Ger. *stal* (Ger. *stall*, E. **STALL**).]

INSTALLATION, in-stal-ā'shun, *n.* the act of installing or placing in an office with ceremonies.

INSTALMENT, in-stawl'ment, *n.* the act of installing: one of the parts of a sum paid at various times: that which is produced at stated periods.

INSTANCE, in'stans, *n.* quality of being *instant* or urgent: solicitation: occurrence: occasion: example.—*v.t.* to mention as an example or case in point. [Fr.—L. *instantia—instans*.]

INSTANT, in'stant, *adj.* pressing, urgent: immediate: quick: without delay: present, current, as the passing month.—*n.* the present moment of time: any moment or point of time.—*adv.* **IN'STANTLY**, on the instant or moment: immediately: (*B.*) importunately, zealously. [L. *instans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *insto*, to stand upon *—in*, upon, *sto*, to stand.]

INSTANTANEOUS, in-stan-tān'e-us, *adj.* done in an instant: momentary: occurring or acting at once: very quickly.—*adv.* **INSTANTAN'EOUSLY**.

INSTANTER, in-stan'ter, *adv.* immediately. [L. See **INSTANT**.]

INSTATE, in-stāt', *v.t.* to put in possession: to install. [**IN** and **STATE**.]

INSTEAD, in-sted', *adv.*, *in* the *stead*, place, or room of. [M.E. *in stede*—A.S. *on stede*, in the place. See **STEAD**.]

INSTEP, in'step, *n.* the prominent upper part of the human foot near its junction with the leg: in horses, the hindleg from the ham to the pastern joint. [Prob. from **IN** and **STOOP**, as if sig. the "in-bend" (Skeat).]

INSTIGATE, in'sti-gāt, *v.t.* to urge on: to set on: to incite. [L. *instigo—in*, and root *stig*, Gr. *stizō*, Sans. *tij*, to prick. See **STIGMA** and **STING**.]

INSTIGATION, in-sti-gā'shun, *n.* the act of instigating or inciting: impulse, esp. to evil.

INSTIGATOR, in'sti-gāt-ur, *n.* an inciter to ill.

INSTIL, in-stil', *v.t.* to *drop into:* to infuse slowly into the mind:—*pr.p.* instill'ing; *pa.p.* instilled'. [Fr.—L. *instillo—in*, and *stillo*, to drop. See **DISTIL**.]

INSTILLATION, in-stil-ā'shun, **INSTILMENT**, in-stil'ment, *n.* the act of instilling or pouring in by drops: the act of infusing slowly into the mind: that which is instilled or infused.

INSTINCT, in'stingkt, *n.* impulse: an involuntary or unreasoning prompting to action: the natural impulse by which animals are guided apparently independent of reason or experience. [L. *instinctus*, from *instinguo*, to instigate—*in*, and *stinguo—stig*.]

INSTINCT, in-stingkt', *adj.*, *instigated* or incited: moved: animated.

INSTINCTIVE, in-stingkt'iv, *adj.* prompted by instinct: involuntary: acting according to or determined by natural impulse.—*adv.* **INSTINCT'IVELY**.

INSTITUTE, in'sti-tūt, *v.t.* to set up in: to erect: to originate: to establish: to appoint: to commence: to educate.—*n.* anything instituted or formally established: established law: precept or principle: a book of precepts or principles: an institution: a literary and philosophical society. [Lit. to "cause" to "stand up," L. *instituo—in*, and *statuo*, to cause to stand—*sto*, to stand.]

INSTITUTION, in-sti-tū'shun, *n.* the act of instituting or establishing: that which is instituted or established: foundation: established order: enactment: a society established for some object: that which institutes or instructs: a system of principles or rules.

INSTITUTIONAL, in-sti-tū'shun-al, **INSTITUTIONARY**, in-sti-tū'shun-ar-i, *adj.* belonging to an institution: instituted by authority: elementary.

INSTITUTIST, in'sti-tūt-ist, *n.* a writer of institutes or elementary rules.

INSTITUTIVE, in'sti-tūt-iv, *adj.* able or tending to institute or establish: depending on an institution.

INSTRUCT, in-strukt', *v.t.* to prepare: to inform: to teach: to order or command. —*n.* INSTRUCT'OR:—*fem.* INSTRUCT'RESS. [Lit. to "put in order," L. *instruo, instructum—in*, and *struo*, to pile up, to set in order.]

INSTRUCTIBLE, in-strukt'i-bl, *adj.* able to be instructed.

INSTRUCTION, in-struk'shun, *n.* the act of instructing or teaching: information: command.

INSTRUCTIVE, in-strukt'iv, *adj.* containing instruction or information: conveying knowledge.—*adv.* INSTRUCT'IVELY.—*n.* INSTRUCT'IVENESS.

INSTRUMENT, in'stroo-ment, *n.* a tool or utensil: a machine producing musical sounds: a writing containing a contract: one who or that which is made a means. [Lit. "that which instructs" or "builds up," Fr.—L. *instrumentum—instruo*. See INSTRUCT.]

INSTRUMENTAL, in-stroo-ment'al, *adj.* acting as an instrument or means: serving to promote an object: helpful: belonging to or produced by musical instruments.—*adv.* INSTRUMENT'ALLY.—*n.* INSTRUMENTAL'ITY, agency.

INSTRUMENTALIST, in-stroo-ment'al-ist, *n.* one who plays on a musical instrument.

INSTRUMENTATION, in-stroo-men-tā'-shun, *n.* (*music*) the arrangement of a composition for performance by different instruments: the playing upon musical instruments.

INSUBJECTION, in-sub-jek'shun, *n.* want of subjection or obedience. [Prefix *in-*, not, and SUBJECTION.]

INSUBORDINATE, in-sub-or'din-āt, *adj.* not subordinate or submissive: disobedient.—*n.* INSUBORDINA'TION. [*In*, not, and SUBORDINATE.]

INSUFFERABLE, in-suf'er-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be suffered or endured: unbearable: detestable.—*adv.* INSUFF'ERABLY. [*In*, not, and SUFFERABLE.]

INSUFFICIENT, in-suf-fish'ent, *adj.* not sufficient: deficient: unfit: incapable.—*adv.* INSUFFI'CIENTLY.—*n.* INSUFFI'CIENCY. [*In*, not, and SUFFICIENT.]

INSULAR, in'sū-lar, *adj.* belonging to an *island*: surrounded by water.—*adv.* IN'SULARLY.—*n.* INSULAR'ITY, the state of being insular, [Fr.—L. *insularis—insula*, an island. See ISLE.]

INSULATE, in'sū-lāt, *v.t.* to place in a detached situation: to prevent connection or communication: (*electricity*) to separate by a non-conductor.—*n.* INSULA'TION. [Lit. to make an *island* of: from L. *insula*.]

INSULATOR, in'sū-lāt-ur, *n.* one who or that which insulates: a non-conductor of electricity.

INSULT, in-sult', *v.t.* to treat with indignity or contempt: to abuse: to affront. —IN'SULT, *n.* abuse: affront: contumely. [Fr.—L. *insulto—insilio*, to spring at—*in*, upon, and *salio*, to leap.]

INSULTINGLY, in-sult'ing-li, *adv.* in an insulting or insolent manner.

INSUPERABLE, in-sū'per-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be *passed over*: insurmountable: unconquerable.—*adv.* INSU'PERABLY.—*n.* INSUPERABIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *insuperabilis—in*, not, *superabilis—supero*, to pass over—*super*, above.]

INSUPPORTABLE, in-sup-pōrt'a-bl, *adj.* not supportable or able to be supported or endured: unbearable: insufferable.—*adv.* INSUPPORT'ABLY.—*n.* INSUPPORT'ABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and SUPPORTABLE.]

INSUPPRESSIBLE, in-sup-pres'i-bl, *adj.* not to be suppressed or concealed. [L. *in*, not, and SUPPRESSIBLE.]

INSURABLE, in-shōōr'a-bl, *adj.* that may be insured.

INSURANCE, in-shōōr'ans, *n.* the act of insuring, or a contract by which one party undertakes for a payment or premium to guarantee another against risk or loss: the premium so paid.

INSURE, in-shōōr', *v.t.* to *make sure* or secure: to contract for a premium to make good a loss, as from fire, etc., or to pay a certain sum on a certain event, as death. —*v.i.* to practice making insurance. [Fr. —L. *in*, intensive, and SURE.]

INSURER, in-shōōr'er, *n.* one who insures.

INSURGENCY, in-sur'jen-si, *n.* a *rising up* or *against*: insurrection: rebellion.

INSURGENT, in-sur'jent, *adj.*, *rising up* or *against*: rising in opposition to authority: rebellious.—*n.* one who rises in opposition to established authority: a rebel. [L. *insurgens, -entis—insurgo*, to rise upon—*in*, upon, and *surgo*, to rise.]

INSURMOUNTABLE, in-sur-mownt'a-bl, *adj.* not surmountable: that cannot be overcome.—*adv.* INSURMOUNT'ABLY. [Fr. —L. *in*, not, and SURMOUNTABLE.]

INSURRECTION, in-sur-rek'shun, *n.* a *rising up* or *against*: open and active opposition to the execution of the law: a rebellion.—*adjs.* INSURREC'TIONAL, INSURREC'TIONARY. [L. *insurrectio—insurgo*. See INSURGENT.]

INSURRECTIONIST, in-sur-rek'shun-ist, *n.* one who favors or takes part in an *insurrection*.

INSUSCEPTIBLE, in-sus-sep'ti-bl, *adj.* not susceptible: not capable of feeling or of being affected.—*n.* INSUSCEPTIBIL'ITY. [L. *in*, not, and SUSCEPTIBLE.]

INTACT, in-takt', *adj.*, *untouched*: uninjured. [L. *intactus—in*, not, *tango, tactus*, to touch. See TANGENT and TACT.]

INTACTIBLE, in-takt'i-bl, *adj.*=INTANGIBLE.

INTAGLIATED, in-tal'yāt-ed, *adj.* formed in *intaglio*: engraved.

INTAGLIO, in-tal'yō, *n.* a figure *cut into*

any substance: a stone or gem in which the design is hollowed out, the opposite of a cameo. [It.—*intagliare—in*, into, *tagliare*, to cut—Low L. *taleo*, to cut twigs—L. *talea*, a rod, twig. See TALLY and DETAIL.]

INTANGIBLE, in-tan'ji-bl, *adj.* not tangible or perceptible to touch.—*ns.* INTAN'GIBLENESS, INTANGIBIL'ITY.—*adv.* INTAN'GIBLY. [See INTACT.]

INTEGER, in'te-jer, *n.* that which is left *untouched*, or undiminished, a whole: (*arith.*) a whole number. [L.—*in*, not, and *tag*, root of *tango*, to touch. Doublet ENTIRE.]

INTEGRAL, in'te-gral, *adj.*, *entire* or *whole:* not fractional.—*n.* a whole: the whole as made up of its parts.—*adv.* IN'TEGRALLY.—*n.* INTEGRAL CALCULUS, a branch of the higher mathematics.

INTEGRANT, in'te-grant, *adj.* making part of a *whole:* necessary to form an integer or an entire thing. [L. *integrans, -antis*, pr.p. of *integro*.]

INTEGRATE, in'te-grāt, *v.t.* to make up as a *whole:* to make entire: to renew.—*n.* INTEGRA'TION. [L. *integro, integratum*—*integer*. See INTEGER.]

INTEGRITY, in-teg'ri-ti, *n.* (*lit.*) *entireness, wholeness:* the unimpaired state of anything: uprightness: honesty: purity. [See INTEGER.]

INTEGUMENT, in-teg'ū-ment, *n.* the external protective *covering* of a plant or animal.—*adj.* INTEGUMENT'ARY. [L. *integumentum—intego—in*, upon, *tego*, to cover.]

INTELLECT, in'tel-lekt, *n.* the mind, in reference to its rational powers: the thinking principle. [Fr.—L. *intellectus—intelligo*, to choose between—*inter*, between, *lego*, to choose.]

INTELLECTION, in-tel-lek'shun, *n.* the act of *understanding:* (*phil.*) apprehension or perception.

INTELLECTIVE, in-tel-lekt'iv, *adj.* able to *understand:* produced or perceived by the understanding.

INTELLECTUAL, in-tel-lekt'ū-al, *adj.* of or relating to the intellect or mind: perceived or performed by the intellect: having the power of understanding.—*adv.* INTELLECT'UALLY.

INTELLECTUALISM, in-tel-lekt'ū-al-izm, *n.* system of doctrines concerning the intellect: the culture of the intellect.

INTELLECTUALIST, in-tel-lekt'ū-al-ist, *n.* one who overrates the human *intellect*.

INTELLIGENCE, in-tel'i-jens, *n.*, *intellectual* skill or knowledge: information communicated: news: a spiritual being.

INTELLIGENT, in-tel'i-jent, *adj.* having *intellect:* endowed with the faculty of reason: well-informed.—*adv.* INTELL'IGENTLY. [L. *intelligens, -entis*, pr.p. of *intelligo*.]

INTELLIGENTIAL, in-tel-i-jen'shal, *adj.* pertaining to the intelligence: consisting of spiritual being.

INTELLIGIBLE, in-tel'i-ji-bl, *adj.* that may be *understood:* clear.—*adv.* INTELL'IGIBLY.—*ns.* INTELL'IGIBLENESS, INTELLIGIBIL'ITY.

INTEMPERANCE, in-tem'per-ans, *n.* want of due restraint: excess of any kind: habitual indulgence in intoxicating liquor. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and TEMPERANCE.]

INTEMPERANT, in-tem'per-ant, *n.* one who is intemperate, especially one who intemperately indulges in the use of alcoholic liquors. *Dr. Richardson.*

INTEMPERATE, in-tem'per-āt, *adj.* indulging to excess any appetite or passion: given to an immoderate use of intoxicating liquors: passionate: exceeding the usual degree.—*adv.* INTEM'PERATELY.—*n.* INTEM'PERATENESS.

INTEND, in-tend', *v.t.* to fix the mind upon: to design: to purpose.—*v.i.* to have a design: to purpose. [Orig. "to stretch" out or forth, M. E. *entend*—Fr. *entendre*—L. *intendo, intentum* and *intensum—in*, towards, *tendo*, to stretch.]

INTENDANCE, in-tend'ans, *n.* the management of a business or public office.

INTENDANT, in-tend'ant, *n.* an officer who *superintends.*—*n.* INTEND'ANCY, his office.

INTENDED, in-tend'ed, *adj.* purposed: betrothed.—*n.* an affianced lover.

INTENSATION, in-tens-ā'shun, *n.* the act of intensifying: a stretch: a strain. "Successive *intensations* of their art."

INTENSE, in-tens', *adj.* closely strained: extreme in degree: very severe.—*adv.* INTENSE'LY.—*ns.* INTENSE'NESS. INTENSE'ITY. [See INTEND.]

INTENSIFY, in-tens'i-fī, *v.t.* to make more intense.—*v.i.* to become intense:—*pa.p.* intens'ified.

INTENSION, in-ten'shun, *n.* a *straining* or bending: increase of intensity: (*logic*) the sum of the qualities implied by a general name.

INTENSIVE, in-tens'iv, *adj.*, *stretched:* admitting of increase of degree: unremitted: serving to intensify: (*gram.*) giving force or emphasis.—*adv.* INTENS'IVELY.—*n.* INTENS'IVENESS.

INTENSIVE, in-tens'iv, *n.* something serving to give force or emphasis: specifically, in *gram.* an intensive particle, word, or phrase.

INTENSIVE, in-ten'siv, *adj.* in agriculture, designating or pertaining to farming on very small lots of land.

INTENT, in-tent', *adj.* having the mind *intense* or bent on: fixed with close attention: diligently applied.—*n.* the thing aimed at or intended: a design: meaning.—*adv.* INTENT'LY.—*n.* INTENT'NESS. [See INTEND.]

INTENTION, in-ten'shun, *n.* (*lit.*) a *stretching* of the mind towards any object: fixed direction of mind: the object aimed at: design: purpose.

INTENTIONAL, in-ten'shun-al, INTENTIONED, in-ten'shund, *adj.*, *with in-*

tention: intended: designed.—WELL (or ILL) INTENTIONED, having good (or ill) designs.—*adv.* INTEN'TIONALLY.

INTER, in-ter', *v.t.* to bury:—*pr.p.* inter'ing; *pa.p.* interred'. [Fr. *interrer*—Low L. *interro*—L. *in*, into, *terra*, the earth.]

INTERACT, in'ter-akt, *v.i.* to act reciprocally: to act on each other. *Prof. Tyndall.* "The two complexions, or two styles of mind—the perceptive class, and the practical finality class—are ever in counterpoise, *interacting* mutually."—*Emerson.*

INTERACTION, in-ter-ak'shun, *n.*, *action between* bodies, mutual action. [L. *inter*, between, and ACTION.]

INTERBRACHIAL, in-ter-brā'ki-al, *adj.* situated between the arms or brachia. "The reproductive organs . . . open by orifices on the ventral surface of the body or in the *interbrachial* areas."—*H. A. Nicholson.* [L. prefix *inter*, and *brachium*, the arm.]

INTERCALARY, in-ter'kal-ar-i, INTERCALAR, in-ter'kal-ar, *adj.* inserted between others.

INTERCALATE, in-ter'kal-āt, *v.t.* to insert between, as a day in a calendar.—*n.* INTERCALA'TION. [L. *intercalo*, *-atum*—*inter*, between, *calo*, to call.]

INTERCEDE, in-ter-sēd', *v.t.* to act as peacemaker between two: to plead for one.—*n.* INTERCED'ER. [Fr.—L. *intercedo*, *-cessum*—*inter*, between, *cedo*, to go. See CEDE.]

INTERCEDENT, in-ter-sēd'ent, *adj.* going between: pleading for.—*adv.* INTERCEDENTLY.

INTERCELLULAR, in-ter-sel'ū-lar, *adj.* lying *between cells.* [L. *inter*, between, and CELLULAR.]

INTERCEPT, in-ter-sept', *v.t.* to stop and *seize* on its passage: to obstruct, check: to interrupt communication with: to cut off: (*math.*) to take or comprehend between.—*ns.* INTERCEPT'ER, INTERCEPT'OR, INTERCEP'TION. — *adj.* INTERCEPT'IVE. [Fr.—L. *intercipio*, *-ceptum*—*inter*, between, *capio*, to seize.]

INTERCESSION, in-ter-sesh'un, *n.* act of interceding or pleading for another.

INTERCESSIONAL, in-ter-sesh'un-al, *adj.* containing intercession or pleading for others.

INTERCESSOR, in-ter-ses'ur, *n.* one who *goes between:* one who reconciles two enemies: one who pleads for another: a bishop who acts during a vacancy in a see.—*adj.* INTERCESSO'RIAL.

INTERCESSORY, in-ter-ses'or-i, *adj.* interceding.

INTERCHANGE, in-ter-chānj', *v.t.* to give and take mutually: to exchange: to succeed alternately.—*n.* mutual exchange: alternate succession. [Fr.—L. *inter*, between, and CHANGE.]

INTERCHANGEABLE, in-ter-chānj'a-bl, *adj.* that may be interchanged: following each other in alternate succession. — *adv.* INTERCHANGE'ABLY. — *ns.* INTERCHANGE'ABLENESS, INTERCHANGEABIL'ITY.

INTERCIPIENT, in-ter-sip'i-ent, *adj.*, *intercepting.*—*n.* the person or thing that intercepts. [L. *intercipiens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *intercipio*.]

INTERCLUDE, in-ter-klōōd', *v.t.* to *shut* out from anything by something *coming between:* to intercept: to cut off.—*n.* INTERCLU'SION. [L. *intercludo*—*inter*, between, *claudo*, to shut.]

INTERCOLONIAL, in-ter-kol-ō'ni-al, *adj.* pertaining to the relation existing *between colonies.* [L. *inter*, between, and COLONIAL.]

INTERCOLUMNIATION, in-ter-ko-lum-ni-ā'shun, *n.* (*arch.*) the distance *between columns*, measured from the lower part of their shafts. [L. *inter*, between, and root of COLUMN.]

INTERCOMMUNE, in-ter-kom-ūn', *v.t.* to *commune between* or *together.* [L. *inter*, between, and COMMUNE.]

INTERCOMMUNICABLE, in-ter-kom-ūn'i-ka-bl, *adj.* that may be *communicated between* or mutually.

INTERCOMMUNICATE, in-ter-kom-ūn'i-kāt, *v.t.* to *communicate between* or mutually.—*n.* INTERCOMMUNICA'TION.

INTERCOMMUNION, in-ter-kom-ūn'yun, *n.*, *communion between* or mutual communion.

INTERCOMMUNITY, in-ter-kom-ūn'i-ti, *n.* mutual communication: reciprocal intercourse.

INTERCOMPLEXITY, in-ter-kom-pleks'i-ti, *n.* a mutual involvement or entanglement. "*Intercomplexities* had arisen between all complications and interweavings of descent from three original strands."—*De Quincey.*

INTERCONNECT, in-ter-kon-nekt', *v.t.* to conjoin or unite closely or intimately. "So closely *interconnected* and so mutually dependent."—*H. A. Nicholson.*

INTERCONNECTION, in-ter-kon-nek'shun, *n.* the state or condition of being interconnected: intimate or mutual connection. "There are cases where two stars dissemble an *interconnection* which they really have, and other cases where they simulate an *interconnection* which they have not."—*De Quincey.*

INTERCOSTAL, in-ter-kost'al, *adj.* (*anat.*) lying *between* the *ribs.* [Fr.—L. *inter*, between, and COSTAL.]

INTERCOURSE, in'ter-kōrs, *n.* connection by dealings: communication: commerce: communion. [Fr.—L. *inter*, between, and COURSE.]

INTERCULTURAL, in-ter-kul'-tūr-al, *adj.* in agriculture, cultivated between the rows of another crop already growing or planted.

INTERCURRENT, in-ter-kur'ent, *adj.*, *running between:* intervening.—*n.* INTERCURR'ENCE. [L. *inter*, between, and CURRENT.]

INTERDEPENDENCE, in-ter-de-pend'ens, *n.* mutual dependence: dependence of parts one on another. [L. *inter*, between, and DEPENDENCE.]

INTERDICT, in-ter-dikt', *v.t.* to prohibit: to forbid: to forbid communion.—*n.* INTERDIC'TION. [L. *interdico*, *-dictum*—*inter*, between, and *dico*, to say, pronounce.]

INTERDICT, in'ter-dikt, *n.* prohibition: a prohibitory decree: a prohibition of the Pope restraining the clergy from performing divine service.

INTERDICTIVE, in-ter-dikt'iv, **INTERDICTORY**, in-ter-dikt'or-i, *adj.* containing interdiction: prohibitory.

INTEREST, in'ter-est, *n.* advantage: premium paid for the use of money (in COMPOUND INTEREST, the interest of each period is added to its principal, and the amount forms a new principal for the next period): any increase: concern: special attention: influence over others: share: participation: a collective name for those interested in any particular business, measure, or the like; as, the landed *interest* of the country, the shipping *interest* of our principal ports. [O. Fr. *interest* (Fr. *intérêt*)—L. *interest*, it is profitable, it concerns—*inter*, between, and *esse*, to be. See ESSENCE.]

INTEREST, in'ter-est, *v.t.* to engage the attention: to awaken concern in: to excite (in behalf of another). [From obs. *interess*—O. Fr. *interesser*, to concern—L. *interesse*.]

INTERESTED, in'ter-est-ed, *adj.* having an *interest* or concern: liable to be affected.—*adv.* IN'TERESTEDLY.

INTERESTEDNESS, in'ter-est-ed-nes, *n.* the quality or state of being interested, or of having a personal interest in a question or event: a regard for one's own private views or profit. "I might give them what degree of credit I pleased, and take them with abatement for Mr. Solmes's *interestedness*, if I thought fit."—*Richardson.*

INTERESTING, in'ter-est-ing, *adj.* engaging the attention or regard: exciting emotion or passion.—*adv.* IN'TERESTINGLY.

INTERFERE, in-ter-fēr', *v.i.* to come in collision: to intermeddle: to interpose: to act reciprocally—said of waves, rays of light, etc.—*ns.* INTERFER'ER, INTERFER'ENCE. [Lit. "to strike between," through. O. Fr., from L. *inter*, between, and *ferio*, to strike.]

INTERFLUENT, in-ter'floo-ent, **INTERFLUOUS**, in-ter'floo-us, *adj.*, *flowing between.* [L. *interfluens—inter*, between, and *fluo*, to flow.]

INTERFOLIACEOUS, in-ter-fō-li-ā'shus, *adj.* placed *between leaves.* [L. *inter*, between, and FOLIACEOUS.]

INTERFRETTED, in-ter-fret'ed, *adj.*, *fretted* between or interlaced. [L. *inter*, between, and FRETTED.]

INTERFUSED, in-ter-fūzd', *adj.*, *poured* or spread *between.* [L. *interfusus*—*inter*, between, and *fundo*, to pour.]

INTERFUSION, in-ter-fū'zhun, *n.* a *pouring* or spreading *between.*

INTERIM, in'ter-im, *n.* time *between* or intervening: the mean time. [L.—*inter*, between.]

INTERIOR, in-tē'ri-ur, *adj.*, *inner:* internal: remote from the frontier or coast: inland.—*n.* the inside of anything: the inland part of a country.—*adv.* INTE'RIORLY. [L.—comp. of *interus*, inward.]

INTERJACENCY, in-ter-jā'sen-si, *n.* a *lying between:* a space or region between others.

INTERJACENT, in-ter-jā'sent, *adj.*, *lying between:* intervening. [L. *inter*, between, and *jaceo*, to lie.]

INTERJECT, in-ter-jekt', *v.t.* to *throw between:* to insert.—*v.i.* to throw one's self between. [L. *inter*, between, and *jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, to throw.]

INTERJECTION, in-ter-jek'shun, *n.* a *throwing between:* (*gram.*) a word thrown in to express emotion.—*adj.* INTERJEC'TIONAL. [Fr.—L. *interjectio.*]

INTERJUNCTION, in-ter-jungk'shun, *n.* a *junction* or joining *between.* [L. *inter*, between, and JUNCTION.]

INTERKNIT, in-ter-nit', *v.t.* to *knit together:* to unite closely. [L. *inter*, between, and KNIT.]

INTERLACE, in-ter-lās', *v.t.* to *lace together:* to unite: to insert one thing within another: to intermix.—*n.* INTERLACE'MENT. [L. *inter*, between, and LACE.]

INTERLARD, in-ter-lärd', *v.t.* to mix in, as fat with lean: to diversify by mixture. [L. *inter*, between, and LARD.]

INTERLAY, in-ter-lā', *v.t.* to lay among or between. [L. *inter*, between, and LAY.]

INTERLEAVE, in-ter-lēv', *v.t.* to put a *leaf between:* to insert blank leaves in a book. [L. *inter*, and LEAF.]

INTERLINE, in-ter-līn', *v.t.* to write in alternate lines: to write between lines. [L. *inter*, between, and LINE.]

INTERLINEAR, in-ter-lin'e-ar, *adj.* written *between lines.* [L. *inter*, between, and LINEAR.]

INTERLINEATION, in-ter-lin-e-ā'shun, *n.* act of interlining: that which is interlined.

INTERLINK, in-ter-lingk', *v.t.* to connect by uniting links. [L. *inter*, between, and LINK.]

INTERLOBULAR, in-ter-lob'ū-lar, *adj.* being *between lobes.* [L. *inter*, between, and LOBULAR.]

INTERLOCATION, in-ter-lo-kā'shun, *n.* a *placing between.* [L. *inter*, between, and LOCATION.]

INTERLOCUTION, in-ter-lo-kū'shun, *n.* conference: an intermediate decree before final decision. [Fr.—L. *interlocutio*, from *interloquor—inter*, between, and *loquor*, *locutus*, to speak.]

INTERLOCUTOR, in-ter-lok'ū-tur, *n.* one who *speaks between* or in dialogue: (*Scotch law*) an intermediate decree before final decision.—*adj.* INTERLOC'UTORY.

INTERLOPE, in-ter-lōp', *v.i.* to intrude into any matter in which one has no fair concern.—*n.* INTERLOP'ER. [L. *inter*, between, and Dut. *loopen*, to run; Scot. *loup*; E. *leap*.]

INTERLUDE, in'ter-lōōd, *n.* a short dramatic performance or *play between* the play and afterpiece, or between the acts of a play: a short piece of music played between the parts of a song. [From L. *inter*, between, *ludus*, play.]

INTERLUDED, in-ter-lōōd'ed, *adj.* inserted as an interlude: having interludes.

INTERLUNAR, in-ter-lōō'nar, **INTERLUNARY**, in-ter-lōō'nar-i, *adj.* belonging to the time when the *moon*, about to change, is invisible. [Lit. "between the moons;" L. *inter*, between, and LUNAR.]

INTERMARRY, in-ter-mar'i, *v.i.* to *marry between* or *among*: to marry reciprocally or take one and give another in marriage.—*n.* INTERMARR'IAGE.

INTERMAXILLARY, in-ter-maks-il-ar-i, *adj.* situated between the *jawbones*. [L. *inter*, between, and MAXILLARY.]

INTERMEDDLE, in-ter-med'l, *v.i.* to *meddle* or mix *with*: to interpose or interfere improperly.—*n.* INTERMEDD'LER. [Fr.—L. *inter*, among, and MEDDLE.]

INTERMEDIATE, in-ter-mē'di-āt, **INTERMEDIARY**, in-ter-mē'di-ar-i, **INTERMEDIAL**, in-ter-mē'di-al, *adjs.* in the *middle between*: intervening.—*adv.* INTERME'DIATELY. [L. *inter*, between, and MEDIATE, MEDIARY, MEDIAL.

INTERMEDIUM, in-ter-mē'di-um, *n.* a *medium between*: an intervening agent or instrument.

INTERMENT, in-ter'ment, *n.* burial. [From INTER.]

INTERMIGRATION, in-ter-mi-grā'shun, *n.* reciprocal migration. [L. *inter*, among, and MIGRATION.]

INTERMINABLE, in-ter'min-a-bl, **INTERMINATE**, in-ter'min-āt, *adj.*, *without termination* or limit: boundless: endless.—*adv.* INTER'MINABLY.—*n.* INTER'MINABLENESS. [L. *interminabilis*—*in*, not, and *terminus*, a boundary.]

INTERMINGLE, in-ter-ming'gl, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to *mingle* or mix *together*. [L. *inter*, among, and MINGLE.]

INTERMISSION, in-ter-mish'un, *n.* act of intermitting: interval: pause.—*adj.* INTERMISS'IVE, coming at intervals.

INTERMIT, in-ter-mit', *v.t.* to cause to cease for a time: to interrupt. [L. *intermitto*, *-missum*—*inter*, between, and *mitto*, to cause to go.]

INTERMITTANCE, in-ter-mit'ens, *n.* the act or state of intermitting: intermission. *Prof. Tyndall.*

INTERMITTENT, in-ter-mit'ent, *adj.*, *intermitting* or ceasing at intervals, as a fever.—*adv.* INTERMITT'INGLY.

INTERMIX, in-ter-miks', *v.t.* or *v.i.* to *mix among* or together. [L. *inter*, among, and MIX.]

INTERMIXTURE, in-ter-miks'tūr, *n.* a mass formed by mixture: something intermixed.

INTERMUNDANE, in-ter-mun'dān, *adj.*, *between worlds*. [L. *inter*, between, and MUNDANE.]

INTERMURAL, in-ter-mū'ral, *adj.* lying *between walls*. [L. *inter*, between, and MURAL.]

INTERMUSCULAR, in-ter-mus'kū-lar, *adj.* *between* the *muscles*. [L. *inter*, between, and MUSCULAR.]

INTERMUTATION, in-ter-mū-tā'shun, *n.*, *mutual change*: interchange. [L. *inter*, between, and MUTATION.]

INTERN, in-tern', *v.t.* (*mil.*) to disarm and quarter in a neutral country such troops as have taken refuge within its frontier. [Fr. *interner*. See INTERNAL.]

INTERNAL, in-ter'nal, *adj.* being in the *interior*: domestic, as opposed to foreign: intrinsic: pertaining to the heart:—opposed to EXTERNAL.—*adv.* INTER'NALLY. [L. *internus*—*inter*, within.]

INTERNATIONAL, in-ter-nash'un-al, *adj.* pertaining to the relations *between nations*.—*adv.* INTERNA'TIONALLY. [L. *inter*, between, and NATIONAL.]

INTERNE, in-tern', *n.* a house physician, or one who resides in a hospital. [Fr.]

INTERNECINE, in-ter-nē'sīn, *adj.*, *mutually destructive*: deadly. [L. *interneco*—*inter*, between, and *neco*, to kill, akin to Sans. root *nak*.]

INTERNITY, in-tern'i-ti, *n.* the state or condition of being interior: inwardness. "The *internity* of His ever-living light kindled up an externity of corporeal irradiation."—*Henry Brooke.*

INTERNMENT, in-tern'ment, *n.* the state or condition of being interned: confinement, as of prisoners of war, in the interior of a country.

INTERNODE, in'ter-nōd, *n.* (*bot.*) the space *between* two *nodes* or points of the stem from which the leaves arise.—*adj.* INTERNO'DIAL. [L. *internodium*, from *inter*, between, and *nodus*, a knot.]

INTERNUNCIO, in-ter-nun'shi-ō, *n.* a *messenger between* two parties: the Pope's representative at republics and small courts.—*adj.* INTERNUN'CIAL. [Sp.—L. *internuncius*—*inter*, between, and *nuncius*, a messenger.]

INTEROCEANIC, in-ter-ō-she-an'ik, *adj.*, *between oceans*. [L. *inter*, between, and OCEANIC.]

INTEROCULAR, in-ter-ok'ū-lar, *adj.*, *between* the *eyes*. [L. *inter*, between, and OCULAR.]

INTEROSSEAL, in-ter-os'e-al, **INTEROSSEUS**, in-ter-os'e-us, *adj.* situated *between bones*. [L. *inter*, between, and OSSEAL, OSSEOUS.]

INTERPELLATION, in-ter-pel-ā'shun, *n.* a question raised during the course of a

debate: interruption: intercession: a summons: an earnest address.—*v.t.* INTER'PELLATE, to question. [Fr.—L. *interpellatio*, from *interpello, interpellatum*, to disturb by speaking—*inter*, between, and *pello*, to drive.]

INTERPETALARY, in-ter-pet'al-ar-i, *adj.* (*bot.*) *between* the *petals*. [L. *inter*, between, and PETAL.]

INTERPETIOLAR, in-ter-pet'i-o-lar, *adj.* (*bot.*) *between* the *petioles*. [L. *inter*, between, and PETIOLE.]

INTERPILASTER, in-ter-pi-las'ter, *n.* (*arch.*) space *between* two *pilasters*. [L. *inter*, between, and PILASTER.]

INTERPLANETARY, in-ter-plan'et-ar-i, *adj.*, *between* the *planets*. [L. *inter*, between, and PLANET.]

INTERPLEAD, in-ter-plēd', *v.i.* (*law*) to *plead* or discuss a point, happening *between* or incidentally, before the principal cause can be tried.

INTERPLEADER, in-ter-plēd'er, *n.* one who interpleads: (*law*) a bill in equity to determine to which of the parties a suit, debt, or rent is due.

INTERPLEDGE, in-ter-plej', *v.t.* to *pledge mutually*: to give and take a pledge. [L. *inter*, between, mutually, and PLEDGE.]

INTERPOLABLE, in-ter-pōl'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being interpolated or inserted: suitable for interpolation. *De Morgan.*

INTERPOLATE, in-ter'po-lāt, *v.t.* to insert unfairly, as a spurious word or passage in a book or manuscript: to corrupt: (*math.*) to fill up the intermediate terms of a series.—*ns.* INTER'POLATOR, INTERPOLA'TION. [L. *interpolo, interpolatum*, from *inter*, between, and *polio*, to polish.]

INTERPOLITY, in-ter-pol'i-ti, *n.* intercourse of one city with another: interchange of citizenship. "An absolute sermon upon emigration, and the transplanting and *interpolity* of our species." —*Lord Lytton.*

INTERPOSAL, in-ter-pōz'al. Same as INTERPOSITION.

INTERPOSE, in-ter-pōz', *v.t.* to *place between*: to thrust in: to offer, as aid or services.—*v.i.* to come between: to mediate: to put in by way of interruption: to interfere.—*n.* INTERPOS'ER. [Fr.—L. *inter*, between, and Fr. *poser*, to place. See POSE, *n.*]

INTERPOSITION, in-ter-pō-zish'un, *n.* act of interposing: intervention: mediation: anything interposed. [Fr.—*inter*, and POSITION.]

INTERPRET, in-ter'pret, *v.t.* to explain the meaning of: to translate into intelligible or familiar terms. [Fr.—L. *interpretor, -pretatus—interpres*, from *inter*, between, the last part of the word being of uncertain origin.]

INTERPRETABLE, in-ter'pret-a-bl, *adj.* capable of interpretation.

INTERPRETATION, in-ter-pre-tā'shun, *n.* act of interpreting: the sense given by an interpreter: the power of explaining.

INTERPRETATIVE, in-ter'pre-tā-tiv, *adj.* collected by or containing interpretation. —*adv.* INTER'PRETATIVELY.

INTERPRETER, in-ter'pret-er, *n.* one who explains *between* two parties: an expounder: a translator.

INTERREGNUM, in-ter-reg'num, *n.* the time *between* two *reigns*: the time between the cessation of one and the establishment of another government: used chiefly with reference to monarchies. [L. *inter*, between, *regnum*, rule.]

INTERRELATION, in-ter-rē-lā'shun, *n.* mutual, reciprocal, or corresponding relation: correlation. *Fitzedward Hall.*

INTERREX, in'ter-reks, *n.* one who rules during an interregnum: a regent. [L. *inter*, between, and *rex*, a king.]

INTERROGATE, in-ter'o-gāt, *v.t.* to question: to examine by asking questions.—*v.i.* to ask questions: to inquire.—*n.* INTERR'OGATOR. [L. *interrogo, interrogatum*, from *inter*, between, and *rogo*, to ask.]

INTERROGATION, in-ter-o-gā'shun, *n.* act of interrogating: a question put: the mark of a question (?), orig. the first and last letters of L. *quæstio*, a question.

INTERROGATIVE, in-ter-rog'a-tiv, *adj.* denoting a question: expressed as a question.—*n.* a word used in asking a question.—*adv.* INTERROG'ATIVELY.

INTERROGATORY, in-ter-rog'a-tor-i, *n.* a question or inquiry.—*adj.* expressing a question.

INTERRUPT, in-ter-rupt', *v.t.* to *break* in *between*: to stop or hinder by breaking in upon: to divide: to break continuity. [L. *interrumpo—inter*, between, and *rumpo, ruptum*, to break.]

INTERRUPTEDLY, in-ter-rup'ted-li, *adv.* with interruptions.

INTERRUPTION, in-ter-rup'shun, *n.* act of interrupting: hinderance: cessation.

INTERRUPTIVE, in-ter-rup'tiv, *adj.* tending to interrupt.—*adv.* INTERRUP'TIVELY.

INTERSCAPULAR, in-ter-ska'pū-lar, *adj.* (*anat.*) *between* the *shoulder-blades*. [L. *inter*, between, and SCAPULAR.]

INTERSCRIBE, in-ter-skrīb', *v.t.* to *write between*. [L. *interscribo—inter*, between, and *scribo*, to write.]

INTERSECANT, in-ter-sē'kant, *adj.* dividing into parts: crossing.

INTERSECT, in-ter-sekt', *v.t.* to *cut between* or asunder: to cut or cross mutually: to divide into parts.—*v.i.* to cross each other. [L. *inter*, between, and *seco, sectum*, to cut.]

INTERSECTION, in-ter-sek'shun, *n.*, *intersecting*: (*geom.*) the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

INTERSIDEREAL, in-ter-sī-dē'rē-al, *adj.* situated between or among the stars; as, *intersidereal* space.

INTERSPERSE, in-ter-spers', *v.t.* to *scatter* or set *here and there*.—*n.* INTERSPER'SION,

[L. *interspergo, interspersum — inter,* among, *spargo,* to scatter, akin to Gr. *speirō,* to sow.]

INTERSTELLAR, in-ter-stel'ar, **INTERSTELLARY,** in-ter-stel'ar-i, *adj.* situated beyond the solar system or *among* the *stars:* in the intervals *between* the *stars.*

INTERSTICE, in'ter-stis or in-ter'stis, *n.* a small *space between* things closely set, or between the parts which compose a body. —*adj.* **INTERSTIT'IAL.** [Fr.—L. *interstitium—inter,* between, and *sisto, stitum,* to stand.]

INTERSTRATIFIED, in-ter-strat'i-fīd, *adj. stratified between* other bodies. [L. *inter,* between, and **STRATIFIED.**]

INTERTEXTURE, in-ter-teks'tūr, *n.* a being *interwoven.* [L. *inter,* between, and **TEXTURE.**]

INTERTRIBAL, in-ter-trī'bal, *adj.* occurring between, or common to, different tribes.

INTERTROPICAL, in-ter-trop'ik-al, *adj., between* the *tropics.* [L. *inter,* between, and **TROPICAL.**]

INTERTWINE, in-ter-twīn', *v.t.* to *twine* or twist *together.*—*v.i.* to be twisted together: to become mutually involved.—*adv.* **INTERTWIN'INGLY.** [L. *inter,* together, and **TWINE.**]

INTERTWIST, in-ter-twist', *v.t.* to *twist together.*—*adv.* **INTERTWIST'INGLY.** [L. *inter,* together, and **TWIST.**]

INTERVAL, in'ter-val, *n.* time or *space between:* the distance between two given sounds in music. [Lit. the *space between* the *rampart* of a camp and the soldiers' tents. Fr.—L. *intervallum — inter,* between, and *vallum,* a rampart.]

INTERVENE, in-ter-vēn', *v.i.* to *come* or be *between:* to occur between points of time: to happen so as to interrupt: to interpose.—*v.t.* to separate. [Fr.—L. *inter,* between, and *venio,* to come.]

INTERVENTION, in-ter-ven'shun, *n., intervening:* interference: mediation: interposition.

INTERVIEW, in'ter-vū, *n.* a *mutual view* or sight: a meeting: a conference: a conversation with a journalist for publication in a newspaper.—*v.t.* to visit a person with a view to publishing a report of his conversation in the newspapers.

INTERVITAL, in-ter-vī'tal, *adj., between lives,* between death and resurrection. [L. *inter,* between, and *vita,* life.]

INTERWEAVE, in-ter-wēv', *v.t.* to *weave together:* to intermingle. [L. *inter,* together, and **WEAVE.**]

INTESTACY, in-tes'ta-sy, *n.* the state of one dying without having made a valid will.

INTESTATE, in-tes'tāt, *adj.* dying *without* having made a valid *will:* not disposed of by will.—*n.* a person who dies without making a valid will. [L. *intestatus—in,* not, and *testatus—testor,* to make a will.]

INTESTINAL, in-tes'tin-al, *adj.* pertaining to the intestines of an animal body.

INTESTINE, in-tes'tin, *adj., internal:* contained in the animal body: domestic: not foreign.—*n.* (usually in *pl.*) the part of the alimentary canal that lies between the stomach and the anus. [Fr.—L. *intestinus—intus,* within, on the inside.]

INTHRAL, in-thrawl', *v.t.* to bring *into thraldom* or bondage: to enslave: to shackle:—*pr.p.* inthrall'ing; *pa.p.* inthralled'. [E. **IN,** into, and **THRALL.**]

INTHRALMENT, in-thrawl'ment, *n.* act of inthralling or enslaving: slavery.

INTIMACY, in'ti-ma-si, *n.* state of being intimate: close familiarity.

INTIMATE, in'ti-mat, *adj., innermost:* internal: close: closely acquainted: familiar.—*n.* a familiar friend: an associate.—*adv.* **IN'TIMATELY.** [L. *intimus,* innermost—*intus,* within.]

INTIMATE, in'ti-māt, *v.t.* to hint: to announce. [Lit. to make one *intimate with,* L. *intimo, -atum—intus.*]

INTIMATION, in-ti-mā'shun, *n.* obscure notice: hint: announcement.

INTIMIDATE, in-tim'i-dāt, *v.t.* to make *timid* or fearful: to dispirit. [L. *in,* and *timidus,* fearful—*timeo,* to fear.]

INTIMIDATION, in-tim-i-dā'shun, *n.* act of intimidating: state of being intimidated.

INTITULED, in-tit'ūld. Same as **ENTITLED.**

INTO, in'too, *prep.* noting passage inwards: noting the passage of a thing from one state to another: (*B.*) often used for **UNTO.** [Lit. coming *to* and going *in,* **IN** and **TO.**]

INTOLERABILITY, in-tol-er-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being intolerable: unbearableness: excessive badness. "The goodness of your true pun is in the direct ratio of its *intolerability.*"—*Poe.*

INTOLERABLE, in-tol'er-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be endured.—*n.* **INTOL'ERABLENESS.** —*adv.* **INTOL'ERABLY.** [Fr.—L. *in,* not, and **TOLERABLE.**]

INTOLERANT, in-tol'er-ant, *adj.* not able or willing to endure: not enduring difference of opinion, esp. on questions of religious dogma: persecuting.—*n.* one opposed to toleration.—*adv.* **INTOL'ERANTLY.**—*ns.* **INTOL'ERANCE, INTOLERA'TION.** [L. *in,* not, and **TOLERANT.**]

INTOMB, in-tōōm'. Same as **ENTOMB.**

INTONATE, in'ton-āt, *v.i.* to sound forth: to sound the notes of a musical scale: to modulate the voice. [Low L. *intono, -atum*—L. *in tonum,* according to tone. See **TONE.**]

INTONATION, in-to-nā'shun, *n.* act or manner of sounding musical notes: modulation of the voice.

INTONE, in-tōn', *v.i.* to utter *in tones:* to give forth a low protracted sound.—*v.t.* to chant: to read (the church service) in a singing, recitative manner. [See **INTONATE.**]

INTORSION, in-tor'shun, *n.* a *twisting,*

winding, or bending. [L. *in*, and TORSION.]

INTOXICABLE, in-toks'i-ka-bl, *adj.* capable of being intoxicated or made drunk: capable of being highly elated in spirits. "If . . . the people (were) not so *intoxicable* as to fall in with their brutal assistance, no good could come of any false plot."—*Roger North.*

INTOXICATE, in-toks'i-kāt, *v.t.* to poison. "Meat, I say, and not poison. For the one doth *intoxicate* and slay the eater, the other feedeth and nourisheth him."—*Latimer.*

INTOXICATE, in-toks'i-kāt, *v.t.* to make drunk: to excite to enthusiasm or madness. [Lit. to *drug* or poison, from Low L. *intoxico, -atum—toxicum*—Gr. *toxikon*, a poison in which arrows were dipped—*toxon*, an arrow.]

INTOXICATION, in-toks-i-kā'shun, *n.* state of being drunk: high excitement or elation.

INTRACTABLE, in-trakt'a-bl, *adj.* unmanageable: obstinate.—*ns.* INTRACTABIL'ITY, INTRACT'ABLENESS. — *adv.* INTRACT'ABLY.

INTRADA, in-trä'da, *n.* (*mus.*) an introduction, or prelude.

INTRA-MERCURIAL, in-tra-mer-kū'ri-al, *adj.* situated between Mercury and the sun: applied to the hypothetical planet Vulcan.

INTRAMURAL, in-tra-mū'ral, *adj.*, *within* the *walls*, as of a city. [L. *intra*, within, and MURAL.]

INTRANSIGENT, in-trans'i-jent, *adj.* refusing to agree or come to an understanding: uncompromising: irreconcilable: used especially of some extreme political party. [Fr. *intransigeant*, from L. *in*, not, and *transigo*, to transact, to come to a settlement.]

INTRANSIGENT, in-trans'i-jent, *n.* an irreconcilable person: especially one who refuses to agree to some political settlement.

INTRANSIGENTES, in-trans-i-jen'tāz, *n.pl.* the name given to the extreme left in the Spanish Cortes, and afterwards to a very advanced republican party, corresponding to the extreme Communists of France and elsewhere. The name was first used in its latter sense in the Spanish troubles consequent upon the resignation of King Amadeus, in 1872.

INTRANSITIVE, in-tran'si-tiv, *adj.* not passing over or indicating passing over: (*gram.*) representing action confined to the agent.—*adv.* INTRAN'SITIVELY. [L. *in*, not, and TRANSITIVE.]

INTRANSMISSIBLE, in-trans-mis'i-bl, *adj.* that cannot be transmitted. [L. *in*, not, and TRANSMISSIBLE.]

INTRANSMUTABLE, in-trans-mūt'a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be changed into another substance.—*n.* INTRANSMUTABIL'ITY. [L. *in*, not, TRANSMUTABLE.]

INTRANT, in'trant, *adj.*, *entering:* penetrating.—*n.* one who enters, esp. on some public duty. [L. *intrans, -antis*—*intro*, to enter. See ENTER.]

INTRAPARIETAL, in-tra-pa-rī'et-al, *adj.* situated or happening within walls or within an inclosure: shut out from public view: hence, private; as, *intraparietal* executions. [L. *intra*, and *paries, parietis*, a wall.]

INTRENCH, in-trensh', *v.t.* to dig a *trench around:* to fortify with a ditch and parapet: to furrow.—*v.i.* to encroach. [E. IN and TRENCH.]

INTRENCHMENT, in-trensh'ment, *n.* act of intrenching: a trench: a ditch and parapet for defence: any protection or defence: an encroachment.

INTREPID, in-trep'id, *adj.* without trepidation or fear: undaunted: brave.—*n.* INTREPID'ITY, firm, unshaken courage.—*adv.* INTREP'IDLY. [L. *intrepidus—in*, not, and root of TREPIDATION.]

INTRICATE, in'tri-kāt, *adj.* involved: entangled: perplexed.—*ns.* IN'TRICACY, IN'TRICATENESS.—*adv.* IN'TRICATELY. [L. *intricatus—in*, and *tricor*, to make difficulties—*tricæ*, hindrances.]

INTRIGUE, in-trēg', *n.* a complex plot: a private or party scheme: the plot of a play or romance: secret illicit love.—*v.i.* to form a plot or scheme: to carry on illicit love:—*pr.p.* intrigu'ing; *pa.p.* intrigued'. [Fr. *intriguer*—root of INTRICATE.]

INTRIGUER, in-trēg'er, *n.* one who intrigues, or pursues an object by secret artifices.

INTRINSIC, in-trin'sik, INTRINSICAL, in-trin'sik-al, *adj.* inward: essential: genuine: inherent. — *n.* INTRINSICAL'ITY.—*adv.* INTRIN'SICALLY. [Fr.—L. *intrinsecus—intra*, within, and *secus*, following.]

INTRODUCE, in-tro-dūs', *v.t.* to *lead* or *bring in:* to conduct into a place: formally to make known or acquainted: to bring into notice or practice: to commence: to preface. [L. *introduco, -ductum—intro*, within, *duco*, to lead. See DUKE.]

INTRODUCTION, in-tro-duk'shun, *n.* act of conducting into: act of making persons known to each other: act of bringing into notice or practice: preliminary matter to the main thoughts of a book: a treatise introductory to a science or course of study. [See INTRODUCE.]

INTRODUCTORY, in-tro-duk'tor-i, INTRODUCTIVE, in-tro-duk'tiv, *adj.* serving to *introduce:* preliminary: prefatory. —*adv.* INTRODUC'TORILY.

INTROFLEXION, in-trō-flek'shun, *n.* the act of bending inward. [Pfx. *intro* and *flexion*.]

INTROMISSION, in-tro-mish'un, *n.*, *sending within* or *into:* (*Scot. law*) intermeddling with another's goods. [See INTROMIT.]

INTROMIT, in-tro-mit', *v.t.* to *send within:* to admit: to permit to enter:—*pr.p.*

intromitt'ing; *pa.p.* intromitt'ed. [L. *intro*, within, *mitto*, *missum*, to send.]

INTROSPECTION, in-tro-spek'shun, *n.* a *sight* of the *inside* or *interior:* self-examination. — *adj.* INTROSPEC'TIVE. [L. *intro*, within, *specio*, to see.]

INTROSPECTIONIST, in-trō-spek'shun-ist, *n.* one given to introspection: one who studies the operations of his own mind.

INTROVERT, in-tro-vert', *v.t.* to *turn inward.* [L. *intro*, within, and *verto*, to turn.]

INTRUDE, in-trōōd', *v.i.* to *thrust* one's self *in:* to enter uninvited or unwelcome. —*v.t.* to force in.—*n.* INTRUD'ER. [L. *in*, in, *trudo*, to thrust.]

INTRUSION, in-trōō'zhun, *n.* act of *intruding* or of entering into a place without welcome or invitation: encroachment.

INTRUSIVE, in-trōō'siv, *adj.* tending or apt to *intrude:* entering without welcome or right.—*adv.* INTRU'SIVELY.—*n.* INTRU'SIVENESS.

INTRUST, in-trust', *v.t.* to give in *trust:* to commit to another, trusting his fidelity. [E. IN, in, and TRUST.]

INTUIT, in'tū-it, *v.t.* to know directly by the senses, or by direct insight, rather than by reasoning or inquiry.

INTUITION, in-tū-ish'un, *n.* the power of the mind by which it immediately perceives the truth of things without reasoning or analysis: a truth so perceived. —*adj.* INTUI'TIONAL. [Lit. a *looking upon* or *into*, L. *in*, into or upon, and *tuitio—tueor*, *tuitus*, to look. See TUITION and TUTOR.]

INTUITIVE, in-tū'i-tiv, *adj.*, *perceived* or perceiving *by intuition:* received or known by simple inspection.—*adv.* INTU'ITIVELY.

INTUMESCENCE, in-tū-mes'ens, *n.* the action of *swelling:* a swelling: a tumid state. [Fr.—L. *in*, and *tumesco*, *-cens—tumeo*, to swell.]

INTWINE, in-twīn'. Same as ENTWINE. [IN and TWINE.]

INTWIST, in-twist'. Same as ENTWIST. [IN and TWIST.]

INUMBRATE, in-um'brāt, *v.t.* to cast a *shadow upon:* to shade. [L. *inumbro*, *inumbratum—in*, and *umbro*, to shade—*umbra*, a shadow.]

INUNDATE, in-un'dāt or in'-, *v.t.* to *flow upon* or over *in waves* (said of water): to flood: to fill with an overflowing abundance.—*n.* INUNDA'TION, act of inundating: a flood: an overflowing. [L., from *inundo*, *-atum—in*, and *undo*, to rise in waves—*unda*, a wave.]

INURE, in-ūr', *v.t.* to *use* or practice *habitually:* to accustom: to harden.—*v.i.* (*law*) to come into use or effect: to serve to the use or benefit of. [From *in*, and an old word *ure* (used in the phrase, "to put in ure"—*i.e.* in operation), which is from O. Fr. *ovre*, *eure* (Fr. *œuvre*, work)—L. *opera*, work; the same word *ure* is found in *manure*, which see.]

INUREMENT, in-ūr'ment, *n.* act of inuring: practice.

INURN, in-urn', *v.t.* to replace *in* an *urn:* to entomb, to bury. [L. *in*, in, and URN.]

INUTILITY, in-ū-til'i-ti, *n.* want of utility: uselessness: unprofitableness. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and UTILITY.]

INVADE, in-vād', *v.t.* to enter a country as an enemy: to attack: to encroach upon: to violate: to seize or fall upon. —*n.* INVAD'ER. [Fr.—L. *invado*, *invasum —in*, and *vado*, to go. See WADE.]

INVALID, in'va-lid, *adj.* not valid or strong: infirm: sick. — *n.* one who is weak: a sickly person: one disabled for active service, esp. a soldier or sailor.—*v.t.* to make invalid or affect with disease: to enrol on the list of invalids. [Fr. *invalide*—L. *invalidus—in*, not, and *validus*, strong. See VALID.]

INVALID, in-val'id, *adj.* not sound: weak: without value, weight, or cogency: having no effect: void: null. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and VALID.]

INVALIDATE, in-val'id-āt, *v.t.* to render invalid: to weaken or destroy the force of.—*n.* INVALIDA'TION.

INVALIDITY, in-val-id'i-ti, *n.* want of cogency: want of force.

INVALUABLE, in-val'ū-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be valued: priceless.—*adv.* INVAL'UABLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and VALUABLE.]

INVARIABLE, in-vā'ri-a-bl, *adj.* not variable: without variation or change: unalterable: constantly in the same state. —*adv.* INVA'RIABLY.—*n.* INVA'RIABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and VARIABLE.]

INVASION, in-vā'zhun, *n.* the act of *invading:* an attack: an incursion: an attack on the rights of another: an encroachment: a violation. See INVADE.]

INVASIVE, in-vā'siv, *adj.* making invasion: aggressive: infringing another's rights.

INVECTIVE, in-vek'tiv, *n.* a severe or reproachful accusation *brought against* any one: an attack with words: a violent utterance of censure: sarcasm or satire: —*adj.* railing: abusive: satirical. [See INVEIGH.]

INVECTIVENESS, in-vek'tiv-nes, *n.* the quality of being invective or vituperative: abusiveness. "Some wonder at his *invectiveness;* I wonder more that he inveigheth so little."—*Fuller.*

INVEIGH, in-vā, *v.i.* to attack with words: to rail against: to revile. [Lit. to *carry* or bring *against*, L. *inveho*, *invectum—in*, and *veho*, to carry. See VEHICLE.]

INVEIGLE, in-vē'gl, *v.t.* to entice: to seduce: to wheedle. [Ety. dub.; prob. a corr. of Fr. *aveugle*, blind—L. *ab*, without, *oculus*, the eye; therefore perh. (*lit.*) "to hoodwink."]

INVEIGLEMENT, in-vē'gl-ment, *n.* an enticing: an enticement.

INVENT, in-vent', *v.t.* to devise or contrive: to make: to frame: to fabricate: to forge. [Lit. *to come upon*; Fr.—L. *invenio, inventum—in*, upon, and *venio*, to come.]

INVENTION, in-ven'shun, *n.* that which is *invented:* contrivance: a deceit: power or faculty of inventing: ability displayed by any invention or effort of the imagination.

INVENTIVE, in-vent'iv, *adj.* able to *invent:* ready in contrivance.—*adv.* INVENT'IVELY.—*n.* INVENT'IVENESS.

INVENTOR, INVENTER, in-vent'ur, *n.* one who *invents* or finds out something new:—*fem.* INVENT'RESS.

INVENTORY, in'ven-tor-i, *n.* a catalogue of furniture, goods, etc.—*v.t.* to make an inventory or catalogue of. [Fr. *inventaire*—L. *inventarium*, a list of the *things found*. See INVENT.]

INVERNESS, in'ver-nes, *n.* a full, loose-fitting sleeveless coat or cape.

INVERSATILE, in-ver'sa-til, *adj.* not versatile. [See VERSATILE.]

INVERSE, in-vers', *adj.*, *inverted:* in the reverse or contrary order: opposite.—*adv.* INVERSE'LY.

INVERSION, in-ver'shun, *n.* the act of *inverting:* the state of being inverted: a change of order or position.

INVERT, in-vert', *v.t.* to *turn in* or *about:* to turn upside down: to reverse: to change the customary order or position. [L. *inverto, inversum—in*, and *verto*, to turn. See VERSE.]

INVERTEBRAL, INVERTEBRATE, in-vert'e-bral, in-vert'e-brāt, *adj.* without a vertebral column or backbone.—*n.* INVERT'EBRATE, an animal destitute of a skull and vertebral column. [L. *in*, not, and VERTEBRATE.]

INVERTEDLY, in-vert'ed-li, *adv.* in an inverted or contrary manner.

INVEST, in-vest', *v.t.* to put *vesture on*, to dress: to confer or give: to place in office or authority: to adorn: to surround: to block up: to lay seige to: to place, as property in business: to lay out money on. [L. *investio, -itum—in*, on, and *vestio*, to clothe. See VEST.]

INVESTIGABLE, in-vest'i-ga-bl, *adj.* able to be investigated or searched out.

INVESTIGATE, in-vest'i-gāt, *v.t.* (*lit.*) to trace the *vestiges* or tracks of: to search into: to inquire into with care and accuracy. [L. *investigo, -atum—in*, and *vestigo*, to track. See VESTIGE.]

INVESTIGATION, in-vest-i-gā'shun, *n.* act of investigating or examining into: research: study.

INVESTIGATIVE, INVESTIGATORY, in-vest'i-gā-tiv, in-vest'i-gā-tor-i, *adj.* promoting or given to investigation.

INVESTIGATOR, in-vest'i-gā-tur, *n.* one who investigates or examines into.

INVESTITURE, in-vest'i-tūr, *n.* the act or the right of *investing* or putting in possession: specifically, in the Old World, the right claimed by temporal rulers of investing bishops with authority within their dominions. The word is little used in the affairs of this country, in any sense.

INVESTMENT, in-vest'ment, *n.* the act of investing: a blockade: the act of surrounding or besieging: laying out money on: that in which anything is invested.

INVETERATE, in-vet'er-āt, *adj.* firmly established by long continuance: deep-rooted: violent.—*adv.* INVET'ERATELY.—*ns.* INVET'ERATENESS, INVET'ERACY, firmness produced by long use or continuance. [Lit. *grown old*, L. *invetero, -atum*, to grow old—*in*, and *vetus, veteris*, old. See VETERAN.]

INVIDIOUS, in-vid'i-us, *adj.* likely to incur or provoke ill-will: likely to excite envy, enviable.—*adv.* INVID'IOUSLY.—*n.* INVID'IOUSNESS. [L. *invidiosus—invidia*. See ENVY.]

INVIGORATE, in-vig'or-āt, *v.t.* to give *vigor* to: to strengthen: to animate.—*n.* INVIGORA'TION, the act or state of being invigorated. [L. *in*, in, and VIGOR.]

INVINCIBLE, in-vin'si-bl, *adj.* that cannot be overcome: insuperable.—*adv.* INVIN'CIBLY.—*ns.* INVIN'CIBLENESS, INVINCIBIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and VINCIBLE.]

INVIOLABLE, in-vī'ō-la-bl, *adj.* that cannot be profaned: that cannot be injured.—*adv.* INVI'OLABLY.—*n.* INVIOLABIL'ITY.

INVIOLATE, INVIOLATED, in-vī'ō-lāt-ed, *adj.* not violated: unprofaned: uninjured. [L.]

INVISIBLE, in-viz'i-bl, *adj.* not visible or capable of being seen.—*adv.* INVIS'IBLY.—*ns.* INVISIBIL'ITY, INVIS'IBLENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and VISIBLE.]

INVITATION, in-vit-ā'shun, *n.* the act of inviting: an asking or solicitation.

INVITE, in-vīt', *v.t.* to ask: to summon: to allure: to attract.—*v.i.* to ask in invitation.—*n.* INVIT'ER. [Fr.—L. *invito, -atum*.]

INVITINGLY, in-vīt'ing-li, *adv.* in an inviting or tempting manner.

INVOCATE, in'vo-kāt, *v.t.* to invoke or *call on* solemnly or with prayer: to implore. [See INVOKE.]

INVOCATION, in-vo-kā'shun, *n.* the act or the form of invocating or addressing in prayer: a call or summons, especially a judicial order.

INVOICE, in'vois, *n.* a letter of advice of the *despatch* of goods, with particulars of their price and quantity.—*v.t.* to make an invoice of. [Prob. a corr. of *envois*, English plur. of Fr. *envoi*. See ENVOY.]

INVOKE, in-vōk', *v.t.* to *call upon* earnestly or solemnly: to implore assistance: to address in prayer. [Fr.—L. *invoco, -atum—in*, on, *voco*, to call, conn. with *vox, vocis*, the voice.]

INVOLUCRE, in-vol-ū'ker, *n.* (*bot.*) a group of bracts in the form of a whorl around an expanded flower or umbel. [Lit. an *envelope* or *wrapper*, L. *involucrum—in-volvo*. See INVOLVE.]

INVOLUNTARY, in-vol'un-tar-i, *adj.* not voluntary: not having the power of will or choice: not done willingly: not chosen.—*n.* INVOL'UNTARINESS.—*adv.* INVOL'UNTARILY. [L. *in*, not, and VOLUNTARY.]

INVOLUTE, in'vo-lūt, *n.* that which is *involved* or rolled inward: a curve traced by the end of a string unwinding itself from another curve.

INVOLUTE, in'vo-lūt, **INVOLUTED**, in'vo-lūt-ed, *adj.* (*bot.*) *rolled* spirally inward: (*conchology*) turned inward: also, twisted; involved; confusedly mingled. "The style is so *involute* that one cannot help fancying it must be falsely constructed."—*Poe.* [See INVOLVE.]

INVOLUTION, in-vo-lū'shun, *n.* the action of *involving:* state of being involved or entangled: (*arith.*) act or process of raising a quantity to any given power.

INVOLVE, in-volv', *v.t.* to wrap up: to envelop: to implicate: to include: to complicate: to overwhelm: to catch: (*arith.*) to multiply a quantity into itself any given number of times. [Fr.—L. *involvo—in*, upon, *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll.]

INVOLVEMENT, in-volv'ment, *n.* act of involving: state of being involved or entangled.

INVULNERABLE, in-vul'ner-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be wounded.—*ns.* INVULNERABIL'ITY, INVUL'NERABLENESS.—*adv.* INVUL'NERABLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and VULNERABLE.]

INWARD, in'ward, *adj.* placed or being *within:* internal: seated in the mind or soul: (*B.*) intimate.—*n.pl.* (*B.*) the intestines.—*adv.* toward the inside: toward the interior: into the mind or thoughts. [A.S. *inneweard—in*, and *ward*, direction.]

INWARDLY, in'ward-li, *adv.* in the parts *within:* in the heart: privately: toward the centre.

INWARDS, in'wardz, *adv.* same as INWARD.

INWEAVE, in-wēv', *v.t.* to *weave into:* to entwine: to complicate. [E. IN and WEAVE.]

INWRAP, in-rap', *v.t.* to *cover* by *wrapping:* to perplex: to transport. [E. IN and WRAP.]

INWREATHE, in-rēth', *v.t.* to encircle as with a *wreath*, or the form of a wreath. [E. IN and WREATHE.]

INWROUGHT, in-rawt', *adj.*, *wrought in* or among other things: adorned with figures. [E. IN and WROUGHT. See WORK.]

IODATE, ī'o-dāt, *n.* a combination of iodic acid with a salifiable base.

IODIDE, ī'o-did, *n.* a combination of iodine with a simple body.

IODINE, ī'o-din, *n.* one of the elementary bodies, so named from the *violet color* of its vapor.—*adj.* IOD'IC. [Gr. *ioeidēs*, violet-colored—*ion*, a violet, and *eidos*, form, appearance.]

IODOL, ī'ō-dōl, *n.* (*chem.*) a kind of antiseptic.

IOLITE, ī'o-līt, *n.* a transparent gem which presents a *violet-blue* color when looked at in a certain direction. [Gr. *ion*, a violet, and *lithos*, a stone.]

IONIC, ī-on'ik, *adj.* relating to *Ionia* in Greece: denoting an order in architecture distinguished by the ram's horn volute of its capital.

IOTA, ī-ō'ta, *n.* a jot: a very small quantity or degree. [Gr., the smallest letter in the alphabet, corresponding to the English *i*. See JOT.]

IPECACUANHA, ip-e-kak-ū-an'a, *n.* a West Indian plant, whose root affords a useful emetic. [Brazilian, *roadside-sick-making* (plant).]

IRADE, ī-rā'dē, *n.* a decree or proclamation of the Sultan of Turkey. [Turk.]

IRASCIBLE, ī-ras'i-bl, *adj.* susceptible of *ire* or anger: easily provoked: irritable.—*n.* IRASCIBIL'ITY.—*adv.* IRAS'CIBLY. [Fr.—L. *irascibilis—irascor*, to be angry—*ira*.]

IRATE, ī-rāt', *adj.* enraged: angry. [L. *iratus*, pa.p. of *irascor*, to be angry.]

IRE, īr, *n.*, *anger:* rage: keen resentment. [Fr.—L. *ira*.]

IREFUL, īr'fool, *adj.*, *full* of *ire* or wrath: resentful.—*adv.* IRE'FULLY.

IRID, ī'rid, *n.* the circle round the pupil of the eye: the iris. "Many a sudden ray levelled from the *irid* under his well-charactered brow."—*Charlotte Bronte.*

IRIDESCENT, ir-i-des'ent, **IRISATED**, ī'ris-āt-ed, *adj.* colored like the *iris* or rainbow.—*n.* IRIDES'CENCE. [See IRIS.]

IRIS, ī'ris, *n.* the rainbow: an appearance resembling the rainbow: the contractile curtain perforated by the pupil, and forming the colored part of the eye: the fleur-de-lis or flagflower:—*pl.* Ī'RISES. [L. *iris*, *iridis*—Gr. *iris*, *iridos*, the messenger of the gods, the rainbow.]

IRISH, ī'rish, *adj.* relating to or produced in *Ireland.*—*n.* language of the Irish, a form of Celtic:—*pl.* the natives or inhabitants of Ireland.

IRITIS, ī-rī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the *iris* of the eye.

IRK, erk, *v.t.* to weary: to trouble: to distress (now used only impersonally). [From a Teut. root found in A.S. *weorcsum*, painful, Sw. *yrka*, to urge press; L. *urgere*. See URGE.]

IRKSOME, erk'sum, *adj.* causing uneasiness: tedious: unpleasant.—*adv.* IRK'SOMELY.—*n.* IRK'SOMENESS.

IRON, ī'urn, *n.* the most common and useful of the metals: an instrument or utensil made of iron: strength:—*pl.* fetters: chains.—*adj.* formed of iron: resembling iron: rude: stern: fast-binding: not to be broken: robust: dull of understanding.—*v.t.* to smooth with an iron instrument: to arm with iron: to fetter.—CAST-IRON, a compound of iron and carbon, obtained directly from iron ore by smelting. [A.S. *iren*; Ger. *eisen*, Ice. *jarn*, W. *haiarn*.]

IRONBOUND, ī'urn-bownd, *adj.*, *bound* with *iron:* rugged, as a coast.

IRONCLAD, ī'urn-klad, *adj.*, *clad* in *iron:* covered or protected with iron.—*n.* a vessel defended by iron plates.

IRON-FOUNDER, ī'urn-fownd'er, *n.* one who *founds* or makes castings in *iron.*

IRON-FOUNDRY, ī'urn-fownd'ri, *n.* a place where *iron* is *founded* or cast.

IRONGRAY, ī'urn-grā, *adj.* of a *gray* color, like that of *iron* freshly cut or broken.—*n.* this color.

IRON-HANDED, ī'urn-hand'ed, *adj.* having *hands* hard as *iron.*

IRON-HEARTED, ī'urn-härt'ed, *adj.* having a *heart* hard as *iron:* cruel.

IRONICAL, ī-ron'ik-al, *adj.* meaning the opposite of what is expressed: satirical.—*adv.* IRON'ICALLY. [See IRONY.]

IRON-MASTER, ī'urn-mās'ter, *n.* a *master* or proprietor of *iron*works.

IRONMONGER, ī'urn-mung-ger, *n.* a *monger* or dealer in articles made of *iron.*

IRONMONGERY, ī'urn-mung-ger-i, *n.* a general name for articles made of *iron:* hardware. [British.]

IRONMOULD, ī'urn-mōld, *n.* the spot left on wet cloth after touching rusty *iron.* [See MOULD, dust or earth.]

IRONWARE, ī'urn-wār, *n.*, *wares* or goods of *iron.*

IRONWOOD, ī'urn-wood, *n.* applied to the timber of various trees on account of their hardness.

IRONWORK, ī'urn-wurk, *n.* the parts of a building, etc., made of *iron:* anything of iron: a furnace where iron is smelted, or a foundry, etc., where it is made into heavy work.

IRONY, ī'urn-i, *adj.*, *made,* consisting, or partaking of *iron:* like iron: hard.

IRONY, ī'run-i, *n.* a mode of speech conveying the opposite of what is meant: satire. [Fr.—L. *ironia,* Gr. *eirōneia,* dissimulation—*eirōn,* a dissembler—*eirō,* to talk.]

IRRADIANCE, ir-rā'di-ans, IRRADIANCY, ir-rā'di-an-si, *n.* the throwing of rays of light on (any object): that which irradiates or is irradiated: beams of light emitted: splendor.

IRRADIANT, ir-rā'di-ant, *adj.*, *irradiating* or shedding beams of light.

IRRADIATE, ir-rā'di-āt, *v.t.* to *dart rays* of light *upon* or *into:* to adorn with lustre: to decorate with shining ornaments: to animate with light or heat: to illuminate the understanding.—*v.i.* to emit rays: to shine.—*adj.* adorned with rays of light or with lustre. [L. *irradio, irradiatum—in,* on, and RADIATE.]

IRRADIATION, ir-rā-di-ā'shun, *n.* act of *irradiating* or emitting beams of light: that which is irradiated: brightness: intellectual light.

IRRATIONAL, ir-rash'un-al, *adj.* void of reason or understanding: absurd.—*n.* IRRATIONAL'ITY.—*adv.* IRRA'TIONALLY. [L. *in,* not, and RATIONAL.]

IRREALIZABLE, ir-rē-al-īz'a-bl, *adj.* incapable of being realized or defined. "That mighty, unseen centre, incomprehensible, *irrealizable,* with strange mental effort only divined."—*Charlotte Bronte.*

IRRECLAIMABLE, ir-re-klām'a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be reclaimed or reformed: incorrigible.—*adv.* IRRECLAIM'ABLY. [Fr.—L. *in,* not, and RECLAIMABLE.]

IRRECOGNITION, ir-rek-og-ni'shun, *n.* the act of ignoring, or the withholding of recognition. *Carlyle.*

IRRECONCILABLE, ir-rek-on-sīl'a-bl, *adj.* incapable of being brought back to a state of friendship: inconsistent.—*n.* IRRECONCIL'ABLENESS.—*adv.* IRRECONCIL'ABLY. [Fr.—L. *in,* not, and RECONCILABLE.]

IRRECOVERABLE, ir-re-kuv'er-a-bl, *adj.* irretrievable.—*n.* IRRECOV'ERABLENESS.—*adv.* IRRECOV'ERABLY. [Fr.—L. *in,* not, and RECOVERABLE.]

IRREDEEMABLE, ir-re-dēm'a-bl, *adj.* not redeemable: not subject to be paid at the nominal value.—*ns.* IRREDEEM'ABLENESS, IRREDEEMABIL'ITY.—*adv.* IRREDEEM'ABLY.

IRREDUCIBLE, ir-re-dūs'i-bl, *adj.* that cannot be reduced or brought from one form or state to another.—*n.* IRREDUC'IBLENESS.—*adv.* IRREDUC'IBLY. [L. *in,* not, and REDUCIBLE.]

IRREFLECTIVE, ir-re-flekt'iv, *adj.* not reflective. [L. *in,* not, and REFLECTIVE.]

IRREFRAGABLE, ir-ref'ra-ga-bl, *adj.* that cannot be refuted or overthrown: unanswerable.—*ns.* IRREFRAGABIL'ITY, IRREF'RAGABLENESS.—*adv.* IRREF'RAGABLY. [L. *that cannot be broken or bent,* from Fr.—L. *in,* not, *re,* backwards, and *frag,* root of *frango,* to break.]

IRREFUTABLE, ir-re-fūt'a-bl or ir-ref'ū-ta-bl, *adj.* that cannot be refuted or proved false.—*adv.* IRREFUT'ABLY or IRREF'UTABLY. [Fr.—L. *in,* not, and REFUTABLE.]

IRREGULAR, ir-reg'ū-lar, *adj.* not according to rule: unnatural: unsystematic: vicious: (*gram.*) departing from the ordinary rules in its inflection: variable: not symmetrical.—*n.* a soldier not in regular service.—*adv.* IRREG'ULARLY. [L. *in,* not, and REGULAR.]

IRREGULARITY, ir-reg-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* state of being irregular: deviation from a straight line, or from rule: departure from method or order: vice.

IRRELATIVE, ir-rel'a-tiv, *adj.* not relative: unconnected.—*adv.* IRREL'ATIVELY. [L. *in,* not, and RELATIVE.]

IRRELEVANT, ir-rel'e-vant, *adj.* not bearing directly on the matter in hand.—*n.* IRREL'EVANCY.—*adv.* IRREL'EVANTLY. [Prefix *in-,* not, and RELEVANT.]

IRRELIGION, ir-re-lij'un, *n.* want of religion.

IRRELIGIOUS, ir-re-lij'us, *adj.* destitute of religion: ungodly.—*adv.* IRRELIG'IOUSLY.—*n.* IRRELIG'IOUSNESS. [Fr.—L. *in,* not, and RELIGIOUS.]

IRREMEDIABLE, ir-re-mē'di-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be remedied or redressed.—*n.* IRREME'DIABLENESS. — *adv.* IRREME'DIABLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and REMEDIABLE.]

IRREMISSIBLE, ir-re-mis'i-bl, *adj.* not to be remitted or forgiven.—*n.* IRREMISS'IBLENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and PEMISSIBLE.]

IRREMOVABLE, ir-re-mōōv'a-bl, *adj.* not removable: steadfast.—*ns.* IRREMOVABIL'ITY, IRREMOV'ABLENESS.—*adv.* IRREMOV'ABLY. [Prefix *in-*, not, and REMOVABLE.]

IRREPARABLE, ir-rep'ar-a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be recovered.—*n.* IRREP'ARABLENESS.—*adv.* IRREP'ARABLY. [Fr.—L. *in* not, and REPARABLE.]

IRREPEALABLE, ir-re-pēl'a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be repealed or annulled.—*adv.* IRREPEAL'ABLY. [L. *in*, not, and REPEALABLE.]

IRREPREHENSIBLE, ir-rep-re-hens'i-bl, *adj.* that cannot be blamed.—*adv.* IRREPREHENS'IBLY. —*n.* IRREPREHENS'IBLENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and REPREHENSIBLE.]

IRREPRESSIBLE, ir-re-pres'i-bl, *adj.* not to be restrained.—*adv.* IRREPRESS'IBLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and REPRESSIBLE.]

IRREPROACHABLE, ir-re-prōch'a-bl, *adj.* free from blame: upright: innocent.—*adv.* IRREPROACH'ABLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and REPROACHABLE.]

IRREPROVABLE, ir-re-prōōv'a-bl, *adj.* blameless.—*adv.* IRREPROV'ABLY.—*n.* IRREPROV'ABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and REPROVABLE.]

IRRESISTANCE, ir-re-zist'ans, *n.* want of resistance: passive submission. [L. *in*, not, and RESISTANCE.]

IRRESISTIBLE, ir-re-zist'i-bl, *adj.* not to be opposed with success.—*adv.* IRRESIST'IBLY.—*ns.* IRRESIST'IBLENESS, IRRESISTABIL'ITY.

IRRESOLUTE, ir-rez'o-lūt, *adj.* not firm in purpose.—*adv.* IRRES'OLUTELY. [L. *in*, not, and RESOLUTE.]

IRRESOLUTENESS, ir-rez'o-lūt-nes, IRRESOLUTION, ir-rez-o-lū'shun, *n.* want of resolution, or of firm determination of purpose.

IRRESOLVABLE, ir-re-zolv'a-bl, *adj.* that cannot be resolved. [L. *in*, not, and RESOLVABLE.]

IRRESPECTIVE, ir-re-spekt'iv, *adj.* not having regard to.—*adv.* IRRESPECT'IVELY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and RESPECTIVE.]

IRRESPONSIBLE, ir-re-spons'i-bl, *adj.* not responsible or liable to answer (for).—*adv.* IRRESPONS'IBLY.—*n.* IRRESPONSIBIL'ITY. [L. *in*, not, RESPONSIBLE.]

IRRETENTION, ir-rē-ten'shun, *n.* the state or quality of being irretentive: want of retaining power. "From *irretention* of memory he (Kant) could not recollect the letters which composed his name."—*De Quincey.*

IRRETRIEVABLE, ir-re-trēv'a-bl, *adj.* not to be recovered or repaired.—*adv.* IRRETRIEV'ABLY. — *n.* IRRETRIEV'ABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and RETRIEVABLE.]

IRREVERENCE, ir-rev'er-ens, *n.* want of reverence or veneration: want of due regard for the character and authority of the Supreme Being.

IRREVERENT, ir-rev'er-ent, *adj.* not reverent: proceeding from irreverence.—*adv.* IRREV'ERENTLY. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and REVERENT.]

IRREVERSIBLE, ir-re-vers'i-bl, *adj.* not reversible: that cannot be recalled or annulled.—*adv.* IRREVERS'IBLY.—*n.* IRREVERS'IBLENESS. [L. *in*, not, and REVERSIBLE.]

IRREVOCABLE, ir-rev'o-ka-bl, *adj.* that cannot be recalled.—*adv.* IRREV'OCABLY. —*n.* IRREV'OCABLENESS. [Fr. — L. *in*, not, and REVOCABLE.]

IRRIGATE, ir'i-gāt, *v.t.* to *water:* to wet or moisten: to cause water to flow upon. [L. *irrigo, -atum—in*, upon, *rigo*, to wet; akin to Ger. *regen*, E. *rain.*]

IRRIGATION, ir-i-gā'shun, *n.* act of watering, esp. of watering lands artificially; as is done in the Great Basin of this country, by means of canals.

IRRIGUOUS, ir-rig'ū-us, *adj.*, *watered:* wet: moist.

IRRISION, ir-rizh'un, *n.* act of *laughing at* another. [Fr.—L. *irrisio—in*, against, *rideo, risum*, to laugh.]

IRRISORY, ir-rī'zo-ri, *adj.* addicted to laughing or sneering at others. "I wish that, even there, you had been less *irrisory*, less of a pleader."—*Landor.* [L. *irrisorius.* See IRRISION.]

IRRITABILITY, ir-i-ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being easily irritated: the peculiar susceptibility to stimuli possessed by the living tissues.

IRRITABLE, ir'i-ta-bl, *adj.* that may be irritated: easily provoked: (*med.*) susceptible of excitement or irritation.—*adv.* IRR'ITABLY.—*n.* IRR'ITABLENESS. [L. *irritabilis.* See IRRITATE.]

IRRITANT, ir'i-tant, *adj.*, *irritating.*—*n.* that which causes irritation. [L. *irritans, -antis*, pr.p. of *irrito.*]

IRRITATE, ir'i-tāt, *v.t.* to make angry: to provoke: to excite heat and redness in. [L. *irrito, -atum*, prob. freq. of *irrio*, to snarl, as a dog.]

IRRITATION, ir-i-tā'shun, *n.* act of irritating or exciting: excitement: (*med.*) a vitiated state of sensation or action.

IRRITATIVE, ir'i-tāt-iv, IRRITATORY, ir'i-ta-tor-i, *adj.* tending to irritate or excite: accompanied with or caused by irritation.

IRRUPTION, ir-rup'shun, *n.* a *breaking* or bursting *in:* a sudden invasion or incursion. [Fr.—L. *irruptio—in*, and *rumpo, ruptum*, to break.]

IRRUPTIVE, ir-rupt'iv, *adj.*, *rushing suddenly in* or upon.—*adv.* IRRUPT'IVELY.

IS, iz, third person sing. pres. of BE. [A.S. *is;* Ger. *ist*, L. *est*, Gr. *esti*, Sans. *asti—as*, to be.]

ISAGON, ī'sa-gon, *n.* a figure having *equal angles.* [Fr. *isagone*—Gr. *isos,* equal, *gonia,* an angle.]

ISCHIADIC, isk-i-ad'ik, ISCHIATIC, isk-i-at'ik, *adj.* relating to the region of the *hip.* [Fr.—L.—Gr., from *is-chion,* the hip-joint.]

ISINGLASS, ī'zing-glas, *n.* a glutinous substance, chiefly prepared from the air-*bladders* of the *sturgeon.* [A corr. of Dut. *huizenblas—huizen,* a kind of sturgeon, *blas,* a bladder; Ger. *hausenblase.* See BLADDER.]

ISLAM, iz'lam, ISLAMISM, iz'lam-izm, *n.* the Mohammedan religion.—*adj.* ISLAMIT'IC. [Lit. complete *submission to the will of God,* from Ar. *islam—salama,* to submit to God.]

ISLAND, ī'land, *n.* land surrounded with water: a large floating mass. [M.E. *iland,* A.S. *igland—ig,* an island, and *land,* land; Dut. and Ger. *eiland,* Ice. *eyland,* Swed. and Dan. *öland.* A.S. *ig*=Ice. *ey,* Swed. and Dan. *ö,* and is from a root which appears in A.S. *ea,* L. *aqua,* water, so that it orig. means *water-land.* The *s* in island is due to a confusion with *isle,* from L. *insula.*]

ISLANDER, ī'land-er, *n.* an inhabitant of an island.

ISLE, īl, *n.* an island. [M. E. *ile, yle*—O. Fr. *isle* (Fr. *île*)—L. *insula,* considered to be so called because lying *in salo,* in the main sea, L. *salum* being akin to Gr. *salos,* the main sea, while both are allied to E. *swell,* Ger. *schwellen,* and mean the "swelling" or "billowing," the high sea; Celt. *innis, ennis,* Scot. *inch.*]

ISLET, ī'let, *n.* a little isle.

ISOCHEIMAL, ī-so-kī'mal, ISOCHEIMENAL, ī-so-kī'men-al, *adj.* having the same mean winter temperature. [Lit. *having equal winters,* Gr. *isos,* equal, *cheima,* winter.]

ISOCHROMATIC, ī-so-krō-mat'ik, *adj.* (*optics*) having the *same color.*

ISOCHRONAL, ī-sok'ron-al, ISOCHRONOUS, ī-sok'ron-us, *adj.* of *equal time:* performed in equal times. [Gr. *isochronos—isos,* equal, *chronos,* time.]

ISOCHRONISM, ī-sok'ron-izm, *n.* the quality of being isochronous or done in equal times.

ISODONT, ī'sō-dont, *adj.* having every tooth alike.

ISOLATE, ī'so-lāt, is'o-lāt, or iz'-, *v.t.* to place in a detached situation, like an *island.*—*n.* ISOLA'TION. [It. *isolare—isola*—L. *insula,* an island.]

ISOLATING, ī'so-lāt-ing, *adj.* in *philol.* applied to that class of languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root: monosyllabic. *A. H. Sayce.*

ISOMERIC, ī-so-mer'ik, *adj.* applied to compounds which are made up of the same elements in the same proportions, but having different properties.—*n.* ISOM'ERISM. [Lit. *having equal parts,* Gr. *isos,* equal, *meros,* part.]

ISOMETRIC, ī-so-met'rik, ISOMETRICAL, ī-so-met'rik-al, *adj.* having *equality* of *measure.* [Gr. *isos,* equal, *metron,* measure.]

ISOMORPHISM, ī-so-morf'izm, *n.* the property of being isomorphous.

ISOMORPHOUS, ī-so-morf'us, *adj.* having the same crystalline form, but composed of different elements. [Gr. *isos,* equal, and *morphē,* form.]

ISONOMY, ī-son'o-mi, *n., equal law,* rights, or privileges. [Gr. *isonomia—isos,* equal, *nomos,* law—*nemō,* to deal out, distribute.]

ISOPOLITY, ī-sō-pol'i-ti, *n.* equal rights of citizenship, as conferred by the people of one city on those of another. "Niebuhr . . . establishes the principle that the census comprehended all the confederate cities [in Ancient Rome] which had the right of *isopolity.*"—*Milman.* [Gr. *isos,* equal, and *politeia,* government, from *polis,* a city.]

ISOSCELES, ī-sos'e-lēz, *adj.* (*geom.*) having two equal sides, as a triangle. [Lit. *having equal legs,* Gr. *isoskelēs—isos,* equal, *skelos,* a leg.]

ISOSEISMAL, ī-sō-sīs'mal, ISOSEISMIC, ī-sō-sīs'mik, *adj.* applied to lines of equal seismal disturbance on the earth's surface. "It is generally possible after an earthquake to trace a zone of maximum disturbance, where the damage to the shaken country has been greatest. The line indicating this maximum is termed the meizoseismic curve, whilst lines along which the overthrow of objects may be regarded as practically the same are known as *isoseismic* curves."—*Ency. Brit.* [Gr. *isos,* equal, and *seismos,* a shaking, an earthquake, from *seiō,* to shake.]

ISOTHERAL, ī-soth'er-al, *adj.* having the same mean summer temperature. [Lit. *having equal summers,* Gr. *isos,* equal, *theros,* summer—*therō,* to be warm.]

ISOTHERMAL, ī-so-ther'mal, *adj.* having an *equal* degree of *heat.* [Fr. *isotherme*—Gr. *isos,* equal, *thermē,* heat—*thermos,* hot.]

ISOTONIC, ī-so-ton'ik, *adj.* having *equal tones.* [Gr. *isos,* equal, *tonos,* tone.]

ISRAELITE, iz'ra-el-īt, *n.* a descendant of *Israel,* or Jacob: a Jew. [Gr. *Israelitēs—Israēl,* Heb. *Yisrael,* contender, soldier of God—*sara,* to fight, and *El,* God.]

ISRAELITIC, iz-ra-el-it'ik, ISRAELITISH, iz'ra-el-īt-ish, *adj.* pertaining to the Israelites or Jews.

ISSUE, ish'ū, *v.i.* to *go,* flow, or come *out:* to proceed, as from a source: to spring: to be produced: (*law*) to come to a point in fact or law: to terminate.—*v.t.* to send out: to put into circulation: to give out for use.—*n.* ISS'UER. [Fr. *issue*—O. Fr. *issir,* to go or flow out—L. *exire*—*ex,* out, *ire,* to go.]

ISSUE, ish'ū, *n.* a *going* or flowing *out:* act of sending out: that which flows or

passes out: fruit of the body, children: produce, profits: circulation, as of bank-notes: publication, as of a book: a giving out for use: ultimate result, consequence: political question for discussion: (*law*) the question of fact submitted to a jury: (*med.*) an ulcer produced artificially.

ISSUELESS, ish'ōō-les, *adj.* without issue: childless.

ISTHMUS, ist'mus, *n.* a neck of land connecting two larger portions of land. [L.—Gr. *isthmos*, a passage, an isthmus, allied to *ithma*, a step, from root of *eimi*, to go.]

IT, it, *pron.* the thing spoken of or referred to. [M.E. and A.S. *hit*, neut. of *he;* Ice. *hit*, Dut. *het*, Goth. *ita;* akin to L. *id*, Sans. *i*, pronominal root=here. The *t* is an old neuter suffix, as in *tha-t*, *wha-t*, and cognate with *d* in L. *illu-d*, *istu-d*, *quo-d*.]

ITALIAN, i-tal'yan, ITALIC, i-tal'ik, *adj.* of or relating to *Italy* or its people.—*n.* a native of Italy: the language of Italy. [It. *Italiano*, *Italico*—L. *Italia*—Gr. *italos*, a bull, L. *vitulus*, a calf.]

ITALIANIZE, i-tal'yan-īz, *v.t.* to make Italian.—*v.i.* to play the Italian: to speak Italian.

ITALICIZE, i-tal'i-sīz, *v.t.* to print in Italics.

ITALICS, i-tal'iks, *n.pl.* a kind of types which *slope to the right* (as in the last four words), so called because first used by an Italian printer, Aldo Manuzio, about 1500.

ITCH, ich, *n.* an uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin: an eruptive disease in the skin, caused by a parasitic animal: a constant teasing desire.—*v.i.* to have an uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin: to have a constant, teasing desire. [A.S. *gictha*, *gicenes*, an itching—*giccan*, to itch; Scot. *youk*, *yuck*, Ger. *jücken*, to itch.]

ITCHY, ich'i, *adj.* pertaining to or affected with itch.

ITEM, ī'tem, *adv.* (*lit.*) *likewise:* also.—*n.* a separate article or particular.—*v.t.* to make a note of. [L.—*id*, that, akin to Sans. *ittham*, thus.]

ITERATE, it'er-āt, *v.t.* to do *again:* to repeat, in modern usage replaced by the verb *reiterate*.—*n.* ITERA'TION, repetition. [L. *itero*, *-atum*—*iterum* (*is*, this, and comparative affix *terum*), beyond this, again; akin to Sans. *itara*, other.]

ITERATIVE, it'er-āt-iv, *adj.*, *repeating.*

ITHACENSIAN, ith-a-sen-shan, *adj.* of or pertaining to Ithaca Island. [L. *Ithacensis*.]

ITINERANT, ī-tin'er-ant, *adj.*, *making journeys* from place to place: travelling.—*n.* one who travels from place to place, esp. a preacher: a wanderer.—*adv.* ITIN'ERANTLY.—*ns.* ITIN'ERACY, ITIN'ERANCY. [L. *itinerans*, *-antis*, part. of obs. v. *itinero*, to travel—L. *iter*, *itineris*, a journey—*eo*, *itum*, to go.]

ITINERARY, ī-tin'er-ar-i, *adj.*, *travelling:* done on a journey.—*n.* a book of travels: a guide-book for travellers: a rough sketch and description of the country through which troops are to march.

ITINERATE, ī-tin'er-āt, *v.i.* to *travel* from place to place, esp. for the purpose of preaching or lecturing. [L. *itinero—iter*, *itineris—eo*, *itum*, to go.]

ITS, its, *poss. pron.*, the possessive of IT. [The old form was *his*, *its* not being older than the end of the 16th century. *Its* does not occur in the English Bible of 1611 or in Spenser, rarely in Shakespeare, and is not common until the time of Dryden.]

ITSELF, it-self', *pron.* the neuter reciprocal pronoun, applied to things. [IT and SELF.]

IVIED, IVYED, ī'vid, IVY-MANTLED, ī'vi-man'tld, *adj.* overgrown or *mantled* with *ivy*.

IVORY, ī'vo-ri, *n.* the hard, white substance composing the tusks of the elephant and of the sea-horse.—*adj.* made of or resembling ivory. [O. Fr. *ivurie*, Fr. *ivoire*—L. *ebur*, *eboris*, ivory—O. Egyptian *ebou*, Sans. *ibha*, an elephant.]

IVORY-BLACK, ī'vo-ri-blak, *n.* a *black* powder, orig. made from burnt *ivory*, but now from bone.

IVORY-NUT, ī'vo-ri-nut, *n.* the *nut* of a species of palm, containing a substance like *ivory*.

IVY, ī'vi, a creeping evergreen plant on trees and walls. [A.S. *ifig;* O. Ger. *ebah;* prob. conn. with L. *apium*, parsley.]

IYYAR, ē-yär', *n.* one of the months in the Jewish calendar. [Heb. *iyar*.]

J

JABBER, jab'er, *v.i.* to *gabble* or talk rapidly and indistinctly: to chatter.—*v.t.* to utter indistinctly:—*pr.p.* jabb'ering; *pa.p.* jabb'ered.—*n.* rapid indistinct speaking.—*n.* JABB'ERER. [From root of GABBLE.]

JABOT, zha-bō', *n.* a lace frill, worn by women on the bodice. [Fr.]

JABUL, ha-vōōl', *n.* a cloak worn by Moro women in the Philippine Islands.

JACAL, ha-kal', *n.* a hut of logs covered with clay, in Southwestern United States and Mexico. [Amer.-Sp. from Mex. *xacalli*.]

JACINTH, jā-sinth, *n.* (*B.*) a precious stone, a *red* variety of zircon, now called hyacinth: a dark-purple color. [Contr. of HYACINTH.]

JACK, jak, *n.* used as a familiar name or diminutive of *John;* a saucy or paltry

fellow: a sailor: any instrument serving to supply the place of a boy or helper, as a bootjack for taking off boots, a contrivance for turning a spit, a screw for raising heavy weights: the male of some animals: a young pike: a support to saw wood on: a miner's wedge: a flag displayed from the bowsprit of a ship: a coat of mail. [Fr. *Jacques*, the most common name in France, hence used as a substitute for John, the most common name in England; but it is really — *James* or *Jacob*—L. *Jacobus*. See JACOBIN.]

JACK, JAK, jak, *n.* a tree of the E. Indies of the same genus as the bread-fruit-tree.

JACKAL, jak'awl, *n.* a wild, gregarious animal closely allied to the dog. [Pers. *shaghal*; Sans. *crigāla*.]

JACKANAPES, jak'a-nāps, *n.* an impudent fellow: a coxcomb. [For Jack o' apes, being one who exhibited monkeys, with an *n* inserted to avoid the hiatus.]

JACKASS, jak'as, *n.* the *male* of the *ass*: a blockhead. [JACK — the male, and ASS.]

JACKBOOTS, jak'bōōts, *n.pl.* large *boots* reaching above the knee, to protect the leg, formerly worn by cavalry, and covered with plates of iron. [JACK — coat of mail, and BOOTS.]

JACKDAW, jak'daw, *n.* a species of crow. [JACK and DAW.]

JACKET, jak'et, *n.* a *short coat*. [O. Fr. *jaquette*, a jacket, or sleeveless coat, a dim. of O. Fr. *jaque*, a coat of mail.]

JACKETED, jak'et-ed, *adj.* wearing a jacket.

JACKSCREW, jak'skrōō, *n.* a *screw* for raising heavy weights. [JACK and SCREW.]

JACK-STRAWS, jak-straws, *n.* a game played with small wooden toys, in the form of garden implements, etc.

JACOBIN, jak'o-bin, *n.* one of an order of monks, so named from their orig. establishment in the *Rue St. Jacques* (St James's Street), Paris; one of a society of revolutionists in France, so called from their meeting in a *Jacobin* convent: a demagogue: a *hooded* pigeon. [Fr.—L. *Jacobus*, James—Gr. *Jacōbos*—Heb. *Ja'akob*.]

JACOBINICAL, jak-o-bin'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to the *Jacobins* or revolutionists of France: holding revolutionary principles.

JACOBINISM, jak'o-bin-izm, *n.* the principles of the *Jacobins* or French revolutionists.

JACOBITE, jak'o-bīt, *n.* an adherent of *James* II. and his descendants.—*adj.* of or belonging to the Jacobites. — *adj.* JACOBIT'ICAL.—*n.* JAC'OBITISM.

JACOB'S-LADDER, jā'kobs-lad'er, *n.* (*naut.*) a ladder made of ropes with wooden steps: a garden plant with large blue flowers. [From the LADDER which JACOB saw in his dream.]

JACQUEMINOT, jak'me-nō, *n.* a deep-red hybrid, perpetual rose, sometimes called jack-rose. [Fr.]

JACQUERIE, zhak'e-rē, *n.* name given to the revolt of the French peasants in the 14th century. [From Jaques (Bonhomme), Jack (Goodfellow), a name applied in derision to the peasants.]

JADE, jād, *n.* a tired horse: a worthless nag: a woman—in contempt or irony.—*v.t.* to tire: to harass. [Ety. dub.; Sc. *yad*, *yaud*.]

JADE, jād, *n.* a dark-green stone used for ornamental purposes. [Fr.—Sp. *ijada*, the flank—L. *ilia*. It was believed to cure pain of the side.]

JAG, jag, *n.* a *notch*: a ragged protuberance: (*bot.*) a cleft or division.—*v.t.* to cut into notches:—*pr.p.* jagg'ing; *pa.p.* jagg'ed. [Celt. *gag*, a cleft.]

JAGGED, jag'ed, *adj.*, *notched*: rough-edged.—*adv.* JAGG'EDLY.—*n.* JAGG'EDNESS.

JAGGER, jag'er, *n.* a brass wheel with a *notched* edge for cutting cakes, etc., into ornamental forms.

JAGGY, jag'i, *adj.*, *notched*: set with teeth: uneven.

JAGUAR, jag'ū-ār or jag-wār', *n.* a powerful beast of prey, allied to the leopard, found in South America. [Braz. *janouara*.]

JAH, jä, *n.* Jehovah. [Heb.]

JAIL, JAILER. Same as GAOL, GAOLER.

JAIN, jīn, *n.* a member of a heterodox Hindu sect, allied to Buddhism. Hence JAINISM, jīn'izm, *n.* the religion of the *Jains*. [Hind. *jina*, a deified saint.]

JALAP, jal'ap, *n.* the purgative root of a plant first brought from *Jalapa* or *Xalapa*, in Mexico.

JAM, jam, *n.* a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar. [Ety. dub.; perh. from *jam*, to squeeze.]

JAM, jam, *v.t.* to press or squeeze tight:—*pr.p.* jamm'ing: *pa.p.* jammed'. [From the same root as *champ*.]

JAMB, jam, *n.* the sidepiece or post of a door, fireplace, etc. [Fr. *jambe*, O. Fr. *gambe*, It. *gamba*, a leg — Celt. *cam*, bent.]

JAMBONE, jam'bōn, *n.* a lone hand played with cards, in euchre.

JAMON, ha-mōn', *n.* ham or bacon, in the Southwestern United States: also a guitar used in the same States. [Sp.-Fr. *jambon*, ham.]

JANGLE, jang'l, *v.i.* to sound discordantly as in *wrangling*: to wrangle or quarrel.—*v.t.* to cause to sound harshly.—*n.* discordant sound: contention.—*ns.* JANG'LER, JANG'LING. [O. Fr. *jangler*, from the sound, like JINGLE and CHINK.]

JANITOR, jan'i-tor, *n.* a *doorkeeper*: a porter:—*fem.* JAN'ITRIX. [L., from *janua*, a door.]

JANIZARY, jan'i-zar-i, JANISSARY, jan'i-sar-i, *n.* a soldier of the old Turkish foot-guards, formed originally of a trib-

ute of children taken from Christian subjects.—*adj.* JANIZA'RIAN. [Fr. *Janissaire*—Turk. *yeni*, new, and *askari*, a soldier.]

JANTILY, JANTINESS, JANTY. See JAUNTY, etc.

JANUARY, jan'ū-ar-i, *n.* the first month of the year, dedicated by the Romans to *Janus*, the god of the sun. [L. *Januarius*—*Janus*, the sun-god.]

JAPAN, ja-pan', *v.t.* to varnish after the manner of the Japanese or people of *Japan*: to make black and glossy:—*pr.p.* japann'ing; *pa.p.* japanned'.—*n.* work japanned: the varnish or lacquer used in japanning.—*n.* JAPANN'ER.

JAPONISM, jap'ō-nizm, *n.* a peculiarity characteristic of the Japanese in their art products. [Fr. *japonisme*, from *Japon*, Japan.]

JAR, jär, *v.i.* to make a harsh discordant sound: to quarrel: to be inconsistent.—*v.t.* to shake:—*pr.p.* jarr'ing; *pa.p.* jarred'.—*n.* a harsh rattling sound: clash of interests or opinions: discord.—*adv.* JARR'INGLY. [From an imitative Teut. root, *kar*, found also in CARE, and conn. with JARGON, and L. *garrire*, to prattle.]

JAR, jär, *n.* an earthen or glass bottle with a wide mouth: a measure. [Fr. *jarre*—Pers. *jarrah*, a water-pot.]

JARDINIERE, zhar-dē-nyâr', *n.* a decorative vase for holding flowers: in cookery, a soup or sauce made of vegetables and herbs. [Fr. fem. of *jardinier*, gardener.]

JARGON, jär'gun, *n.* confused talk: slang. [Fr. *jargon*. See JAR, to quarrel.]

JARGONELLE, jär-go-nel', *n.* a kind of pear. [Fr.]

JASMINE, jas'min, JESSAMINE, jes'a-min, *n.* a genus of plants, many species of which have very fragrant flowers. [Ar. and Pers. *jâsmin*.]

JASPER, jas'per, *n.* a precious stone, being a hard siliceous mineral of various colors. [Fr. *jaspe*—L. and Gr. *iaspis*—Arab. *yasb*.]

JAUNDICE, jän'dis, *n.* a disease, characterized by a *yellowness* of the eyes, skin, etc., caused by bile. [Fr. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow—L. *galbanus*, yellowish, *galbus*, yellow.]

JAUNDICED, jän'dist, *adj.* affected with jaundice: prejudiced.

JAUNT, jänt, *v.i.* to go from place to place: to make an excursion.—*n.* an excursion: a ramble. [Old form *jaunce*—O. Fr. *jancer*, to stir (a horse).]

JAUNTING, jänt'ing, *adj.*, *strolling*: making an excursion.

JAUNTY, JANTY, jänt'i, *adj.* airy: showy: dashing: finical.—*adv.* JAUNT'ILY.—*n.* JAUNT'INESS. [From JAUNT.]

JAVELIN, jav'lin, *n.* a *spear* about six feet long, anciently used by both infantry and cavalry. [Fr. *javeline*, of uncertain origin.]

JAW, jaw, *n.* the bones of the mouth in which the teeth are set: the mouth: anything like a jaw. [Old spelling *chaw*, akin to CHEW.]

JAWBONE, jaw'bōn, *n.* the *bone* of the *jaw*, in which the teeth are set.

JAWED, jawd, *adj.* having *jaws*: denoting the appearance of the jaws, as lantern-jawed.

JAWFALL, jaw'fawl, *n.* a falling of the jaw: (*fig.*) depression of spirits. [JAW and FALL.]

JAY, jā, *n.* a bird of the crow family with *gay* plumage. [O. Fr. *jay*, Fr. *geai*; from root of GAY.]

JEALOUS, jel'us, *adj.* suspicious of or incensed at rivalry: anxious to defend the honor of.—*adv.* JEAL'OUSLY.—*n.* JEAL'OUSY. [Fr. *jaloux*—L. *zelus*—Gr. *zēlos*, emulation.]

JEAN, jān, *n.* a twilled cotton cloth. [From *Jaen*, in Spain.]

JEER, jēr, *v.t.* to make sport of: to treat with derision.—*v.i.* to scoff: to deride: to make a mock of.—*n.* a railing remark: biting jest: mockery.—*adv.* JEER'INGLY. [Acc. to Skeat, from the Dut. phrase *den gek scheeren*, lit. *to shear the fool*, to mock, the words *gek scheeren* being run together, and corr. into *jeer*.]

JEHOVAH, je-hō'va, *n.* the eternal or self-existent *Being*, the chief Hebrew name of the Deity. [Heb. *Yehovah*, from *hayah*, to be.]

JEJUNE, je-jōōn' *adj.* empty: void of interest: barren.—*adv.* JEJUNE'LY.—*n.* JEJUNE'NESS. [L. *jejunus*, abstaining from food, hungry.]

JEJUNUM, je-jōō'num, *n.* a part of the smaller intestine, so called because generally found *empty* after death. [L.—*jejunus*.]

JELLIED, jel'id, *adj.* in the state of *jelly*.

JELLY, jel'i, *n.* anything gelatinous: the juice of fruit boiled with sugar. [Anything *congealed* or *frozen*, Fr. *gelée*, from *geler*—L. *gelo*, to freeze.]

JELLY-FISH, jel'i-fish, *n.* marine radiate animals like *jelly*. [JELLY and FISH.]

JENNET, also spelt GENNET, GENET, jen'et, *n.* a small Spanish horse. [Fr. *genet*—Sp. *ginete*, a nag, orig. a horse-soldier: of Moorish origin.]

JENNETING, jen'et-ing, *n.* a kind of early apple. [?]

JENNY, jen'i, *n.* a *gin* or machine for spinning. [From root of GIN, a machine.]

JEOPARD, jep'ard, JEOPARDIZE, jep'ard-īz, *v.t.* to put in jeopardy.

JEOPARDOUS, jep'ard-us, *adj.* exposed to danger or loss.—*adv.* JEOP'ARDOUSLY.

JEOPARDY, jep'ard-i, *n.* hazard, danger. [Fr. *jeu parti*, lit. a *divided game*, one in which the chances are even—Low L. *jocus partitus*—L. *jocus*, a game, *partitus*, divided—*partior*, to divide.]

JERBOA, jer'bō-a or jer-bō'a, *n.* a genus of small rodent quadrupeds, remarkable for the length of their hindlegs and their power of jumping. [Ar. *yerbôa*, *yarbûa*.]

JEREMIAD, jer-e-mī'ad, *n.* a *lamentation*: a tale of grief: a doleful story. [From *Jeremiah*, the prophet, author of the book of *Lamentations*.]

JERFALCON. Same as GYRFALCON.

JERK, jerk, *v.t.* to throw with a quick effort: to give a sudden movement.—*n.* a short, sudden movement: a striking against with a sudden motion. [Orig. *to strike*, Scot. *yerk*, by-forms being *jert* and *gird*, and conn. with *yard*, a rod.]

JERKED-BEEF, jerkt'-bēf, *n.*, *beef* cut into thin pieces and dried in the sun.

JERKIN, jer'kin, *n.* a jacket, a short coat or close waistcoat. [Dut., dim. of *jurk*, a frock.]

JERRYBUILDER, jer'rē-bild-er, *n.* a builder of unsubstantial houses, of the cheapest materials, for the poor. [Amer. from a dishonest builder named *Jerry*.]

JERSEY, jer'zi, *n.* the finest part of wool: combed wool: a kind of close-fitting woollen shirt worn in rowing, etc. [From the island *Jersey*.]

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, je-rōō'sa-lem ärt'i-chōk, *n.* a plant of the same genus as the common sunflower, the roots of which are used as food. [A. corr. of It. *girasole* (L. *gyrare*, to turn, and *sol*, the sun), sunflower, and ARTICHOKE, from the similarity in flavor of its root to that of this plant.]

JESS, jes, *n.* a short strap round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held and *let go*. [Lit. a *throw*, O. Fr. *ject—jecter*, to throw—L. *jactare*, to throw.]

JESSAMINE, jes'a-min. See JASMINE.

JESSE, jes'i, *n.* a large branched candlestick used in churches. [From its likeness to the genealogical tree of *Jesse*, the father of David, formerly hung up in churches.]

JESSED, jest, *adj.* having *jesses* on.

JEST, jest, *n.* something ludicrous: joke: fun: something uttered in sport: object of laughter.—*v.i.* to make a jest or merriment.—*adv.* JEST'INGLY. [Orig. a *deed*, a *story*, M. E. *geste*—O. Fr. *geste*—L. *gestum—gero*, to do.]

JESTER, jest'er, *n.* one who jests: a buffoon. [Orig. a *story-teller*.]

JESUIT, jez'ū-it, *n.* one of the Society of *Jesus*, founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola, the members of which are reputedly celebrated for craftiness.—*adjs.* JESUIT'IC, JESUIT'ICAL. — *adv.* JESUIT'ICALLY.

JESUITISM, jez'ū-it-izm, *n.* the principles and practices of the *Jesuits:* cunning: deceit.

JESUS, jē'zus, the *Saviour* of mankind. [Gr. *Iēsous* — Heb. *Joshua — Jehoshua*, help of Jehovah, the Saviour—*yasha*, to save.]

JET, jet, *n.* a mineral very compact and black used for ornaments. [Fr. *jaiet*—L., Gr. *gagatēs*, from *Gagas*, a town and river in Lycia, in Asia Minor, where it was obtained.]

JET, jet, *v.i.* to *throw* or *shoot* forward: to jut.—*v.t.* to emit in a stream:—*pr.p.* jett'ing; *pa.p.* jett'ed. [Fr. *jeter*—L. *jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, to throw.]

JET, jet, *n.* a spouting stream: a short pipe emitting a flame of gas. [Fr., It. *getto*—L. *jactus*, from *jacio*, to throw.]

JET-BLACK, jet'-blak, *adj.*, *black* as *jet*, the deepest black color.

JETSAM, jet'sam, **JETSON**, jet'sun, **JETTISON**, jet'i-sun, *n.* the *throwing* of goods overboard in a case of great peril to lighten a vessel: the goods so thrown away which remain under water.

JETTY, jet'i, *adj.* made of *jet*, or black as jet.—*n.* JETT'INESS.

JETTY, jet'i, *n.* a projection: a kind of pier. [Fr. *jetée*, thrown out—*jeter*.]

JEUNESSE DOREE, je-nes'dō-rā', *n.pl.* young spendthrifts, or young persons of extravagant modes of living. [Fr. lit. gilded youth.]

JEW, jōō, *n.* an inhabitant of Judea: a Hebrew or Israelite:—*fem.* JEW'ESS. [O. Fr. *Juis*—L. *Judæus*, Gr. *Ioudaios—Ioudaia*, Judea.]

JEWEL, jōō'el, *n.* an ornament of dress: a precious stone: anything highly valued. —*v. t.* to dress or adorn with jewels: to fit with a jewel:—*pr.p.* jew'elling; *pa.p.* jew'elled. [O. Fr. *jouel*, Fr. *joyau;* either a dim. of Fr. *joie*, joy, from L. *gaudium*, joy—*gaudeo*, to rejoice (see JOY), or derived through Low L. *jocale*, from L. *jocari*, to jest.]

JEWELLER, jōō'el-er, *n.* one who makes or deals in *jewels*.

JEWELRY, jōō'el-ri, **JEWELLERY**, jōō'el-er-i, *n.*, *jewels* in general.

JEWISH, jōō'ish, *adj.* belonging to the Jews.—*adv.* JEW'ISHLY.—*n.* JEW'ISHNESS.

JEWRY, jōō'ri, *n.*, *Judea:* a district inhabited by Jews.

JEW'S-HARP, jōōz'-härp, *n.* a small *harp*-shaped musical instrument played between the teeth by striking a spring with the finger. [From JEW, and HARP.]

JEZEBEL, jez'ē-bel, *n.* a bold and vicious woman: a virago. [From Ahab's wicked wife.]

JIB, jib, *n.* a triangular sail borne in front of the foremast in a ship, so called from its *shifting* of itself.—*v.t.* to shift a boom sail from one tack to the other.—*v.i.* to move restively. [Dan. *gibbe*, Dut. *gijpen* to turn suddenly.]

JIB-BOOM, jib'-bōōm, *n.* a *boom* or extension of the bowsprit, on which the *jib* is spread.

JIBE. Same as GIBE.

JIG, jig, *n.* a quick, lively tune: a quick dance suited to the tune.—*v.i.* to dance a jig:—*pr.p.* jigg'ing; *pa.p.* jigged'. [Fr. *gigue*, a stringed instrument—Ger. *geige;* conn. with GIG.]

JIGAMAREE, jig-a-ma-rē', *n.* anything the name of which one forgets. [E.]

JILL, jil, *n.* a young woman associated

with Jack. [From the nursery rhyme of Jack and *Jill*. Short for Juliana.]

JILT, jilt, *n.* a woman who encourages a lover and then neglects or rejects him: a flirt.—*v.t.* to encourage and then disappoint in love. [Scot. *jillet*, dim. of *Jill* (L. *Juliana—Julius*), a female name, used in contempt.]

JINGLE, jing'l, *n.* a *jangling* or clinking sound: that which makes a rattling sound: a correspondence of sounds.—*v.i.* to sound with a jingle. [Formed from the sound, like JANGLE.]

JINGO, jing'gō, *n.* a statesman or politician who advocates the policy of aggression and force in foreign affairs. [Used in a contemptuous sense.] Also an oath in a jocular vein, as "By *Jingo!*":—*pl.* JINGOES, jing'gōs.

JINGOISM, jing'ō-izm, *n.* nickname for a phase of the military spirit in England. [Jingo is said to be the Basque name for "lord."]

JINRIKISHA, jin-rik'i-sha, *n.* in Japan, a small, two-wheeled vehicle, with a hood, drawn by one or more men. [Japanese *jin*, man, *riki*, power, and *sha*, carriage.]

JIVA, jē'va, *n.* in theology, the life energy.

JOACHIMITE, jō'a-kim-īt, *n.* an advocate of the theories of *Joachim* of Floris (died 1202), who divided all time into three periods, as follows: the first, to the coming of Christ; the second, to 1260; the third, to end of the world.

JOB, job, *n.* a sudden stroke or stab with a pointed instrument like a *beak*.—*v.t.* to strike or stab suddenly:—*pr.p.* jobb'ing; *pa.p.* jobbed'. [Gael. *gob*, W. *gyb*, a beak; conn. with GOBBLE, JOB.]

JOB, job, *n.* any piece of work, esp. of a trifling or temporary nature: any undertaking with a view to profit: a mean transaction, in which private gain is sought under pretence of public service.—*v.i.* to work at jobs: to buy and sell as a broker: to hire or let out for a short time, esp. horses. [Lit. "a lump" or "portion," and formerly spelt *gob*, M. E. *gobet*—O. Fr. *gob*, a mouthful; from the same Celtic root as GOBBLE.]

JOBBER, job'er, *n.* one who *jobs*: one who buys and sells, as a broker: one who turns official actions to private advantage: one who engages in a mean, lucrative affair.

JOBBERY, job'er-i, *n.*, *jobbing*: unfair means employed to procure some private end.

JOB'S-NEWS, jobz'-nūz, *n.* evil tidings: bad news, such as Job's servants brought him. "Poverty escorts him; from home there can nothing come except *Job's-news*."—*Carlyle*.

JOB'S-POST, jobz'-pōst, *n.* a bearer of ill news: a messenger carrying evil tidings. "This *Job's-post*, from Dumouriez, thickly preceded and escorted by so many other *Job's-posts*, reached the convention."—*Carlyle*.

JOCKEY, jok-i, *n.* a man (orig. a boy) who rides horses in a race: a horsedealer: one who takes undue advantage in business.—*v.t.* to jostle by riding against: to cheat. [Dim. of *Jock*, northern E. for *Jack*, which see.]

JOCKEYISM, jok'i-izm, **JOCKEYSHIP**, jok'i-ship, *n.* the art or practice of a jockey.

JOCOSE, jo-kōs', *adj.* full of *jokes*: humorous: merry.—*adv.* JOCOSE'LY.—*n.* JOCOSE'NESS. [L. *jocosus—jocus*, a joke. See JOKE.]

JOCULAR, jok'ū-lar, *adj.* given to *jokes*: humorous: droll: laughable.—*adv.* JOC'ULARLY.—*n.* JOCULAR'ITY. [L. *jocularis—jocus*.]

JOCUND, jok'und, *adj.* in a *jocose* humor: merry: cheerful: pleasant.—*adv.* JOC'UNDLY.—*n.* JOCUND'ITY. [L. *jocundus—jocus*.]

JOG, jog, *v.t.* to *shock* or *shake*: to push with the elbow or hand.—*v.i.* to move by small shocks: to travel slowly:—*pr.p.* jogg'ing; *pa.p.* jogged'.—*n.* a slight shake: a push. [A weakened form of SHOCK.]

JOGGLE, jog'l, *v.t.* to *jog* or shake slightly; to jostle.—*v.i.* to shake:—*pr.p.* jogg'ling; *pa.p.* jogg'led. [Dim. of JOG.]

JOGTROT, jog'trot, *n.* a slow *jogging trot*.

JOHANNISBERGER, jō-hän'nis-ber-ger, *n.* a white, Rhenish wine grown at *Johannisberg*, near Wiesbaden, Germany.

JOHN DOREE. See DOREE.

JOHNSONIAN, jon-sō'nē-an, *adj.* in imitation of the ponderous style of writing of Dr. *Johnson*, the English lexicographer: hence ponderous English, full of words of classical origin.

JOIN, join, *v.t.* to connect: to unite: to associate: to add or annex.—*v.i.* to be connected with: to grow together: to be in close contact: to unite (with). [Fr. *joindre*, It. *giugnere*—L. *jungere*, *junctum*; conn. with Gr. *zeugnūmi*, Sans. *yuj*, to join. See YOKE.]

JOINER, join'er, *n.* one who *joins* or unites: a carpenter.

JOINERY, join'er-i, the art of the *joiner*.

JOINT, joint, *n.* a *joining*: the place where two or more things join: a knot: a hinge: a seam: the place where two bones are joined: (*cook.*) the part of the limb of an animal cut off at the joint.—*adj.* joined, united, or combined: shared among more than one.—*v.t.* to unite by joints: to fit closely: to provide with joints: to cut into joints, as an animal.—*v.i.* to fit like joints. [Fr., O. Fr. *joinct*—Fr. *joindre*. See JOIN.]

JOINTLESS, joint'les, *adj.* having no joint: hence, stiff, rigid. "'Let me die here,' were her words, remaining *jointless* and immovable."—*Richardson*.

JOINTLY, joint'li, *adv.* in a joint manner: unitedly or in combination: together.

JOINT-STOCK, joint'-stok, *n.*, *stock* held *jointly* or in company.

JOINTURE, joint'ūr, *n.* property *joined* to or settled on a woman at marriage to be enjoyed after her husband's death.—*v.t.* to settle a jointure upon. [Fr., O. Fr. *joincture*—L. *junctura*. See JOIN.]

JOINTURESS, joint'ūr-es, **JOINTRESS**, joint'res, *n.* a woman on whom a *jointure* is settled.

JOIST, joist, *n.* the timbers to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed.—*v.t.* to fit with joists. [Lit. "that on which anything lies," Scot. *geist*—O. Fr. *giste*, from Fr. *gésir*—L. *jacere*, to lie. See GIST.]

JOKE, jōk, *n.* a *jest:* a witticism: something witty or sportive: anything said or done to excite a laugh.—*v.t.* to cast jokes at: to banter: to make merry with.—*v.i.* to jest: to be merry: to make sport. [L. *jocus.*]

JOKER, jōk'er, *n.* one who jokes or jests, an additional card in the pack of 52, used in certain games as the highest.

JOKESMITH, jōk'smith, *n.* a professional joker: one who manufactures jokes. "I feared to give occasion to the jests of newspaper *jokesmiths*."—*Southey.*

JOKINGLY, jōk'ing-li, *adv.* in a joking manner.

JOLE, another form of JOWL.

JOLLIFICATION, jol-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* a *making jolly:* noisy festivity and merriment. [JOLLY, and L. *facio*, to make.]

JOLLY, jol'i, *adj., merry:* expressing or exciting mirth: comely, robust.—*adv.* JOLL'ILY.—*ns.* JOLL'ITY, JOLL'INESS. [Fr. *joli*—Ice. *jol*, a Christmas feast, E. *yule.*]

JOLLYBOAT, jol'i-bōt, *n.* a small boat belonging to a ship. [JOLLY (a corr. of Dan. *jolle*, a boat, a yawl) and BOAT. See YAWL.]

JOLT, jōlt, *v.i.* to shake with sudden jerks.—*v.t.* to shake with a sudden shock.—*n.* a sudden jerk. [Old form *joll*, prob. conn. with JOWL, and so orig. meaning to knock one head against another, as in the phrase, *jolthead.*]

JOLTINGLY, jōlt'ing-li, *adv.* in a jolting manner.

JONAH, jō'na, *n.* an unlucky passenger on shipboard. [From the prophet *Jonah.*]

JONQUIL, jon'kwil, **JONQUILLE**, jon-kwēl', *n.* a name given to certain species of narcissus with *rush*-like leaves. [Fr. *jonquille*—L. *juncus*, a rush.]

JOSS, jos, *n.* a Chinese idol. "Those pagan *josses*."—*Wolcot.*

> Critick in jars and *josses*, shows her birth,
> Drawn, like the brittle ware itself, from earth.
> —*Coleman.*

[Chinese *joss*, a deity, corrupted from Port. *deos*, from L. *deus*, a god.]

JOSS-HOUSE, jos'-house, *n.* a Chinese temple. [See JOSS.]

JOSS-STICK, jos'-stik, *n.* in China, a stick of gum burned as incense to their gods. [Chinese *joss*, a god.]

JOSTLE, jos'l, *v.t.* to *joust* or strike against: to drive against. [Freq. of JOUST.]

JOT, jot, *n.* the least quantity assignable.—*v.t.* to set down briefly: to make a memorandum of:—*pr.p.* jott'ing; *pa.p.* jott'ed. [L.—Gr. *iōta*—Heb. *yod*, the smallest letter in the alphabet, E. *i.*]

JOTTING, jot'ing, *n.* a memorandum.

JOUNCE, jowns, *v.t.* to jolt: to shake.

JOURNAL, jur'nal, *n.* a *diurnal* or daily register or diary: a book containing an account of each day's transactions: a newspaper published daily or otherwise: a magazine: the transactions of any society. [Fr.—L. *diurnalis.* See DIURNAL.]

JOURNALISM, jur'nal-izm, *n.* the keeping of a *journal:* the profession of conducting public journals.

JOURNALIST, jur'nal-ist, *n.* one who writes for or conducts a *journal* or newspaper.

JOURNALISTIC, jur-nal-ist'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *journals* or newspapers, or to *journalism.*

JOURNEY, jur'ni, *n.* any travel: tour: excursion.—*v.i.* to travel:—*pr.p.* jour'neying; *pa.p.* jour'neyed (-nid). [Lit. *a day's travel*, Fr. *journée—jour*, It. *giorno*, a day—L. *diurnus.*]

JOURNEYMAN, jur'ni-man, *n.* one who works by the *day:* any hired workman: one whose apprenticeship is completed.

JOUST, just or jōōst, *n.* the encounter of two knights on horseback at a tournament.—*v.i.* to run in the tilt. [Lit. *a coming together*, O. Fr. *jouste, juste*—L. *juxta*, nigh to.]

JOVIAL, jō'vi-al, *adj.* joyous: full of mirth and happiness.—*adv.* JO'VIALLY.—*ns.* JOVIAL'ITY, JO'VIALNESS. [L. *Jovialis—Jupiter, Jovis*, Jupiter, the star, which, according to the old astrology, had a happy influence on human affairs.]

JOVIALIZE, jō'vi-al-īz, *v.t.* to make jovial: to cause to be merry or jolly. "An activity that *jovialized* us all."—*Miss Burney.*

JOVIAN, jō'vi-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to Jove, the chief divinity of the Romans, or to the planet Jupiter. [See JOVIAL.]

JOWL, JOLE, jōl, *n.* the *jaw* or cheek. [M.E. forms are *choul, chaul*, corr. from *chavel*, and this again from A.S. *ceafl*, the jaw.]

JOY, joy, *n.* gladness: rapture: mirth: the cause of joy.—*v.i.* to *rejoice:* to be glad: to exult:—*pr.p.* joy'ing; *pa.p.* joyed'. [Fr. *joie*, It. *gioja*—L. *gaudium—gaudeo*, to rejoice, allied to Gr. *gētheō.*]

JOYFUL, joy'fool, *adj.* full of joy: very glad, happy, or merry.—*adv.* JOY'FULLY.—*n.* JOY'FULNESS.

JOYLESS, joy'les, *adj.* without joy: not giving joy.—*adv.* JOY'LESSLY.—*n.* JOY'LESSNESS.

JOYOUS, joy'us, *adj.* full of joy, happiness, or merriment.—*adv.* JOY'OUSLY.—*n.* JOY'OUSNESS.

JUBILANT, jōō'bi-lant, *adj.* shouting for joy: rejoicing: uttering songs of tri-

umph. [L. *jubilo*, to shout for joy, not conn. with JUBILEE.]

JUBILATE, jōō'bi-lā'te, *n.* the third Sunday after Easter, so called because the Church Service began on that day with the 66th Psalm, "*Jubilate* Deo," etc.

JUBILATE, jōō'bi-lāt, *v.t.* to rejoice: to exult: to triumph. "Hope *jubilating* cries aloud."—*Carlyle.* "The hurrahs were yet ascending from our *jubilating* lips."—*De Quincey.*

JUBILATION, jōō-bi-lā'shun, *n.* a shouting for joy: the declaration of triumph. [See JUBILANT.]

JUBILEE, jōō'bi-lē, *n.* the year of release among the Jews every fiftieth year, proclaimed by the sound of a *trumpet:* any season of great public joy and festivity. [Fr. *jubilé*—L. *jubilæus*—Heb. *yobel*, a trumpet, the sound of a trumpet.]

JUDAIC, jōō-dā'ik, JUDAICAL, jōō-dā'-ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *Jews.*—*adv.* JUDA'ICALLY. [L. *Judaicus*—*Juda*, Judah, one of the sons of Israel.]

JUDAISE, jōō'da-īz, *v.i.* to conform to or practice *Judaism.*

JUDAISM, jōō'da-izm, *n.* the doctrines and rites of the *Jews:* conformity to the Jewish rites.

JUDEAN, jōō-dē'an, *adj.* belonging to *Judea.*—*n.* a native of Judea.

JUDGE, juj, *v.i.* to point out or declare what is *just* or *law:* to hear and decide: to pass sentence: to compare facts to determine the truth: to form or pass an opinion: to distinguish.—*v.t.* to hear and determine authoritatively: to sentence: to be censorious towards: to consider: (*B.*) to condemn. [Fr. *juger*—L. *judico*—*jus*, law, and *dico*, to declare.]

JUDGE, juj, *n.* one who *judges:* a civil officer who hears and settles any cause, either in connection with a jury or without one: an arbitrator: one who can decide upon the merit of anything: in Jewish history, a magistrate having civil and military powers:—*pl.* title of 7th book of the Old Testament.

JUDGESHIP, juj'ship, *n.* the office of a *judge.*

JUDGMENT, juj'ment, *n.* act of *judging:* the comparing of ideas, to elicit truth: faculty by which this is done, the reason: opinion formed: taste: sentence: condemnation: doom.

JUDGMENT-DAY, juj'ment-dā, *n.* the *day* on which God will pronounce final *judgment* on mankind.

JUDGMENT-SEAT, juj'ment-sēt, *n.*, *seat* or bench in a court from which *judgment* is pronounced.

JUDICABLE, jōō'di-ka-bl, *adj.* that may be *judged* or *tried.* [L. *judicabilis.*]

JUDICATIVE, jōō'di-kā-tiv, *adj.* having power to *judge.*

JUDICATORY, jōō'di-kā-tor-i, *adj.* pertaining to a *judge:* distributing justice.—*n.* distribution of justice: a tribunal.

JUDICATURE, jōō'di-kā-tūr, *n.* profession of a *judge:* power or system of dispensing justice by legal trial: jurisdiction: a tribunal.

JUDICIAL, jōō-dish'al, *adj.* pertaining to a *judge* or court: practiced in, or proceeding from a court of justice: established by statute.—*adv.* JUDI'CIALLY. [O. Fr.—L. *judicialis.*]

JUDICIARY, jōō-dish'i-ar-i, *n.* the *judges* taken collectively: one of the departments of the Federal and State Governments.—*adj.* pertaining to the courts of law: passing judgment. [L. *judiciarius.*]

JUDICIOUS, jōō-dish'us, *adj.* according to sound *judgment:* possessing sound judgment: discreet.—*n.* JUDI'CIOUSNESS.—*adv.* JUDI'CIOUSLY.

JUDY, jōō'dē, *n.* Punch's wife in the puppet-show. [Dim. of *Judith.*]

JUG, jug, *n.* a large vessel with a swelling body and narrow mouth for liquors.—*v.t.* to boil or stew as in a jug:—*pr.p.* jugg'-ing; *pa.p.* jugged'. [Prob. a familiar equivalent of Joan or Jenny, and jocularly applied to a drinking-vessel; cf. Jack and Jill in a like sense.]

JUG, jug, *v.i.* to utter the sound *jug*, as certain birds, esp. the nightingale. [From the sound.]

JUGGERNAUT, jug'er-nawt, *n.* an idol of the Hindu god Vishnu, beneath whose car devotees were supposed to allow themselves to be crushed to death: hence the car of *Juggernaut* stands metaphorically for anything to which human sacrifice is made. [Sans. *Jugannatha*, lord of the world.]

JUGGLE, jug'l, *v.i.* to *joke* or *jest:* to amuse by sleight-of-hand: to conjure: to practice artifice or imposture.—*n.* a trick by sleight-of-hand: an imposture. [O. Fr. *jongler*—L. *joculor*, to jest—*jocus*, a jest.]

JUGGLER, jug'ler, *n.* one who performs tricks by sleight-of-hand, a trickish fellow. [M.E. *jogelour*—Fr. *jongleur*—L. *joculator*, a jester.]

JUGGLERY, jug'ler-i, *n.* art or tricks of a *juggler:* legerdemain: trickery.

JUGLANDINE, jug-lan'din, *n.* a substance contained in the juice expressed from the green shell of the walnut (*Juglans regia*). It is used as a remedy in cutaneous and scrofulous diseases, also for dyeing the hair black.

JUGULAR, jōō'gū-lar, *adj.* pertaining to the *collar-bone*, which *joins* the neck and shoulders.—*n.* one of the large veins on each side of the neck. [L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone—*jungo*, to join.]

JUICE, jōōs, *n.* the sap of vegetables: the fluid part of animal bodies.—*adj.* JUICE'-LESS. [Fr.—L. *jus*, lit. *mixture.*]

JUICY, jōōs'i, *adj.*, *full of juice.*—*n.* JUIC'-INESS.

JUJUBE, jōō'jōōb, *n.* a genus of spiny shrubs or small trees, the fruit of which is dried as a sweetmeat: a lozenge made of sugar and gum. [Fr.—L. *zizyphus*—

Gr. *zizyphon*—Pers. *zizfun*, the jujube-tree.]

JULEP, jōō'lep, JULAP, jōō'lap, *n.* a pleasant liquid medicine in which other nauseous medicines are taken. [Lit. *rose-water*, Fr.—Ar. *julab*—Pers. *gul*, rose, *âb*, water.]

JULIAN, jōōl'yan, *adj.* noting the old account of time established by *Julius* Cæsar, and used from 46 B.C. till 1752.

JULIENNE, zhü-lē-en, *n.* a kind of soup made with various herbs or vegetables cut in very small pieces. [Fr.]

JULY, jōō-lī', *n.* the seventh month of the year, so called from Caius *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in this month.

JUMBO, jum'bō, *n.* a colossus.—*adj.* colossal. [Name of a huge elephant once owned by P. T. Barnum.]

JUMBLE, jum'bl, *v.t.* to mix confusedly: to throw together without order.—*v.i.* to be mixed together confusedly: to be agitated.—*n.* a confused mixture. [M.E. *jombre*, prob. a freq. of JUMP, in the sense of to stamp or shake about.]

JUMBLINGLY, jum'bling-li, *adv.* in a *jumbled* or confused manner.

JUMELLE, zhu-mel', *adj.* twin: two alike: said of opera-glasses and the like. [Fr.]

JUMP, jump, *v.i.* to spring upward, or forward, or both: to bound: to pass to as by a leap.—*v.t.* to pass by a leap: to skip over:—*pr.p.* jump'ing; *pa.p.* jumped'. —*n.* act of jumping: a bound. [From a Teut. root seen in Sw. *gumpa*, O. Ger. *gumpen*, to jump.]

JUNCTION, jungk'shun, *n.* a *joining*, a union or combination: place or point of union: a place, not in a town or city, where two or more railroads meet or cross one another; when such a place becomes a town or city it sometimes retains the word *junction* in its title of incorporation. [See JOIN.]

JUNCTURE, jungk'tūr, *n.* a *joining*, a union: a critical or important point of time. [L. *junctura*.]

JUNE, jōōn, *n.* the sixth month, orig. of 26 days, but since Julius Cæsar's time of 30. [L. *Junius*, the name of the sixth month, and also of a Roman gens or clan, prob. from root of L. *juvenis*, junior, Sans. *juwan*, young, and so = the month of *growth*.]

JUNGLE, jung'gl, *n.* land covered with thick brushwood, etc.—*adj.* JUNG'LY. [Sans. *jangala*, desert.]

JUNIOR, jōōn'yur, *adj.*, *younger:* less advanced.—*n.* one younger or less advanced. [Contr. of L. *juvenior*, younger —*juvenis*, young.]

JUNIORITY, jōō-ni-or'i-ti, JUNIORSHIP, jōō'ni-ur-ship, *n.* state of being *junior*.

JUNIPER, jōō'ni-per, *n.* an evergreen shrub, the berries of which are used in making gin. [L. *juniperus* — *juvenis*, young, and *pario*, to bring forth; lit. *young-bearing*, from its evergreen appearance.]

JUNK, jungk, *n.* a Chinese vessel, having three masts. [Port. *junco*—Chinese *chw'an*, a boat.]

JUNK, jungk, *n.* pieces of old cordage, used for making mats, etc., and when picked to pieces forming oakum for the seams of ships: salt meat supplied to vessels for long voyages, so called because it becomes as hard as old rope. [L. *juncus*, a rush, of which ropes used to be made.]

JUNKET, jung'ket, *n.* any sweetmeat, so called from being carried in little baskets made of *rushes:* a stolen entertainment. —*v.i.* to feast in secret.—*v.t.* to feast:—*pr.p.* jun'keting; *pa.p.* jun'keted. [It. *giuncata*—L. *juncus*, a rush.]

JUNO, jōō'nō, *n.* in Roman mythology, the wife of Jupiter, regarded as the special guardian of marriage and of women: hence a queenly woman.—*adj.* JUNONIAN, jōō-nō'nē-an, JUNOESQUE, jōō-nō-esk', resembling *Juno*. [Same as the Greek HERA.]

JUNTA, jun'ta, *n.* a body of men *joined* or united: a Spanish grand council of state: a word used in the Spanish-American States for various political combinations, revolutionary and other. [Sp., a fem. form of JUNTO.]

JUNTO, jun'tō, *n.* a body of men *joined* or united for some secret intrigue: a confederacy: a cabal or faction:—*pl.* JUN'TOS. [Sp.—L. *junctus—jungo*.]

JUPITER, jōō'pi-ter, *n.* the chief god among the Romans: the largest, and, next to Venus, the brightest of the planets. [Contr. from *Jovis pater* or *Diespiter*, "Jove-father" or "Heaven-father," from *Jovis* (= Gr. *Zeus*, Sans. *Dyaus*, A.S. *Tiw*, O. High Ger. *Zio*, L. *dies*, *divum*, and sig. light, heaven), and *pater*, father.]

JURAT, jōō'rat, *n.* (*law*) an official memorandum at the end of an affidavit, giving particulars.

JURIDICAL, jōō-rid'ik-al, *adj.* relating to the distribution of *justice:* pertaining to a judge: used in courts of law.—*adv.* JURID'ICALLY. [L. *juridicus—jus*, *juris*, law, and *dico*, to declare.]

JURISCONSULT, jōō-ris-kon'sult, *n.* one who is *consulted* on the *law:* a lawyer who gives opinions on cases put to him: a jurist. [L. *jus*, *juris*, law, and *consultus* —*consulo*, to consult.]

JURISDICTION, jōō-ris-dik'shun, *n.* the *distribution* of *justice:* legal authority: extent of power: district over which any authority extends.—*adj.* JURISDIC'TIONAL. [Fr.—L. *jurisdictio*. See JUST and DICTION.]

JURISPRUDENCE, jōō-ris-prōō'dens, *n.* the *science* or *knowledge of law*. [Fr.—L. *jurisprudentia—jus*, *juris*, law, and *prudentia*, knowledge. See JUST and PRUDENCE.]

JURIST, jōō'rist, *n.* one who professes or is versed in the science of *law*, especially the Roman or civil law: a civilian.

JUROR, jōō'rur, JURYMAN, jōō'ri-man, *n.* one who serves on a *jury.* [Fr. *jureur.*]

JURY, jōō'ri, *n.* a body of not less than twelve men, selected and *sworn,* as prescribed by law, to declare the truth on evidence before them: a committee for deciding prizes at a public exhibition, though in this sense confined to England chiefly—in U.S., such a committee receives the more dignified and scriptural title of judges. [Fr. *juré,* sworn—*jurer* —L. *juro,* to swear.]

JURYMAST, jōō'ri-mäst, *n.* a temporary *mast* erected in a ship instead of one lost or destroyed. [Ety. dub., by some thought to be an abbrev. of *injury-mast.*]

JURY-RUDDER, jōō'ri-rud'er, *n.* a temporary *rudder* for one lost.

JUSSIEUAN, jus-sū'an, *adj.* in *bot.* applied to the natural system of classifying plants originally promulgated by *Jussieu,* a French botanist, which superseded the artificial system of Linnæus. The system has been improved by De Candolle, Lindley, the Hookers, and others, though the broad principles are the same as originally sketched out by its founder.

JUST, *n.* a tilt. Same as JOUST.

JUST, just, *adj., lawful:* upright: exact: regular: true: righteous.—*adv.* accurately: barely. [Fr.—L. *justus—jus,* law.]

JUSTE-AU-CORPS, zhus-tō-kōr, *n.* a tight-fitting garment or doublet worn in the sixteenth century and later. [Fr.]

JUSTICE, jus'tis, *n.* quality of being *just:* integrity: impartiality: desert: retribution: a judge: a magistrate: in the U.S. the term is applied to the lowest order of the judiciary—the local magistrates or Justices of the Peace, and to the highest —the Justices of State and Federal Supreme Courts; the intermediate county, circuit and district courts being presided over by judges. [Fr.—L. *justitia.*]

JUSTICESHIP, jus'tis-ship, *n.* office or dignity of a *justice* or judge.

JUSTICIARY, jus-tish'i-ar-i, JUSTICIAR, jus-tish'i-ar, *n.* an administrator of *justice:* a chief-justice.

JUSTIFIABLE, jus-ti-fī'a-bl, *adj.* that may be justified or defended.—*n.* JUSTIFI'ABLENESS.—*adv.* JUSTIFI'ABLY.

JUSTIFICATION, jus-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* vindication: absolution: a plea of sufficient reason for.

JUSTIFICATIVE, jus'ti-fi-kā-tiv, JUSTIFICATORY, jus'ti-fi-kā-tor-i, *adj.* having power to justify.

JUSTIFIER, jus'ti-fī-er, *n.* one who defends, or vindicates: he who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

JUSTIFY, jus'ti-fī, *v.t.* to *make just:* to prove or show to be just or right: to vindicate: to absolve: in *printing,* to adjust and cause to fit as type in the forms:—*pr.p.* jus'tifying; *pa.p.* jus'tified. [Fr.—L. *justifico—justus,* just, and *facio,* to make.]

JUSTLY, just'li, *adv.* in a just manner: equitably: uprightly: accurately: by right.

JUSTNESS, just'nes, *n.* equity: propriety: exactness.

JUT, jut, *v.i.* to shoot forward: to project: —*pr.p.* jutt'ing; *pa.p.* jutt'ed. [A form of JET.]

JUTE, jōōt, *n.* the fibre of an Indian plant resembling hemp, used in the manufacture of coarse bags, mats, etc. [Orissa *jhot,* Sans. *jhat.*]

JUVENESCENT, jōō-ven-es'ent, *adj.* becoming young.—*n.* JUVENES'CENCE. [L. *juvenescens—juvenesco,* to grow young.]

JUVENILE, jōō've-nīl or -nil, *adj., young:* pertaining or suited to youth: puerile.—*ns.* JU'VENILENESS, JUVENIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *juvenilis—juvenis,* young; akin to Sans. *juwan,* young, and *djuna,* sportive.]

JUXTAPOSITION, juks-ta-po-zish'un, *n.* a *placing* or being *placed near:* contiguity. [L. *juxta,* near, and POSITION.]

K

KAFFIR, kaf'ir, *n.* one of a native race of S. E. Africa. [Ar. *Kafir,* unbeliever.]

KAGO, kä'gō, *n.* a Japanese palanquin, having a basket-work chair. [Japanese.]

KAIL, KALE, kal, *n.* a cabbage with open curled leaves. [The Northern E. form of COLE.]

KAISER, kī'zer, *n.* an emperor, esp. of Germany or Austria. [Ger.—L. *Cæsar.*]

KALAMEIN, kal'a-mīn, *n.* a substance with which iron is coated to prevent oxidization.—*v.t.* to coat with *kalamein.* [Trade name.]

KALEIDOGRAPH, ka-lī'dō-graf, *n.* an apparatus for throwing kaleidoscopic pictures upon a sheet or wall. [Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, *eidos,* form, and *graph.*]

KALEIDOSCOPE, ka-lī'do-skōp, *n.* an optical toy in which we *see* an endless variety of *beautiful* colors and *forms.* [Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, *eidos,* form, and *skopeō,* to see.]

KALENDAR, KALENDS. Same as CALENDAR, CALENDS.

KALEVALA, käl-ē-vä-lä, *n.* the great Finland epic, the metre of which Longfellow imitated in "Hiawatha." [Finn, *kaleva,* a hero, *la,* place.]

KALINITE, kā'li-nīt, *n.* (*min.*) natural alum or potash. [Trade name.]

KAMPTULICON, kamp-tu'li-kon, *n.* a floorcloth made of ground cork and caoutchouc. [Gr. *kamptō,* to bend.]

KANAKA, ka-nä'ka, *n.* a native of the Sandwich Islands, or of the South Sea Islands. [Native name meaning a man.]

KANGAROO, kang-gar-ōō′, *n.* an Australian quadruped, remarkable for the length of its hindlegs and its power of leaping. [The native name.]

KANGAROOER, kan-ga-rōō′er, *n.* a professional *kangaroo* hunter. Hence **KANGAROOING**, -rōō′ing, hunting the *kangaroo*. [Local, Australia.]

KANTISM, kant′izm, *n.* the doctrines of the great German philosopher, Immanuel *Kant* (1724-1804).

KANUCK, ka-nuk′, *n.* a Canadian. [Indian.]

KAPELLMEISTER, kä-pel-mīs-ter, *n.* an orchestra or choir director. [Ger. *kapelle*, chapel, orchestra, and *meister*, master.]

KARRI, kar′rē, *n.* (*bot.*) a large gum tree, valuable for its timber, of Western Australia: also the timber of such trees. [Native name.]

KASSU, kas′sōō, *n.* a kind of catechu made from the fruit of the betel-nut palm.

KATAPLEXY, kat′a-pleks-ē, *n.* (*zool.*) a condition in which an animal, esp. an insect, appears as if dead.

KATYDID, kā-tē-did′, *n.* an American insect of the grasshopper family. [Name descriptive of its note.]

KAVASS, ka-vas′, *n.* an armed attendant or official in Turkey. [Turk. *gawas*.]

KAZOO, ka-zōō′, *n.* a musical instrument used as a toy, consisting of a tube, inside of which a string is stretched.

KEDGE, kej, *n.* a small anchor for keeping a ship steady and for warping the ship. —*v.t.* to move by means of a kedge, to warp.—*n.* **KEDG′ER**, a kedge. [Ice. *kaggi*, a cask fixed to an anchor as a buoy.]

KEEL, kēl, *n.* the part of a ship extending along the bottom from stem to stern, and supporting the whole frame: a low flat-bottomed boat: (*bot.*) the lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower. —*v.t.* or *v.i.* to plough with a keel, to navigate: to turn keel upwards. [A.S. *ceol*, a ship; Ger. and Dut. *kiel;* prob. confused with Ice. *kiölr*, the keel of a ship.]

KEELAGE, kēl′āj, *n* dues for a *keel* or ship in port.

KEELED, kēld, *adj.* (*bot.*) *keel-shaped:* having a prominence on the back.

KEELHAUL, kēl′hawl, *v.t.* to punish by *hauling* under the *keel* of a ship by ropes from the one side to the other: to treat a subordinate in a galling manner.

KEELSON, KELSON, kel′sun, *n.* an inner keel placed right over the outer keel of a ship, and securely fastened thereto. [Swed. *kölsvin*, Norw. *kjölsvill*, the latter syllable=Ger. *schwelle*, E. SILL.]

KEEN, kēn, *adj.* eager: sharp, having a fine edge: piercing: acute of mind: penetrating.—*adv.* **KEEN′LY**.—*n.* **KEEN′NESS**. [A.S. *cene;* Ger. *kühn*, bold; Ice. *kœnn*, wise. It is from the same root as *ken* and *can*, the orig. sense being *able* or *knowing*.]

KEEP, kēp, *v.t.* to have the care of: to guard: to maintain: to have in one's service: to remain in: to adhere to: to practice: not to lose: to maintain hold upon: to restrain from departure: to preserve in a certain state.—*v.i.* to remain in any position or state: to last or endure: to adhere:—*pr.p.* keep′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* kept.—*n.* that which keeps or protects: the innermost and strongest part of a castle, the donjon: a stronghold.—*n.* **KEEP′ER**.—*n.* **KEEP′ERSHIP**, office of a keeper. [A.S. *cepan*, orig. to traffic, hence to store up, keep—*ceap*, price. See CHEAP.]

KEEPING, kēp′ing, *n.* care: just proportion, harmony: (*paint.*) due proportion of light and shade.

KEEPSAKE, kēp′sāk, *n.* something given to be *kept* for the *sake* of the giver.

KEFFIEH, kef′fi-a, *n.* the head-dress worn by Bedouin and other desert tribes of Moslems, having ends that fall to the shoulders. [Ar. *gafieh*, the back of the neck.]

KEG, keg, *n.* a small *cask* or barrel. [Ice. *kaggi*, a cask.]

KELP, kelp, *n.* the calcined ashes of seaweed, once used in making glass. [Ety. unknown.]

KELPIE, KELPY, kel′pi, *n.* a water-sprite in the form of a horse. [Ety. dub.]

KELSON. Same as KEELSON.

KEN, ken, *v.t.* to *know:* to see and recognize at a distance.—*n.* reach of knowledge or sight. [Ice. *kenna*, orig. to cause to know. See CAN and KNOW.]

KENAI, kē′nī′, *n.* a tribe of Indians, natives of Alaska.

KENDAL-GREEN, ken′dal-grēn, *n.*, *green* cloth made at *Kendal* in Westmoreland.

KENNEL, ken′el, *n.* a house for *dogs:* a pack of hounds: the hole of a fox, etc.: a haunt.—*v.t.* to keep in a kennel.—*v.i.* to live in a kennel:—*pr.p.* kenn′elling; *pa.p.* kenn′elled. [Norm. Fr. *kenil*, Fr. *chenil*—L. *canīle*—*canis*, a dog.]

KENNEL, ken′el, *n.* the water-course of a street: a gutter. [A form of CANAL.]

KENNEL-COAL. Same as CANNEL-COAL.

KENTISH, kent′ish, *adj.* pertaining to the people, manners, or customs of the County of Kent, in England. [E.]

KEPT, *past tense* and *past participle* of KEEP.

KERBSTONE, kerb′stōn, *n.* a form of CURBSTONE.

KERCHIEF, ker′chif, *n.* (*orig.*) a square piece of cloth worn by women to *cover* the *head:* any loose cloth used in dress. [M.E. *couerchef*, Fr. *couvrechef*—*couvrir*, to cover, *chef*, the head. See COVER and CHIEF.]

KERN. See QUERN.

KERN, KERNE, kern, *n.* an Irish foot-soldier. [Ir. *cearn*, a man.]

KERNEL, kern′el, *n.* anything in a husk or shell: the substance in the shell of a nut: the seed of a pulpy fruit. [Lit. *a grain of corn*, A.S. *cyrnel*, from A.S.

corn, grain, and dim. suffix *-el*; Ger. *kern*, a grain. See CORN and GRAIN.]

KERNELLY, kern'el-i, *adj.* full of or resembling kernels.

KEROSENE, ker'o-sēn, *n.* an oil obtained from bituminous coal, used for lamps, etc. [Gr. *kēros*, wax.]

KERSEY, ker'zi, *n.* a coarse woollen cloth. [Perh. from Kersey in Suffolk, where a woollen trade was once carried on.]

KERSEYMERE, ker-zi-mer' or ker'-, *n.* a twilled cloth of the finest wools. [A corr. of CASSIMERE, CASHMERE.]

KESTREL, kes'trel, *n.* a small species of falcon like the sparrow-hawk. [Fr. *cresserelle*, of unknown origin.]

KETCH, kech, *n.* a small two-masted vessel, generally used as a yacht or as a bomb-vessel. [Corr. from Turk. *qaiq*, a boat, skiff, whence also Fr. *caïque*.]

KETCHUP. Same as CATCHUP.

KETTLE, ket'l, *n.* a vessel of metal, for heating or boiling liquids. [A.S. *cetel*; Ger. *kessel*, Goth. *katils*; all conn. with and perh. borrowed from L. *catillus*, dim. of *catinus*, a deep cooking-vessel.]

KETTLEDRUM, ket'l-drum, *n.* a *drum* made of a metal vessel like a *kettle*, and covered with parchment: a tea-party. [See DRUM.]

KEY, kē, *n.* an instrument for shutting or opening a lock: that by which something is screwed or turned: (*arch.*) the middle stone of an arch: a piece of wood let into another piece crosswise to prevent warping: (*mus.*) one of the small levers in musical instruments for producing notes: the fundamental note of a piece of music: that which explains a mystery: a book containing answers to exercises, etc. [A.S. *cæg*, a key; O. Fris. *kei*, *kai*.]

KEYBOARD, kē'bōrd, *n.* the *keys* or levers in a piano or organ arranged along a flat *board*.

KEYHOLE, kē'hōl, *n.* the *hole* in which a *key* of a door, etc., is inserted.

KEYNOTE, kē'nōt, *n.* the *key* or fundamental *note* of a piece of music.

KEYSTONE, kē'stōn, *n.* the same as KEY, in *arch*.

KHAKI, kä'kē, *n.* a light, dull brown cloth material suitable to warm weather, esp. the tropics: for soldiers' uniforms, and recently in general use as a material for the clothing of men, women, and children. [Hind.]

KHAN, kan, *n.* in N. Asia, a prince or chief: in Persia, a governor.—*n.* KHAN'ATE, the dominion or jurisdiction of a khan. [Pers. *khan*, lord or prince, which is a modification of a Tartar word.]

KHEDIVE, ked'iv, *n.* the title of the ruler of Egypt. [Persian *khidiv*, prince or sovereign.]

KIBE, kīb, *n.* a chilblain. [W. *cibwst*, from *cib*, a cup, expressive of the swollen or rounded appearance of the disease, and *gwst*, a disease.]

KICK, kik, *v.t.* to hit with the *foot*.—*v.i.* to thrust out the foot with violence: to show opposition.—*n.* a blow with the foot. [M.E. *kiken*—W. *cicio*—*cic*, the foot.]

KICKSHAW, kik'shaw, *n.*, *something* uncommon or fantastical that has no name: (*cook.*) a fantastical dish. [Corr. of Fr. *quelque chose*, something.]

KID, kid, *n.* a young goat.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* to bring forth a goat:—*pr.p.* kidd'ing; *pa.p.* kidd'ed. [Scand., as in Ice. *kidh*; Ger. *kitze*, a young kid.]

KIDLING, kid'ling, *n.* a young kid.

KIDNAP, kid'nap, *v.t.* to steal, as a human being:—*pr.p.* kid'napping; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* kid'napped.—*n.* KID'NAPPER. [Vulgar *kid* (see KID), a child, and vulgar *nab*, to steal.]

KIDNEY, kid'ni, *n.* one of two flattened glands, on each side of the loins, which secrete the urine. [M.E. *kidnere*—A.S. *cwid*, Scot. *kyte*, Ice. *kvidr*, the womb, the belly, and Ice. *nyra*, Ger. *niere*, a kidney.]

KIDNEYBEAN, kid'ni-bēn, *n.* a kind of *bean* shaped like a *kidney*.

KILDERKIN, kil'der-kin, *n.* a *small* barrel: a liquid measure of 18 gallons. [Old Dut. *kindeken*, *kinneken*, Scot. *kinken*, dim. of Dut. *kind*, a child.]

KILL, kil, *v.t.* to put to death: to slay.—*n.* KILL'ER. [M.E. *killen* or *cullen*—Ice. *kolla*, to hit on the head—*kollr*, the head; or perh. a doublet of QUELL.]

KILN, kil, *n.* a large oven in which corn, bricks, etc., are dried: bricks piled for burning.—*v.t.* KILN'-DRY, to dry in a kiln. [A.S. *cyln*; Ice. *kylna*, a drying-house for corn: acc. to Skeat from L. *culina*, a kitchen.]

KILOWATT, kil'ō-wot, *n.* in electrical science, one thousand watts.

KILOGRAMME, kil'o-gram, *n.* a French measure of weight = 1000 grammes, or 2⅕ lbs. avoirdupois. [Lit. 1000 *grammes*, Gr. *chilioi*, 1000, and GRAMME.]

KILOMETRE, kil'o-mē-tr, *n.* a French measure, being 1000 metres, or nearly ⅝ of a mile. [Fr.—Gr. *chilioi*, 1000, and METRE.]

KILT, kilt, *n.* a kind of short petticoat, worn by the Highlandmen of Scotland. [Northern E. *kilt*, to tuck up, from Dan. *kilte*, to tuck up, cf. Ice. *kilting*, a skirt.]

KIMONO, ki-mō'-no, *n.* a loose robe tied with a sash, like the outer garments worn by the Japanese. [Japanese.]

KIN, kin, *n.* persons of the same *family*: relatives: relationship: affinity. [A.S. *cyn*; Ice. *kyn*, Goth. *kuni*, family, race, from a root *gan*, to beget, found in L. *genus*, Gr. *genos*. See GENUS, also KIND, KINDRED, KING.]

KIND, kind, *n.* those of *kin*, a *race*: sort or species: nature: style: character: produce, as distinguished from money.—*adj.* having the feelings natural for those of the same family: disposed to do good

to others.—*n.* KIND'NESS.—*adj.* KIND'-HEARTED. [A.S. *cynd—cyn*, kin. See KIN.]

KINDERGARTEN, kin'der-gär-tn, *n.* a kind of infant's school, intermediate between the nursery and the primary school, in which play is combined with a certain amount of educational training, the latter being based especially on object lessons, and in teaching the child to produce simple articles or objects of an elementary kind so as to develop the thinking faculty and induce habits of order. The name was given by the originator of the system, Friedrich Froebel. [Ger., lit. children-garden.]

KINDLE, kin'dl, *v.t.* to set fire to: to light: to inflame, as the passions: to provoke: to excite to action.—*v.i.* to take fire: to begin to be excited: to be aroused.—*n.* KIN'DLER. [Ice. *kynda*, to set fire to, *kyndyll*, a torch, conn. with CANDLE.]

KINDLY, kind'li, *adj.* (*orig.*) belonging to the *kind* or *race:* natural: benevolent. —*adv.* KIND'LY.—*n.* KIND'LINESS.

KINDRED, kin'dred, *n.* (*lit.*) state of being of the same *family:* relatives: relationship:—*pl.* (*B.*) families.—*adj.* related: congenial. [M. E. *kinrede*—A. S. *cyn*, kin, and the suffix *ræden*, expressing mode or condition.]

KINE, kīn, *n.pl.* (*B.*) cows. [M. E. *ky-en*, a doubled plur. of A. S. *cu*, a cow, the plur. of which is *cy;* cf. Scotch *kye*.]

KINEMATICS, kin-i-mat'iks, *n.* the science of pure motion without reference to force.—*adj.* KINEMAT'ICAL. [Gr. *kinēma, -atos*, motion—*kineō*, to move.]

KINETICS, ki-net'iks, *n.* the science of motion viewed with reference to its causes.—*adj.* KINET'IC. [Gr. *kinētikos*, putting in motion—*kineō*, to move.]

KINETOGRAPH, kī-nē'tō-graf, *n.* a camera for making colored photographs: an apparatus for throwing colored pictures upon a screen, giving the effect of animate life: a combined moving-picture device and phonograph for giving sound to the scene represented. [Gr. See KINETICS.]

KINETOSCOPE, kī-nē'tō-skōp, *n.* a machine for producing animated pictures. Gr. See KINETICS.]

KING, king, *n.* the chief ruler of a nation: a monarch: a card having the picture of a king: the most important piece in chess:—*fem.* QUEEN.—*adjs.* KING'LESS, KING'LIKE. [A.S. *cyning—cyn*, a tribe; Sans. *janaka*, father—root *gan*, to beget, therefore meaning "father," the father of a tribe, the "king of his own kin;" but acc. to Skeat, *cyning=cyn* (as above) and suffix *-ing*, meaning "belonging to," "son of" the "tribe," the elected chief of the people. See KIN.]

KING-AT-ARMS, king-at-ärmz', *n.* one of the three chief officers of the Herald's College.

KINGCRAB, king'krab, *n.* the *chief* or largest of the *crab* genus, most common in the Molucca Islands.

KINGCRAFT, king'kraft, *n.* the art of governing, mostly in a bad sense.

KINGCUP, king'kup, *n.* the buttercup or upright meadow crowfoot.

KINGDOM, king'dum, *n.* the *state* or attributes of a *king:* the territory of a king: government: a region: one of the three grand divisions of Nat. Hist., as the animal, vegetable, or mineral.

KINGFISHER, king'fish-er, *n.* a bird with very brilliant or *kingly* plumage, which feeds on *fish*, the halcyon.

KINGLET, king'let, *n.* a little or petty king: the golden-crested wren.

KINGLY, king'li, *adj.* belonging or suitable to a king: royal: noble.—*adv.* KING'LY.—*n.* KING'LINESS.

KING'S BENCH, kingz' bensh, *n.* the *bench* or seat of the *king:* one of the high courts of law, so called because the king used to sit there, called Queen's Bench during a queen's reign.

KING'S-EVIL, kingz'-ē'vl, *n.* a scrofulous disease or *evil* formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of the *king.*

KINK, kingk, *n.* a twist in a string, rope, etc.—*v.t.* and *i.* KINKLE, kingk-l, to twist. —*adj.* KINKY, kingk-ē, full of kinks or twists. [Scand.]

KINSFOLK, kinz'fōk, *n., folk* or people *kindred* or related to one another.

KINSMAN, kinz'man, *n.* a *man* of the same *kin* or race with another:—*fem.* KINS'-WOMAN.

KIOSK, ki-osk', *n.* an Eastern garden pavilion. [Turk. *kieuchk*.]

KIPPER, kip'er, *n.* a salmon in the state of *spawning:* a salmon split open, seasoned, and dried.—*v.t.* to cure or preserve, as a salmon. [Lit. *spawner*—Dut. *kippen*, to hatch, to seize; Norw. *kippa*.]

KIRK, kerk, *n.* in Scotland, a *church.* [A Northern E. form of CHURCH.]

KIRMESS, KERMESS, ker'mes, *n.* in Europe, an outdoor church festival and fair: in the United States, an indoor entertainment and fair. [Dut. *kermis*, church mass.]

KIRSCHWASSER, kērsh'-väs-ser, *n.* an alcoholic drink, made from the black cherry. [Ger. *kirsche*, cherry, *wasser*, water.]

KIRTLE, ker'tl, *n.* a sort of gown or outer petticoat: a mantle. [A.S. *cyrtel;* Dan. *kiortel;* Ice. *kyrtill;* perh. conn. with SKIRT and SHIRT.]

KISMET, kis'met, *n.* fate: destiny. [Turk. *qismet*.]

KISRA, kis'ra, *n.* a leavened bread made among central African tribes. [Native name.]

KISS, kis, *v.t.* to salute by touching with the lips: to treat with fondness: to touch gently.—*v.i.* to salute with the lips.—*n.* a salute with the lips.—*n.* KISS'ER. [A.S. *cyssan*, to kiss, *coss*, a kiss; Ger. *küssen*, Dan. *kys;* allied to CHOOSE.]

KISSING-BUG, kiss-ing-bug, *n.* (*zool.*) a blood-sucking, venomous insect that bites the human body and causes painful sores. Sometimes known as the cannibal-bug.

KIT, kit, *n.* a small wooden tub: a soldier's outfit. [Dut. *kit, kitte*, a hooped beer-can.]

KIT, kit, *n.* a small pocket violin. [Contracted from A.S. *cytere;* see CITHERN; GUITAR.]

KITCAT, kit'kat, *adj.* the name of a London club in the reign of Queen Anne, which met at the house of Christopher *Kat:* a portrait 28 by 36 inches in size, so called from the portraits of the *Kitcat Club* painted by Sir G. Kneller.

KITCHEN, kich'en, *n.* a room where food is *cooked:* a utensil with a stove for dressing food, etc. [A.S. *cicen;* Ger. *küche*, Fr. *cuisine*, all from L. *coquina—coquor*, to cook.]

KITCHEN-GARDEN, kich'en-gär'dn, *n.* a *garden* where vegetables are cultivated for the *kitchen.*

KITCHEN-MAID, kich'en-mād, *n.* a *maid* or servant whose work is in the *kitchen.*

KITE, kīt, *n.* a rapacious bird of the hawk kind: a rapacious person: a paper toy for flying in the air. [A.S. *cyta;* cf. W. *cûd*, Bret. *kidel*, a hawk.]

KITTEL, kit'tel, *n.* the white gown in which orthodox Jews are buried. [Ger. *kittel*, blouse.]

KITTEN, kit'n, *n.* a young cat.—*v.i.* to bring forth young cats. [M. E. *kyton*, dim. of CAT, Scot. *kitling;* L. *catulus*, a whelp.]

KITTY, kit'tē, *n.* a kitten: pet name for a cat: in card games, a percentage of the pool set aside for expenses.

KLEPTOMANIA, klep-to-mā'ni-a, *n.* a *mania for stealing:* a morbid impulse to secrete things. [Gr. *kleptō*, to steal, and *mania*, madness.]

KLICK. Same as CLICK.

KNACK, nak, *n.* a petty contrivance: a toy: a nice trick: dexterity. [Orig. an imitative word; cf. Gael. *cnac*, Dut. *knak*, a crack, Ger. *knacken*, to crack.]

KNACKER, nak'er, *n.* a dealer in old horses and dog's-meat. [From Ice. *knakkr*, a saddle.]

KNAG, nag, *n.* a knot in wood: a peg. [From a root found in Dan. *knag*, Ger. *knagge*, Ir. and Gael. *cnag*, a knot in wood, a knob.]

KNAGGY, nag'i, *adj.*, *knotty:* rugged.

KNAP, nap, (obs.) *v.t.* to *snap* or break with a snapping noise:—*pr.p.* knapp'ing; *pa.p.* knapped'. [Perh. from Dut. *knappen*, to crack or crush; but cf. Celtic root *cnap.*]

KNAPSACK, nap'sak, *n.* a provision-sack: a case for necessaries borne by soldiers and travellers. [Dut. *knappen*, to crack, eat, and *zak*, a sack.]

KNAVE, nāv, *n.* a false, deceitful fellow: a villain: a card bearing the picture of a servant or soldier.—*n.* KNAV'ERY, dishonesty. [A.S. *cnafa, cnapa*, a boy, a youth, Ger. *knabe, knappe*, Gael. *knapach.*]

KNAVISH, nāv'ish, *adj.* fraudulent: villainous.—*adv.* KNAV'ISHLY.

KNEAD, nēd, *v.t.* to work and press together into a mass, as flour into dough.—*n.* KNEAD'ER. [A.S. *cnedan;* Ice. *knoda*, Ger. *kneten*, to knead.]

KNEADING-TROUGH, nēd'ing-truf, *n.* a *trough* for *kneading.*

KNEE, nē, *n.* the joint between the thigh and shin bones: a piece of timber like a bent knee. [A.S. *cneow, cneo;* Ger. *knie*, L. *genu*, Gr. *gonu*, Sans. *jānu.*]

KNEED, nēd, *adj.*, *having knees:* (*bot.*) having angular joints like the knee.

KNEEL, nēl, *v.i.* to bend the *knee:* to rest or fall on the knee:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* kneeled', knelt. [Formed from KNEE.]

KNELL, nel, *n.* the stroke of a bell: the sound of a bell at a death or funeral.—*v.i.* to sound as a bell: toll. [A.S. *cnyllan*, to beat noisily; Sw. and Ger. *knall*, loud noise; Ice. *gnella*, to scream, Low L. *nola*, a bell.]

KNEW, nū, *past tense* of KNOW.

KNICKERBOCKERS, nik-er-bok'erz, *n.pl.* loose breeches gathered in at the knee. [From the wide-breeched Dutchmen in "Knickerbocker's" (Washington Irving's) humorous *History of New York.*]

KNICK-KNACK. nik'-nak, *n.* a trifle or toy. [A doubling of KNACK.]

KNIFE, nīf, *n.* an instrument for cutting; a sword or dagger:—*pl.* KNIVES, nīvz. [A.S. *cnif;* Ger. *kneif*, knife, *kneifen*, to nip.]

KNIFE-EDGE, nīf'-ej, *n.* (*mech.*) a sharp piece of steel like a *knife's edge* serving as the axis of a balance, etc.

KNIGHT, nīt, *n.* a man-at-arms: champion: one admitted in feudal times to a certain military rank: the rank of gentlemen next below baronets; a piece used in the game of chess.—*v.t.* to create a knight.—*adj.* and *adv.* KNIGHT'LY.—KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE, a member of parliament for a county. [Lit. a *youth*, a *servant*, A.S. *cniht;* Ger. and Dut. *knecht*, Dan. *knegt*, a servant.]

KNIGHT-ERRANT, nīt-er'ant, *n.* a knight who travelled in search of adventures.—*n.* KNIGHT-ERR'ANTRY.

KNIGHTHOOD, nīt'hood, *n.* the character or privilege of a *knight:* the order or fraternity of knights.

KNIGHT-MARSHAL, nīt-mär'shal, *n.* an officer of the royal household.

KNIGHT-SERVICE, nīt-ser'vis, *n.* tenure by a *knight* on condition of military *service.*

KNIT, nit, *v.t.* to form into a *knot:* to tie together: to unite into network by needles: to cause to grow together: to unite closely: to draw together, to contract.—*v.i.* to interweave with needles: to grow together:—*pr.p.* knitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* knitt'ed or knit.—*n.* KNITT'ER.

KNITTING, nit'ing, *n.* the work of a *knitter:* union, junction: the network formed by knitting.

KNIVES, plural of KNIFE.

KNOB, nob, *n.* a hard *protuberance:* a hard swelling: a round ball. [A later form of KNOP.]

KNOBBED, nobd, *adj.* containing or set with *knobs.*

KNOBBY, nob'i, *adj.* full of *knobs:* knotty. —*n.* KNOBB'INESS.

KNOCK, nok, *v.i.* to *strike* with something hard or heavy: to drive or be driven against: to strike for admittance: to rap.—*v.t.* to strike: to drive against.—*n.* a sudden stroke: a rap. [A.S. *cnucian* —Gael. and Ir. *cnag,* a crack; Ger. *knacken,* to crack or snap, like KNACK and CRACK, orig. imitative of the sound.]

KNOCKABOUT, nok'a-bōut, *n.* (*naut.*) a small yacht.—*n.* a man employed to do odd jobs at a sheep station: an actor given to horse-play on the stage: hence KNOCKABOUT ACT, *n.* a rough-and-tumble scene on the stage.

KNOCKER, nok'er, *n.* the hammer suspended to a door for making a *knock.*

KNOCK-KNEED, nok'-nēd, *adj.* having *knees* that *knock* or touch in walking. [KNOCK and KNEE.]

KNOLL, nōl, *n.* a round hillock: the top of a hill. [A.S. *cnol;* Ger. *knollen,* a knob, lump; perh. a dim. of Gael. *cnoc* a hill.]

KNOLL, nōl. Same as KNELL.

KNOP, nop, *n.* (*B.*) a *knob,* a *bud.* [A.S. *cnœp;* Dut. *knop,* Ger. *knopf;* conn. with and perh. derived from the Celt., as Gael. *cnap.*]

KNOT, not, *n.* a wading bird much resembling a snipe, said in Drayton's *Polyolbion* to be named from king *Canute,* with whom it was a favorite article of food.

KNOT, not, *n.* anything confusedly fastened or twisted, as threads, etc.: a figure the lines of which are interlaced: a bond of union: a difficulty: a cluster: the part of a tree where a branch shoots out: an epaulet: pad for supporting burdens carried on the head: (*naut.*) a division of the log-line, a mile.—*v.t.* to tie in a knot: to unite closely.—*v.i.* to form knots or joints: to knit knots for a fringe:—*pr.p.* knott'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* knott'ed. [A.S. *cnotta;* Ger. *knoten,* Dan. *knude,* L. *nodus* for *gnodus.*]

KNOT-GRASS, not'-gras, *n.* a common weed or *grass,* so called from the joints or *knots* of its stem.

KNOTTY, not'i, *adj.* containing *knots:* hard, rugged: difficult, intricate.—*n.* KNOTT'INESS.

KNOUT, nowt, *n.* a whip formerly used as an instrument of punishment in Russia: punishment inflicted by the knout. [Russ. *knute.*]

KNOW, nō, *v.t.* to be informed of: to be assured of: to be acquainted with: to recognize: (*B.*) to approve:—*pr.p.* knōw'ing; *pa.t.* knew (nū); *pa.p.* known (nōn).—*n.* KNOW'ABLENESS. [A.S. *cnawan;* Ice. *kna,* Russ. *znate,* L. *nosco* for *gnosco,* Gr. *gignōskō,* Sans. *jna.*]

KNOWING, nō'ing, *adj.* intelligent: skillful: cunning.—*adv.* KNOW'INGLY.

KNOWLEDGE, nol'ej, *n.* assured belief: that which is known: information, instruction: enlightenment, learning: practical skill. [M.E. *knowleche,* where *-leche* is the Northern form of the suffix in *wedlock,* being A.S. *lac,* gift, sport. See LARK, a game.]

KNUCKLE, nuk'l, *n.* projecting joint of the fingers: (*cook.*) the knee-joint of a calf or pig.—*v.i.* to bend the fingers: to yield. [M.E. *knokil;* prob. from a (not found) A.S. form, like Dut. and Dan. *knokel.*]

KOBOLD, kō'bold, *n.* same as GOBLIN.

KOCH'S LYMPH, kōks'-limf', *n.* a fluid rich in albumoses, and having a marked physiological action. [Named after Dr. Robert *Koch,* a German bacteriologist.]

KODAK, kō'dak, *n.* a photographic camera for making instantaneous negatives on sensitized films.—*v.t.* to take an instantaneous picture of. [Trade name.]

KOHLRABI, kōl-rä-bi, *n.* the turnip-cabbage. [Ger. from It. *cavolo rapa,* cole-turnip.]

KOLA, kō'la, *n.* an African tree whose nuts or seeds have stimulant properties: hence a name given to a beverage made from such nuts or seeds. [Native name.]

KONIOLOGY, kō-ni-ol'ō-jē, *n.* the study of atmospheric dust and floating germs.

KOPECK, kō'pek, *n.* a Russian copper coin about the size of a cent.

KOPJE, kop'i, *n.* in South Africa, a small hill. [South Africa Dut. dim. of *kop.*]

KORAN, kō'ran, *n.* the Mohammedan Scriptures: Alcoran. [Lit. *reading, the book*—Ar. *quran,* reading—root *qara-a,* he read.]

KOSHER, kō'sher, *adj.* clean, according to Jewish law: applied esp. to meat.—*v.t.* to prepare meat in accordance with Jewish law. [Heb. *kosher,* fit, proper.]

KOTO, kō'tō, *n.* a Japanese harp, which lies flat when played upon. [Japanese.]

KOUMISS, kōō-mis, *n.* a beverage made from mare's milk. [Russ.]

KRAAL, kräl, *n.* a Hottentot village or hut, so named by the Dutch settlers from the huts being arranged like a *coral,* or string of beads.

KRAKEN, krā'ken, *n.* a fabled sea-animal of enormous size. [Scand.]

KRAN, krän, *n.* a silver coin of Persia, worth about ten cents. [Pers. *guan.*]

KREATIN, KREOSOTE. See CREATIN, CREOSOTE.

KREESE. See CREASE, a Malay dagger.

KREMLIN, krem'lin, *n.* the citadel at Moscow. [Russ. *kremli.*]

KREUTZER, kroit-zer, *n.* a copper coin of Austria. [Ger.]

KRONE, krō'neh, *n.* a silver coin of Aus-

tria-Hungary, worth about twenty cents: a silver coin of Sweden, worth about twenty-eight cents:—*pl.* KRONEN, krō'-nen. [Ger.]

KRUGITE, kru'gīt, *n.* a natural salt found esp. in the Stassfurt deposits.

KRUPPIZE, kroop'īz, *v.t.* to subject steel to the process invented by Friedrich *Krupp*, of Germany.

KRUPP PROCESS, kroop-pros-es, *n.* a process (modification of the Harvey process) for hardening the face of steel, esp. armor plate, invented by the German manufacturer, Friedrich *Krupp*.

KUKLUX, kū'kluks, *n.* a secret organization to oppose Northern influence in the South and to prevent negroes from enjoying their liberty, formed immediately after the Civil War in the United States, and crushed by the military in 1869. [Ger. *kuklos*, a circle.] Also called KUKLUX KLAN.

KYANIZE, kī'an-īz, *v.t.* to preserve wood from dry-rot by immersing it in a solution of corrosive sublimate. [*Kyan*, the inventor.]

KYRIE, kir'i-ē, *n.* (*lit.*) *O Lord:* the first word of all masses: (*music*) a part of a mass. [Voc. case of Gr. *kyrios*, Lord.]

KYTHE, kīth (*Scot.*), *v.t.* to make known. —*v.i.* to show one's self, to appear. [Scot. —A.S. *cythan*, to make known.

L

LA, lä, *int.*, *lo!* see! behold! ah! indeed!

LAAGER, lä'ger, *n.* in South Africa, a military camp for defensive purposes, made by a ring of wagons set close together, the spaces beneath being filled with baggage.—*v.t.* to arrange such a camp. [Dut. *leger*, a camp.]

LABRADORITE, lab'ra-dōr-īt, *n.* (*min.*) a feldspar found in Labrador, very important as a rock-forming mineral.

LABARUM, lab'a-rum, *n.* a Roman military standard, adopted as the imperial standard after Constantine's conversion. It bore the Greek letters XP (Chr), joined in a monogram, to signify the name of Christ. [Gr.]

LABEL, lā'bel, *n.* a small slip of writing affixed to anything to denote its contents, ownership, etc.: (*law*) a paper annexed to a will, as a codicil: (*her.*) a fillet with pendants: (*arch.*) the dripstone over a Gothic window or doorway arch.—*v.t.* to affix a label to:—*pr.p.* lā'belling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lā'belled. [O. Fr. *label* (Fr. *lambeau*); perh. from O. Ger. *lappa* (Ger. *lappen*).]

LABELLUM, la-bel'um, *n.* the lower petal of a flower, esp. an orchis. [L. dim. of *labium*, a lip.]

LABIAL, lā'bi-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *lips:* formed by the lips.—*n.* a sound formed by the lips: a letter representing such a sound as *b*, *p*.—*adv.* LA'BIALLY. [Fr.—L. *labium*, a lip. See LIP.]

LABIATE, lā'bi-āt, LABIATED, lā'bi-āt-ed, *adj.* (*bot.*) having two unequal divisions, as in the monopetalous corolla of the mints. [See LABIAL.]

LABIODENTAL, lā-bi-o-dent'al, *adj.* pronounced both by the *lips* and *teeth*. [L. *labium*, a lip, DENTAL.]

LABORATORY, lab'or-a-tor-i, *n.* a chemist's *workroom:* a place where scientific experiments are systematically carried on: a place for the manufacture of arms and war-material: a place where anything is prepared for use. [L. *laborare—labor*, work.]

LABOR, lā'bur, *n.* toil or exertion, esp. when fatiguing: work: pains: duties: a task requiring hard work: the pangs of childbirth.—*v.i.* to undergo labor: to work: to take pains: to be oppressed: to move slowly: to be in travail: (*naut.*) to pitch and roll heavily. [Fr. *labeur*—L. *labor*.]

LABORED, lā'burd, *adj.* bearing marks of *labor* or effort in the execution.

LABORER, lā'bur-er, *n.* one who *labors:* one who does work requiring little skill.

LABORIOUS, la-bō'ri-us, *adj.* full of *labor:* toilsome: wearisome: devoted to labor: industrious.—*adv.* LABO'RIOUSLY.—*n.* LABO'RIOUSNESS. [Fr. *laborieux*—L. *laboriosus—labor*.]

LABURNUM, la-bur'num, *n.* a small tree with beautiful yellow flowers, a native of the Alps. [L.]

LABYRINTH, lab'i-rinth, *n.* (*orig.*) a building consisting of halls connected by intricate *passages:* a place full of inextricable windings: an inexplicable difficulty: (*anat.*) the cavities of the internal ear. [Fr. *labyrinthe* — L. *labyrinthus* — Gr. *labyrinthos;* akin to *laura*, a passage.]

LABYRINTHIAN, lab-i-rinth'i-an, LABYRINTHINE, lab-i-rinth'in, *adj.* pertaining to or like a *labyrinth:* winding: intricate: perplexing.

LABYRINTHIFORM, lab-i-rinth'i-form, *adj.* having the *form* of a *labyrinth:* intricate.

LAC, lak, *n.* the term used in the E. Indies for 100,000, primarily applied to money. At the exchange of 50c. for the rupee, a lac=$50,000. [Hind. *lak*, Sans. *laksha*, 100,000, a mark.]

LAC, lak, *n.* a resinous substance, produced on trees in the East by the lac insect, used in *dyeing*. [Pers. *lak;* Sans. *laksha—ranj*, to dye.]

LACE, lās, *n.* a plated string for fastening: an ornamental fabric of fine thread curiously woven.—*v.t.* to fasten with a lace: to adorn with lace. [Fr. *lacer*, to lace—L. *laqueus*, a noose.]

LACERABLE, las'er-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *lacerated* or torn.

LACERATE, las'er-āt, *v.t.* to *tear:* to rend: to wound: to afflict. [L. *lacero, -atum,* to tear—*lacer,* torn; akin to Gr. *lakis* and *rakos,* a rent.]

LACERATION, las-er-ā'shun, *n.* act of *lacerating* or tearing: the rent or breach made by tearing.

LACERATIVE, las'er-ā-tiv, *adj., tearing:* having power to tear.

LACHRYMAL, lak'ri-mal, *adj.* pertaining to *tears:* secreting or conveying tears.—*n.* same as LACHRYMATORY. [L. *lachryma* (properly *lacrima*), a tear; akin to Gr. *dakru,* E. TEAR.]

LACHRYMARY, lak'ri-mar-i, *adj.* containing *tears.*

LACHRYMATORY, lak'ri-mā-tor-i, *n.* a vessel anciently interred with a deceased person, symbolizing the *tears* shed for his loss. [Low L. *lacrymatorium—lachryma.*]

LACHRYMOSE, lak'ri-mōs, *adj.* full of *tears:* generating or shedding tears.—*adv.* LACH'RYMOSELY.

LACING, lās'ing, *n.* a fastening with a *lace* or cord through eyelet-holes: a cord used in fastening.

LACK, lak, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to *want:* to be in want: to be destitute of.—*n.* want: destitution. [From an O. Low Ger. root found in Dut. *lak,* blemish; Ice. *lakr,* defective; akin to LAX and SLACK.]

LACKADAISICAL, lak-a-dā'zi-kal, *adj.* affectedly pensive, sentimental. [*Alack-a-day.* See ALACK.]

LACK-A-DAY, lak-a-dā', *int.* see ALACK-A-DAY.

LACKER. See LACQUER.

LACKEY, lak'i, *n.* a menial attendant: a footman or footboy.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to pay servile attendance: to act as a footman. [O. Fr. *laquay,* Fr. *laquais*—Sp. *lacayo,* a lackey; of uncertain origin, perh. Arab.]

LACONIC, la-kon'ik, LACONICAL, la-kon'-ik-al, *adj.* expressing in few words after the manner of the *Lacones* or *Spartans:* concise: pithy.—*adv.* LACON'ICALLY. [L. —Gr. *Lakōnikos—Lakōn,* a Laconian.]

LACONISM, lak'on-izm, LACONICISM, la-kon'i-sizm, *n.* a *laconic* or concise style: a short, pithy phrase.

LACQUER, LACKER, lak'er, *n.* a varnish made of *lac* and alcohol.—*v.t.* to cover with lacquer: to varnish. [Fr. *laque*—LAC.]

LACQUERER, lak'er-er, *n.* one who varnishes or covers with *lacquer.*

LACTATION, lak-tā'shun, *n.* the act of giving *milk:* the period of suckling. [See LACTEAL.]

LACTEAL, lak'te-al, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling *milk:* conveying chyle.—*n.* one of the absorbent vessels of the intestines which convey the chyle to the thoracic ducts. [L. *lac, lactis,* akin to Gr. *gala, galaktos,* milk.]

LACTESCENT, lak-tes'ent, *adj.* turning to *milk:* producing milk or white juice: milky.—*n.* LACTES'CENCE. [L. *lactesco,* to turn to milk—*lac.*]

LACTIC, lak'tik, *adj.* pertaining to *milk.*—LACTIC ACID, an acid obtained from milk.

LACTIFEROUS, lak-tif'er-us, *adj.* producing *milk* or white juice. [L. *lac,* and *fero,* to bear.]

LACTIFORM, lak'tē-fôrm, *adj.* milk-like: resembling milk.

LACUNA, la-kū'na, *n.* a gap or hiatus. [L.]

LACUSTRAL, la-kus'tral, LACUSTRINE, la-kus'trin, *adj.* pertaining to *lakes.*

LAD, lad, *n.* a boy: a youth:—*fem.* LASS. [W. *llawd;* Ir. *lath,* a youth, champion, perh. cognate with Goth. *lauths,* from *liudan,* to grow, and so akin to Ger. *lode* or *latte,* a shoot.]

LADANUM, lad'a-num, *n.* a resinous exudation from the leaves of a shrub growing round the Mediterranean. [L.—Gr. *lēdanon*—Pers. *ladan.* See LAUDANUM.]

LADDER, lad'er, *n.* a frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces, by which one may ascend a building, etc.: anything by which one ascends: a gradual rise. [A.S. *hlæder;* O. Ger. *hleitra,* Ger. *leiter.*]

LADE, lād, *v.t.* a form of LOAD. [See LOAD.]

LADE, lād, *v.t.* to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper. [A.S. *hladan.*]

LADEN, lād'n, *adj., laded* or loaded: oppressed.

LADING, lād'ing, *n.* that which *lades* or *loads:* load: cargo: freight. [See LOAD.]

LADLE, lād'l, *n.* a large spoon for *lading* or lifting out liquid from a vessel: the receptacle of a mill-wheel which receives the water that turns it. [See LADE, to throw in or out.]

LADRONE, la-drōn', *n.* a robber. [Sp.]

LADY, lā'di, *n.* the mistress of a house: a wife: a title of the wives of knights, and all degrees above them, and of the daughters of earls and all higher ranks; a title of complaisance to any woman of refined manners. [A.S. *hlæf-dige—hlæf,* a loaf, bread, and *dægee,* a kneader, and thus lit. *a bread-kneader,* or = *hlâf-weardige* (*i.e.* loaf-keeper, bread-distributer, see WARD), and thus a contr. fem. of LORD.]

LADYBIRD, lā'di-berd, *n.* a genus of little beetles, usually of a brilliant red or yellow color, called also *Ladybug, Ladycow.* [Lit. "Our *Lady's*" *bug;* LADY = Virgin Mary, and BIRD, a corruption of BUG.]

LADY-CHAPEL, lā'di-chap'el, *n.* a *chapel* dedicated to "Our *Lady,*" the Virgin Mary.

LADYDAY, lā'di-dā, *n.* the 25th March, the day of the Annunciation of "Our *Lady,*" the Virgin Mary.

LADYFERN, lā'di-fern, *n.* one of the prettiest varieties of British *ferns.*

LADYLIKE, lā'di-līk, *adj., like* a *lady* in manners: soft, delicate.

LADYLOVE, lā'di-luv, *n.* a *lady* or woman *loved:* a sweetheart

LADYSHIP, lā'di-ship, *n.* the title of a *lady.* [See LADY.]

LAG, lag, *adj.*, *slack: sluggish:* coming behind.—*n.* he who or that which comes behind: the fag-end.—*v.i.* to move or walk slowly: to loiter:—*pr.p.* lagg'ing; *pa.p.* lagged'. [From the Celt., as in W. *llag*, loose, sluggish, Gael. *lag*, feeble; akin to Gr. *lagaros*, slack, L. *laxus*, loose.]

LAGGARD, lag'ard, *adj.*, *lagging:* slow: backward.

LAGGARD, lag'ard, LAGGER, lag'er, *n.* one who *lags* or stays behind: a loiterer: an idler.

LAGGINGLY, lag'ing-li, *adv.* in a *lagging* manner.

LAGOON, LAGUNE, la-gōōn', *n.* a shallow *lake* or pond into which the sea flows. [It. *laguna*—L. *lacuna*, from root of LAKE.]

LAGTHING, läg'ting, *n.* the upper legislative chamber of the Norwegian Parliament. [Norw.]

LAGUNA, la-gōō'na, *n.* a lagoon. [See LAGOON.]

LAIC, LAICAL. See LAY, *adj.*

LAID, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of LAY.

LAIN, *pa.p.* of LIE, to rest.

LAIR, lār, *n.* a *lying-place*, esp. the den or retreat of a wild beast. [A.S. *leger*, a couch—*licgan*, to lie down; Dut. *leger*, Ger. *lager*.]

LAIRD, lārd, *n.* in Scotland, a land proprietor, a landlord.

LAITY, lā'i-ti, *n.* the *people* as distinct from the clergy. [See LAY, LAIC.]

LAKE, lāk, *n.* a color like *lac*, generally of a deep red. [Fr. *laque*. See LAC, a resinous substance.]

LAKE, lāk, *n.* a large body of water within land.—LAKE DWELLINGS were settlements in prehistoric times, which were built on piles driven into a lake, and of which many remains have been discovered in late years. [A.S. *lac*—L. *lacus*, akin to Gr. *lakkos*, a pit, a pond.]

LAKELET, lāk'let, *n.* a little lake.

LAKH, *n.* See LAC, term used for 100,000.

LAKY, lāk'i, *adj.* pertaining to a *lake* or *lakes.*

LALOPATHY, la-lop'a-thē, *n.* (*med.*) any disorder in the power of speech.

LAMA, *n.* an animal. See LLAMA.

LAMA, lā'ma, *n.* a Buddhist priest in Tibet. [Tib. *llama*, spiritual teacher or lord.]

LAMAISM, lā'ma-izm, *n.* the religion prevailing in Tibet and Mongolia, a development of Buddhism, the object of worship being the Grand Lama.

LAMB, lam, *n.* the young of a sheep: one innocent and gentle as a lamb: the Saviour of the world.—*v.i.* to bring forth young, as sheep. [A.S.]

LAMBENT, lam'bent, *adj.* moving about as if *licking*, or touching lightly: playing about: gliding over: flickering. [L. *lambens*—*lambo*, to lick.]

LAMBKIN, lam'kin, *n.* a *little lamb.*

LAMBLIKE, lam'lik, *adj.* like a *lamb:* gentle.

LAMBREQUIN, lam'brē-kin, *n.* an ornamental strip of cloth, leather, etc., hanging from a window, doorway, or mantelpiece as drapery. [Fr.]

LAME, lām, *adj.* disabled in the limbs: hobbling: unsatisfactory: imperfect.—*v.t.* to make lame: to cripple: to render imperfect.—*adv.* LAME'LY.—*n.* LAME'NESS. [A.S. *lama*, lame; Ice. *lami*, broken, enfeebled, from *lama*, to break.]

LAMENT, la-ment', *v.i.* to utter grief *in outcries:* to wail: to mourn.—*v.t.* to mourn for: to deplore.—*n.* sorrow expressed in cries: an elegy or mournful ballad. [Fr. *lamenter*—L. *lamentor*, akin to *clamo*, to cry out.]

LAMENTABLE, lam'ent-a-bl, *adj.* deserving or expressing sorrow: sad: pitiful, despicable.—*adv.* LAM'ENTABLY.

LAMENTATION, lam-en-tā'shun, *n.* act of *lamenting:* audible expression of grief: wailing:—*pl.* (*B.*) a book of Jeremiah, so called from its contents.

LAMENTINGLY, la-ment'ing-li, *adv.*, *with lamentation.*

LAMINA, lam'i-na, *n.* a *thin plate:* a thin layer or coat lying over another:—*pl.* LAMINÆ, lam'i-nē.—*adj.* LAM'INABLE. [L.]

LAMINAR, lam'i-nar, *adj.* in *laminæ* or thin plates: consisting of or resembling thin plates.

LAMINATE, lam'i-nāt, LAMINATED, lam'i-nāt-ed, *adj.* in *laminæ* or thin plates: consisting of scales or layers, one over another.—*n.* LAMINA'TION, the arrangement of stratified rocks in thin *laminæ* or layers.

LAMINIFEROUS, lam-in-if'er-us, *adj.* consisting of laminæ or layers. [L. *lamina*, and *fero*, to bear.]

LAMISH, lām'ish, *adj.* a little *lame:* hobbling.

LAMMAS, lam'as, *n.*, *loaf-mass* or feast of first-fruits, on 1st August. [A.S. *hlaf-mæsse* and *hlammæsse*—*hlaf*, loaf, and *mæsse*, feast.]

LAMP, lamp, *n.* a vessel for burning oil with a wick, and so giving *light:* a light of any kind. [Fr. *lampe*—Gr. *lampas*—*lampō*, to shine.]

LAMPAS, lam'pas, *n.* a textile fabric (silk or wool) for ornamental purposes, having an elaborate pattern.

LAMPBLACK, lamp'blak, *n.* the *black* substance formed by the smoke of a *lamp:* a fine soot formed of the smoke of pitch, etc.

LAMPOON, lam-pōōn', *n.* a personal satire in writing: low censure.—*v.t.* to assail with personal satire: to satirize:—*pr.p.* lampōōn'ing; *pa.p.* lampōōned'. [O. Fr. *lampon*, orig. a drinking-song, with the refrain *lampons*=let us drink—*lamper* (or *laper*, to lap), to drink.]

LAMPOONER, lam-pōōn'er, *n.* one who

writes a *lampoon*, or abuses with personal satire.

LAMPOONRY, lam-pōōn'ri, *n.* practice of *lampooning:* written personal abuse or satire.

LAMPREY, lam'pre, *n.* a genus of cartilaginous fishes resembling the eel, so called from their attaching themselves to rocks or stones by their mouths.

LANCE, lans, *n.* a long shaft of wood, with a spear-head, and bearing a small flag.—*v.t.* to pierce with a lance: to open with a lancet. [Fr.—L. *lancea*, akin to Gr. *longchē*, a lance.]

LANCEOLATE, lan'se-o-lāt, LANCEOLATED, lan'se-o-lāt-ed, *adj.* (*bot.*) having the form of a *lance*-head: tapering toward both ends. [L. *lanceolatus—lanceola*, dim. of *lancea*.]

LANCER, lan'ser, *n.* name given to a kind of cavalry armed with a *lance:—pl.* a kind of dance.

LANCET, lan'set, *n.* a surgical instrument used for opening veins, etc.: a high and narrow window, pointed like a lance.

LANCH. Same as LAUNCH.

LAND, land, *n.* earth, the solid portion of the surface of the globe: a country: a district: soil: real estate: a nation or people.—*v.t.* to set on land or on shore.—*v.i.* to come on land or on shore. [A.S.; found in all the Teut. languages.]

LANDAU, lan'daw, *n.* a coach or carriage with a top which may be opened and thrown back, so called from *Landau* in Germany.

LANDBREEZE, land'brēz, *n.* a *breeze* setting from the *land* towards the sea.

LANDCRAB, land'krab, *n.* a family of *crabs* which live much or chiefly on *land*.

LANDFLOOD, land'flud, *n.* a *flooding* or overflowing of *land* by water: inundation.

LANDFORCE, land'fōrs, *n.* a military *force* serving on *land*, as distinguished from a naval force.

LANDGRAVE, land'grāv, *n.* a German earl.—*ns.* LANDGRAVIATE, the territory of a landgrave, LANDGRAVINE, land'grav-ēn, the wife of a landgrave. [Lit. "land-earl," LAND, and Ger. *graf*, earl, fem. *gräfin*.]

LANDHOLDER, land'hōld-er, *n.* a *holder* or proprietor of *land*.

LANDING, land'ing, *n.* act of *going on land* from a vessel: a place for getting on shore: the level part of a staircase between the flights of steps.—*adj.* relating to the unloading of a vessel's cargo.

LANDLADY, land'lā-di, *n.* a *lady* or woman who has property in *lands* or houses: the mistress of an inn or lodging-house.

LANDLOCK, land'lok, *v.t.* to *lock* or inclose by *land*.

LANDLORD, land'lord, *n.* the *lord* or owner of *land* or houses: the master of an inn or lodging-house.

LAND-LUBBER, land'-lub'er, *n.* a landsman, a term used by sailors.

LANDMARK, land'märk, *n.* anything serving to *mark* the boundaries of *land:* any object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.

LANDRAIL, land'rāl, *n.* the crake or corncrake, so named from its cry. [LAND and RAIL.]

LANDSCAPE, land'skāp, *n.* the *shape* or appearance of that portion of *land* which the eye can at once view: the aspect of a country, or a picture representing it. [Borrowed from the Dutch artists, Dut. *landschap*, lit. the *form* or *fashion* of the *land*, from *land* and *-schap*, a suffix = A.S. *-scipe*, and the mod. E. *-ship*.]

LANDSLIP, land'slip, *n.* a portion of land that falls down, generally from the side of a hill, usually due to the undermining effect of water.

LANDSMAN, landz'man, LANDMAN, land'man, *n.* a *man* who lives or serves on *land:* one inexperienced in sea-faring.

LAND-STEWARD, land'-stū'ard, *n.* a *steward* or person who manages a *landed* estate.

LANDSTHING, länz'ting, *n.* the upper house of the Danish Parliament. [Dan.]

LANDTAG, länt'täkh, *n.* the legislative assembly of one of the states of the German Empire. [Ger.]

LAND-TAX, land'-taks, *n.* a *tax* upon *land*.

LAND-WAITER, land'-wāt'er, *n.* a custom-house officer who *waits* or attends on the *landing* of goods from ships. [LAND and WAITER.]

LANDWARD, land'ward, *adv.* towards the *land.*—*adj.* lying toward the land, away from the seacoast: situated in or forming part of the country, as opposed to the town: rural.

LANE, lān, *n.* an *open space* between corn-fields, hedges, etc.: a narrow passage or road: a narrow street. [A.S. *lane;* Scot. *loan*, North E. *lonnin*, Dut. *laan*.]

LANGUAGE, lang'gwāj, *n.* that which is spoken by the *tongue:* human speech: speech peculiar to a nation: style or expression peculiar to an individual: diction: any manner of expressing thought. [Fr. *langage—langue*—L. *lingua* (old form *dingua*), the tongue, akin to L. *lingo*, Gr. *leichō*, Sans. *lih*, to lick.]

LANGUID, lang'gwid, *adj.*, *slack* or feeble: flagging: exhausted: sluggish: spiritless.—*adv.* LAN'GUIDLY.—*n.* LAN'GUIDNESS. [L. *languidus—langueo*, to be weak, conn. with LAG.]

LANGUISH, lang'gwish, *v.i.* to become *languid* or enfeebled: to lose strength and animation: to pine: to become dull, as of trade. [Fr. *languir*—L. *languesco—langueo*.]

LANGUISHINGLY, lang'gwish-ing-li, *adv.* in a languishing, weak, dull, or tender manner.

LANGUISHMENT, lang'gwish-ment, *n.* the act or state of *languishing:* tenderness of look.

LANGUOR, lang'gwur, *n.* state of being *languid* or faint: dullness: listlessness: softness.

LANIARD. Same as **LANYARD.**

LANIFEROUS, lan-if'er-us, **LANIGEROUS**, lan-ij'er-us, *adj., wool-bearing.* [L. *lanifer, laniger—lana*, wool, and *fero, gero*, to bear.]

LANK, langk, *adj.* (*lit.*) *faint* or *weak: languid* or drooping: soft or loose: thin. —*adv.* **LANK'LY.**—*n.* **LANK'NESS.** [A.S. *hlanc;* Dut. *slank*, Ger. *schlank*, slender, conn. with **LAG** and **SLACK.**]

LANSQUENET, lans'ke-net, *n.* a German foot-soldier: a game at cards. [Fr.—Ger. *landsknecht—land*, country, and *knecht*, a soldier.]

LANTERN, lant'ern, *n.* a case for holding or carrying a light: a drum-shaped erection surmounting a dome to give light and to crown the fabric: the upper square cage which illuminates a corridor or gallery.—*v.t.* to furnish with a lantern. [Fr. *lanterne*—L. *lanterna*—Gr. *lamptēr —lampō*, to give light.]

LANTHORN, *n.* an obsolete spelling of **LANTERN**, arising from the use of horn for the sides of lanterns.

LANYARD, LANIARD, lan'yard, *n.* the lanyards are short ropes used on board ship for fastening or stretching. [Fr. *Canière*, perh. from L. *lanarius*, made of wool—*lana*, wool.]

LAP, lap, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to *lick up* with the tongue:—*pr.p.* lapp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lapped'. [A.S. *lapian;* Fr. *laper*, Gr. *laptō*, allied to L. *lambo*, Sans. *lih*, to lick.]

LAP, lap, *n.* the *loose* or overhanging *flap* of anything: the part of the clothes lying on the knees when a person sits down: the part of the body thus covered: a fold. —*v.t.* to lay over or on.—*v.i.* to be spread on or over: to be turned over or upon. [A.S. *læppa*, a loosely hanging part; Ice. *lapa*, to hang loose, Ger. *lappen*, anything hanging loose; conn. with **FLAP.**]

LAP, lap, *v.t.* to wrap, fold, involve. [M.E. *wlappen*, being a form of **WRAP.** See **ENVELOPE.**]

LAPEL, la-pel', *n.* the part of the breast of a coat which folds over like a *lap.*—*adj.* **LAPELLED'.** [Dim of **LAP.**]

LAPFUL, lap'fool, *n.* as much as *fills* a *lap.*

LAPIDARY, lap'i-dar-i, *adj.* pertaining to the cutting of *stones.*—*n.* a cutter of stones, esp. precious stones: a dealer in precious stones. [L. *lapidarius—lapis, lapidis*, a stone.]

LAPIDESCENT, lap-id-es'ent, *adj.* becoming *stone:* having the quality of petrifying or turning to stone.—*n.* **LAPIDES'CENCE.** [L. *lapidesco*, to become stone.]

LAPIDIFY, la-pid'i-fi, *v.t.* to *make* into *stone.*—*v.i.* to turn into stone:—*pr.p.* lapid'ifying; *pa.p.* lapid'ified.—*n.* **LAPIDIFICA'TION.** [L. *lapis*, and *facio*, to make.]

LAPIDIST, lāp'id-ist, *n.* Same as **LAPIDARY.**

LAPP, LAP, lap, *n.* a native or inhabitant of Lapland: a Laplander: the language of the *Lapps.*

LAPPER, lap'er, *n.* one who *laps*, wraps, or folds.

LAPPET, lap'et, *n.* a *little lap* or flap.—*adj.* **LAPP'ETED.** [Dim. of **LAP.**]

LAPSE, laps, *v.i.* to *slip* or glide: to pass by degrees: to fall from the faith or from virtue: to fail in duty: to pass to another proprietor by the negligence of a patron, etc.: to become void.—*n.* a *slipping* or *falling:* a failing in duty: a fault: a gliding, a passing. [L. *labor, lapsus*, to slip or fall, akin to **LAP** and **FLAP.**]

LAPWING, lap'wing, *n.* the name of a bird of the plover family, also called peewit, from its peculiar cry. [M.E. *lappewinke —*A.S. *hleapewince—hleapan*, to leap or run, and root of *wink*, which like Ger. *wanken* orig. meant to move from side to side; the name is descriptive of the movement of the bird.]

LAR, lär, *n.* among the ancient Romans, a household god, supposed to be animated by the soul of a deceased ancestor:—*pl.* **LARES**, lā'rēz. [L.]

LARBOARD, lär'bōrd, *n.* an obsolete naval term for the *left side* of a *ship* looking from the stern, now substituted by the term *port*, to prevent the mistakes caused by its resemblance in sound to *starboard.*—*adj.* pertaining to the larboard side. [Ety. dub.]

LARCENIST, lär'sen-ist, *n.* one who commits *larceny:* a thief.

LARCENY, lär'sen-i, *n.* the legal term for stealing: theft. [Fr. *larcin*—L. *latrocinium—latro*, Gr. *latris*, a robber.]

LARCH, lärch, *n.* a cone-bearing kind of pine-tree. [L. and Gr. *larix.*]

LARD, lärd, *n.* the melted *fat* of swine.—*v.t.* to smear with lard: to stuff with bacon or pork: to fatten: to mix with anything. [Fr.—L. *laridum* or *lardum*; akin to Fr. *larinos*, fat—*laros*, sweet or dainty.]

LARDACEOUS, lärd-ā'shus, *adj.* of or like *lard.*

LARDER, lärd'er, *n.* a room or place where meat, etc., is kept. [Lit. a place where *lard* is kept.]

LARDY, lärd'i, *adj.* containing *lard:* full of lard.

LARGE, lärj, *adj.* great in size: extensive: bulky: wide: long: abundant.—*adv.* **LARGE'LY.**—*n.* **LARGE'NESS.**—**AT LARGE**, without restraint or confinement: fully. [Fr.—L. *largus.*]

LARGE-HEARTED, lärj'-härt'ed, *adj.* having a *large heart* or liberal disposition: generous.

LARGESS, lärj'es, *n.* a present or donation. [Fr. *largesse*—L. *largitio—largior*, to give freely—*largus.*]

LARGO, lär'gō, *adj.* (*mus.*) slow in time.

—*n.* a movement to be performed in slow time. [It.]

LARIAT, lăr'i-at, *n.* a lasso. [Sp.]

LARK, lärk, *n.* a well-known singing-bird. —*v.t.* to catch larks. [Scot. and M. E. *laverock*—A.S. *lawerce*.]

LARK, lärk, *n.* a game, frolic. [A. S. *lac*, which appears as suffix in know-*ledge*, and wed-*lock*.]

LARKSPUR, lärk'spur, *n.* a plant with showy flowers.

LARRUP, lar'up, *v.t.* (colloquial) to flog, thrash.

LARUM, lar'um, *n.*, *alarm:* a noise giving notice of danger. [A contr. of ALARM.]

LARVA, lär'va, *n.* an insect in its first stage after issuing from the egg, *i.e.* in the caterpillar state:—*pl.* LARVÆ (lär'vē).—*adj.* LAR'VAL. [L. *larva*, a spectre, a mask, a fanciful name applied to the caterpillar, because it hides as in a *mask* its higher life.

LARYNGITIS, lar-in-jī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the *larynx*.

LARYNGOSCOPE, la-ring'go-skōp, *n.* a kind of reflecting mirror for examining the *larynx* and the throat. [Gr. *larynx*, and *skopeo*, to behold.]

LARYNX, lar'ingks or lär'ingks, *n.* the upper part of the windpipe: the throat. —*adjs.* LARYN'GEAL, LARYN'GEAN. [Gr. *larynx*, *laryngos*.]

LASCAR, las'kar, *n.* a native East Indian sailor. [Hind.—Pers. *lashkar*, an army, from which *lashkari*, a camp-follower.]

LASCIVIOUS, las-siv'i-us, *adj.* lustful: tending to produce lustful emotions.—*adv.* LASCIV'IOUSLY.—*n.* LASCIV'IOUSNESS. [L. *lascivus;* Sans. *lash*, to desire.]

LASH, lash, *n.* a *thong* or cord: the flexible part of a whip: a stroke with a whip or anything pliant: a stroke of satire, a sharp retort.—*v.t.* to strike with a lash: to whip: to dash against: to fasten or secure with a rope or cord: to censure severely: to scourge with sarcasm or satire.—*v.i.* to use the whip: to attack severely. [From a Teut. root, seen in O. Low Ger. *laske*, a flap, Ger. *lasche*, a stripe or flap, influenced perh. by Fr. forms from L. *laqueus*, a snare, and *laxus*, loose.]

LASHER, lash'er, *n.* one who *lashes* or whips.

LASHING, lash'ing, *n.* a whipping with a *lash:* a chastisement: a rope for making anything fast.

LASS, las, *n.* (*fem.* of LAD) a girl, esp. a country girl. [Prob. a contr. of *laddess*, formed from LAD; or directly from W. *llodes*, fem. of *llawd*, a LAD.]

LASSITUDE, las'i-tūd, *n.*, *faintness:* weakness: weariness: languor. [Fr.—L. *lassitudo—lassus*, faint; akin to LANGUID.]

LASSO, las'ō, *n.* a rope with a *noose* for catching wild horses, etc.:—*pl.* LASS'OS. —*v.t.* to catch with the lasso:—*pr.p.* lass'ōing; *pa.p.* lass'ōed. [Port. *laço*, Sp. *lazo*—L. *laqueus*, a noose. See LATCH.]

LAST, last, *n.* a wooden mould of the foot on which boots and shoes are made.—*v.t.* to fit with a last. [A.S. *last*, Goth. *laists*, a footmark.]

LAST, last, *v.i.* to continue, endure. [Same word as above, and lit. meaning to follow a trace or footmark, and so to follow out, to continue.]

LAST, last, *n.* a weight generally estimated at 4000 lbs., but varying in different articles: a ship's cargo. [A.S. *hlæst—hladan*, to load; Ger. *last*, Ice. *hlass*.]

LAST, last, *adj.*, *latest* coming after all the others: final: next before the present: utmost: meanest—*advs.* LAST, LAST'LY. [A contr. of LATEST.]

LASTINGLY, last'ing-li, *adv.* in a *lasting* or enduring *manner*.

LATCH, lach, *n.* a small piece of wood or iron to fasten a door.—*v.t.* to fasten with a latch. [A.S. *læccan*, to catch; akin to L. *laqueus*. See LACE.

LATCHET, lach'et, *n.* a *lace* or buckle for fastening a shoe. [Dim. of LATCH.]

LATCHKEY, lach'kē, *n.* a *key* to raise the *latch* of a door.

LATE, lāt, *adj.* (comp. LAT'ER; superl. LAT'EST), slow, tardy: behindhand: coming after the expected time: long delayed: far advanced towards the close: last in any place or character: deceased: departed: out of office: not long past.—*advs.* LATE, LATE'LY.—*n.* LATE'NESS, state of being late. [A.S. *læt*, slow; Dut. *laat*, Ice. *latr*, Ger. *lass*, weary; L. *lassus*, tired.]

LATEEN, la-tēn', *adj.* applied to a triangular sail, common in the Mediterranean. [Lit. *Latin* or *Roman* sails, Fr. —L. *Latinus*, Latin.]

LATENCY, lā'ten-si, *n.* state of being *latent*.

LATENT, lā'tent, *adj.*, *lying hid:* concealed: not visible or apparent: not making itself known by its effects.—*adv.* LA'TENTLY. [L. *latens*, pr.p. of *lateo*, to lie hid; akin to Gr. *lanthanō*, to hide.]

LATERAL, lat'er-al, *adj.* belonging to the *side:* proceeding from or in the direction of the side.—*adv.* LAT'ERALLY. [L. *lateralis—latus*, *lateris*, a side.]

LATERITIOUS, lat-er-ish'us, *adj.*, *brick*-colored. [L. *lateritius—later*, *lateris*, a brick.]

LATH, lăth, *n.* a thin cleft slip of wood used in slating, plastering, etc.:—*pl.* LATHS (lăthz).—*v.t.* to cover with laths. [A. S. *lættu;* Dut. *lat*, Ger. *latte*, a lath, W. *llâth*, a rod.]

LATHE, lāth, *n.* a machine for turning and shaping articles of wood, metal, etc. [Ice. *löth*, root uncertain.]

LATHER, lath'er, *n.* a *foam* or froth made with water and soap: froth from sweat. —*v.t.* to spread over with lather.—*v.i.* to form a lather: to become frothy. [A.S.

leathor, lather; Ice. *lödr*, foam of the sea.]

LATIGO, lä'tē-gō, *n.* in the Western United States and Spanish America, a strap for tightening a saddle girth. [Sp.]

LATIN, lat'in, *adj.* pertaining to Latin or to the Latins or Romans: written or spoken in Latin.—*n.* the language of the ancient Romans. [L. *Latinus*, belonging to *Latium*, the district in which Rome was built.

LATINISM, lat'in-izm, *n.* a *Latin* idiom.

LATINIST, lat'in-ist, *n.* one skilled in *Latin*.

LATINITY, la-tin'i-ti, *n.* purity of *Latin* style: the Latin tongue, style, or idiom.

LATINIZE, lat'in-īz, *v.t.* to give *Latin* terminations to.—*v.i.* to use words or phrases from the Latin.

LATISH, lāt'ish, *adj.* somewhat *late*.

LATITUDE, lat'i-tūd, *n.* the distance of a place north or south from the equator: the angular distance of a celestial body from the ecliptic: fig. extent of signification: freedom from restraint: scope. [Fr.—L. *latitudo*, *-inis*—*latus*, broad.]

LATITUDINAL, lat-i-tūd'i-nal, *adj.* pertaining to *latitude:* in the direction of latitude.

LATITUDINARIAN, lat-i-tūd-i-nā'ri-an, *adj.*, *broad* or liberal, esp. in religious belief: not orthodox: lax: not restricted by ordinary rules or limits.—*n.* one who in principle or practice departs from orthodox rule.—*n.* LATITUDINA'RIANISM.

LATITUDINOUS, lat-i-tūd'i-nus, *adj.* having *latitude* or large extent.

LATRINE, lat'rin, *n.* a place of convenience for soldiers in camp or barracks. [Fr.—L. *lavatrina*—*lavo*, to wash.]

LATROBE, lä-trōb', *n.* a kind of heater built into a fireplace and carrying heat through pipe to upper floors. [After J. H. B. *Latrobe*, the inventor.]

LATTEN, lat'en, *n.* brass or bronze used for crosses: sheet tin, tinned iron-plate. [O. Fr. *laton*, Fr. *laiton;* from Fr. *latte*, a lath, the metal being wrought into thin plates. See LATH.]

LATTER, lat'er, *adj.*, *later:* coming or existing after: mentioned the last of two: modern: recent. [An irreg. comp. of LATE.]

LATTERLY, lat'er-li, *adv.* in *latter* time: of late.

LATTICE, lat'is, *n.* a network of crossed *laths* or bars, called also LATTICE-WORK: anything of lattice-work, as a window.—*v.t.* to form into open-work: to furnish with a lattice. [Fr. *lattis*—*latte*, a lath, from Ger. *latte*, cog. with E. LATH.]

LAUD, lawd, *v.t.* to *praise* in words, or with singing: to celebrate.—*n.* LAUD'ER. [L. *laudo*—*laus*, *laudis*, praise, probably akin to Gr. *kluō*, Sans. *çru*, to hear.]

LAUDABLE, lawd'a-bl, *adj.* worthy of being *praised.*—*adv.* LAUD'ABLY.—*n.* LAUD'ABLENESS.

LAUDANUM, lawd'a-num, *n.* a preparation of opium: tincture of opium. [Orig. the same word as LADANUM, transferred to a different drug.]

LAUDATORY, lawd'a-tor-i, *adj.* containing *praise:* expressing praise.—*n.* that which contains praise.

LAUGH, läf, *v.i.* to make the noise showing or caused by mirth: to be gay or lively.—*n.* the sound caused by merriment.—LAUGH AT, to ridicule. [A.S. *hlihan;* Ger. *lachen*, Goth. *hlahjan;* prob. from the sound.]

LAUGHABLE, läf'a-bl, *adj.* fitted to cause *laughter:* ludicrous.—*adv.* LAUGH'ABLY.—*n.* LAUGH'ABLENESS.

LAUGHING-GAS, läf'ing-gas, *n.* a *gas* which excites *laughter*, called nitrous oxide.

LAUGHINGLY, läf'ing-li, *adv.* in a *laughing* or merry way: with laughter.

LAUGHING-STOCK, läf'ing-stok, *n.* an object of ridicule, like something *stuck* up to be *laughed* at.

LAUGHTER, läf'ter, *n.* act or noise of *laughing*.

LAUNCH, LANCH, länsh, *v.t.* to throw as a *lance* or spear: to send forth: to cause to slide into the water.—*v.i.* to go forth, as a ship into the water: to expatiate in language.—*n.* act of launching or moving a ship into the water: the largest boat carried by a man-of-war. [Fr. *lancer*—*lance*, a lance. See LANCE.]

LAUNDER, lawn'der, *n.* (*mining*) a trough used in washing ore. [Orig. a *washerwoman*, M. E. *lavandre*—Fr. *lavandière*—L. *lavare*.]

LAUNDRESS, lawn'dres, *n.* a *washerwoman*.

LAUNDRY, lawn'dri, *n.* a place or room where clothes are *washed* and dressed. [See LAVE.]

LAUREATE, law're-āt, *adj.* crowned with *laurel.*—*n.* one crowned with laurel: the poet-laureate or court poet.—*v.t.* to crown with laurel, in token of literary merit: to confer a degree upon. [See LAUREL.]

LAUREATESHIP, law're-āt-ship, *n.* office of a *laureate*.

LAUREATION, law-re-ā'shun, *n.* act of *laureating* or conferring a degree.

LAUREL, law'rel, *n.* the *bay-tree*, used by the ancients for making honorary wreaths. [Fr. *laurier*—L. *laurus*.]

LAURELLED, law'reld, *adj.* crowned with *laurel*.

LAVA, lā'va or lä'va, *n.* the melted matter discharged from a burning mountain, and that *flows* down its sides. [It. *lava*, a stream—L. *lavare*, to wash.]

LAVAGE, lav'aj, *n.* (*med.*) the operation of washing out the stomach. [Fr.]

LAVATORY, lav'a-tor-i, *n.* a place for *washing:* a place where gold is got by washing. [See LAVE.]

LAVE, lāv, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to *wash:* to bathe. [Fr. *laver*—L. *lavo*, *lavatum*, akin to Gr. *louō*, to wash.]

LAVE, lāv, *v.t.* (obs. and prov.) to lift or ladle or throw out (as water from a boat). [Perh. Fr. *lever*—L. *levo*, to lift.]

LAVENDER, lav'en-der, *n.* an odoriferous plant, so called from its being laid with newly *washed* clothes. [Fr. *lavande*. See LAVE.]

LAVER, lā'ver, *n.* a large vessel for *laving* or washing.

LAVISH, lav'ish, *v.t.* to expend profusely: to waste.—*adj.* lavishing or bestowing profusely: prodigal: extravagant: wild: unrestrained.—*adv.* LAV'ISHLY. [From LAVE, to throw out.]

LAVISHMENT, lav'ish-ment, LAVISHNESS, lav'ish-nes, *n.* state of being *lavish*: profusion: prodigality.

LAW, law, *n.* a rule of action *laid down* or established by authority: edict of a government: statute: the rules of a community or state: a rule or principle of science or art: the whole jurisprudence or the science of law: established usage: that which rules: conformity to law: that which is lawful: a theoretical principle educed from practice or observation: (*theol.*) the Mosaic code or the books containing it: (*B.*) the word of God, the Old Testament. [M. E. *lawë*—A.S. *lagu*, *lah*, from *lecgan*, to lay, or *licgan*, to lie; Ice. *lag*; akin to L. *lex*, law, Gr. *legō*, to lay.]

LAWFUL, law'fool, *adj.* according to law: legal: constituted by law: rightful.—*adv.* LAW'FULLY.—*n.* LAW'FULNESS.

LAWGIVER, law'giv-er, *n.* one who *gives* or enacts *laws*: a legislator. [LAW and GIVER.]

LAWLESS, law'les, *adj.* unrestrained by *law*: illegal.—*adv.* LAW'LESSLY.—*n.* LAW'LESSNESS.

LAWMONGER, law'mung-ger, *n.* a *monger* or low dealer in law.

LAWN, lawn, *n.* a sort of fine linen or cambric.—*adj.* made of lawn. [Prob. Fr. *linon*—L. *linum*, modified perh. by confusion with L. *lana*, wool. See LINEN.]

LAWN, lawn, *n.* an *open space* between woods: a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a house or mansion. [M.E. *laund*—O. Fr. *lande*, from Ger. *land* (see LAND), or from Bret. *lann*.]

LAWN-TENNIS, lawn'-ten'is, *n.* a kind of tennis generally played on an open *lawn*.

LAWSUIT, law'sūt, *n.* a *suit* or process in *law*.

LAWYER, law'yer, *n.* one versed in or who practices *law*: (*B.*) a Jewish divine or expounder of the law. [LAW, and suffix *-yer*.]

LAX, laks, *adj.*, *slack*: *loose*: soft, flabby: not crowded: not strict in discipline or morals: loose in the bowels.—*adv.* LAX'LY. [L. *laxus*, loose, *laxo*, *-atum*, to unloose; prob. akin to LANGUID.]

LAXATION, laks-ā'shun, *n.* act of *loosening*: state of being loose or slackened.

LAXATIVE, laks'a-tiv, *adj.* having the power of *loosening* the bowels.—*n.* a purgative or aperient medicine.—*n.* LAX'ATIVENESS. [Fr. *laxatif*—L. *laxo*.]

LAXITY, laks'i-ti, LAXNESS, laks'nes, *n.* state or quality of being *lax*: want of exactness.

LAY, *pa.t.* of LIE, to lay one's self down.

LAY, lā, *v.t.* to cause to *lie down*: to place or set down: to beat down: to spread on a surface: to calm: to appease: to wager: to bring forth: to impose: to charge: to present.—*v.i.* to produce eggs:—*pr.p.* lāy'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* laid.—LAY TO (*Pr. Bk.*) to apply with vigor. [It is the causal of *lie*, from A.S. *lecgan*; Ice. *leggja*, Ger. *legen*; Gr. *legō*. See LIE.]

LAY, lā, *n.* a *song*: a lyric or narrative poem. [O. Fr. *lai*, of Celtic origin, as W. *llais*, a sound, Gael. *laoidh*, a verse, sacred poem; perh. conn. with Ger. *lied*.]

LAY, lā, LAIC, lā'ik, LAICAL, lā'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *people*: not clerical. [Fr. *lai*—L. *laicus*—Gr. *laikos*—*laos*, the people.]

LAYER, lā'er, *n.* a bed or stratum: a shoot laid for propagation. [See LAY, *v.t.*]

LAYERING, lā'er-ing, *n.* the propagation of plants by *layers*.

LAYETTE, lā-yet', *n.* a baby's outfit. [Fr.]

LAY-FIGURE, lā'-fig'ūr, or **LAYMAN**, lā'man, *n.* a wooden figure used by artists to represent the human body, and which serves as a model for attitude and drapery. [Dut. *leeman*, a jointed image—*ledt*, *lid*, a joint.]

LAYMAN, lā'man, *n.* one of the *laity*: a non-professional man. [See LAY, LAIC.]

LAZAR, lā'zar, *n.* one afflicted with a filthy and pestilential disease like *Lazarus*, the beggar. [Fr. *lazare*, from *Lazarus* of the parable in Luke xvi.]

LAZARETTO, laz-a-ret'o, **LAZARET**, laz'-a-ret, *n.* a public hospital for diseased persons, esp. for such as have infectious disorders. [It. *lazzeretto*; Fr. *lazaret*. See LAZAR.]

LAZAR-HOUSE, lā'zar-hows, *n.* a *lazaretto*: a hospital for quarantine. [LAZAR and HOUSE.]

LAZARLIKE, lā'zar-līk, *adj.*, *like* a *lazar*: full of sores: leprous.

LAZULITE, laz'ū-līt, *n.* (*min.*) a mineral of light, indigo-blue color, found in quartz and in clay-slate.

LAZY, lā'zi, *adj.* disinclined to exertion: averse to labor: sluggish: tedious.—*adv.* LA'ZILY.—*n.* LA'ZINESS, state or quality of being lazy. [M.E. *lasche*—O. Fr. *lasche* (Fr. *lâche*), slack, weak, base—L. *laxus*, loose.]

LAZZARONI, laz-a-rō'ni, *n.* name given to the lowest classes in Naples, who used to live an idle outcast life. [It., from Lazarus.]

LEA or **LEY**, lē (obs. LAY), *n.* a meadow:

grassland, pasturage. [A.S. *leah*; cf. prov. Ger. *lohe, loh*, found also in place-names, as Waterloo = water-lea.]

LEAD, led, *n.* a well-known metal of a bluish-white color: the plummet for sounding at sea: a thin plate of lead separating lines of type:—*pl.* a flat roof covered with lead.—*v.t.* to cover or fit with lead: (*print.*) to separate lines with leads.—*n.* LEAD-POIS'ONING, poisoning by the absorption and diffusion of lead in the system. [A.S.; Ger. *loth.*]

LEAD, lēd, *v.t.* to show the *way* by going first: to guide by the hand: to direct: to precede: to allure.—*v.i.* to go before and show the way: to have a tendency: to exercise dominion:—*pr.p.* lead'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* led.—*n.* first place: precedence: direction: guidance. [A.S. *lædan*, to make to go, causal form of *lidan*, to go; Ice. *leida*, Ger. *leiten*, to lead.]

LEADEN, led'n, *adj.* made of *lead*: heavy: dull.

LEADER, lēd'er, *n.* one who *leads* or goes first: a chief: the leading editorial article in a newspaper: principal wheel in any machinery.

LEADERSHIP, lēd'er-ship, *n.* state or condition of a *leader* or conductor.

LEADING-STRINGS, lēd'ing-stringz, *n.pl.* *strings* used to *lead* children when beginning to walk.

LEAD-PENCIL, led'-pen'sil, *n.* a *pencil* or instrument for drawing, etc., made of black*lead*.

LEAF, lēf, *n.* one of the thin, flat parts of plants: anything beaten thin like a leaf: two pages of a book: one side of a window-shutter, etc.:—*pl.* LEAVES, lēvz.—*v.i.* to shoot out or produce leaves:—*pr.p.* leaf'ing; *pa.p.* leafed'. [A.S.; Ger. *laub*, Dut. *loof*, a leaf.]

LEAFAGE, lēf'āj, *n.*, *leaves* collectively: abundance of leaves: season of leaves or leafing.

LEAFLESS, lēf'les, *adj.* destitute of *leaves*.

LEAFLET, lēf'let, *n.* a *little leaf*.

LEAFY, lēf'i, *adj.* full of *leaves*.—*n.* LEAF'INESS.

LEAGUE, lēg, *n.* a distance of about three English miles, but varying greatly in different countries.—A SEA-LEAGUE contains 3½ Eng. miles nearly. [Fr. *lieue*—L. *leuca*, a Gallic mile of 1500 Roman paces; from the Celt., as in Bret. *leo*, Gael. *leig*, a league.]

LEAGUE, lēg, *n.* a *bond* or alliance: union for the promotion of mutual interest.—*v.i.* to form a league: to unite for mutual interest:—*pr.p.* leag'uing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* leagued'. [Fr. *ligue*—Low L. *liga*—L. *ligo*, to bind.]

LEAGUER, lēg'er, *n.* a camp, esp. of a besieging army. [Dut. *leger*, a lair. See BELEAGUER.]

LEAK, lēk, *n.* a crack or hole in a vessel through which liquid may pass: the oozing of any fluid through an opening.—*v.t.* to let any fluid into or out of a vessel through a leak. [Ice. *leka*, Dut. *lekken*, to drip.]

LEAKAGE, lēk'āj, *n.* a *leaking*: that which enters or escapes by leaking: an allowance for leaking.

LEAKY, lēk'i, *adj.* having a *leak* or *leaks*: letting any liquid in or out.—*n.* LEAK'INESS.

LEAL, lēl, *adj.* true-hearted, faithful. [M. E. *lel*—Norm. Fr. *leal*, same as LOYAL.]

LEAN, lēn, *v.i.* to *incline* or *bend*: to turn from a straight line: to rest against: to incline towards:—*pr.p.* lean'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* leaned' or leant (lent). [A.S. *hlinian* and causal form *hlœnan*; Dut. *leunen*; akin to Gr. *klinō*, L. *in-clino*, to bend.]

LEAN, lēn, *adj.* thin, wanting flesh: not fat.—*n.* flesh without fat.—*adv.* LEAN'LY.—*n.* LEAN'NESS. [A.S. *hlæne*; Low Ger. *leen*; from LEAN, to bend, from want of substance or support.]

LEAP, lēp, *v.i.* to move with *springs* or *bounds*: to spring upward or forward: to jump: to rush with vehemence.—*v.t.* to spring or bound over:—*pr.p.* leap'ing; *pa.t.* leaped' or leapt (lept); *pa.p.* leaped', rarely leapt.—*n.* act of leaping: bound: space passed by leaping: sudden transition. [A.S. *hleapan*; Ice. *hlaupa*, to spring, Ger. *laufen*, to run.]

LEAP-FROG, lēp'-frog, *n.* a play in which one boy *leaps* over another like a *frog*.

LEAP-YEAR, lēp'-yēr, *n.* every fourth *year* which *leaps* forward or adds one day in February, a year of 366 days.

LEARN, lern, *v.t.* to acquire knowledge of, to get to know: to gain power of performing.—*v.i.* to gain knowledge: to improve by example. [A.S. *leornian*; Ger. *lernen.*]

LEARNED, lern'ed, *adj.* having *learning*: versed in literature, etc.: skillful.—*adv.* LEARN'EDLY.—*n.* LEARN'EDNESS.

LEARNER, lern'er, *n.* one who *learns*: one who is yet in the rudiments of any subject.

LEARNING, lern'ing, *n.* what is *learned*: knowledge: scholarship: skill in languages or science.

LEASE, lēs, *n.* a *letting* of tenements for a term of years: the contract for such letting: any tenure.—*v.t.* to let for a term of years:—*pr.p.* leas'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* leased'. [O. Fr. *lesser*, Fr. *laisser*, to let, leave, relinquish—L. *laxo*, to loose, *laxus*, loose.]

LEASEHOLD, lēs'hōld, *adj.*, *held* by *lease* or contract.—*n.* a tenure held by lease.

LEASH, lēsh, *n.* a *lash* or *line* by which a hawk or hound is held: a brace and a half, three.—*v.t.* to hold by a leash: to bind. [O. Fr. *lesse*, Fr. *laisse*, a thong to hold a dog by, a thong held *loosely*—L. *laxus*, loose.]

LEASING, lēz'ing, *n.* (*B.*) *falsehood*: lies. [A.S. *leasung*—*leas*, false, loose, Goth. *laus*, Ice. *los.*]

LEAST, lēst, *adj.* (serves as superl. of LITTLE), *little* beyond all others: smallest. —*adv.* in the smallest or lowest degree. [A.S. *lest*, contr. from *læsest*, from root of LESS.]

LEATHER, le*th'*er, *n.* the prepared skin of an animal.—*adj.* consisting of leather.

LEATHERN, le*th'*ern, *adj.* made or consisting of *leather*.

LEATHERY, le*th'*er-i, *adj.* resembling *leather:* tough.

LEAVE, lēv, *n.*, *permission:* liberty granted: formal parting of friends: farewell. [A.S. *leaf;* Ice. *leyfa*, to permit; conn. with LIEF, LOVE, BELIEVE, FURLOUGH.]

LEAVE, lēv, *v.t.* to allow to remain: to abandon, resign: to depart from: to have remaining at death: to bequeath: to refer for decision.—*v.i.* to desist: to cease:—*pr.p.* leav'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* left. [A.S. *læfan;* Ice. *leifa*, L. *linquo*, Gr. *leipō*, to leave. The primary meaning is to *let remain;* the root is seen in A.S. *lifian*, Ice. *lifa*, to be remaining, to LIVE, also in Ger. *bleiben* (=be-*leiben*), to remain.]

LEAVED, lēvd, *adj.* furnished with *leaves:* having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds.

LEAVEN, lev'n, *n.* the ferment which makes dough *rise* in a spongy form: anything that makes a general change, whether good or bad.—*v.t.* to raise with leaven: to taint. [Fr. *levain*—L. *levamen*—*levo*, to raise—*levis*, light.]

LEAVES, lēvz, *pl.* of LEAF.

LEAVINGS, lēv'ingz, *n.pl.*, *things left:* relics: refuse.

LECHER, lech'er, *n.* a man addicted to lewdness: [Fr. *lécheur*—*lécher*, to lick; from O. Ger. *lecchon*, Ger. *lecken*, E. LICK; L. *ligurio*, to lick up what is dainty.]

LECHEROUS, lech'er-us, *adj.* lustful: provoking lust.—*adv.* LECH'EROUSLY.—*ns.* LECH'EROUSNESS, LECH'ERY.

LECTERN, lek'turn, *n.* a reading-desk in churches from which the Scripture lessons are read. [Corr. from Low L. *lectrinum*, a reading-desk—Low L. *lectrum*, a pulpit—Gr. *lektron*, a couch, and so a support for a book.]

LECTION, lek'shun, *n.* a *reading:* a variety in a manuscript or book: a portion of Scripture read in divine service. [L. *lectio—lego, lectum*, to read.]

LECTIONARY, lek'shun-ar-i, *n.* the R. C. service-book, containing *lections* or portions of Scripture.

LECTOR, lek'tor, *n.* a *reader:* a reader of Scripture in the ancient churches.

LECTURE, lek'tūr, *n.* a discourse on any subject: a formal reproof.—*v.t.* to instruct by discourses: to instruct authoritatively: to reprove.—*v.i.* to give a lecture or lectures. [See LECTION.]

LECTURER, lek'tūr-er, *n.* one who *lectures:* one who instructs by giving set discourses.

LECTURESHIP, lek'tūr-ship, *n.* the office of a *lecturer*.

LECTURN, lek'turn, **LETTERN**, let'ern, *n.* same as LECTERN.

LED, led, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of LEAD, to show the way.

LEDGE, lej, *n.* a shelf on which articles may be *laid:* that which resembles such a shelf: a ridge or shelf of rocks: a layer: a small moulding. [A.S. *lecgan*, to lay. See LAY, *v.t.*]

LEDGER, lej'er, *n.* the principal book of accounts among merchants, in which the entries in all the other books are *laid up* or entered.

LEDGY, lej'i, *adj.* abounding in ledges.

LEE, lē, *n.* the part toward which the wind blows.—*adj.* as in LEE-SIDE, the sheltered side of a ship: LEE-SHORE, the shore opposite to the lee-side of a ship. [Lit. a *sheltered place*, A.S. *hleow*, shelter; Ice. *hle*, Low Ger. *lee;* cf. Goth. *hlija*, a tent, prov. E. *lew*, a shelter.]

LEECH, lēch, *n.* a *physician:* a blood-sucking worm.—*v.t.* to apply leeches to. [A.S. *lœce;* Goth. *lekeis*, a physician, found also in Celt. and Slav. languages.]

LEEK, lēk, *n.* a kind of onion: the national emblem of Wales. [A.S. *leac*, a leek, a plant, which is present also in CHAR-LOCK. GAR-LIC, HEM-LOCK.]

LEER, lēr, *n.* a sly, sidelong look.—*v.i.* to look askance: to look archly or obliquely. [A.S. *hleor*, face, cheek; Ice. *hlyr.*]

LEERINGLY, lēr'ing-li, *adv.* with a *leering* look.

LEES, lēz, *n.pl.* sediment or dregs that settle at the bottom of liquor. [Fr. *lie*, ety. dub.]

LEET, lēt, *n.* (*Scot.*) a selected list of candidates for an office.

LEEWARD, lē'ward, *adj.* pertaining to or in the direction of the *lee*, or the part toward which the wind blows.—*adv.* toward the lee.

LEEWAY, lē'wā, *n.* the *way* or distance a ship is driven to *leeward* of her true course. [LEE and WAY.]

LEFT, left, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of LEAVE.

LEFT, left, *adj.* the *weaker* as opposed to the stronger, heavier right: being on the left side.—*n.* the side opposite to the right. [M.E. *lift*, *luft*, prob. a contr. of *lefed*, p. of A.S. *lêfan*, to weaken—*lêf*, weak; Dut. *loof*, weak.]

LEFT-HANDED, left-hand'ed, *adj.* having the *left hand* stronger and readier than the right: awkward: unlucky.—*ns.* LEFT-HAND'EDNESS, LEFT-HAND'INESS, awkwardness.

LEG, leg, *n.* one of the limbs by which animals walk: a long, slender support of anything, as of a table.—*adj.* LEGGED', having legs. [Ice. *leggr*, a stalk, Dan. *läg*, Sw. *lägg.*]

LEGACY, leg'a-si, *n.* that which is *left* to one by *will:* a bequest of personal property. [L. as if *legatia*, for *legatum—lego*, to leave by will.]

LEGACY-HUNTER, leg'a-si-hunt'er, *n.* one who *hunts* after *legacies* by courting those likely to leave them.

LEGAL, lē'gal, *adj.* pertaining to or according to *law:* lawful: created by law.—*adv.* LE'GALLY.—*n.* LEGAL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *legalis—lex, legis*, law.]

LEGALIZE, lē'gal-īz, *v.t.* to make *legal* or lawful: to authorize: to sanction.

LEGATE, leg'āt, *n.* an ambassador, esp. from the Pope.—*n.* LEG'ATESHIP, the office of a legate. [Fr. *légat*, It. *legato*—L. *legatus—lego*, to send with a commission.]

LEGATEE, leg-a-tē', *n.* one to whom a *legacy* is left.

LEGATINE, leg'a-tīn, *adj.* of or relating to a *legate*.

LEGATION, le-gā'shun, *n.* the person or persons sent as *legates* or ambassadors: a deputation.

LEGEND, lej'end or lē'-, *n.* a marvellous or romantic story from early times: the motto on a coat of arms, medal, or coin. [Fr.—Low L. *legenda*, a book of chronicles of the saints *read* at matins—L. *legendus*, to be read—*lego*, to read.]

LEGENDARY, lej'end-ar-i, *n.* a book of *legends:* one who relates legends.—*adj.* consisting of legends: romantic: fabulous.

LEGERDEMAIN, lej-er-de-mān', *n.*, *lightness* or *nimbleness of hand:* sleight-of-hand: jugglery. [O. Fr. *legier* (Fr. *léger*) *de main*, "light of hand"—L. as if *leviarius—levis*, light, and Fr. *de*, of, *main*, L. *manus*, hand.]

LEGER-LINE, lej'er-līn, *n.* (*mus.*) one of the short lines added above or below the staff to extend its compass. [Fr. *léger*, light, and LINE.]

LEGGING, leg'ing, *n.* a covering for the *leg*.

LEGIBLE, lej'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *read:* clear and distinct: that may be understood.—*adv.* LEG'IBLY.—*ns.* LEG'IBLENESS, LEGIBIL'ITY. [L. *legibilis—lego*.]

LEGION, lē'jun, *n.* in ancient Rome, a body of soldiers of from three to six thousand: a military force: a great number. [Fr.—L. *legio—lego*, to choose, to levy.]

LEGIONARY, lē'jun-ar-i, *adj.* relating to or consisting of a *legion* or legions: containing a great number.—*n.* a soldier of a legion. [L. *legionarius*.]

LEGISLATE, lej'is-lāt, *v.i.* to *bring* forward, propose, or make *laws*.—*n.* LEGISLA'TION. [L. *lex, legis*, law, *fero, latum*, to bear, propose.]

LEGISLATIVE, lej'is-lāt-iv, *adj.*, *giving* or *enacting laws:* pertaining to legislation.

LEGISLATOR, lej'is-lā-tor, *n.* one who *makes laws:* a lawgiver:—*fem.* LEG'ISLATRESS.

LEGISLATURE, lej'is-lāt-ūr, *n.* the body of men in a state who have the power of *making laws*.

LEGIST, lē'jist, *n.* one skilled in the laws. [Fr. *légiste*—Low L. *legista*—L. *lex*.]

LEGITIMACY, le-jit'i-ma-si, *n.* state of being *legitimate* or according to law: lawfulness of birth: genuineness: regular deduction.

LEGITIMATE, le-jit'i-māt, *adj.* lawful: lawfully begotten: genuine: fairly deduced: following by natural sequence: authorized by usage.—*v.t.* to make lawful: to give the rights of a legitimate child to an illegitimate one.—*adv.* LEGIT'IMATELY. [Low L. *legitimo, -atum*—L. *lex*.]

LEGITIMATION, le-jit-i-mā'shun, *n.* act of rendering *legitimate*, esp. of conferring the privileges of lawful birth.

LEGITIMIST, le-jit'i-mist, *n.* one who supports *legitimate* authority: in France, an adherent of the Bourbons deposed in 1830.

LEGLESS, leg'les, *adj.* without legs.

LEGUME, leg'ūm, **LEGUMEN**, le-gū'men, *n.* (*bot.*) a seed-vessel which splits into two valves, having the seeds attached to the ventral suture only: a pod, as of the pea, bean, etc.:—*pl.* LEGU'MENS, LEGU'MINA. [Fr.—L. *legumen—lego*, to gather; so called because *gathered* for food.]

LEGUMINOUS, le-gū'min-us, *adj.* bearing *legumes* as seed-vessels: consisting of pulse.

LEISURE, lē'zhōōr or lezh'-, *n.* time free from employment: freedom from occupation.—*adj.* unoccupied. [M. E. *leyser*—O. Fr. *leisir*, "to be permitted"—L. *licet*, it is permitted.]

LEISURELY, lē'zhōōr-li, *adj.* done at *leisure:* slow: deliberate.—*adv.* in a leisurely manner.

LEMAN, lē'man, *n.* a sweetheart. [M. E. *lemman*, earlier form *leofmon*—A.S. *leof*, loved, and MAN.]

LEMMA, lem'a, *n.* (*math.*) a proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in a subsequent proposition. [L.—Gr. *lēmma—lambanō*, to receive, assume.]

LEMMING, lem'ing, *n.* a species of rat in northern countries, remarkable for migrating southward in great numbers. [Norw. *lemming*, Sw. *lemel*, Lap. *loumik*.]

LEMON, lem'un, *n.* an oval fruit, resembling the orange, with an acid pulp: the tree that bears lemons. [Fr. *limon*—Pers. *limun*.]

LEMONADE, lem-un-ād', *n.* a drink made of *lemon-juice*, water, and sugar.

LEMUR, lē'mur, *n.* an animal in Madagascar, allied to the monkey, which goes about at night, whence its name. [L. *lemur*, a ghost.]

LEND, lend, *v.t.* to give for a short time something to be returned: to afford or grant, in general: to let for hire:—*pr.p.* lend'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lent.—*n.* LEND'ER. [M.E. *lenen*—A.S. *lænan*; Ger. *leihen*. See LOAN.]

LENGTH, length, *n.* quality of being *long:* extent from end to end: the longest measure of anything: long continuance: detail. [A.S. *length—lang*, long.]

LENGTHEN, length'n, *v.t.* to increase in *length:* to draw out.—*v.i.* to grow *longer.*

LENGTHWISE, length'wīz, *adv.* in the *way* or direction of the *length.* [For LENGTHWAYS.]

LENGTHY, length'i, *adj.* of great *length:* rather long. — *adv.* LENGTH'ILY. — *n.* LENGTH'INESS.

LENIENT, lē'ni-ent, *adj.*, *softening* or mitigating: mild: merciful.—*n.* (*med.*) that which softens: an emollient.—*n.* LE'NIENCY. [L. *leniens, -entis*, pr.p. of *lenio*, to soften—*lenis*, soft.]

LENITIVE, len'it-iv, *adj.*, *softening* or mitigating: laxative.—*n.* (*med.*) an application for easing pain: a mild purgative.

LENITY, len'i-ti, *n.* mildness: clemency.

LENS, lenz, *n.* (*optics*) a piece of glass or other transparent substance with one or both sides convex, so called from its likeness to a *lentil* seed: the crystalline humor of the eye. [L. *lens, lentis*, the lentil.]

LENT, lent, *n.* a fast of forty days, observed in commemoration of the fast of our Saviour, beginning with Ash-Wednesday and continuing till Easter. [M.E. *lenten* — A.S. *lencten*, the spring; Dut. *lente*, Ger. *lenz;* acc. to some derived from root of LONG, because in spring the days grow *long.*]

LENTEN, lent'en, *adj.* relating to or used in *Lent:* sparing.

LENTICULAR, len-tik'ū-lar, **LENTIFORM**, len'ti-form, *adj.* resembling a *lens* or *lentil* seed: double-convex.—*adv.* LENTIC'ULARLY. [L. *lenticularis—lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, a lentil.]

LENTIL, len'til, *n.* an annual plant, common near the Mediterranean, bearing pulse used for food. [Fr. *lentille*—L. *lens, lentis*, the lentil.]

LENTISK, len'tisk, *n.* the mastic-tree. [Fr. *lentisque*—L. *lentiscus—lentus*, sticky; so called from the *stickiness* of its gum.]

LENTOUS, len'tus, *adj.*, *sticky:* viscid [See LENTISK.]

LEO, lē'ō, *n.* (*astr.*) the *Lion*, the fifth sign of the zodiac. [L.]

LEONINE, lē'o-nīn, *adj.* of or like a *lion.*

LEONINE, lē'o-nīn, *adj.* a kind of Latin verse which rhymes at the middle and end, much in use among the Latin hymn-writers of the Middle Ages. [Said to be named from Leoninus, a canon in Paris in the 12th century; or from Pope Leo II., who was a lover of music.]

LEOPARD, lep'ard, *n.* an animal of the cat kind, with a spotted skin. [O. Fr.—L. *leopardus* — Gr. *leopardos — leōn*, lion, *pardos*, pard; because supposed by the ancients to be a mongrel between the pard or panther and lioness.]

LEPER, lep'er, *n.* one affected with leprosy, which covers the skin with *scales.* [L.—Gr. *lepra*, leprosy—*lepros*, scaly—*lepos*, a scale—*lepō*, to peel off.]

LEPIDOPTERA, lep-i-dop'ter-a, *n.pl.* an order of insects, with four *wings* covered with very fine *scales* like powder, as the butterfly, moth, etc. [Gr. *lepis, lepidos*, a scale, *pteron*, a wing.]

LEPIDOPTERAL, lep-i-dop'ter-al, **LEPIDOPTEROUS**, lep-i-dop'ter-us, *adj.* pertaining to the *lepidoptera.*

LEPORINE, lep'o-rīn, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling the *hare.* [L. *leporinus—lepus, leporis*, the hare.]

LEPROSY, lep'ro-si, *n.* a disease of the skin marked by *scales* or scurfy scabs.

LEPROUS, lep'rus, *adj.* affected with *leprosy.*—*adv.* LEP'ROUSLY.—*n.* LEP'ROUSNESS. [See LEPER.]

LESE-MAJESTY, lēz-maj'-es-tē, *n.* any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state: treason. [Fr.]

LESION, lē'zhun, *n.* a *hurt:* (*med.*) an injury or wound. [Fr.—L. *læsio—lædo, læsum*, to hurt.]

LESS, les, *adj.* (serves as comp. of LITT'LE), diminished: smaller.—*adv.* not so much: in a lower degree.—*n.* a smaller portion: (*B.*) the inferior or younger. [A.S. *læs, læssa;* comparative form from a root *las*, feeble, found also in Goth. *lasivs*, weak, Ice. *las*, weakness, and which is not conn. with the root of *little.*]

LESSEE, les-sē', *n.* one to whom a *lease* is granted.

LESSEN, les'n, *v.t.* to make *less*, in any sense: to weaken: to degrade. — *v.i.* to become less.

LESSER, les'er, *adj.* (*B.*) *less:* smaller: inferior. [A double comp., formed from LESS.]

LESSON, les'n, *n.* a portion of Scripture *read* in divine service: that which a pupil learns at a time: a precept or doctrine inculcated: instruction derived from experience: severe lecture.

LESSOR, les'or, *n.* one who grants a *lease.*

LEST, lest, *conj.* that not: for fear that. [From the A.S. phrase *thy læs the* (that the less = L. *quominus*), the first word being dropped, while the third joined to the second made *lesthe, leste.* See LESS.]

LET, let, *v.t.* to *slacken* or *loose restraint upon:* to give leave or power to: to allow, permit, suffer: to grant to a tenant or hirer:—*pr.p.* lett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* let. [A.S. *lætan*, to permit—*læt*, Ice. *latr*, slow, lazy, slack; Ger. *lassen*, Fr. *laisser*, to let, permit. See LATE.]

LET, let, *v.t.* (*B.*) to prevent: to hinder.—*n.* (*law*) hinderance, obstruction: delay. [A.S. *lettan*, to make late—*læt*, slow, slack, being same root as above.]

LETHAL, lē'thal, *adj.*, *death-dealing, blotting out:* deadly: mortal. [L. *lethalis—lethum, letum*, death; akin to *leo*, simple form of *deleo*, to blot out, or to Sans. *li*, to melt, dissolve.]

LETHARGIC, le-thär'jik, **LETHARGICAL**, le-thär'jik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *lethargy:* unnaturally sleepy: dull.—*adv.* LETHAR'GICALLY. [L. *lethargicus* — Gr. *lethargikos.*]

LETHARGY, leth'ar-ji, *n.* heavy unnatural slumber: dullness. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *lēthargia*, drowsy forgetfulness—*lēthē*, forgetfulness.]

LETHE, lē'the, *n.* (*myth.*) one of the rivers of hell said to cause *forgetfulness* of the past to all who drank of its waters: oblivion. [Gr.—*lēthō*, old form of *lanthanō*, to forget.]

LETHEAN, le-thē'an, *adj.*, *of Lethe:* oblivious.

LETHIFEROUS, le-thif'er-us, *adj.*, *carrying death:* deadly. [L. *lethifer—lethum*, death, and *fero*, to bear.]

LETTEN, let'en, *n.* (*law*) rented: demised.

LETTER, let'er, *n.* a conventional mark to express a sound: a written or printed message: literal meaning: a printing-type:—*pl.* learning.—*v.t.* to stamp letters upon.—*n.* LETT'ERER. [Fr. *lettre*—L. *litera—lino*, *litum*, to smear; so called because *smeared* or scrawled on parchment.]

LETTERED, let'erd, *adj.* marked with *letters:* educated: versed in literature: belonging to learning.

LETTER-FOUNDER, let'er-fownd'er, *n.* one who *founds* or casts *letters* or types.

LETTERING, let'er-ing, *n.* the act of *impressing letters:* the letters impressed.

LETTER-OF-CRED'IT, *n.* a *letter* authorizing *credit* or cash to a certain sum to be paid to the bearer.—**LETT'ER-OF-MARQUE** (märk), *n.* a commission given to a private ship by a government to make reprisals on the vessels of another state. [See MARQUE.]

LETTERPRESS, let'er-pres, *n.*, *letters impressed* or matter printed from type, as distinguished from engraving.

LETTERS-PATENT, let'erz-pat'ent, *n.* a writing conferring a patent or authorizing a person to enjoy some privilege, so called because written on *open* sheets of parchment. [See PATENT.]

LETTUCE, let'is, *n.* a plant containing a *milky* white juice, the leaves of which are used as a salad. [O. Fr. *laictuce*, Fr. *laitue*—L. *lactuca—lac*, milk.]

LEVANT, le-vant', *n.* the point where the sun *rises:* the East: the coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.—*adj.* LEV'ANT or LE'VANT, eastern. [It. *levante*—L. *levare*, to raise.]

LEVANTER, le-vant'er, *n.* a strong easterly wind in the *Levant* or eastern part of the Mediterranean.

LEVANTINE, le-vant'in, *adj.* belonging to the *Levant*.

LEVEE, lev'ē, *n.* a morning assembly of visitors: an assembly received by a sovereign or other great personage: a bank along the river, to prevent inundation. [Fr. *levée*, a rising—*lever*.]

LEVEL, lev'el, *n.* a horizontal line or surface: a surface without inequalities: proper position: usual elevation: state of equality: the line of direction: an instrument for showing the horizontal.—*adj.* horizontal: even, smooth: even with anything else: in the same line or plane: equal in position or dignity.—*v.t.* to make horizontal: to make flat or smooth: to make equal: to take aim:—*pr.p.* lev'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lev'elled. [O. Fr. *livel*, *liveau* (Fr. *niveau*)—L. *libella*, a plummet, from *libra*, a level, a balance.]

LEVELLER, lev'el-er, *n.* one who *levels* or makes equal.

LEVELLING, lev'el-ing, *n.* the act of making uneven surfaces level: the process of finding the differences in level between different points on the surface of the earth.

LEVELNESS, lev'el-nes, *n.* state of being *level*, even, or equal.

LEVER, lē'ver, *n.* a bar of metal or other substance turning on a support called the fulcrum or prop, for raising weights. [Lit. *that which lifts* or *raises*, Fr. *lévier—lever*—L. *levo*, to raise.]

LEVERAGE, lē'ver-aj, *n.* the mechanical *power* gained by the use of the *lever*.

LEVERET, lev'er-et, *n.* a *young hare:* a hare in its first year. [O. Fr. *levrault*, Fr. *lièvre*—L. *lepus*, *leporis*, a hare.]

LEVIABLE, lev'i-a-bl, *adj.* able to be *levied* or assessed and collected.

LEVIATHAN, le-vī'a-than, *n.* (*B.*) a huge aquatic animal, described in the book of Job: anything of huge size. [Heb. *liv'yâthân—l'v'yah*, a wreath, Ar. *lawa'*, to bend or twist; so called from its twisting itself in folds.]

LEVIGATE, lev'i-gāt, *v.t.* to make *smooth:* to grind to a fine, impalpable powder.—*n.* LEVIGA'TION. [L. *levigo*, *levigatum—levis*, Gr. *leios*, smooth, akin to LEVEL.]

LEVITATION, lev-i-tā'shun, *n.* act of rendering *light*. [L. *levis*, light.]

LEVITE, lē'vīt, *n.* a descendant of *Levi:* an inferior priest of the ancient Jewish Church.—*adjs.* LEVIT'IC, LEVIT'ICAL.—*adv.* LEVIT'ICALLY. [Heb. *Levi*, a son of Jacob, whose descendants were priests.]

LEVITICUS, le-vit'i-kus, *n.* the name of one of the books of the Old Testament, so called from its containing the laws, etc., relating to the *Levites*.

LEVITY, lev'it-i, *n.*, *lightness* of weight: lightness of temper or conduct: thoughtlessness: disposition to trifle: vanity. [L. *levitas—levis*, light.]

LEVY, lev'i, *v.t.* to *raise:* to collect by authority, as an army or a tax:—*pr.p.* lev'ying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lev'ied.—*n.* the act of collecting by authority: the troops so collected. [Fr. *lever*—L. *levo*, to make light or raise—*levis*, light.]

LEWD, lūd or lōōd, *adj.* ignorant, vicious, or bad, so in *B.:* lustful: licentious: unchaste: debauched.—*adv.* LEWD'LY.—*n.* LEWD'NESS. [A.S. *lœwed*, lay, belonging to the laity, either the *pa.p.* of the verb *lœwan*, to weaken, and so meaning weak, simple, untaught, or from *leod*, the people. See LAITY.]

LEXICOGRAPHER, leks-i-kog'ra-fer, *n.* one skilled in *lexicography* or the art of compiling dictionaries.

LEXICOGRAPHY, leks-i-kog'ra-fi, *n.* the art of *writing a dictionary.*—*adjs.* LEXICOGRAPH'IC, LEXICOGRAPH'ICAL. [Gr. *lexikon*, and *graphō*, to write.]

LEXICOLOGIST, leks-i-kol'o-jist, *n.* one skilled in *lexicology.*

LEXICOLOGY, leks-i-kol'o-ji, *n.* that branch of philology which treats of the proper signification and use of words. [Gr. *lexis*, and *logos*, a discourse or treatise.]

LEXICON, leks'i-kon, *n.* a *word-book* or dictionary.—*adj.* LEX'ICAL, belonging to a lexicon. [Gr. *lexikon—lexis*, a word—*legō*, to speak.]

LEY, lē, *n.* Same as LEA.

LEYDEN JAR, lī'den jär, *n.* a form of condenser for statical electricity.

LIABILITY, lī-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* state of being *liable* or responsible.

LIABLE, lī'a-bl, *adj.* able to be *bound* or obliged: responsible: tending: subject: exposed. [Fr. *lier*—L. *ligare*, to bind.]

LIAISON, lē'a-zong, *n.* union, or bond of union: connection, esp. an illicit intimacy between a man and woman. [Fr.—*lier*, from L. *ligare*, to bind.]

LIAR, lī'ar, *n.* one who *lies* or utters falsehood.

LIAS, lī'as, *n.* (*geol.*) a formation of argillaceous limestone, etc., underlying the oolitic system.—*adj.* LIASSIC, lī-as'ik, pertaining to the *lias* formation. [Fr., of uncertain origin, perh. from Bret. *liach*, a stone.]

LIBATION, lī-bā'shun, *n.* the *pouring forth* wine or other liquid in honor of a deity: the liquid poured. [L. *libatio—libo*, Gr. *leibō*, to pour.]

LIBEL, lī'bel, *n.* a written accusation: any malicious defamatory publication: (*law*) the statement of a plaintiff's grounds of complaint against a defendant.—*v.t.* to defame by a libel: to satirize unfairly: (*law*) to proceed against by producing a written complaint:—*pr.p.* lī'belling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lī'belled. [Lit. a "little book," from L. *libellus*, dim. of *liber*, a book.]

LIBELLER, lī'bel-er, *n.* one who defames by *libels.*

LIBELLOUS, lī'bel-us, *adj.* containing a *libel:* defamatory.—*adv.* LI'BELLOUSLY.

LIBERAL, lib'er-al, *adj.* becoming a gentleman: generous: noble-minded: candid: free: free from restraint: general, extensive.—*n.* one who advocates greater freedom in political institutions.—*adv.* LIB'ERALLY. [Lit. "belonging or suitable to a free-born man," Fr.—L. *liberalis—liber*, free, doing as one pleases—*libet*, *lubet*, to please, akin to Gr. *eleutheros*, free, Sans. *lubh*, to desire. See LIEF, LOVE.]

LIBERALISM, lib'er-al-izm, *n.* the principles of a *liberal* in politics or religion.

LIBERALITY, lib-er-al'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being *liberal:* generosity: largeness or nobleness of mind: candor: impartiality.

LIBERALIZE, lib'er-al-īz, *v.t.* to make *liberal*, or enlightened: to enlarge.

LIBERATE, lib'er-āt, *v.t.* to set *free:* to release from restraint, confinement, or bondage.—*n.* LIBERA'TION. [L. *libero*, *liberatum.*]

LIBERATOR, lib'er-āt-or, *n.* one who *liberates* or frees.

LIBERTINE, lib'er-tin or -tīn, *n.* formerly, one who professed *free* opinions, esp. in religion: one who leads a licentious life, a rake or debauchee.—*adj.* belonging to a freedman: unrestrained: licentious. [L. *libertinus*, a *freedman.*]

LIBERTINISM, lib'er-tin-izm, *n.* the conduct of a *libertine:* licentiousness of opinion or practice: lewdness or debauchery.

LIBERTY, lib'er-ti, *n.* freedom to do as one pleases: freedom from restraint: the unrestrained enjoyment of natural rights: privilege: exemption: leave: relaxation of restraint: the bounds within which certain privileges are enjoyed: freedom of speech or action beyond ordinary civility. [Fr.—L. *libertas.*]

LIBIDINOUS, li-bid'in-us, *adj.*, *lustful:* given to the indulgence of the animal passions.—*adv.* LIBID'INOUSLY.—*n.* LIBID'INOUSNESS. [Fr.—L. *libidinosus—libido*, desire, lust—*lubet.*]

LIBRA, lī'bra, *n.* the *balance*, a sign of the zodiac. [L.]

LIBRA, lē'bra, *n.* a weight slightly greater than the E. pound, of Spain, Portugal, Mexico, and Brazil. [Sp. and Port.]

LIBRARIAN, lī-brā'ri-an, *n.* the keeper of a library.—*n.* LIBRA'RIANSHIP. [L. *librarius*, a transcriber of books.]

LIBRARY, lī'brar-i, *n.* a building or room containing a collection of *books:* a collection of books. [L. *librarium—liber*, a book.]

LIBRATE, lī'brāt, *v.t.* to poise: to balance.—*v.i.* to move slightly, as a balance: to be poised.—*n.* LIBRA'TION, balancing: a state of equipoise: a slight swinging motion. [L. *libro*, *libratum—libra*, a level, a balance. See under LEVEL.]

LIBRATORY, lī'bra-tor-i, *adj.* swaying like a *balance.*

LIBRETTO, li-bret'o, *n.* a *book* of the words of an opera or other musical composition. [It., dim. of *libro*—L. *liber*, a book.]

LICE, līs, *plural* of LOUSE.

LICENSE, LICENCE, lī'sens, *n.* a being *allowed:* leave: grant of permission: the document by which authority is conferred: excess or abuse of freedom.—LI'CENSE, *v.t.* to grant license to: to authorize or permit. [Fr.—L. *licentia—licet*, to be allowed.]

LICENSER, lī'sens-er, *n.* one who grants *license* or permission: one authorized to license.

LICENTIATE, lī-sen'shi-āt, *n.* one who has

a *license* or grant of permission to exercise a profession.

LICENTIOUS, lī-sen'shus, *adj.* indulging in excessive freedom: given to the indulgence of the animal passions: dissolute. —*adv.* LICEN'TIOUSLY. —*n.* LICEN'TIOUSNESS. [Fr.—L. *licentiosus.*]

LICHEN, lī'ken or lich'en, *n.* one of an order of cellular flowerless plants: an eruption on the skin. [L.—Gr. *leichēn*, from *leichō*, Sans. *lih*, to lick; from its licking up or encroaching on the soil. See LICK.]

LICHGATE, lich'gāt, *n.* a churchyard *gate* with a porch to rest the bier under. [M. E. *lich*—A.S. *lic* (Ger. *leiche*, Goth. *leik*, a corpse), and GATE. See LIKE, *adj.*]

LICHWAKE, lich'wāk, *n.* the *wake* or watch held over a *dead body.* [M. E. *lich*, a body, a corpse (see LIKE, *adj.*), and WAKE.]

LICK, lik, *v.t.* to pass the tongue over: to take in by the tongue: to lap.—*n.* LICK'ER. [A.S. *liccian;* Ger. *lecken*, L. *lingo*, Gr. *leichō*, Sans. *lih.* See TONGUE and LANGUAGE.]

LICKERISH, lik'er-ish, *adj.* dainty: eager to taste or enjoy. [From LICK.]

LICKSPITTLE, lik'spit-l, *n.* a mean servile dependent.

LICORICE. Same as LIQUORICE.

LICTOR, lik'tor, *n.* an officer who attended the Roman magistrates, bearing an axe and bundle of rods. [L., conn. with *ligare*, to bind.]

LID, lid, *n.* a *cover:* that which *shuts* a vessel: the cover of the eye. [A.S. *hlid;* Dut. *lid;* akin to L. *clivus*, Gr. *klinō*, E. LEAN.]

LIE, lī, *n.* anything meant to deceive: an intentional violation of truth: anything that misleads. —*v.i.* to utter falsehood with an intention to deceive: to make a false representation:—*pr.p.* ly'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lied'. [A.S. *leogan* (*lyga*, a falsehood), prov. E. *lig;* Dut. *liegen*, Goth. *liugan*, Ger. *lügen*, to lie. Cf. Lett. *leeks*, "crooked," and L. *ob-liqu-us*, slanting.]

LIE, lī, *v.i.* to rest in a reclining posture: to lean: to press upon: to be situated: to abide: to consist: (*law*) to be sustainable:—*pr.p.* ly'ing; *pa.t.* lay; *pa.p.* lain, (*B.*) lī'en.—*ns.* LI'ER, LIE-A-BED, one who lies long in the morning (also *adj.*).—TO LIE IN, to be in childbed. [A.S. *licgan;* Ger. *liegen;* Goth. *ligan;* Ice. *liggja;* Ir. *luighim;* Gr. *lechos*, a bed, L. *lectus.*]

LIEDERKRANZ, lē'der-kränts, *n.* (*mus.*) a title of a group of songs: the name for a German vocal club or male chorus. [Ger.]

LIE-DE-VIN, lē-de-van', *n.* a dusky red color, resembling the color of the lees of wine, used in dyeing silk, coloring pottery, etc.

LIEF, lēf, *adj.* (*poetry*) *loved, dear.*—*adv.* lovingly: willingly, now chiefly used in the phrase, "I had as lief." [A.S. *leof;* Ger. *lieb*, loved.]

LIEGE, lēj, *adj.* true, faithful: subject: under a feudal tenure: sovereign or having lieges.—*n.* one under a feudal tenure: a vassal: a lord or superior or one who has lieges. [Fr. *lige*, which prob. is derived from O. Ger. *ledec*, Ger. *ledig*, free, unfettered. The word was orig. applied to the *free* bands in the German tribes that overturned the Roman empire. But as the free bands settled on the conquered territory and formed the Feudal System, the meaning of the word gradually changed; thus it orig. meant "free," then "true to their chief," "loyal," "bound" by a feudal tenure; but the sense of "bound" was also due to confusion with L. *ligatus*, bound.]

LIEN, lī'en or lē'en, *n.* (*law*) a right in one to retain the property of another to pay a claim. [Fr., tie, band—L. *ligamen—ligo*, to bind.]

LIEN, lī'en, (*B.*) *pa.p.* of LIE, to lie down.

LIETH, lī'eth, (*B.*) 3d pers. sing. of LIE, to lie down.

LIEU, lū, *n.*, *place*, stead.

LIEUTENANCY, lū-ten'an-si or lef-, *n.* *office* or *commission* of a *lieutenant:* the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTENANT, lū-ten'ant or lef-, *n.* an officer *holding* the *place* of *another* in his absence: a commissioned officer in the army next below a captain, or in the navy next below a commander: one holding a place next in rank to a superior, as in the compounds lieutenant-colonel, lieutenant-general. [Fr., from *lieu*, a place, and *tenant*, holding—*tenir*, to hold. See LIEU and TENANT.]

LIFE, līf, *n.* state of *living:* animate existence: union of soul and body: the period between birth and death: present state of existence: manner of living: moral conduct: animation: a living being: system of animal nature: social state: human affairs: narrative of a life: eternal happiness, also He who bestows it: a quickening principle in a moral sense:—*pl.* LIVES, līvz. [A.S., Ice., and Sw. *lif;* Dut. *liif*, body, life; Ger. *leben*, to live. See LIVE.]

LIFE-ASSURANCE, līf'-ash-shōōr'ans. Same as LIFE-INSURANCE.

LIFEBOAT, līf'bōt, *n.* a *boat* of peculiar construction for saving shipwrecked persons.

LIFE-ESTATE, līf'-es-tāt', *n.* an *estate* held during the *life* of the possessor.

LIFE-GUARD, līf'-gärd, *n.* a *guard* of the *life* or person: a guard of a prince or other dignitary.

LIFEHOLD, līf'hōld, *n.* land *held* by lease for *life.*

LIFE-INSURANCE, līf'-in-shōōr'ans, *n.* a contract by which a sum of money is *insured* to be paid at the close of a person's *life.* [LIFE and INSURANCE.]

LIFELESS, līf'les, *adj.* dead: without vigor: insipid: sluggish.—*adv.* LIFE'LESSLY.—*n.* LIFE'LESSNESS.

LIFELONG, līf'long, *adj.* during the *length* of a *life*.

LIFE-PRESERVER, līf'-pre-zerv'er, *n.* an invention for the preservation of life in cases of fire or shipwreck: a cane with a loaded head.

LIFERENT, līf'rent, *n.* a *rent* that continues for *life*.

LIFT, lift, *v.t.* to bring to a higher position: to elevate: to take and carry away.—*v.i.* to try to raise.—*n.* act of *lifting:* that which is to be raised: that which assists to lift. [Lit. "to raise into the *air*," from M.E. *lift* or *luft*, the air, sky. It is simply a form of LOFT, which see.]

LIGAMENT, lig'a-ment, *n.* anything that *binds:* (*anat.*) the membrane connecting the movable bones: a bond of union. [Fr.—L. *ligamentum—ligo, ligatum*, to bind.]

LIGAMENTAL, lig-a-ment'al, **LIGAMENTOUS**, lig-a-ment'us, *adj.* composing or resembling a *ligament*.

LIGATION, li-gā'shun, *n.* act of *binding:* state of being bound.

LIGATURE, lig'a-tūr, *n.* anything that *binds:* a bandage: (*mus.*) a line connecting notes: (*print.*) a type of two letters: (*med.*) a cord for tying the blood-vessels, etc. [See LIGAMENT.]

LIGHT, līt, *n.* that which *shines* or is *brilliant:* the agent by which objects are rendered visible: the power of vision: day: dawn of day: that which gives light, as the sun, a candle: the illuminated part of a picture: (*fig.*) mental or spiritual illumination: enlightenment: knowledge: public view: point of view: a conspicuous person: an aperture for admitting light: (*B.*) prosperity, favor.—*adj.* not dark: bright: whitish.—*v.t.* to give light to: to set fire to: to attend with a light:—*pr.p.* light'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* light'ed or lit.—*n.* LIGHT'ER. [A.S. *leoht, lyht;* Ger. *licht*, Goth. *liuhath*, W. *llug*, L. *lux*, light, Gr. *leukos;* akin to Sans. *lok, loch*, to see, to shine, *ruch*, to shine.]

LIGHT, līt, *adj.* not heavy: easily suffered or performed: easily digested: not heavily armed: active: not heavily burdened: unimportant: not dense or copious: gentle: easily influenced: gay, lively: amusing: unchaste: not of legal weight: loose, sandy: (*B.*) idle, worthless.—*adv.* LIGHT'LY, cheaply: (*B.*) easily, carelessly.—*n.* LIGHT'NESS (*B.*) levity, fickleness. [A.S. *leoht;* Ger. *leicht*, Ice. *lettr;* L. *levis*, Gr. *elachys;* akin to Sans. *laghu*, light.]

LIGHT, līt, *v.i.* (followed by *on, upon*) to stoop from flight: to settle: to rest: to come to by chance: (fol. by *down, from*) to descend, to alight:—*pr.p.* light'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* light'ed or lit. [From LIGHT, not heavy, as "to light from a horse," to relieve him of his burden.]

LIGHTEN, līt'n, *v.t.* to make *light* or *clear:* (*fig.*) to illuminate with knowledge: (*B.*) to free from trouble.—*v.i.* to shine like lightning: to flash: to become less dark.

LIGHTEN, līt'n, *v.t.* to make *lighter* or less heavy: to alleviate: to cheer.

LIGHTEN UPON, *v.i.* (*Pr. Bk.*) to alight or descend upon.

LIGHTER, līt'er, *n.* a large open boat used in *lightening* (unloading) and loading ships.—*n.* LIGHT'ERMAN.

LIGHTERAGE līt'er-āj, *n.* price paid for unloading ships by *lighters:* the act of thus unloading.

LIGHT-FINGERED, līt'-fing'gerd, *adj.*, *light* or active with one's *fingers:* thievish.

LIGHT-HEADED, līt'-hed'ed, *adj.* giddy in the head: thoughtless: unsteady.

LIGHT-HEARTED, līt'-härt'ed, *adj.*, *light* or merry of *heart:* free from anxiety: cheerful.—*adv.* LIGHT'-HEART'EDLY.—*n.* LIGHT'-HEART'EDNESS.

LIGHTHORSE, līt'hors, *n.*, *light-armed cavalry*.

LIGHTHOUSE, līt'hows, *n.* a tower or *house* with a *light* at the top to guide mariners at night.

LIGHT-INFANTRY, līt'-in'fant-ri, *n.*, *infantry lightly* or not heavily armed.

LIGHT-MINDED, līt'-mīnd'ed, *adj.* having a *light* or unsteady *mind:* not considerate.

LIGHTNING, līt'ning, *n.* the electric flash usually followed by thunder.

LIGHTNING-ROD, līt'ning-rod, *n.* a metallic *rod* for protecting buildings from *lightning*.

LIGHTS, līts, *n.pl.* the lungs of animals. [So called from their *light* weight.]

LIGHTSOME, līt'sum, *adj.*, *light*, gay, lively, cheering.—*n.* LIGHT'SOMENESS.

LIGHT-STRUCK, līt'struk, *adj.* in photography, said of films or plates damaged by exposure to light.

LIGN-ALOES, līn-al'ōz, **LIGNALOES**, lig-nal'ōz, *n.* (*B.*) *aloes-wood*. [L. *lignum*, wood, and ALOES.]

LIGNEOUS, lig'ne-us, *adj.*, *wooden: woody:* made of wood. [L. *ligneus—lignum*, wood.]

LIGNIFEROUS, lig-nif'er-us, *adj.*, *producing wood*. [L. *lignum*, wood, and *fero*, to bear.]

LIGNIFY, lig'ni-fī, *v.t.* to *turn into wood.*—*v.i.* to become wood or woody:—*pr.p.* lig'nifying; *pa.p.* lig'nified.—*n.* LIGNIFICA'TION. [Fr. *lignifier*—L. *lignum*, wood, and *facio*, to make.]

LIGNINE, lig'nin, *n.* pure *woody fibre*.

LIGNITE, lig'nīt, *n.* coal retaining the texture of *wood*.—*adj.* LIGNIT'IC.

LIGNUM-VITÆ, lig'num-vē'tā, *n.* popular name of a South American tree with very hard wood.

LIGULE, lig'ūl, *n.* (*bot.*) the flat part of the leaf of a grass: a strap-shaped petal in certain flowers. [Lit. "a little tongue," L. *ligula*, dim. of *lingua*, a tongue.]

LIGURE, lī'gūr or lig'ūr, *n.* (*B.*) a precious stone. [Gr. *ligurion.*]

LIKE, līk, *adj.* equal in quantity, quality, or degree: similar: likely.—*n.* the like thing or person: an exact resemblance: a liking.—*adv.* in the same manner: probably. [A.S. *lic*, oftener *ge-lic*, Ice. *likr*, Dut. *ge-lijk*, Ger. *gleich* (= *geleich*). Acc. to Bopp, the simple forms, as in Ice., A.S., etc., are abbreviations of the full form, as seen in Goth. *ga-leik-s*; Goth. *leik*, A.S. *lic* means body, shape (see LICHGATE), and *ga-*, *ge-* = with, L. *cum*; so that *ge-lic* means "having body or shape in common with another" = L. *conformis*. A.S. *lic* appears in the suffix *-ly* (godly), and the same root may be traced in L. *ta-li-s*, Gr. *tē-lik-os*.]

LIKE, līk, *v.t.* to be *pleased with:* to approve: to enjoy: (*obs.*) to please. [Orig. the verb meant "to be pleasing," and was used impersonally, as "it likes me," *i.e.* it pleases me, A.S. *lician*, to be pleasing—*lic*, like, similar, conformable, suitable, pleasing.]

LIKELY līk'li, *adj.*, *like* the thing required: credible: probable: having reason to expect.—*adv.* probably.—*ns.* LIKE'LINESS, LIKE'LIHOOD.

LIKELY, līk'li, *adj.* that may be *liked*: pleasing.

LIKEN, līk'n, *v.t.* to represent as *like* or similar: to compare.

LIKENESS, līk'nes, *n.* resemblance: one who resembles another: that which resembles: a portrait or picture: effigy.

LIKEWISE, līk'wīz, *adv.* in *like wise* or manner: also: moreover: too. [LIKE, *adj.* and WISE.]

LIKING, līk'ing, *n.* state of being *pleased with*: inclination: satisfaction in: (*B.*) condition, plight.—*adj.* (*B.*), as in GOOD-LIKING, WELL-LIKING, in good condition.

LILAC, lī'lak, *n.* a pretty flowering shrub. [Sp.—the Pers. *lilaj*.]

LILIACEOUS, lil-i-ā'shus, *adj.* pertaining to *lilies*.

LILIED, lil'id, *adj.* adorned with *lilies*.

LILLIPUTIAN, lil-i-pū'shi-an, *n.* an inhabitant of the island of Lilliput, described by Swift in his *Gulliver's Travels*: a person of small size, a dwarf.—*adj.* of small size: dwarfish.

LILT, lilt, *v.i.* to do anything cleverly or quickly, as to hop about: to sing, dance, or play merrily.—*n.* a cheerful song or air. [Ety. dub.]

LILY, lil'i, *n.* a bulbous plant, with showy and fragrant flowers.—LILY OF THE VALLEY, a well-known and much-loved flower of the lily genus. [A.S. *lilie*—L. *lilium*—Gr. *leirion*, lily.]

LIMB, lim, *n.* a jointed part in animals: a projecting part: a branch of a tree.—*v.t.* to supply with limbs: to tear off the limbs. [A.S. *lim*; perh. from A.S. *lemian* (hence LAME), to break, and so orig. "*a part broken off, fragment.*"]

LIMB, lim, *n.* an edge or border, as of the sun, etc.: the edge of a sextant, etc. [L. *limbus*.]

LIMBER, lim'ber, *n.* the part of a gun-carriage consisting of two wheels and a shaft to which the horses are attached.—*v.t.* to attach to the limbers, as a gun. [Prov. E. *limbers*, shafts — Ice. *limar*, boughs, cart-shafts orig. being only boughs of trees; cf. LIMB, a branch of a tree.]

LIMBER, lim'ber, *adj.* pliant, flexible. [See LIMP, *adj.*]

LIMBO, lim'bo, **LIMBUS**, lim'bus, *n.* in the creed of the R. Cath. Church, a place on the *borders* of hell, in which the souls of the pious who died before the time of Christ await his coming, and where the souls of unbaptized infants remain: a place of confinement. [It. *limbo*, L. *limbus*, border.]

LIMBURGER CHEESE, lim'bûrg-er-chēz, *n.* a soft cheese of peculiarly unpleasant odor, originally made in the province of Limbourg, Belgium.

LIME, līm, *n.* any *slimy* or *gluey* material: birdlime: the white caustic earth from limestone, and used for cement.—*v.t.* to cover with lime: to cement: to manure with lime: to insnare. [A.S. *lim*; cog. with Ger. *leim*, glue, L. *limus*, slime; from a base *li* seen in L. *li-nere*, to smear, and Sans. *li*, to be viscous.]

LIME, līm, *n.* a kind of citron or *lemon* tree and its fruit. [Fr. See LEMON.]

LIME-JUICE, līm'-jūs, *n.* the acid juice of the lime, used at sea as a specific against scurvy.

LIMEKILN, līm'kil, *n.* a *kiln* or furnace in which limestone is burned to *lime*.

LIMESTONE, līm'stōn, *n.*, *stone* from which *lime* is procured by burning.

LIME-TREE, līm'-trē, *n.* the linden tree, common in Europe, with heart-shaped leaves and panicles of yellowish flowers. [*Lime* is a corr. of *line*, and *line* of *lind*, which is=linden tree. See LINDEN.]

LIMETWIG, līm'twig, *n.* a *twig* smeared with bird-*lime*.

LIMIT, lim'it, *n.* boundary: utmost extent: restriction.—*v.t.* to confine within bounds: to restrain. [Fr.—L. *limes*, *limitis*—*limus*, transverse.]

LIMITABLE, lim'it-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *limited*, bounded, or restrained.

LIMITARY, lim'it-ar-i, *adj.* placed at the boundary, as a guard, etc.: confined within limits.

LIMITATION, lim-it-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *limiting*, bounding, or restraining: the state of being limited, bounded, or restrained: restriction.

LIMITED, lim'it-ed, *adj.* within *limits* narrow: restricted.—LIMITED LIABILITY, in a joint-stock company, means that the members are liable only in a fixed proportion to each share.—*adv.* LIM'ITEDLY.—*n.* LIM'ITEDNESS.

LIMITLESS, lim'it-les, *adj.* having no *limits*: boundless: immense: infinite.

LIMN, lim, *v.t.* (*orig.*) to *illuminate* with ornamental letters, etc.: to draw or paint,

esp. in water-colors. [Contr. of Fr. *enluminer*—L. *illumino*, from root of LUMINARY.]

LIMNER, lim'ner, *n.* one who *limns*, or paints on paper or parchment: a portrait-painter.

LIMONITE, lī'mon-īt, *n.* an iron ore: *adj.* LIMONITIC, lī-mon-it-ik.

LIMOUSINE, lim-ö-zēn', *n.* automobile body having the rear seats enclosed by fixed sides, top and back. [Fr. *limousin*, of Limousin or Limoges, the first bodies of the type having been built there.]

LIMP, limp, *adj.* wanting stiffness, flexible: weak, flaccid. [A nasalized form of LAP, seen also in W. *llibin*, *lleipr*, drooping, Ice. *limpa*, weakness.]

LIMP, limp, *v.i.* to halt: to walk lamely.—*n.* act of limping: a halt. [A.S. *limphealt*, lame; O. Ger. *limphin*, to limp.]

LIMPET, lim'pet, *n.* a small shell-fish, which clings to *bare rocks:* [Prob. through the Fr., from L. and Gr. *lepas*, a limpet—Gr. *lepas*, a bare rock—*lepō*, to peel.]

LIMPID, lim'pid, *adj.*, *clear:* shining: transparent: pure.

LIMY, līm'i, *adj.*, *glutinous:* sticky: containing, resembling, or having the qualities of *lime*.

LINCHPIN, linsh'pin, *n.* a *pin* used to keep the wheel of a carriage on the *axle-tree*. [A.S. *lynis*, an axle-tree; cog. with Dut. *luns*, O. Ger. *lun*, peg, bolt, and PIN.]

LINDEN, lin'den, *n.* the lime-tree. [A.S., Sw., Ice. *lind*, Ger. *linde*, O. Ger. *linta*.]

LINE, līn, *n.* a *thread of linen* or *flax:* a slender cord: (*math.*) that which has length without breadth or thickness: an extended stroke: a straight row: a cord extended to direct any operations: outline: a series, succession of: a mark or lineament, hence a characteristic: a row: a rank: a verse: a short letter or note: a trench, in *pl.* military works of defence: limit: method: the equator: lineage: direction: occupation: the regular infantry of an army: the twelfth part of an inch. [L. *linea—linum*, flax.]

LINE, līn, *v.t.* to mark out with *lines:* to cover with lines: to place along by the side of for guarding: by a guard within or by anything added.

LINE, līn, *v.t.* to cover on the inside with *linen* or other material: to cover.

LINEAGE, lin'e-āj, *n.* descendants in a *line* from a common progenitor: race: family.

LINEAL, lin'e-al, *adj.* of or belonging to a *line:* composed of lines: in the direction of a line: descended in a direct line from an ancestor.—*adv.* LIN'EALLY.

LINEAMENT, lin'e-a-ment, *n.* feature: distinguishing mark in the form, esp. of the face. [Lit. "a drawing;" Fr.—L. *lineo*, to draw a line.]

LINEAR, lin'e-ar, *adj.* of or belonging to a *line:* consisting of or having the form of lines: straight.—*adv.* LIN'EARLY.

LINEATION, lin-e-ā'shun, *n.* same as DELINEATION.

LINEN, lin'en, *n.* cloth made of *lint* or *flax:* underclothing, particularly that made of linen.—*adj.* made of flax: resembling linen cloth. [Properly an *adj.* with suffix *-en*—A.S. *lin*—L. *linum*, flax; Gr. *linon*.]

LINER, līn'er, *n.* a vessel belonging to a regular *line* or series of packets.

LING, ling, *n.* a fish resembling the cod, so called from its *lengthened* form. [A.S. *lang*, long.]

LING, ling, *n.* heather. [Ice. *lyng*.]

LINGER, ling'ger, *v.i.* to remain *long* in any state: to loiter: to hesitate. [A.S. *lengan*, to protract—*lang*, long.]

LINGERIE, lang-zhe-rē', *n.* linen underclothing, esp. women's. [Fr.]

LINGERING, ling'ger-ing, *adj.*, *lengthened out* in time: protracted.—*n.* a remaining long.

LINGET, ling'get, **LINGOT**, ling'got, *n.* same as INGOT. [Fr. *lingot*, from root of INGOT.]

LINGO, ling'gō, *n.* a dialect. [From L. *lingua*, language.]

LINGUADENTAL, ling-gwa-den'tal, *adj.* uttered by the joint action of the *tongue* and *teeth*, as of the letters *d* and *l*.—*n.* a sound thus produced. [L. *lingua*, the tongue, and DENTAL.]

LINGUAL, ling'gwal, *adj.* pertaining to the *tongue*.—*n.* a letter pronounced mainly by the tongue, as *l*.—*adv.* LIN'GUALLY. [From L. *lingua* (old form *dingua*), the tongue.]

LINGUIST, ling'gwist, *n.* one skilled in *tongues* or *languages*.

LINGUISTIC, ling-gwist'ik, **LINGUISTICAL**, ling-gwist'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to languages and the affinities of languages.

LINGUISTICS, ling-gwist'iks, *n.sing.* the science of *languages* and words, the general or comparative study of languages.

LINIMENT, lin'i-ment, *n.* a kind of thin ointment. [L. *linimentum—lino*, to besmear.]

LINING, līn'ing, *n.* act of drawing *lines* upon, or of marking with lines: an inside covering.

LINK, lingk, *n.* something *bent* so as to form a *joint:* a ring of a chain: anything connecting: a single part of a series.—*v.t.* to connect as by a link: to join in confederacy: to unite in a series.—*v.i.* to be connected. [A.S. *hlence;* Ice. *hlekkr*, Ger. *gelenk* (*lenken*, to bend).]

LINK, lingk, *n.* a *light* or torch of pitch and tow.—*n.* LINK'BOY, boy who carries such to light travelers. [Prob. corr. from Dut. *lont*, a gunner's match of tow; Scot. *lunt*, Dan. *lunte*.]

LINKS, lingks, *n.pl.* a stretch of flat or gently undulating ground along a seashore, on which the game of golf is played. [Scotch.]

LINNÆAN, LINNEAN, lin-nē'an, *adj.* pertaining to *Linnæus*, the Latinized form

of the name of Linné, the celebrated Swedish botanist (1707-78), or to the artificial system of classification introduced by him into Botany.

LINNET, lin'et, *n.* a small singing-bird, so called from feeding on the seed of *flax*. [Fr. *linot*—*lin*, flax—L. *linum*. See LINEN.]

LINOLEUM, lin-ō'le-um, *n.* a preparation used as a floorcloth, *linseed*-oil being greatly used in the making of it. [L. *linum*, flax, *oleum*, oil.]

LINOTYPE, lī'nō-tīp, *n.* a machine for producing stereotyped lines or bars of words, etc., as a substitute for typesetting by hand: a line of printing type cast in one piece. [L. *linea*, a line, and *type*.]

LINSEED, lin'sēd, **LINTSEED**, lint'sēd, *n.*, *lint* or *flax seed*. [From LINT.]

LINSEED-CAKE, lin'sēd-kāk, *n.* the *cake* remaining when the oil is pressed out of *lint* or *flax seed*.

LINSEED-OIL, lin'sēd-oil, *n.*, *oil* from *flax-seed*.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY, lin'ze-wool'ze, *adj.* made of *linen* and *wool* mixed: mean: of unsuitable parts.—*n.* a thin coarse stuff of linen and wool mixed.

LINSTOCK, lin'stok, *n.* a staff to hold a lighted match for firing cannon. [Also *lintstock*, *lint* being a mistaken form of *lunt*, due to confusion with *lint*, scraped linen, from Dut. *lontstok*—*lont*, a match, and *stok*, a stick. See LINK.]

LINT, lint, *n.*, *flax:* linen scraped into a soft woolly substance to lay on wounds. [See LINEN.]

LINTEL, lin'tel, *n.* the piece of timber or stone over a doorway: the headpiece of a door or casement. [O. Fr. *lintel* (Fr. *linteau*)—Low L. *lintellus* for *limitellus*, dim. of L. *limes*, a boundary, border. See LIMIT.]

LION, lī'un, *n.* a large and fierce quadruped, remarkable for its roar: (*astr.*) Leo, a sign of the zodiac: any object of interest:—*fem.* LI'ONESS. [O. Fr. *lion*—L. *leo*—Gr. *leōn;* Ger. *löwe;* A.S. *leo*, borrowed directly from L.]

LION-HEARTED, lī'un-härt'ed, *adj.* having the *heart* or courage of a *lion*.

LIONIZE, lī'un-īz, *v.t.* to treat as a *lion* or object of interest.

LIP, lip, *n.* the muscular border in front of the teeth by which things are taken into the mouth: the edge of anything. [A.S. *lippe;* Dut. *lip*, Ger. *lippe*, L. *labium*, akin to L. *lambo*, E. *lap*, expressive of the sound of lapping.]

LIPOGRAM, lī-pō-gram, *n.* the name given to a poem from which all words are omitted which contain a particular letter. [Gr. *leipein*, to leave, *gramma*, a letter.]

LIPPED, lipt, *adj.* having *lips:* having a raised or rounded edge like the lip.

LIQUATION, li-kwā'shun, *n.* the act of making *liquid* or melting: the capacity of being melted. [L. *liquo*, *liquatum*, to make liquid, to melt.]

LIQUEFACTION, lik-we-fak'shun, *n.* the *act* or process of *making liquid:* the state of being melted.

LIQUEFY, lik'we-fī, *v.t.* to *make liquid:* to dissolve.—*v.i.* to become liquid:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* liq'uēfied. [L. *liquefacio*—*liqueo*, to be fluid or liquid, and *facio*, to make.]

LIQUESCENT, li-kwes'ent, *adj.*, *becoming liquid:* melting.—*n.* LIQUES'CENCY. [L. *liquescens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *liquesco*, to become liquid—*liqueo*.]

LIQUEUR, lik-er', *n.* a flavored spirit: a cordial. [Fr.]

LIQUID, lik'wid, *adj.*, *flowing:* fluid: soft: smooth: clear.—*n.* a flowing substance: a letter of a smooth flowing sound, as *l* and *r* in *pla*, *pra*.—*ns.* LIQUID'ITY, LIQ'UIDNESS. [L. *liquidus*, fluid, clear—*liqueo*, to be fluid or liquid.]

LIQUIDATE, lik'wi-dāt, *v.t.* to make *clear*, esp. to *clear* or settle an account: to arrange or wind up the affairs of a bankrupt estate. [See LIQUID.]

LIQUIDATION, lik-wi-dā'shun, *n.* the clearing up of money affairs, esp. the adjustment of the affairs of a bankrupt estate.

LIQUIDATOR, lik-wi-dāt'or, *n.* one engaged in a liquidation.

LIQUOR, lik'ur, *n.* anything *liquid:* strong drink.

LIQUORICE, lik'ur-is, *n.* a plant with a *sweet root* which is used for medicinal purposes. [Through an O. Fr. form, from L. *liquiritia*, a corr. of Gr. *glykyrrhiza*—*glykys*, sweet, and *rhiza*, root.]

LISP, lisp, *v.i.* to speak with the tongue against the upper teeth or gums, as in pronouncing *th* for *s* or *z:* to articulate as a child: to utter imperfectly.—*v.t.* to pronounce with a lisp.—*n.* the act or habit of lisping. [A.S. *wlisp*, lisping; Dut. *lispen*, Ger. *lispeln;* from the sound.]

LISPING, lisp'ing, *adj.* pronouncing with a *lisp*.—*n.* the act of speaking with a lisp.—*adv.* LISP'INGLY.

LISSE, lēs, *n.* a kind of tapestry. [Fr.]

LISSOME, lis'um, *adj.* same as LITHESOME.

LIST, list, *n.* a stripe or border of cloth. [A.S.; Ice. *lista*, Ger. *leiste*, border.]

LIST, list, *n.* an edge or border: a catalogue or roll.—*v.t.* to place in a list or catalogue: to engage for the public service, as soldiers. [Orig. a strip, as of parchment, hence a roll, a list of names, Fr. *liste*—O. Ger. *lista*, Ger. *leiste*, stripe, border; A.S. *list*, and orig. the same word as the above.]

LIST, list, *n.* a line inclosing a piece of ground, esp. for combat:—*pl.* LISTS, the ground inclosed for a contest.—TO ENTER THE LISTS, to engage in contest. [Fr. *lice*, It. *lizza*—Low L. *liciæ*, barriers; of unknown origin.]

LIST, list, *v.i.* to have *pleasure* in: to desire: to like or please: to choose. [A.S. *lystan*, to desire—*lust*, pleasure; Dut. and Ger. *lust*, pleasure.]

LISTEN, lis'n, *v.t.* to *hear* or attend to. —*v.i.* to *give ear* or hearken: to follow advice. [A.S. *hlistan* — *hlyst*, hearing, from *hlust*, the ear; Ice. *hlusta*, L. *cluo*, Gr. *kluō*, to hear, W. *clust*, an ear. See LOUD.]

LISTENER, lis'n-er, *n.* one who *listens* or hearkens.

LISTERINE, lis'ter-in, *n.* a kind of antiseptic solution, named after an English surgeon, Sir Joseph *Lister*.

LISTLESS, list'les, *adj.* having no *desire* or wish: careless: uninterested: weary: indolent.—*adv.* LIST'LESSLY.—*n.* LIST'LESSNESS. [From LUST and suffix *-less*.]

LIT, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of LIGHT, to lighten, and LIGHT, to alight.

LITANY, lit'a-ni, *n.* a *praying:* a form of supplication in public worship. [Fr.—L. *litania*—Gr. *litaneia*—*litē*, a prayer.]

LITERAL, lit'er-al, *adj.* according to the *letter:* plain: not figurative or metaphorical: following the letter or exact meaning, word for word.—*adv.* LIT'ERALLY.—*n.* LIT'ERALNESS. [Fr.—L. *literalis* —*litera*, a letter.]

LITERARY, lit'er-ar-i, *adj.* belonging to *letters* or *learning:* pertaining to men of letters: derived from learning: skilled in learning: consisting of written or printed compositions. [L. *literarius*.]

LITERATE, lit'er-āt, *adj.* acquainted with *letters* or *learning:* learned.—*n.* one educated but not having taken a university degree. [L. *literatus*.]

LITERATI, lit-er-ā'tī, *n.pl.* men of *letters*, the learned.

LITERATURE, lit'er-a-tūr, *n.* the *science of letters* or what is written: the whole body of literary compositions in any language, or on a given subject: all literary productions except those relating to positive science and art, usually confined, however, to the belles-lettres. [Fr.—L. *literatura—litera*.]

LITHARGE, lith'arj, *n.* the semi-vitrified oxide of lead separated from silver in refining. [Lit. "stone-silver," Fr.—Gr. *lithargyros—lithos*, a stone, and *argyros*, silver.]

LITHE, līth, *adj.* easily bent, flexible, active.—*n.* LITHE'NESS. [A.S. *lithe* (for *linthe*); Ger. *ge-lind*, Ice. *linr*, akin to L. *lenis*, soft, tender.]

LITHESOME, līth'sum, *adj.* lithe, supple, nimble.—*n.* LITHE'SOMENESS.

LITHOCHROMATIC, lith-ō-crō-mat'ik, *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, lithography in colors.

LITHOGRAPH, lith'o-graf, *v.t.* to *write* or engrave on *stone* and transfer to paper by printing.—*n.* a print from stone. [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *graphō*, to write.]

LITHOGRAPHER, lith-og'ra-fer, *n.* one who practices the art of *lithography*.

LITHOGRAPHIC, lith-o-graf'ik, LITHOGRAPHICAL, lith-o-graf'ik-al, *adj.* belonging to *lithography*. — *adv.* LITHOGRAPH'ICALLY.

LITHOGRAPHY, lith-og'raf-i, *n.* the art of *writing* or engraving on *stone* and printing therefrom.

LITHOLOGY, lith-ol'o-ji, *n.* a department of geology *treating* of the structure of *rocks*.—*adj.* LITHOLOG'ICAL.—*n.* LITHOL'OGIST, one skilled in lithology. [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse.]

LITHOPHYTE, lith'o-fīt, *n.* an animal production apparently both *stone* and *plant*, as coral.

LITHOTOMY, lith-ot'o-mi, *n.* the operation of *cutting* for *stone* in the bladder. —*n.* LITHOT'OMIST, one who practices lithotomy. [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *tomē*, a cutting—*temnō*, to cut.]

LITHOTRIPSY, lith-ot'rip-si, LITHOTRITY, lith-ot'ri-ti, *n.* the operation of *breaking* a *stone* in the bladder. [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *tribo*, cog. with L. *tero*, to grind.]

LITIGABLE, lit'i-ga-bl, *adj.* that may be contested in law.

LITIGANT, lit'i-gant, *adj.* contending at law: engaged in a lawsuit.—*n.* a person engaged in a lawsuit.

LITIGATE, lit'i-gāt, *v.t.* to *contest* in law. —*v.i.* to carry on a lawsuit.—*n.* LITIGA'TION. [L. *litigo, -atum—lis, litis*, a strife, and *ago*, to do.]

LITIGIOUS, li-tij'yus, *adj.* inclined to engage in lawsuits: subject to contention. —*adv.* LITIG'IOUSLY.—*n.* LITIG'IOUSNESS.

LITMUS, lit'mus, *n.* a purple dye obtained from certain lichens; known also as turnsole. [For *lakmose*—Dut. *lakmoes*—*lak*, lac, and *moes*, pulp.]

LITOTES, lit'o-tēz or lī'-, *n.* (*rhet.*) a softening of a statement for *simplicity* and sometimes for emphasis. [Gr. *litotēs*, simplicity—*litos*, plain.]

LITRE, lē'tr, *n.* a French liquid measure, about 1¾ E. pints.

LITTER, lit'er, *n.* a heap of straw, etc., for animals to lie upon: materials for a bed: any scattered collection of objects, esp. of little value: a vehicle containing a bed for carrying about: a brood of small quadrupeds.—*v.t.* to cover or supply with litter: to scatter carelessly about: to give birth to (said of small animals).—*v.i.* to produce a litter or brood. [Fr. *litière*—Low L. *lectaria*—L. *lectus*, a bed, from root of LIE.]

LITTERATEUR, lit-er-a-ter', *n.* a literary man: a writer.

LITTLE, lit'l, *adj.* (comp. LESS; superl. LEAST) small in quantity or extent: weak, poor: brief. —*n.* that which is small in quantity or extent: a small space.—*adv.* in a small quantity or degree: not much.—*n.* LITT'LENESS. [A.S. *lytel*; Ice. *litill*, O. Ger. *luzil*, Goth. *leitils*.]

LITTORAL, lit'or-al, *adj.* belonging to the *sea-shore*.—*n.* the strip of land along the shore. [L. *littus, -oris*, the shore.]

LITURGICS, li-tur'jiks, *n.* the doctrine or theory of *liturgies*.

LITURGIST, lit'ur-jist, *n.* one who adheres to or has a knowledge of *liturgies.*

LITURGY, lit'ur-ji, *n.* the form of service or established ritual of a church.—*adjs.* LITUR'GIC, LITUR'GICAL. [Fr.—Gr. *leitourgia—leitos*, public—*laos*, the people, and *ergō*, to work, do.]

LIVE, liv, *v.i.* to have life: to continue in life: to be exempt from death: to last: to subsist: to enjoy life, to be in a state of happiness: to be nourished or supported: to dwell.—*v.t.* to spend: to act in conformity to:—*pr.p.* liv'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lived'.—*n.* LIV'ER. [A.S. *lifian, lybban;* Dut. *leven*, Ger. *leben;* orig. meaning to *remain*, to *continue.* See LEAVE, *v.t.*]

LIVE, līv, *adj.* having *life:* alive, not dead: active: containing fire: burning: vivid.—-LIVED, līvd, used in compounds, as LONG-LIVED.

LIVELIHOOD, līv'li-hood, *n.* means of *living:* support. [For M. E. *liflode, liflade*, from A.S. *lif*, life, and *lad*, a leading, way, lit., *life-leading.*]

LIVELONG, liv'long, *adj.* that *lives* or lasts *long.*

LIVELY, līv'li, *adj.* having or showing life: vigorous, active: sprightly: spirited: strong: vivid.—*adv.* vivaciously, vigorously.—*n.* LIVE'LINESS.

LIVER, liv'er, *n.* the largest gland in the body, which secretes the bile. [A.S. *lifer;* Ger. *leber*, Ice. *lifr.*]

LIVER-GROWN, liv'er-grōn, *adj.* having a swelled or *overgrown liver.*

LIVERIED, liv'er-id, *adj.* having or wearing a *livery.*

LIVERWORT, liv'er-wurt, *n.* Iceland-moss. [From A.S. *wurt*, plant.]

LIVERY, liv'er-i, *n.* (*orig.*) the distinctive dress worn by the household of a king or nobleman, so called because *delivered* or given at regular periods: the uniform worn by servants: a dress peculiar to certain persons or things, as in the trade-guilds of London: any characteristic dress: the being kept and fed at a certain rate, as horses at livery: the whole body of liverymen in London. [Fr. *livrée—livrer*—Low L. *libero*, to give or hand over. See DELIVER.]

LIVERYMAN, liv'er-i-man, *n.* a man who wears a *livery*: a freeman of the city of London entitled to wear the livery and enjoy other privileges of his Company.

LIVERY-STABLE, liv'er-i-stā'bl, *n.* a *stable* where horses are kept at *livery.*

LIVESTOCK, līv'stok, *n.* the animals employed or reared on a farm.

LIVID, liv'id, *adj.* black and blue: of a lead color: discolored.—*n.* LIV'IDNESS. [Fr.—L. *lividus—liveo*, to be of a lead color, or black and blue.]

LIVING, liv'ing, *adj.* having *life:* active, lively: producing action or vigor: running or flowing.—*n.* means of subsistence: a property: the benefice of a clergyman.—THE LIVING, those alive.

LIVING PICTURE, liv'ing pik'tūr, *n.* a tableau vivant.

LIVRE, lē'vr, *n.* an old French coin, about the value of a franc, by which it was superseded. [Fr.—L. *libra*, a pound.]

LIZARD, liz'ard, *n.* a genus of four-footed scaly reptiles. [Fr. *lézard*, It. *lucerta*—L. *lacerta.*]

LLAMA, lä'ma or lā'ma, *n.* a small species of camel peculiar to South America.

LLANO, lan'o, *n.* one of the vast steppes or plains in the northern part of South America:—*pl.* LLAN'OS. [Sp., from L. *planus*, plain.]

LLOYD'S, loidz, *n.* a part of the London Royal Exchange frequented by shipowners, underwriters, etc., to obtain shipping intelligence, and transact marine insurance. [So called from their orig. meeting in *Lloyd's* Coffee-house.]

LO, lō, *int.* look: see: behold. [A.S. *la*, an imitative word.]

LOACH, LOCHE, lōch, *n.* a small river fish. [Fr. *loche*, Sp. *loja.*]

LOAD, lōd, *v.t.* to *lade* or burden: to put on as much as can be carried: to heap on: to put on overmuch: to confer or give in great abundance: to charge, as a gun.—*n.* a lading or burden: as much as can be carried at once: freight or cargo: a measure: any large quantity borne: a quantity sustained with difficulty: that which burdens or grieves: a weight or encumbrance. [A.S. *hladan*, to load.]

LOADING, lōd'ing, *n.* the act of *loading* or *lading*: a charge, cargo, or lading.

LOADSTAR. Same as LODESTAR.

LOADSTONE. Same as LODESTONE.

LOAF, lōf, *n.* a regularly shaped mass of bread: a mass of sugar: any lump:—*pl.* LOAVES (lōvz). [A.S. *hlaf;* Goth. *hlaifs*, Ger. *laib*, Russ. *khlieb.*]

LOAF, lōf, *v.i.* to loiter, pass time idly.—*n.* LOAF'ER. [Prov. Ger. *lōfen*, Ger. *laufen*, to run about.]

LOAF-SUGAR, lōf'-shoog'ar, *n.* refined *sugar* in the form of a *loaf* or cone.

LOAM, lōm, *n.* a muddy soil, of clay, sand, and animal and vegetable matter.—*v.t.* to cover with loam. [A.S. *lam;* Ger. *lehm*, akin to E. LIME.]

LOAMY, lōm'i, *adj.* consisting of or resembling *loam.*

LOAN, lōn, *n.* anything *lent:* the act of lending: permission to use: money lent for interest.—*v.t.* to lend. [A.S. *læn;* Ice. *lan*, Dan. *laan*, cf. Ger. *lehen*, a fief.]

LOATH or **LOTH**, lōth, *adj.* disliking: reluctant, unwilling.—*adv.* LOATH'LY.—*n.* LOATH'NESS. [A.S. *lath;* Ger. *leiden*, to suffer.]

LOATHE, lō*th*, *v.t.* to dislike greatly, to feel disgust at. [A.S. *lathian.*]

LOATHFUL, lō*th*'fool, *adj.* full of loathing, hate, or abhorrence: exciting loathing or disgust.

LOATHING, lō*th*'ing, *n.* extreme hate or disgust: abhorrence.—*adj.* hating.—*adv.* LOATH'INGLY.

LOATHSOME, lōth'sum, *adj.* exciting loathing or abhorrence: detestable. —*adv.* LOATH'SOMELY.—*n.* LOATH'SOMENESS.

LOAVES, lōvz, *n.*, *pl.* of LOAF.

LOBATE, lōb'āt, **LOBED**, lōbd', *adj.* having or consisting of *lobes.*

LOBBY, lob'i, *n.* a small hall or waiting room: a passage serving as a common entrance to several apartments. [Low L. *lobia*—O. Ger. *loube*, Ger. *laube*, a portico, arbor—*laub*, E. *leaf*. See LODGE.]

LOBE, lōb, *n.* the lower part of the ear; (*anat.*) a division of the lungs, brain, etc.: (*bot.*) a division of a leaf.—*adj.* LOB'ULAR. [Fr., prob. through Low L. from Gr. *lobos*; akin to LAP, to fold.]

LOBELET, lōb'let, **LOBULE**, lob'ūl, *n.* a *small lobe.*

LOBELIA, lob-ē'li-a, *n.* an ornamental flower, the roots of which are used in medicine. [*Lobel*, a Flemish botanist.]

LOBSTER, lob'ster, *n.* a shellfish with large claws, used for food. [A.S. *loppestre*, *lopystre*; a corr. of L. *locusta*, a lobster.]

LOBWORM, lob'wurm, *n.* a large worm used as bait. [So called from its clumsy form. See LUBBARD.]

LOCAL, lō'kal, *adj.* of or belonging to a *place:* confined to a spot or district.—*adv.* LO'CALLY. [Fr.—L. *localis*—*locus*, a place.]

LOCALITY, lō-kal'i-ti, *n.* existence in a *place:* position: district.

LOCALIZE, lō'kal-īz, *v.t.* to make *local:* to put into a place.—*n.* LOCALIZA'TION.

LOCATE, lō-kāt' or lō'kāt, *v.t.* to *place:* to set in a particular position: to designate the place of.

LOCATION, lō-kā'shun, *n.* act of locating or placing: situation: (*law*) a leasing on rent.

LOCATIVE, lō'ka-tiv, *adj.* (*gram.*) indicating *place.*

LOCH, loch, *n.* a lake or arm of the sea. [Gael. and Ir. *loch*, W. *llwch*, L. *lacus*, E. LAKE.]

LOCHE, *n.* See LOACH.

LOCK, lok, *n.* an instrument to fasten doors, etc.: an inclosure in a canal for raising or lowering boats: the part of a firearm by which it is discharged: a grapple in wrestling: a state of being immovable: any narrow confined place. —*v.t.* to fasten with a *lock:* to fasten so as to impede motion: to shut up: to close fast: to embrace closely: to furnish with locks.—*v.i.* to become fast: to unite closely. [A.S. *loca*, a lock; Ice. *lokа*, a bolt, Ger. *loch*, a dungeon.]

LOCK, lok, *n.* a tuft or ringlet of hair: a flock of wool, etc. [A.S. *locc;* Ice. *lokkr*, Ger. *locke*, a lock.]

LOCKAGE, lok'āj, *n.* the *locks* of a canal: the difference in their levels, the materials used for them, and the tolls paid for passing through them.

LOCKER, lok'er, *n.* any closed place that may be *locked.*

LOCKET, lok'et, *n.* a *small lock:* a little ornamental case of gold or silver, usually containing a miniature.

LOCK-JAW, lok'-jaw, **LOCKED-JAW**, lokt'-jaw, *n.* a contraction of the muscles of the *jaw* by which its motion is suspended. [LOCK and JAW.]

LOCK-KEEPER, lok'-kēp'er, *n.* one who *keeps* or attends the *locks* of a canal.

LOCKRAM, lok'ram, *n.* a kind of coarse linen, so called from *Locrenan*, in Bretagne, where it is made.

LOCKSMITH, lok'smith, *n.* a *smith* who makes and mends *locks.*

LOCKSTITCH, lok'stich, *n.* a *stitch* formed by the *locking* of two threads together.

LOCKUP, lok'up, *n.* a place for *locking up* or confining persons for a short time.

LOCOMOTION, lō-ko-mō'shun, *n.* act or power of *moving* from *place* to *place.*

LOCOMOTIVE, lō-ko-mō'tiv or lō'-, *adj.*, *moving* from *place* to *place:* capable of or assisting in locomotion.—*n.* a *locomotive* machine: a railway engine.—*n.* LOCOMOTIV'ITY. [L. *locus*, a place, and *moveo*, *motum*, to move.]

LOCOMOTOR, lō-kō-mō'tor, *adj.* pertaining to locomotion or movement.—*n.* LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA, a-taks'ē-a, (*med.*) a disease of the spinal cord, causing a peculiar gait.

LOCULOUS, lok'ū-lus, *adj.* (*bot.*) divided internally into *cells.* [L. *loculus*, a cell, dim. of *locus.*]

LOCUS, lō'kus, *n.*, *place:* (*math.*) the curve described by a point, or the surface generated by a line, moving in a given manner. [L.]

LOCUST, lō'kust, *n.* a migratory winged insect, in shape like the grasshopper, highly destructive to vegetation: a name of several plants and trees.

LODE, lōd, *n.* (*mining*) a *course* or vein containing metallic ore. [A.S. *lâd*, a course—*lithan*, to lead. See LEAD, to show the way.]

LODESTAR, lōd'stär, *n.* the *star* that *leads* or guides: the pole-star.

LODESTONE, lōd'stōn, *n.* a *stone* or ore of iron that *leads* or attracts other pieces of iron. [Made up of LODE and STONE. See MAGNET.]

LODGE, loj, *n.* a small house in a park (*B.*, a hut): the cottage of a gatekeeper: a retreat: a secret association, also the place of meeting.—*v.t.* to furnish with a temporary dwelling: to infix, to settle: to drive to covert: to lay flat, as grain. —*v.i.* to reside: to rest: to dwell for a time (*B.*, to pass the night): to lie flat, as grain. [Fr. *loge*, from root of LOBBY.]

LODGER, loj'er, *n.* one who *lodges* or lives at board or in a hired room: one who stays in any place for a time.

LODGING, loj'ing, *n.* temporary habitation: a room or rooms hired in the house of another (often in *pl.*): harbor.

LODGMENT, loj'ment, *n.*, *act of lodging*, or state of being lodged: accumulation of

something that remains at rest: (*mil.*) the occupation of a position by a besieging party, and the works thrown up to maintain it.

LOFT, loft, *n.* the room or space immediately under a roof: a gallery in a hall or church: (*B.*) an upper room. [From the Scand., as in Ice. *lopt* (pronounced *loft*), the sky or air, an upper room; A.S. *lyft*, Ger. *luft*, the air. See LIFT.]

LOFT, loft, *v.t.* and *i.* to raise aloft: in golf, to strike the ball so as to send it into the air and over an obstacle.

LOFTER, loft'er, *n.* in golf, an iron-headed club used in lofting the ball.

LOFTY, loft'i, *adj.* high in position, character, sentiment, or diction: high: stately: haughty.—*adv.* LOFT'ILY.—*n.* LOFT'INESS.

LOG, log, *n.* a Hebrew liquid measure=$\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{5}{6}$ of a pint. [Heb., a basin—*lug*, to be hollow.]

LOG, log, *n.* a bulky piece of wood: (*naut.*) a piece of wood, with a line, for measuring the speed of a ship. [Scand., as in Ice. *lag*, Dan. *log*.]

LOGARITHM, log'a-rithm, *n.* (of a number) the power to which another given number must be raised in order that it may equal the former number. [Lit. "the number of the ratios," Gr. *logos*, ratio, and *arithmos*, number.]

LOGARITHMIC, log-a-rith'mik, LOGARITHMICAL, log-a-rith'mik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of logarithms.—*adv.* LOGARITH'MICALLY.

LOGBOARD, log'bōrd, LOGBOOK, log'-book, *ns.* (*naut.*) a *board* and *book* on which the *log*-reckoning is kept.

LOG-CABIN, log'-kab'in, LOGHOUSE, log'hows, LOGHUT, log'hut, *ns.* a *cabin*, *house*, or *hut* built of *logs*.

LOGGERHEAD, log'er-hed, *n.* a *blockhead:* a dunce: (*naut.*) a round piece of timber, in a whale-boat, over which the line is passed: a species of sea-turtle:—*pl.* quarrel: dispute. [LOG, a piece of wood, and HEAD.]

LOGGIA, lōj'a, *n.* an open arcade, common in Italy. [It.]

LOGIC, loj'ik, *n.* the science and art of *reasoning* correctly: the science of the necessary laws of thought. [Gr. *logikē*, from *logos*, speech, reason.]

LOGICAL, loj'ik-al, *adj.* according to the rules of logic: skilled in logic: discriminating.—*adv.* LOG'ICALLY.

LOGICIAN, lo-jish'an, *n.* one skilled in logic.

LOGISTIC, lo-jis'tik, LOGISTICAL, lo-jis'-tik-al, *adj.* (*lit.*) skilled in *calculating:* (*math.*) made on the scale of sixty. [Gr. *logistikos* — *logizomai*, to calculate — *logos*, a number.]

LOGLINE, log'līn, *n.* the *line* fastened to the *log*, and marked for finding the speed of a vessel.

LOGOGRAPHY, lo-gog'ra-fi, *n.* a method of printing with whole words cast in a single type. [Gr. *logographia*, word-writing — *logos*, word, and *graphō*, to write.]

LOGOMACHY, lo-gom'a-ki, *n.*, *contention* about *words* or in words merely. [Gr. *logomachia* — *logos*, word, and *machē*, fight.]

LOGREEL, log'rēl, *n.* a *reel* for the *log*line.

LOGWOOD, log'wood, *n.* a red *wood* much used in dyeing. [LOG and WOOD.]

LOIN, loin, *n.* the back of a beast cut for food:—*pl.* the reins, or the lower part of the back. [O. Fr. *logne*, Fr. *longe*, loin—L. *lumbus*, loin.]

LOITER, loi'ter, *v.i.* to delay: to be slow in moving: to linger.—*n.* LOI'TERER. [Dut. *leuteren*, to trifle; Ger. *lottern*, to waver; from root of LOUT.]

LOLL, lol, *v.i.* to lie lazily about, to lounge: to hang out from the mouth.—*v.t.* to thrust out (the tongue). [M. E. *lollen*, prob. from O. Dut. *lollen*, to sit over the fire; Ice. *lalla*, to move slowly. See LULL.]

LOLLARDS, lol'ards, *n.pl.* a sect of reformers in Germany, arising about 1300 A.D.: the followers of Wycliffe in England. [Prob. from Low Ger. *lollen*, to sing, to hum, the name having arisen from the manner of singing peculiar to them; cf. LULL.]

LOLLYPOP, lol'i-pop, *n.* a sweetmeat made with sugar and treacle.

LONE, lōn, LONELY, lōn'li, *adj.*, *alone:* having no company: solitary: retired: standing by itself.—*n.* LONE'LINESS. [Contraction of ALONE.]

LONESOME, lōn'sum, *adj.* solitary: dismal.—*adv.* LONE'SOMELY.—*n.* LONE'SOMENESS.

LONG, long, *adj.* (comp. LONG'ER; superl. LONG'EST) extended: not short: extended in time: slow in coming: tedious: far-reaching.—*adv.* to a great extent in space or time: through the whole: all along.—*v.i.* to desire earnestly: to have an eager appetite.—*adv.* LONG'INGLY. [A.S. *lang;* found in all the Teut. languages, as in Ger. *lang*, also in L. *longus*.]

LONGBOAT, long'bōt, *n.* the *longest boat* of a ship.

LONGEVAL, lon-jē'val, LONGEVOUS, lon-jē'vus, *adj.* of *long* or great *age*. [L. *longus*, long, *ævum*, age.]

LONGEVITY, lon-jev'i-ti, *n.*, *long life:* old age.

LONGIMANOUS, lon-jim'a-nus, *adj.*, *long-handed*. [L. *longus*, long, and *manus*, a hand.]

LONGISH, long'ish, *adj.* somewhat long.

LONGITUDE, lon'ji-tūd, *n.* distance of a place east or west of a given meridian: distance in degrees from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic. [Lit. "length," Fr.—L. *longitudo*.]

LONGITUDINAL, lon-ji-tūd'i-nal, *adj.* pertaining to longitude or length: extending lengthwise.—*adv.* LONGITUD'INALLY.

LONG-MEASURE, long'-mezh'ūr, *n.* the *measure* of *length*.

LONGRUN, long'run, *n.* the *long* or whole *run* or course of events: the ultimate result.

LONGSHORE-MAN, long'shōr-man, *n.* a *man* employed *along* the *shore* or about wharves in loading and unloading vessels.

LONG-SIGHTED, long'-sīt'ed, *adj.* able to *see* at a *long* distance: sagacious.—*n.* LONG'-SIGHT'EDNESS.

LONG-SUFFERING, long'-suf'er-ing, *adj.*, *suffering* or enduring *long.*—*n.*, *long* endurance or patience.

LONG-VACATION, long'-va-kā'shun, *n.* (*law*), in autumn, the period during which judicial proceedings are intermitted.

LOO, lōō, *n.* a game at cards.—*v.t.* to beat in the game of loo:—*pr.p.* lōō'ing; *pa.p.* lōōed'. [Formerly *lanterloo* — Fr. *lanturelu*, nonsense, fudge, a game at cards, orig. the refrain of a famous vaudeville of the time of Cardinal Richelieu.]

LOOF, lōōf, *n.* the after-part of a ship's bow where the planks begin to curve in towards the cut-water. [See LUFF.]

LOOK, look, *v.i.* to turn the eye toward so as to *see:* to direct the attention to: to watch: to seem: to face, as a house: (*B.*) to expect.—*v.t.* to express by a look: to influence by look.—LOOK AFTER, to attend to or take care of: (*B.*) to expect.—LOOK INTO, to inspect closely.—LOOK ON, to regard, view, think.—LOOK OUT, to watch: to select.—LOOK TO, to take care of: to depend on.—LOOK THROUGH, to penetrate with the eye or the understanding.—*n.* LOOK'ER-ON. [A.S. *locian*, to see; O. Ger. *luogen.*]

LOOK, look, *n.* the act of looking or seeing: sight: air of the face: appearance.

LOOK, look, *imp.* or *int.* see: behold.

LOOKING, look'ing, *n.*, *seeing:* search or searching.—LOOK'ING-FOR, (*B.*) expectation.—LOOK'ING-GLASS, a *glass* which reflects the image of the person *looking* into it, a mirror.

LOOKOUT, look'owt, *n.* a careful *looking out* or watching for: an elevated place from which to observe: one engaged in watching.

LOOM, lōōm, *n.* the frame or machine for weaving cloth: the handle of an oar, or the part within the rowlock. [A.S. *geloma*, furniture, utensils.]

LOOM, lōōm, *v.i.* to *shine* or appear above the horizon: to appear larger than the real size, as in a mist: to be seen at a distance in the mind's eye, as something in the future. [A.S. *leomian*, to shine—*leoma*, a beam of light. Allied to LIGHT.]

LOOMING, lōōm'ing, *n.* the indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in certain states of the atmosphere: mirage.

LOON, lōōn, *n.* a low fellow, a rascal. [O. Dut. *loen.*]

LOON (also LOOM), lōōn, *n.* a genus of web-footed aquatic birds, with short wings, and legs placed very far back, also called DIVERS from their expertness in diving. [Ice. *lomr*, prob. influenced by *loon*, as above, from their awkward manner of walking.]

LOOP, lōōp, *n.* a doubling of a cord through which another may pass: an ornamental doubling in fringes.—*v.t.* to fasten or ornament with loops. [Prob. from Celt. *lub*, a bend, a fold.]

LOOP, lōōp, LOOPHOLE, lōōp'hōl, *n.* a small *hole* in a wall, etc., through which small-arms may be fired: a means of escape.—*adj.* LOOP'HOLED.

LOOPERS, lōōp'erz, *n.pl.* the caterpillars of certain moths, which move by drawing up the hindpart of their body to the head, thus forming a *loop.*

LOOSE, lōōs, *adj.*, *slack*, *free:* unbound: not confined: not compact: not strict: unrestrained: licentious: inattentive.—*adv.* LOOSE'LY.—*n.* LOOSE'NESS.—BREAK LOOSE, to escape from confinement.—LET LOOSE, to set at liberty. [A.S. *leas*, loose, weak; from the same root as LOOSE, *v.t.* and LOSE, seen also in Goth. *laus*, Ger. *los*, loose.]

LOOSE, lōōs, *v.t.* to *free from* any fastening: to release: to relax.—*v.i.* (*B.*) to set sail. [A.S. *losian;* Ger. *lösen*, Goth. *lausjan*, to loose. From root of LOSE.]

LOOSEN, lōōs'n, *v.t.* to make *loose:* to relax anything tied or rigid: to make less dense: to open, as the bowels.—*v.i.* to become loose: to become less tight.

LOOT, lōōt, *n.* act of plundering, esp. in a conquered city: plunder.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* to plunder. [Hindi *lut*—Sans. *lotra*, *loptra*, stolen goods.]

LOP, lop, *v.t.* to cut off the top or extreme parts of, esp. of a tree: to curtail by cutting away the superfluous parts:—*pr.p.* lopp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lopped'.—*n.* twigs and small branches of trees cut off. [Dut. *lubben*, to cut; perhaps connected with LEAF.]

LOQUACIOUS, lo-kwā'shus, *adj.*, *talkative.*—*adv.* LOQUA'CIOUSLY.—*ns.* LOQUA'CIOUSNESS, LOQUAC'ITY, talkativeness. [L. *loquax*, *-acis*—*loquor*, to speak.]

LORD, lawrd, *n.* a master: a superior: a husband: a ruler: the proprietor of a manor: a baron: a peer of the realm: the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl: a bishop, esp. if a member of parliament: (*B.*) the Supreme Being, Jehovah (when printed in capitals).—*v.t.* to raise to the peerage.—*v.i.* to act the lord: to tyrannize.—LORD'S DAY, the first day of the week.—LORD'S SUPPER, the sacrament of the communion, instituted at our *Lord's* last *supper.* [M.E. *loverd*, *laverd*—A.S. *hlaford*—*hlaf*, a loaf, bread, and either *weard*, warder, or *ord*, origin.]

LORDLING, lawrd'ling, *n.* a *little lord:* a would-be lord.

LORDLY, lawrd'li, *adj.*, *like*, becoming or pertaining to a *lord:* dignified: haughty: tyrannical.—*adv.* LORD'LY.—*n.* LORD'LINESS.

LORDSHIP, lawrd'ship, *n.* state or condition of being a *lord:* the territory belonging to a lord: dominion: authority.

LORE, lōr, *n.* that which is *learned* or *taught:* doctrine: learning. [A.S. *lar*, from root of LEARN.]

LORGNETTE, lōr-nyet', *n.* an opera-glass: LORGNON, an eyeglass with a handle.

LORICA, lo-rī'ka, *n.* in ancient Rome, a cuirass made of *thongs.* [L.—*lorum*, a thong.]

LORICATE, lor'i-kāt, *v.t.* to furnish with a *lorica* or coat of mail: to plate or coat over. [L. *lorico, -atum—lorica.*]

LORICATION, lor-i-kā'shun, *n.* a coating or crusting over, as with plates of mail. [L. *loricatio.*]

LORIOT, lō'ri-ut, *n.* the *oriole.* [Fr. *le*, the, and *oriol*—L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden—*aurum*, gold. See ORIOLE.]

LORRY, lor'i, *n.* a four-wheeled wagon without sides. [Perh. from prov. E. *lurry*, to pull or lug.]

LORY, lō'ri, *n.* a small bird allied to the parrot. [Malay *luri.*]

LOSE, lōōz, *v.t.* the opposite of keep or gain: to be deprived of: to mislay: to waste, as time: to miss: to bewilder: to cause to perish: to ruin: to suffer waste: —*pr.p.* losing (lōōz'ing); *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lost.—*adj.* LOS'ABLE.—*n.* LOS'ER. [A.S. *losian—leosan;* cog. with Ger. ver-*lieren*, to lose, Gr. *luo*, to loose; perh. akin to LESS. See LOOSE.]

LOSING, lōōz'ing, *adj.* causing *loss.*—*adv.* LOS'INGLY.

LOSS, los, *n.* the act of *losing:* injury: destruction: defeat: that which is lost: waste. [A.S. *los*—*leosan*, to lose. See LOSE.]

LOST, lost, *adj.* parted with: no longer possessed: missing: thrown away: squandered: ruined.

LOT, lot, *n.* one's fate in the future: that which falls to any one as his fortune: that which decides by chance: a separate portion.—*v.t.* to allot: to separate into lots: to catalogue:—*pr.p.* lott'ing; *pa.p.* lott'ed. [A.S. *hlot*, a lot, *hleotan*, to cast lots; Ice. *hlutr*, lot, *hljota*, to cast lots.]

LOTE, lōt, LOTUS, lō'tus, LOTOS, lō'tos, *n.* the water-lily of Egypt: a tree in N. Africa, fabled to make strangers who ate of its fruit forget their home: a genus of leguminous plants.—LO'TUS-EAT'ER, *n.* an *eater* of the *lotus:* one given up to sloth. [L. *lotus*—Gr. *lōtos.*]

LOTH, lōth, *adj.* same as LOATH.

LOTHARIO, lō-thār'ē-ō, *n.* a libertine, a rake. [From the character in the drama, "The Fair Penitent," by Rowe.]

LOTION, lō'shun, *n.* (*med.*) a fluid for external application to a wound, bruise, etc. [Fr.—L. *lotio—lavo, lotum*, to wash.]

LOTTERY, lot'er-i, *n.* a distribution of prizes by *lot* or chance: a game of chance.

LOTTO, lot'ō, *n.* a game played with numbered disks and cards. [It.]

LOTUS, *n.* See LOTE.

LOUD, lowd, *adj.* making a great sound: striking the ear with great force: noisy: clamorous.—*advs.* LOUD, LOUD'LY.—*n.* LOUD'NESS. [Lit. "heard," A.S. *hlud;* Ice. *hliod*, Ger. *laut*, sound; L. *inclytus*, much heard of, Gr. *klytos*, heard—*klyō*, Sans. *kru*, to hear.]

LOUGH, loch, *n.* the Irish form of LOCH.

LOUIS-D'OR, lōō'e-dōr', *n.* a French gold coin, superseded in 1795 by the 20-franc piece. [Fr. *Louis*, king's name, and *or*—L. *aurum*, gold.]

LOUNGE, lownj, *v.i.* to recline at one's ease: to move about listlessly.—*n.* the act or state of lounging: an idle stroll: a place for lounging: a kind of sofa.—*n.* LOUNG'ER. [Fr. *longis*, one that is long in doing anything, formed (but with a pun on L. *longus*, long) from L. *Longius* or *Longinus*, the legendary name of the centurion who pierced the body of Christ.]

LOUSE, lows, *n.* a common wingless parasitic insect:—*pl.* LICE (līs). [A.S. *lus*, pl. *lys;* Ger. *laus;* from the root of Goth. *liusan*, to destroy, to devour.]

LOUSY, lowz'i, *adj.* swarming with *lice.*—*n.* LOUS'INESS.

LOUT, lowt, *n.* a clown: a mean, awkward fellow. [From old verb *lout*—A.S. *lutan*, to stoop.]

LOUTISH, lowt'ish, *adj.* clownish: awkward and clumsy.—*adv.* LOUT'ISHLY.—*n.* LOUT'ISHNESS.

LOUVER, LOUVRE, lōō'ver, *n.* an opening in the roofs of ancient houses serving for a *skylight*, often in the form of a turret or small lantern.—LOUVER-WINDOW, an open window in a church tower, crossed by a series of sloping boards. [O. Fr. *louvert* for *l'ouvert*, the open space. See OVERT.]

LOVABLE, luv'a-bl, *adj.* worthy of love: amiable.

LOVE, luv, *n.* fondness: an affection of the mind caused by that which delights: pre-eminent kindness: benevolence: reverential regard: devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex: the object of affection: the god of love, Cupid: nothing, in billiards and some other games. —*v.t.* to be fond of: to regard with affection: to delight in with exclusive affection: to regard with benevolence. [A.S. *lufu*, love; Ger. *liebe;* akin to L. *libet, lubet*, to please, Sans. *lubh*, to desire.]

LOVEBIRD, luv'berd, *n.* a genus of small *birds* of the parrot tribe, so called from their *love* or attachment to each other.

LOVELACE, luv-lās, *n.* a well-mannered libertine. [From the name of the hero in "Clarissa Harlowe."]

LOVEKNOT, luv'not, *n.* an intricate *knot*, used as a token of *love.*

LOVELOCK, luv'lok, *n.* a *lock* or curl of hair hanging at the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

LOVELORN, luv'lorn, *adj.* forsaken by one's *love.* [See FORLORN.]

LOVELY, luv'li, *adj.* exciting love or admiration: amiable: pleasing: delightful.—*n.* LOVE'LINESS.

LOVER, luv'er, *n.* one who *loves*, esp. one in love with a person of the opposite sex: one who is fond of anything: (*B.*) a friend.

LOVING, luv'ing, *adj.* having love or kindness: affectionate: fond: expressing love.—*adv.* LOV'INGLY.—*n.* LOV'INGNESS.

LOVING CUP, luv'ing cup, *n.* an ornamental drinking vessel having two or more handles—often passed from hand to hand, that many may drink from the same vessel.

LOVING-KINDNESS, luv'ing-kīnd'nes, *n.*, *kindness* full of *love:* tender regard: mercy: favor.

LOW, lō, *v.i.* to make the loud noise of oxen: to bellow. [A.S. *hlowan*; Dut. *loeijen:* formed from the sound.]

LOW, lō, *adj.* (*comp.* LOW'ER; *superl.* LOW'EST), *lying* on an inferior place or position: not high: deep: shallow: small: moderate: cheap: dejected: mean: plain: in poor circumstances: humble.—*adv.* not aloft: cheaply: meanly: in subjection, poverty, or disgrace: in times near our own: not loudly: (*astr.*) near the equator.—*n.* LOW'NESS. [Ice. *lagr*, Dut. *laag*, low: allied to A.S. *licgan*, to lie.]

LOW-CHURCH, lō'-church, *n.* a party within the Protestant Episcopal Church who do not attach any great importance to ecclesiastical constitutions, ordinances, and forms:—opposed to HIGH-CHURCH.

LOWER, lō'er, *v.t.* to *bring low:* to depress: to degrade: to diminish.—*v.i.* to fall: to sink: to grow less.

LOWER, low'er, *v.i.* to gather and appear gloomy, as the clouds: to threaten a storm: to frown. [M. E. *louren*—Dut. *loeren*, to frown; or from M. E. *lure*, *lere*, the cheek, allied to A.S. *hleor*, and thus another form of LEER.]

LOWERING, lō'er-ing, *n.* the act of bringing low or reducing.—*adj.* letting down: sinking: degrading.

LOWERING, low'er-ing, *adj.*, *looking sullen:* appearing dark and threatening.—*adv.* LOW'ERINGLY.

LOWERMOST, lō'er-mōst, *adj.* lowest.

LOWING, lō'ing, *adj.* bellowing, or making the loud noise of oxen.—*n.* the bellowing or cry of cattle.

LOWLAND, lō'land, *n.*, *land low*, with respect to higher land.—*n.* LOW'LANDER, a native of lowlands.

LOWLY, lō'li, *adj.* of a *low* or humble mind: not high: meek: modest.—*n.* LOW'LINESS.

LOW-PRESSURE, lō'-presh'ur, *adj.* employing or exerting a *low* degree of *pressure* (viz., less than 50 lbs. to the sq. inch), said of steam and steam engines.

LOW-SPIRITED, lō'-spir'it-ed, *adj.* having the *spirits low* or cast down: not lively: sad.—*n.* LOW'-SPIR'ITEDNESS.

LOW-WATER, lō'-waw'ter, *n.* the *lowest* point of the *tide* at ebb.

LOYAL, loy'al, *adj.* faithful to one's sovereign: obedient: true to a lover.—*adv.* LOY'ALLY.—*n.* LOY'ALTY. [Orig. faithful to *law*, Fr.—L. *legalis*, pertaining to the law—*lex*, *legis*, law.]

LOYALIST, loy'al-ist, *n.* a *loyal* adherent of his sovereign, esp. in English history, a partisan of the Stuarts: in the Revolutionary War, one that sided with the British troops.

LOZENGE, loz'enj, *n.* an oblique-angled parallelogram or a rhombus: a small cake of flavored sugar, orig. lozenge or diamond shaped: (*her.*) the rhomb-shaped figure in which the arms of maids, widows, and deceased persons are borne. [Fr. *losange*, of uncertain origin.]

LUBBER, lub'er, LUBBARD, lub'ard, *n.* an awkward, clumsy fellow: a lazy, sturdy fellow.—*adj.* and *adv.* LUBB'ERLY. [W. *llob*, a dolt, *llabbi*, a stripling, perh. conn. with *lleipr*, flabby.]

LUBRICATE, lōō'bri-kāt, *v.t.* to make smooth or *slippery.—ns.* LU'BRICATOR, LUBRICA'TION, LU'BRICANT. [L. *lubrico*, *-atum—lubricus*, slippery.]

LUBRICITY, lōō-bris'i-ti, *n.*, *slipperiness:* smoothness: instability: lewdness.

LUCE, loos, *n.* a fresh-water fish, the pike. [O. Fr. *lus*—L. *lucius.*]

LUCENT, lōō'sent, *adj.*, *shining:* bright. [L. *lucens—luceo*, to shine—*lux*, *lucis*, light.]

LUCERNE, lōō-sern', *n.* a well-known fodder-plant. [Fr. *luzerne*, from the Gael. *llysian*, a plant.]

LUCID, lōō'sid, *adj.*, *shining:* transparent: easily understood: intellectually bright: not darkened with madness.—*adv.* LU'CIDLY.—*ns.* LUCID'ITY, LU'CIDNESS. [L. *lucidus—lux*, *lucis*, light.]

LUCIFER, lōō'si-fer, *n.* (*lit.*) *light-bringer:* the planet Venus when it appears as the morning-star: Satan: a match of wood tipped with a combustible substance which is ignited by friction. [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fero*, to bring.]

LUCIGEN, lū'sē-jen, *n.* a powerful artificial lamp, esp. adapted for lighting large spaces. [L. *lix lucis*, light, and *gignere*, to beget.]

LUCK, luk, *n.* fortune, good or bad: chance: lot: good fortune. [From a Low Ger. root, seen in Dut. *luk*, also in Ger. *glück*, prosperity, fortune.]

LUCKLESS, luk'les, *adj.* without good-luck: unhappy.—*adv.* LUCK'LESSLY.—*n.* LUCK'LESSNESS.

LUCKY, luk'i, *adj.* having good-luck: fortunate: auspicious.—*adv.* LUCK'ILY.—*n.* LUCK'INESS.

LUCRATIVE, lōō'kra-tiv, *adj.* bringing *lucre* or gain: profitable.—*adv.* LU'CRATIVELY.

LUCRE, lōō'ker, *n.*, *gain* (esp. sordid gain): profit: advantage. [Fr.—L. *lucrum*, gain, akin to Gr. *leia*, booty, Ir. *luach*, wages,

Ger. *lohn*, pay, Sans. *lotra* for *loptra*, booty. See LOOT.]

LUCUBRATE, lōō'kū-brāt, *v.i.* to work or study by lamp*light* or at night. [L. *lucubro, -atum—lux.*]

LUCUBRATION, lōō-kū-brā'shun, *n.* study by lamp*light:* that which is composed by night: any composition produced in retirement.

LUCUBRATORY, lōō'kū-brā-tor-i, *adj.* composed by candle-*light.*

LUCULENT, lōō'kū-lent, *adj.* lucid: clear: transparent: evident. [L. *luculentus—lux.*]

LUDICROUS, lōō'di-krus, *adj.* that serves for *sport:* adapted to excite laughter: laughable: comic.—*adv.* LU'DICROUSLY.—*n.* LU'DICROUSNESS. [L. *ludicrus—ludo*, to play.]

LUFF, luf, *n.* the *windward* side of a ship: the act of sailing a ship close to the wind: the loof.—*v.i.* to turn a ship towards the wind. [Orig. the palm of the hand (Scot. *loof*), then a fixed paddle (like the palm of the hand) attached to a ship's side, and which being placed to suit the wind, gave its name to the windward side of a ship; found in M.E. *lof*, which is cog. with and (in this sense) perh. borrowed from Dut. *loef.*]

LUG, lug, *v.t.* to *pull* along: to drag: to pull with difficulty:—*pr.p.* lugg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lugged'. [From a Scand. root, found in Sw. *lugga*, to pull by the hair—*lugg*, the forelock; from a base *luk*, to pull, present in Scot. *lug*, the ear.]

LUGGAGE, lug'āj, *n.* the trunks and other baggage of a traveller, so called from their being *lugged* or dragged along.

LUGGER, lug'er, *n.* a small vessel with two or three masts, a running bowsprit, and long or *lug* sails.

LUGSAIL, lug'sāl, *n.* a square *sail* bent upon a yard that *hangs* obliquely to the mast.

LUGUBRIOUS, lōō-gū'bri-us, *adj.*, *mournful:* sorrowful.—*adv.* LUGU'BRIOUSLY.

LUGWORM, lug'wurm, *n.* a *sluggish worm* found in the sand on the sea-shore, much used for bait by fishermen, also called LOB'WORM. [From root of LAG, LOG, and WORM.]

LUKEWARM, lōōk'wawrm, *adj.*, *partially* or moderately *warm:* indifferent.—*adv.* LUKE'WARMLY.—*n.* LUKE'WARMNESS. [M. E. *leuk, luke*, an extension of *lew*, cog. with the A.S. *hleo*, the source of LEE, or from A.S. *wlæc*, warm; cf. Dut. *leuk*, Ger. *lau.*]

LULL, lul, *v.t.* to soothe: to compose: to quiet.—*v.i.* to become calm: to subside.—*n.* a season of calm. [Scand., as in Sw. *lulla;* an imitative word, like Ger. *lallen*, Gr. *laleo.*]

LULLABY, lul'a-bi, *n.* a song to *lull* children to sleep.

LUMBAGO, lum-bā'gō, *n.* a rheumatic pain in the *loins* and small of the back. [L.—*lumbus*, a loin.]

LUMBAR, lum'bar, LUMBAL, lum'bal, *adj.* pertaining to or near the *loins.* [See LUMBAGO.]

LUMBER, lum'ber, *n.* anything cumbersome or useless: timber sawed or split for use.—*v.t.* to fill with lumber: to heap together in confusion. [Fr.—Ger. *Langbart;* the *lumber*-room being orig. the *Lombard*-room or place where the Lombards, the mediæval bankers and pawnbrokers, stored their pledges.]

LUMBER, lum'ber, *v.i.* to move heavily and laboriously. [From a Scand. root seen in prov. Sw. *lomra*, to resound, Ice. *hljomr*, a sound.]

LUMBERING, lum'ber-ing, *adj.* filling with *lumber:* putting in confusion (See LUMBER, *n.*): moving heavily. (See LUMBER, *v.i.*)

LUMINARY, lōō'min-ar-i, *n.* any body which gives *light*, esp. one of the heavenly bodies: one who illustrates any subject or instructs mankind.

LUMINIFEROUS, lōō-min-if'er-us, *adj.*, *transmitting light.* [L. *lumen, luminis*, light—*fero*, to carry.]

LUMINOUS, lōō'min-us, *adj.* giving *light:* shining: illuminated: clear: lucid.—*adv.* LU'MINOUSLY.—*ns.* LU'MINOUSNESS, LUMINOS'ITY.

LUMP, lump, *n.* a small shapeless mass: the whole together: the gross.—*v.t.* to throw into a confused mass: to take in the gross. [From a Scand. root seen in Norw. *lump*, Dut. *lomp.*]

LUMPER, lump'er, *n.* a laborer employed in the lading or unlading of ships. [From LUMP, *v.t.*]

LUMPFISH, lump'fish, *n.* a clumsy sea-fish with a short, deep, and thick body and head, and a ridge on its back, also called LUMP'SUCKER, from the power of its *sucker.* [LUMP and FISH.]

LUMPING, lump'ing, *adj.* in a *lump:* heavy: bulky.

LUMPISH, lump'ish, *adj.* like a *lump:* heavy: gross: dull.—*adv.* LUMP'ISHLY.—*n.* LUMP'ISHNESS.

LUMPY, lump'i, *adj.* full of lumps.

LUNACY, lōō'na-si, *n.* a kind of madness formerly supposed to be affected by the *moon:* insanity.

LUNAR, lōōn'ar, LUNARY, lōōn'ar-i, *adj.* belonging to the *moon:* measured by the revolutions of the moon: caused by the moon: like the moon.—LUNAR CAUSTIC, fused crystals of nitrate of silver, applied to ulcers, etc. [L. *lunaris—luna*, the moon—*luceo*, to shine.]

LUNATE, lōōn'āt, LUNATED, lōōn'āt-ed, *adj.* formed like a half-*moon:* crescent-shaped.

LUNATIC, lōō'na-tik, *adj.* affected with *lunacy.*—*n.* a person so affected: a madman.

LUNATION, lōō-nā'shun, *n.* the time between two revolutions of the *moon:* a lunar month.

LUNCH, lunsh, LUNCHEON, lunsh'un, *n.* a slight repast between breakfast and dinner.—*v.i.* to take a lunch. [Our word *lunch* is a contr. of *luncheon*, and the latter is prob. from prov. E. *lunch*, a lump of bread, which again is simply a form of LUMP.]

LUNE, lōōn, *n.* anything in the shape of a half-*moon*. [Fr. *lune*—L. *luna*.]

LUNETTE, lōō-net', *n.* a *little moon:* (*fort.*) a detached bastion: a hole in a concave ceiling to admit light: a watch-glass flattened more than usual in the centre. [Fr., dim. of *lune*.]

LUNG, lung, *n.* one of the organs of breathing, so called from its *light* or spongy texture. — *adj.* LUNGED. [A.S. *lungan*, the lungs; from a root seen in Sans. *laghu*, light.]

LUNGE, lunj, *n.* a sudden thrust in fencing.—*v.i.* to give such a thrust. [A clipped form of Fr. *allonger*, to lengthen —L. *ad*, and *longus*, long, the arm being extended in delivering a thrust.]

LUNGWORT, lung'wurt, *n.* an herb with purple flowers, so called from a fancied likeness of its spotted leaves to the *lungs:* a lichen that grows on tree trunks. [LUNG, and A.S. *wurt*, plant.]

LUPINE, lōō'pīn, *adj.* like a *wolf:* wolfish. [L. *lupinus—lupus*, Gr. *lykos*, a wolf.]

LUPINE, lōō'pin, *n.* a kind of flowering pulse. [Fr.—L. *lupinus*, same word as the above.]

LUPUS, lōō'pus, *n.* a malignant corroding skin-disease, often affecting the nose. [L. *lupus*, a wolf; so called from its eating away the flesh.]

LURCH, lurch, TO LEAVE IN THE, to leave in a difficult situation, or without help. [O. Fr. *lourche*, a game at tables, also used when one party gains every point before the other makes one.]

LURCH, lurch, *v.i.* to evade by stooping, to lurk: to roll or pitch suddenly to one side (as a ship).—*n.* a sudden roll of a ship to one side. [From root of LURK.]

LURCHER, lurch'er, *n.* one who *lurks* or lies in wait: one who watches to steal, or to betray or entrap: a dog for game (a cross between the greyhound and collie).

LURE, lōōr, *n.* any enticement: bait, decoy.—*v.t.* to entice. [Orig. an object dressed up like a bird to entice a hawk back, O. Fr. *loerre*, Fr. *leurre*—Ger. *luder*, bait.]

LURID, lōō'rid, *adj.* ghastly pale: wan: gloomy. [L. *luridus*.]

LURK, lurk, *v.i.* to lie in wait: to be concealed. [Prob. from Scand., as in Sw. *lurka*.]

LURKING, lurk'ing, *adj.* lying hid: keeping out of sight.

LUSCIOUS, lush'us, *adj.* sweet in a great degree: delightful: fulsome as flattery. —*adv.* LUS'CIOUSLY.—*n.* LUS'CIOUSNESS. [Old form *lushious*, from LUSTY.]

LUSH, lush, *adj.* rich and juicy, said of grass. [A contr. of *lushious*, old form of LUSCIOUS.]

LUST, lust, *n.* longing desire: eagerness to possess: carnal appetite: (*B.*) any violent or depraved desire.—*v.i.* to desire eagerly: to have carnal desire: to have depraved desires. [A.S. *lust*, orig. meaning pleasure; found in all the Teut. languages. See LIST, to have pleasure in.]

LUSTFUL, lust'fool, *adj.* having lust: inciting to lust: sensual.—*adv.* LUST'FULLY. —*n.* LUST'FULNESS.

LUSTRAL, lus'tral, *adj.* relating to or used in *lustration* or purification. [See LUSTRE, a period.]

LUSTRATION, lus-trā'shun, *n.* a *purification by sacrifice:* act of purifying. [L. —*lustro*, to purify—*lustrum*. See LUSTRE, a period.]

LUSTRE, lus'ter, *n.* brightness: splendor: (*fig.*) renown: a candlestick ornamented with pendants of cut-glass. [Fr.; either from L. *lustro*, to purify—*lustrum* (see below), or from the root of L. *luceo*, to shine.]

LUSTRE, lus'ter, LUSTRUM, lus'trum, *n.* a period of five years: (*orig.*) the solemn offering for the *purification* of the Roman people made by one of the censors at the conclusion of the census, taken every five years. [L. *lustrum—luo*, to wash, to purify.]

LUSTRELESS, lus'ter-les, *adj.* destitute of lustre.

LUSTRING, lus'tring, *n.* a kind of *glossy* silk cloth. [Fr. *lustrine*—It. *lustrino*.

LUSTROUS, lus'trus, *adj.* bright: shining: luminous.—*adv.* LUS'TROUSLY.

LUSTY, lust'i, *adj.* vigorous: healthful: stout: bulky.—*adv.* LUST'ILY.—*ns.* LUST'IHOOD, LUST'INESS. [From LUST, meaning pleasure.]

LUTARIOUS, lōō-tā'ri-us, *adj.* of or like *mud*. [See LUTE, composition like clay.]

LUTE, lōōt, *n.* a stringed instrument of music like the guitar.—*ns.* LUT'ER, LUT'IST, a player on a lute. [O. Fr. *leut*, Fr. *luth;* like Ger. *laute*, from Ar. *al-'ud—al*, the, and *ud*, wood, the lute.]

LUTE, lōōt, LUTING, lōōt'ing, *n.* a composition like clay for making vessels air-tight, or protecting them when exposed to fire.—*v.t.* to close or coat with lute.—*n.* LUTA'TION. [Lit. *mud*, what is *washed* down, L. *lutum*, from *luo*, to wash.]

LUTESTRING, lōōt'string, *n.* the *string* of a *lute*.

LUTESTRING, *n.* a lustrous silk. [A blunder for LUSTRING.]

LUTHERAN, lōō'ther-an, *adj.* pertaining to Luther, the German Protestant reformer (1483–1546), or to his doctrines: a follower of Luther.—*n.* LU'THERANISM, his doctrines.

LUXATE, luks'āt, *v.t.* to put out of joint: to displace.—*n.* LUXA'TION, a dislocation. [L. *luxo*, *luxatum—luxus*, Gr. *loxos*, slanting.]

LUXURIANT, lug-zū'ri-ant, *adj.* exuber-

ant in growth: overabundant.—*adv.* LUXU'RIANTLY.—*ns.* LUXU'RIANCE, LUXU'RIANCY.

LUXURIATE, lug-zū'ri-āt, *v.i.* to be luxuriant: to grow exuberantly: to live luxuriously: to expatiate with delight.

LUXURIOUS, lug-zū'ri-us, *adj.* given to luxury: administering to luxury: furnished with luxuries: softening by pleasure.—*adv.* LUXU'RIOUSLY.—*n.* LUXU'RIOUSNESS.

LUXURY, luks'ū-ri or luk'shū-ri, *n.* free indulgence in rich diet or costly dress or equipage: anything delightful: a dainty. [Lit. "excess, extravagance," from L. *luxuria*, luxury—*luxus*, excess.]

LYCANTHROPY, lī-kan'thro-pi, *n.* a form of madness, in which the patient imagines himself to be a wolf. [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *anthrōpos*, a man.]

LYCEUM, lī-sē'um, *n.* a place devoted to instruction by lectures: an association for literary improvement. [Orig. the place where Aristotle the Greek philosopher taught, L.—Gr. *lykeion*, from the temple of Apollo *Lykeios*, the Wolf-Slayer—*lykos*, a wolf.]

LYCOPERDON, lī-kō-per'don, *n.* (*bot.*) a genus of fungi which throws out a fine dust like smoke when it is burst open.

LYDDITE, lid'īt, *n.* a powerful explosive made from picrate of potash. [From *Lydd*, England, where first made.]

LYE, lī, *n.* a mixture of ashes and water for washing. [A.S. *leah*; Ger. *lauge*; allied to *lavo*, to wash.]

LYING, lī'ing, *adj.* addicted to telling *lies*.—*n.* the habit of telling lies.—*adv.* LY'INGLY.

LYMPH, limf, *n.* water: a colorless nutritive fluid in animal bodies. [L. *lympha*.]

LYMPHATIC, lim-fat'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *lymph*.—*n.* a vessel which conveys the *lymph*.

LYNCH, linch, *v.t.* to judge and punish without the usual forms of law. [From *Lynch*, a farmer in N. Carolina, who so acted.]

LYNCH-LAW, linch'-law, *n.* a kind of summary justice exercised by the people in cases where the regular law is thought inadequate.

LYNX, lingks, *n.* a wild animal of the cat-kind noted for its sharp sight. [L. and Gr. *lynx*; prob. from Gr. *lykē*, light, and so called from its bright eyes.]

LYNX-EYED, lingks'-īd, *adj.* sharp-sighted like the *lynx*. [LYNX and EYE.]

LYON COURT, lī'un kōrt, *n.* the Heralds' College of Scotland, the head of which is the LYON KING-AT-ARMS. [From the heraldic lion (O. Fr. *lyon*) of Scotland.]

LYRATE, lī'rāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) lyre-shaped.

LYRE, līr, *n.* a musical instrument like the harp, anciently used as an accompaniment to poetry: *Lyra*, one of the northern constellations.—*n.* LYR'IST, a player on the lyre or harp. [Fr.—L. *lyra*—Gr.]

LYREBIRD, līr'berd, *n.* an Australian *bird* about the size of a pheasant, having the 16 tail-feathers of the male arranged in the form of a *lyre*.

LYRIC, lir'ik, LYRICAL, lir'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *lyre*: fitted to be sung to the lyre: written in stanzas: said of poetry which expresses the individual emotions of the poet: that composes lyrics.—*n.* LYR'IC, a *lyric* poem.

LYSOL, lī-sōl, *n.* (*chem.*) a solution of coal-tar oil in soap, soluble in water, and used as a disinfectant.

M

MAB, mab, *n.* the queen of the fairies. [W. *mab*, a male child.]

MACADAMIZE, mak-ad'am-īz, *v.t.* to cover, as a road, with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface.—*n.* MACADAMIZA'TION. [From *Macadam*, the inventor, 1756–1836.]

MACARONI, mak-a-rō'ni, *n.* a preparation of wheat-flour in long slender tubes: a medley: something fanciful and extravagant: a fool: a fop. [O. It. *maccaroni*—*maccare*, to crush, prob. from the root of MACERATE.]

MACARONIC, mak-a-ron'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or like a *macaroni*, medley, or fool: trifling: affected: consisting of modern words Latinized, or Latin words modernized, intermixed with genuine Latin words.—*n.* a jumble: a macaronic composition.

MACAROON, mak-a-rōōn', *n.* a sweet biscuit made chiefly of almonds and sugar. [Fr.—It. *macarone*, sing. of MACARONI.]

MACASSAR-OIL, ma-kas'ar-oil, *n.* an oil much used for the hair, imported from India and other Eastern countries. [So called because orig. exported from *Macassar*, the Dutch capital of the island of Celebes.]

MACAW, ma-kaw', *n.* a genus of large and beautiful birds of tropical America, closely allied to the parrots. [Said to be the native name in the W. India Islands.]

MACE, mās, *n.* a staff used as an ensign of authority: the heavier rod used in billiards: formerly, a weapon of offence, consisting of a staff headed with a heavy spiked ball of iron. [O. Fr. *mace* (Fr. *masse*)—obs. L. *matea*, whence L. dim. *mateola*, a mallet.]

MACE, mās, *n.* a spice, the second coat of the nutmeg. [Fr. *macis*—L. *macer*—Gr. *maker*; cf. Sans. *makar-anda*, nectar of a flower.]

MACER, mās'er, *n.* a *mace*-bearer.

MACERATE, mas'er-āt, *v.t.* to steep: to

soften by steeping. [L. *macero, -atus*, to steep.]

MACERATION, mas-er-ā'shun, *n.* act of softening by steeping: mortification of the flesh by fasting and other austerities.

MACHIAVELIAN, mak-i-a-vēl'yan, *adj.* politically cunning: crafty: perfidious.—*n.* one who imitates Machiavel.—*n.* MACHIAVEL'IANISM. [Lit. "pertaining to *Machiavel*," a Florentine statesman and political writer (1469–1527), who expounded a peculiar system of statecraft.]

MACHICOLATION, mach-i-ko-lā'shun, *n.* (*arch.*) a projecting parapet with apertures for *pouring* molten *substances* upon assailants.—*adj.* MACHIC'OLATED, having *machicolations*. [Fr. *machecoulis*, from *mèche*, a match, and *couler*, to flow—L. *colo*, to filter.]

MACHINATE, mak'i-nāt, *v.t.* to *contrive skillfully*: to form a plot or scheme. [L. *machinor, -atus—machina*. See MACHINE.]

MACHINATION, mak-i-nā'shun, *n.* act of *machinating* or contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, esp. an evil one: an artful design deliberately formed.

MACHINATOR, mak'i-nā-tur, *n.* one who *machinates*.

MACHINE, ma-shēn', *n.* any artificial means or contrivance: an instrument formed by combining two or more of the mechanical powers: an engine: (*fig.*) supernatural agency in a poem: one who can do only what he is told. [Fr.—L. *machina*—Gr. *mēchanē*, akin to *mēch-os*, contrivance, and to the root of MAY, *v.i.* to be able, and MAKE.]

MACHINERY, ma-shēn'er-i, *n.*, *machines* in general: the parts of a machine: means for keeping in action: supernatural agency in a poem.

MACHINIST, ma-shēn'ist, *n.* a constructor of *machines*: one well versed in machinery: one who works a machine.

MACKEREL, mak'er-el, *n.* a sea-fish largely used for food. [O. Fr. *makerel* (Fr. *maquereau*), prob. from L. *macula*, a stain, and so meaning the "spotted" one.]

MACKINTOSH, mak'in-tosh, *n.* a waterproof overcoat. [From *Mackintosh*, the inventor.]

MACROCOSM, mak'ro-kozm, *n.* the whole universe:—opposed to MICROCOSM. [Lit. the "great world," Gr. *makros*, long, great, and *kosmos*, the world.]

MACULA, mak'ū-la, *n.* a *spot*, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun, moon, or planets:—*pl.* MACULÆ, mak'ū-lē. [L.]

MACULATE, mak'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to *spot*, to defile.—*n.* MACULA'TION, act of *spotting*, a spot. [L. *maculo, -atus—macula*, a spot.]

MAD, mad, *adj.* (*comp.* MADD'ER; *superl.* MADD'EST) disordered in intellect: insane: proceeding from madness: troubled in mind: excited with any violent passion or appetite: furious with anger.—*adv.* MAD'LY.—*n.* MAD'NESS. [Prob. lit. "hurt," "weakened," A.S. *ge-mæd*; cog. with O. Sax. *ge-med*, foolish, Ice. *meidd-r*, hurt.]

MADAM, mad'am, *n.* a courteous form of address to a lady: a lady. [Fr. *madame—ma*, my—L. *mea*, and Fr. *dame*, lady—L. *domina*.]

MADCAP, mad'kap, *n.* a wild, rash, hot-headed person. [MAD and CAP.]

MADDEN, mad'n, *v.t.* to *make mad*: to enrage.—*v.i.* to *become mad*: to act as one mad.

MADDER, mad'er, *n.* a plant whose root affords a red dye. [A.S. *mædere*; cog. with Ice. *madhra*, and Dut. *meed*, madder.]

MADE, mād, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of MAKE.

MADE CONTINUALLY, (*Pr. Bk.*) established for ever.

MADEIRA, ma-dē'ra, *n.* a rich wine produced in *Madeira*.

MADEMOISELLE, mad-mwa-zel', *n.* a courteous form of address to a young lady: Miss. [Fr. *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*. See DAMSEL.]

MADHOUSE, mad'hows, *n.* a *house* for *mad* persons.

MADMAN, mad'man, *n.* a maniac.

MADONNA, MADONA, ma-don'a, *n.* a name given to the Virgin Mary, esp. as represented in art. [It. *madonna*, lit. "my lady"—L. *mea domina*.]

MADRAS, ma-dras', *n.* a kind of fabric of silk and cotton for shirts, etc.: a large, bright-colored kerchief of silk and cotton. [After the city of *Madras*, India.]

MADREPORE, mad're-pōr, *n.* the common coral. [Lit. "mother-stone," Fr.—It., from *madre*, mother, and *-pora*—Gr. *pōros*, tufa.]

MADRIGAL, mad'ri-gal, *n.* (*mus.*) an elaborate vocal composition in five or six parts: a short poem expressing a graceful and tender thought. [Lit. "pastoral," It. *madrigale*, from *mandra*, a sheepfold—L. and Gr. *mandra*, a fold; the affix *-gal*—L. *-calis*.]

MADWORT, mad'wurt, *n.* a *plant* believed to cure canine *madness*. [From A.S. *wurt*, plant.]

MAELSTROM, māl'strom, *n.* a celebrated whirlpool off the coast of Norway. [Norw. "grinding stream."]

MAESTRO, mās'trō, *n.* a master, esp. an eminent musical composer or conductor. [It.]

MAFIA, mä'fē-a, *n.* a secret society of Italians for furthering private interests by illegal methods.

MAGAZINE, mag-a-zēn', *n.* a storehouse: a receptacle for military stores: the gunpowder-room in a ship: a pamphlet published periodically, containing miscellaneous compositions. [Fr. *magasin*—It. *magazzino*—Ar. *makhzan*, a storehouse.]

MAGDALEN, mag'da-len, *n.* a reformed prostitute. [From Mary Magdalene of Scripture.]

MAGENTA, ma-jen'ta, *n.* a delicate pink

color. [From the battle of Magenta in N. Italy, 1859.]

MAGGOT, mag'ut, *n.* a worm or grub: a whim.—*adj.* MAGG'OTY, full of *maggots.* [Lit. "something bred," W. *maceiad*, akin to *magiaid*, worms—*magu*, to breed.]

MAGI, mā'jī, *n.pl.* priests of the Persians: the Wise Men of the East. [L.—Gr. *magos*, orig. a title equivalent to "Reverend," "Doctor," given by the Akkadians, the primitive inhabitants of Chaldea, to their wise men, whose learning was chiefly in what we should now call astrology and magical arts. The word is found in cuneiform inscriptions; it was adopted by the Semitic inhabitants of Babylon, and from them by the Persians and Greeks.]

MAGIAN, mā'ji-an, *adj.* pertaining to the *Magi.*—*n.* one of the Magi.—*n.* MA'GIANISM, the philosophy or doctrines of the Magi.

MAGIC, maj'ik, *n.* the science of the *Magi:* the pretended art of producing marvellous results contrary to nature, generally by evoking spirits: enchantment: sorcery. [Fr. See MAGI.]

MAGIC, maj'ik, MAGICAL, maj'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to, used in, or done by *magic:* imposing or startling in performance.—*adv.* MAG'ICALLY.—MAGIC-LANTERN, an optical instrument which produces striking effects by throwing a magnified image of a picture on a screen.

MAGICIAN, ma-jish'an, *n.* one skilled in *magic.*

MAGISTERIAL, maj-is-tē'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining or suitable to a *master:* authoritative: proud: dignified.—*adv.* MAGISTE'RIALLY.—*n.* MAGISTE'RIALNESS. [L. *magisterius*—*magister*, a master—*mag*, root of L. *mag-nus*, great. See MAY, *v.i.* to be able.]

MAGISTRACY, maj'is-tra-si, *n.* the office or dignity of a *magistrate:* the body of magistrates.

MAGISTRATE, maj'is-trāt, *n.* a public civil officer invested with authority, as a president, a governor, or a justice of the peace.—*adj.* MAGISTRAT'IC. [Fr.—L. *magistratus*, *magister.* See MAGISTERIAL.]

MAGNA CHARTA, mag'na kär'ta, *n.* the *Great Charter* obtained from King John, 1215 A.D. [L.]

MAGNANIMITY, mag-na-nim'i-ti, *n.*, *greatness* of *soul:* mental elevation or dignity: generosity. [Fr.—L. *magnanimitas*—*magnus*, great, and *animus*, the mind.]

MAGNANIMOUS, mag-nan'i-mus, *adj.*, *great-souled:* elevated in soul or sentiment: noble or honorable: brave: unselfish.—*adv.* MAGNAN'IMOUSLY. [L.]

MAGNATE, mag'nāt, *n.* a *great man:* a noble: a man of rank or wealth. [Fr. *magnat*, a title of nobles of Hungary and Poland—L. *magnas*, *magnatis*, a prince—*magnus*, great.]

MAGNESIA, mag-nē'shi-a or -si-a, *n.* the single oxide of magnesium, occurring as a light, white powder. [So called from some resemblance to the MAGNET or "Magnesian" stone.]

MAGNESIAN, mag-nē'shi-an or -si-an, *adj.* belonging to, containing, or resembling *magnesia.*

MAGNESIUM, mag-nē'shi-um or -si-um, *n.* the metallic base of *magnesia.*

MAGNET, mag'net, *n.* the lodestone, an iron ore which attracts iron, and, when freely suspended, points to the poles: a bar or piece of steel to which the properties of the lodestone have been imparted. [Through O. Fr., from L. *magnes*, a magnet—Gr. *magnēs*, properly "Magnesian" stone, from *Magnesia*, a town in Lydia or Thessaly.]

MAGNETIC, mag-net'ik, MAGNETICAL, mag-net'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *magnet:* having the properties of the magnet: attractive.—*adv.* MAGNET'ICALLY.

MAGNETISM, mag'net-izm, *n.* the cause of the attractive power of the *magnet:* attraction: the science which treats of the properties of the magnet.

MAGNETIZE, mag'net-īz, *v.t.* to render *magnetic:* to attract as if by a magnet.—*v.i.* to become magnetic.

MAGNETO, mag-ne'-to, *n.* electrical generator, used as the source of current in gas engines (particularly for those of automobiles) to cause the spark which ignites the combustible charge. The magnets are permanent and the current is produced by rotating the armature of the apparatus between them.

MAGNIFICAT, mag-nif'i-kat, *n.* the song of the Virgin Mary, Luke i. 46-55, beginning in the Latin Vulgate with this word. [L. "(my soul) doth magnify," 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *magnifico.*]

MAGNIFICENT, mag-nif'i-sent, *adj.* grand: noble: pompous: displaying grandeur.—*adv.* MAGNIF'ICENTLY.—*n.* MAGNIF'ICENCE. [Lit. "doing great things."]

MAGNIFY, mag'ni-fī, *v.t.* to *make great* or greater: to enlarge: to increase the apparent dimensions of: to exaggerate: to praise highly:—*pa.p.* mag'nified. [Fr.—L. *magnifico.* See MAGNIFIC.]

MAGNILOQUENT, mag-nil'o-kwent, *adj.*, *speaking* in a *grand* or pompous style: bombastic.—*adv.* MAGNIL'OQUENTLY.—*n.* MAGNIL'OQUENCE. [L., from *magnus*, great, and *loquor*, to speak.]

MAGNITUDE, mag'ni-tūd, *n.*, *greatness:* size: extent: importance. [L. *magnitudo*—*magnus.*]

MAGNOLIA, mag-nōl'i-a or -ya, *n.* a species of trees of beautiful flower and foliage found chiefly in N. America. [Named after *Pierre Magnol*, once professor of botany at Montpellier.]

MAGNUM, mag'num, *n.* a bottle holding two quarts. [L.]

MAGPIE, mag'pī, *n.* a chattering bird of a

genus allied to the crow, with *pied* or *colored* feathers. [*Mag*, a familiar contr. of Margaret (cf. *Robin-Redbreast*, *Jenny-Wren*), and PIE, from L. *pica*, a magpie, from *pingo*, *pictum*, to paint.]

MAGYAR, ma-jär', or mag'yär, *n.* one of the principal race in Hungary: the native speech of Hungary.

MAHARAJAH, ma-hä-rä'jä, *n.* in India, a title given to native princes and others of high rank. [Hind.; lit. a great king.]

MAHATMA, ma-hät'ma, *n.* one who is wise in Brahminism: one skilled in mysteries or religious secrets. [Sans. *mahatman*, eminent, wise.]

MAHDISM, mä'dizm, *n.* belief in the coming of the Mahdi: fanatical devotion to the cause of the Mahdi.—*n.* MAHDIST, mä'dist, a fanatical follower of *Mahdism*.

MAHOGANY, ma-hog'a-ni, *n.* a tree of tropical America: its wood, of great value for making furniture.

MAHOMEDAN, MAHOMETAN. See MOHAMMEDAN.

MAID, mād, MAIDEN, mād'n, *n.* an unmarried woman, esp. a young one: a virgin: a female servant. [A.S. *mæden*, *mægden*—*mæg* or *mæge*, a "may," a maid—root *mag*. See MAY, *v.i.* to be able.]

MAIDEN, mād'n, *n.* a maid: in Scotland, a machine like the guillotine, formerly used for a like purpose.—*adj.* pertaining to a virgin or young woman: consisting of maidens: (*fig.*) unpolluted: fresh: new: unused: first.

MAIDENHAIR, mād'n-hār, *n.* a name given to a fern, from the fine hair-like stalks of its fronds.

MAIDENHOOD, mād'n-hood, MAIDENHEAD, mād'n-hed, *n.* the state of being a *maid:* virginity: purity: freshness.

MAIDENLY, mād'n-li, *adj.*, *maiden-like:* becoming a maiden: gentle: modest.—*n.* MAID'ENLINESS.

MAIL, māl, *n.* defensive armor for the body formed of steel rings or network: armor generally.—*v.t.* to clothe in mail. [Fr. *maille* (It. *maglia*)—L. *macula*, a spot or a mesh.]

MAIL, māl, *n.* a *bag* for the conveyance of letters, etc.: the contents of such a bag: the person or the carriage by which the mail is conveyed. [Fr. *malle*, a trunk, a mail—O. Ger. *malaha*, a sack; akin to Gael. *mala*, a sack.]

MAIM, mām, *n.* a *bruise:* an injury: a lameness: the deprivation of any essential part.—*v.t.* to bruise: to disfigure: to injure: to lame or cripple: to render defective. [O. Fr. *mehaing*, a bruise or defect, of uncertain origin.]

MAIMEDNESS, mām'ed-nes, *n.* the state of being *maimed* or injured.

MAIN, mān, *n.* might: strength. [A.S. *mægen*—*mag*, root of MAY, *v.i.* to be able.]

MAIN, mān, *adj.* chief, principal: first in importance: leading.—*n.* the chief or principal part: the ocean or main sea: a continent or a larger island as compared with a smaller.—*adv.* MAIN'LY, chiefly, principally. [O. Fr. *maine* or *magne*, great—*magnus*, great.]

MAINDECK, mān'dek, *n.* the *principal* deck of a ship. So in other compounds, MAIN'MAST, MAIN'SAIL, MAIN'SPRING, MAIN'STAY, MAIN'TOP, MAIN'YARD.

MAINLAND, mān'land, *n.* the *principal* or larger *land*, as opposed to a smaller portion.

MAINTAIN, men-tān', *v.t.* to keep in any state: to keep possession of: to carry on: to keep up: to support: to make good: to support by argument: to affirm: to defend.—*v.i.* to affirm, as a position: to assert. [Fr. *maintenir*—L. *manu tenēre*, to hold in the hand—*manus*, a hand, and *teneo*, to hold.]

MAINTAINABLE, men-tān'a-bl, *adj.* that can be supported or defended.

MAINTENANCE, mān'ten-ans, *n.* the act of *maintaining*, supporting, or defending: continuance: the means of support: defence, protection.

MAIZE, māz, *n.* a plant, and its fruit, called also Indian corn or wheat. [Sp. *maiz* (Fr. *maïs*)—Haitian *mahiz*, *mahis*.]

MAJESTIC, ma-jes'tik, *adj.* having or exhibiting *majesty:* stately: sublime.

MAJESTY, maj'es-ti, *n.*, *greatness:* grandeur: dignity: elevation of manner or style: a title of kings and other sovereigns. [Fr. *majesté*—L. *majestas*—*majus*, comp. of *mag-nus*, great.]

MAJOLICA, ma-jol'i-ka, *n.* name applied to painted or enamelled earthenware. [So called from the island of Majorca, where it was first made.]

MAJOR, mā'jur, *adj.*, *greater:* (*logic*) the term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion.—*n.* a person of full age (21 years): an officer in rank between a captain and a lieutenant-colonel.—MAJOR-GENERAL, mā'jur-jen'eral, *n.* an officer in the army next in rank below a lieutenant-general. [L., comp. of *mag-nus*, great.]

MAJORATE, mā'jur-āt, MAJORSHIP, mā'jur-ship, *n.* the office or rank of *major:* majority.

MAJOR-DOMO, mā'jur-dō'mo, *n.* an official who has the general management in a large household: a general steward: a chief minister. [Sp. *mayor-domo*, a house-steward—L. *major*, greater, and *domus*, a house.]

MAJORITY, ma-jor'i-ti, *n.* the greater number: the amount between the greater and the less number: full age (at 21): the office or rank of major.

MAKE, māk, *v.t.* to fashion, frame, or form: to produce: to bring about: to perform: to force: to render: to represent, or cause to appear to be: to turn: to occasion: to bring into any state or condition: to establish: to prepare: to obtain: to ascertain: to arrive in sight

of, to reach: (*B.*) to be occupied with, to do.—*v.i.* to tend or move: to contribute: (*B.*) to feign or pretend:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* māde.—MAKE AWAY, to put out of the way, to destroy.—MAKE FOR, to move toward: to tend to the advantage of, so in *B.*—MAKE OF, to understand by: to effect: to esteem.—MAKE OUT, to discover: to prove: to furnish: to succeed.—MAKE OVER, to transfer.—MAKE UP TO, to approach: to become friendly.—MAKE UP FOR, to compensate. [A.S. *macian*, cog. with Ger. *machen*, A.S. and Goth. *magan*, all from *mag*, root of L. *mag-nus*, Gr. *meg-as*, great. See MAY, *v.i.* to be able, and MATCH, *v.*]

MAKE, māk, *n.* form or shape: structure, texture.

MAKER, māk'er, *n.* one who *makes:* the Creator.

MAKESHIFT, māk'shift, *n.* that which serves a *shift* or *turn:* a temporary expedient.

MAKEWEIGHT, māk'wāt, *n.* that which is thrown into a scale to *make* up the *weight:* something of little value added to supply a deficiency.

MALACHITE, mal'a-kīt, *n.* a *green-colored* mineral, composed essentially of carbonate of copper, much used for inlaid-work. [Formed from Gr. *malachē*, a mallow, a plant of a green color.]

MALADJUSTMENT, mal-ad-just'ment, *n.* a *bad* or wrong *adjustment.* [Fr. *mal*—L. *malus*, bad, and ADJUSTMENT.]

MALADMINISTRATION, mal-ad-min-istrā'shun, *n.* bad management, esp. of public affairs.

MALADROIT, mal-a-droit', *adj.* not dexterous: unskilful: clumsy.—*adv.* MALADROITLY, -ly.—*n.* MALADROITNESS, -nes, want of adroitness: awkwardness.

MALAGA, mal'-a-ga, *n.* a wine from *Malaga*, Spain.

MALADY, mal'a-di, *n.*, *illness:* disease, bodily or mental. [Fr. *maladie*—*malade*, sick—L. *male habitus*, in ill condition—*male*, badly, and *habitus*, pa.p. of *habeo*, have, hold.]

MALAPERT, mal'a-pert, *adj.* saucy: impudent.—*adv.* MAL'APERTLY.—*n.* MAL'APERTNESS. [O. Fr. *mal*—L. *malus*, bad, and *apert*, well-bred—L. *apertus*, open. See APERIENT.]

MALARIA, ma-lā'ri-a, *n.* the noxious exhalations of marshy districts, producing fever, etc.: miasma.—*adjs.* MALA'RIOUS, MALA'RIAL. ["Bad air;" It. *mala aria* —L. *malus*, bad, and *aër*. See AIR.]

MALCONFORMATION, mal-kon-for-mā'shun, *n.*, *bad conformation* or form: imperfection or disproportion of parts. [Fr. *mal*—L. *malus*, bad, and CONFORMATION.]

MALCONTENT, MALECONTENT, mal'-kon-tent, *adj.* discontented, dissatisfied, esp. in political matters.—*n.* one who is discontented.—*n.* MALCONTENT'EDNESS. [Fr.—L. *male*, ill, and Fr. *content*. See CONTENT.]

MAL-DE-MER, mal-de-mer, *n.* seasickness. [Fr.]

MALE, māl, *adj.*, *masculine:* pertaining to the sex that begets (not bears) young: (*bot.*) bearing stamens.—*n.* one of the male sex: a he-animal: a stamen-bearing plant. [Fr. *mâle*—L. *masculus*, male—*mas* (for *man-s*), a male, cog. with MAN.]

MALEDICTION, mal-e-dik'shun, *n.*, *evil-speaking:* denunciation of evil: curse: execration or imprecation. [Fr.—L. *maledictio*—*male*, badly, *dico*, *dictus*, to speak.]

MALEFACTOR, mal'e-fak-tur or mal-e-fak'tur, *n.* an *evil-doer:* a criminal. [L., from *male*, badly, and *factor*, a doer—*facio*, to do.]

MALEVOLENT, mal-ev'o-lent, *adj.*, *wishing evil:* ill-disposed towards others: envious: malicious.—*adv.* MALEV'OLENTLY. —*n.* MALEV'OLENCE. [L. *male*, badly, *volens*, pr.p. of *volo*, to wish.]

MALFEASANCE, mal-fē'zäns, *n.* evil-doing: the doing of what one ought not to do: an illegal deed, esp. by one holding public office. [Fr. *malfaisance*—L. *male*, evil, and *facere*, to do.]

MALFORMATION, mal-for-mā'shun, *n.*, *bad* or wrong *formation:* irregular or anomalous structure. [Fr. *mal*—L. *malus*, bad, and FORMATION.]

MALFORMED, mal-fôrmd', *adj.* abnormally formed: having, or characterized by, malformation.

MALICE, mal'is, *n.* (*lit.*) *badness*—so in *B.:* ill-will: spite: disposition to harm others: deliberate mischief. [Fr.—L. *malitia*—*malus*, bad, orig. dirty, black = Gr. *melas*.]

MALICIOUS, ma-lish'us, *adj.* bearing ill-will or spite: prompted by hatred or ill-will: with mischievous intentions.—*adv.* MALIC'IOUSLY.—*n.* MALIC'IOUSNESS. [See MALICE.]

MALIGN, ma-līn', *adj.* of an evil nature or disposition towards others: malicious: unfavorable.—*v.t.* (*orig.*) to treat with *malice:* to speak evil of.—*adv.* MALIGN'LY.—*n.* MALIGN'ER. [Fr. *malin*, fem. *maligne*—L. *malignus*, for *maligenus*, of evil disposition—*malus*, bad, and *gen*, root of GENUS.]

MALIGNANT, ma-lig'nant, *adj.*, *malign:* acting *maliciously:* actuated by extreme enmity: tending to destroy life.—*n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) a name applied by the Puritan party to one who had fought for Charles I. in the Civil War.—*adv.* MALIG'NANTLY.—*n.* MALIG'NANCY, state or quality of being *malignant.* [L. *malignans*, pr.p. of *maligno*, to act maliciously. See MALIGN.]

MALIGNITY, ma-lig'ni-ti, *n.* extreme malevolence: virulence: deadly quality.

MALINGER, ma-ling'ger, *v.i.* to feign sickness in order to avoid duty. [Fr. *malingre*, sickly, from *mal*, badly—L. *malus*, bad, and O. Fr. *heingre*, emaciated—L. *æger*, sick.]

MALISON, mal'i-zn, *n.* a curse—opposed to

BENISON. [O. Fr., a doublet of MALEDICTION ; cf. BENISON and BENEDICTION.]

MALL, mawl or mal, *n.* a large wooden beetle or hammer.—*v.t.* to beat with a *mall* or something heavy : to bruise. [Fr. *mail*—L. *malleus*, prob. akin to Ice. *Mjöl-nir*, Thor's hammer.]

MALL, mal or mel, *n.* (*orig.*) a place for playing in with *malls* or mallets and balls : a level shaded walk : a public walk. [Contr. through O. Fr. of O Ital. *pallamaglio*—It. *palla*, a ball, and *maglio*, a mace, or hammer.]

MALLARD, mal'ard, *n.* a drake : the common duck in its wild state. [O. Fr. *malard* (Fr. *malart*)—*mâle*, male, and suffix *-ard*.]

MALLEABLE, mal'e-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *malleated* or beaten out by hammering.—*ns.* MALL'EABLENESS, MALLEABIL'ITY, quality of being *malleable*. [O. Fr. See MALLEATE.]

MALLEATE, mal'e-āt, *v.t.* to *hammer :* to extend by hammering.—*n.* MALLEA'TION. [L. *malleus*. See MALL, a hammer.]

MALLET, mal'et, *n.* a wooden hammer. [Dim. of MALL, a hammer.]

MALLOW, mal'ō, MALLOWS, mal'ōz, *n.* a plant having *soft downy* leaves and *relaxing* properties. [A.S. *malwe* (Ger. *malve*) ; borrowed from L. *malua*, akin to Gr. *malachē*, from *malassō*, to make soft.]

MALM, MAUM, mäm, *n.* calcareous loam especially good for brick. [A.S. *mealm*, sand.]

MALMSEY, mäm'ze, *n.* a sort of grape : a strong and sweet wine. [Orig. *malvesie* —Fr. *malvoisie*, from *Malvasia*, in the Morea.]

MALODOR, mal-ō'dor, *n.* an offensive odor.—*adj.* MALODOROUS, -us.—*n.* MALODOROUSNESS, -nes.

MALPRACTICE, mal-prak'tis, *n.* evil practice or conduct : practice contrary to established rules. [L. *male*, evil, and PRACTICE.]

MALT, mawlt, *n.* barley or other grain steeped in water, allowed to sprout, and dried in a kiln.—*v.t.* to make into malt. —*v.i.* to become malt.—*adj.* containing or made with malt. [A.S. *mealt*, pa.t. of *meltan* (see MELT) ; cog. with Ice. *malt*, Ger. *malz*. See also MILD.]

MALTREAT, mal-trēt', *v.t.* to abuse : to use roughly or unkindly.—*n.* MALTREAT'MENT. [Fr. *maltraiter*—L. *male*, ill, and *tractare*. See TREAT.]

MALSTER, mawlt'ster, *n.* one whose trade or occupation it is to make *malt*. [*-ster* was up to the end of the 13th century a fem. affix. Cf. SPINSTER.]

MALVACEOUS, mal-vā'shus, *adj.* (*bot.*) pertaining to *mallows*. [See MALLOW.]

MALVERSATION, mal - ver - sā'shun, *n.* fraudulent artifices : corruption in office. [Fr. ; from L. *male*, badly, and *versor*, *versatus*, to turn or occupy one's self.]

MAMALUKE, mam'a-lōōk, MAMELUKE, mam'e-lōōk, *n.* (formerly) one of a force of light horse in Egypt formed of Circassian slaves. [Fr. *Mameluc*—Ar. *mamlûk*, a purchased slave—*malaka*, to possess.]

MAMMA, mam-mä', *n.*, *mother*—used chiefly by young children. [*Ma-ma*, a repetition of *ma*, the first syllable a child naturally utters.]

MAMMAL, mam'al, *n.* (*zool.*) one of the *mammalia : — pl.* MAMMALS, mam'alz. [See MAMMALIA.]

MAMMALIA, mam-mā'li-a, *n.pl.* (*zool.*) the whole class of animals that suckle their young.—*adj.* MAMMA'LIAN. [Formed from L. *mammalis* (neut. pl. *mammalia*), belonging to the breast—L. *mamma*, the breast.]

MAMMALOGY, mam-mal'o-ji, *n.* the *science* of *mammals*. [MAMMAL, and *logos*, discourse.]

MAMMIFER, mam'i-fer, *n.* an animal having *breasts* or *paps*.—*adj.* MAMMIF'EROUS. [L. *mamma*, breast, and *fero*, to bear.]

MAMMILLARY, mam-il'ar-i or mam'il-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling the *breasts*. [L., from *mammilla*, dim. of *mamma*, breast.]

MAMMILLATED, mam'il-lāt-ed, *adj.* having *small nipples* or *paps*, or little globes like nipples.

MAMMON, mam'un, *n.*, *riches :* the god of riches. [L. *mammona*—Gr. *mamōnas*—Syriac *mamônâ*, riches.]

MAMMONIST, mam'un-ist, MAMMONITE, mam'un-īt, *n.* one devoted to *mammon* or riches : a worldling.

MAMMOTH, mam'uth, *n.* an extinct species of elephant.—*adj.* resembling the mammoth in size : very large. [Russ. *mamant'*, from Tartar *mamma*, the earth, because believed by the Tartars to have worked its way in the *earth* like a mole.]

MAN, man, *n.* a human being : mankind : a grown-up male : a male attendant : one possessing a distinctively masculine character : a husband : a piece used in playing chess or draughts :—*pl.* MEN.—*v.t.* to supply with men : to strengthen or fortify :—*pr.p.* mann'ing ; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* manned'. [Lit. "the *thinking* animal," A.S. *mann*—root *man*, to think ; cog. with Ger. and Goth. *man*, Ice. *madhr* (for *mannr*). See MIND.]

MANACLE, man'a-kl, *n.* a *handcuff*.—*v.t.* to put manacles on : to restrain the use of the limbs or natural powers. [Through O.Fr., from L. *manicula*, dim. of *manica*, a sleeve—*manus*, the hand.]

MANAGE, man'āj, *v.t.* to conduct with economy : to control : to wield : to handle : to have under command : to contrive : to train, as a horse.—*v.i.* to conduct affairs.—*n.* MAN'AGER. [Fr. *manége*, the managing of a horse—It. *maneggio* (*lit.*) a handling—L. *manus*, the hand.]

MANAGEABLE, man'āj-a-bl, *adj.* that can be *managed :* governable.—*n.* MAN'AGEABLENESS.

MANAGEMENT, man'āj-ment, *n.* manner

of directing or using anything: administration: skillful treatment.

MANATEE, man-a-tē′, *n.* an aquatic animal, also called the sea-cow or Dugong (which see). [Sp. *manati*—West Indian.]

MANCHET, man′chet, *n.* a small loaf or cake of fine white bread.

MAN-CHILD man′-chīld, *n.* a *male child.*

MANDAMUS, man-dā′mus, *n.* a writ or command issued by a higher court to a lower. [L. "we command"—*mandare*, to command.]

MANDANS, man′danz, *n.pl.* a tribe of North American Indians now located on the Yellowstone River:—*sing.* MANDAN, man′dan.

MANDARIN, man-da-rēn′, *n.* a European name for a Chinese official, whether civil or military. [Port. *mandarim*—Malayan *mantri*, counsellor—Sans. *mantra*, counsel—root *man*. See MAN.]

MANDATARY, man′da-tar-i, MANDATORY, man′da-tor-i, *n.* one to whom a *mandate* is given.

MANDATE, man′dāt, *n.* a charge: an authoritative command: a rescript of the Pope. [Lit. "something put into one's hands," Fr. *mandat*—L. *mandatum*, from *mando*—*manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give.]

MANDATORY, man′da-tor-i, *adj.* containing a *mandate* or command: preceptive: directory.

MANDIBLE, man′di-bl, *n.* (*zool.*) a jaw.—*adj.* MANDIB′ULAR, relating to the jaw. [Lit. "that which chews," L. *mandibula*—*mando*, to chew.]

MANDOLIN, man′dō-lin, *n.* a musical instrument resembling a lute, having strings, fingerboard, and neck like a guitar. [It. *mandola*—*mandora*, a lute.]

MANDRAKE, man′drāk, *n.* a narcotic plant. [A corr. of A.S. *mandragora*, through L., from Gr. *mandragoras*.]

MANDREL, man′drel, *n.* the revolving shank to which turners fix their work in the lathe. [A. corr. of Fr. *mandrin*; prob. through Low L. from Gr. *mandra*, an inclosed space. See MADRIGAL.]

MANDRILL, man′dril, *n.* a large kind of baboon. [Fr.]

MANE, mān, *n.* the long hair flowing from the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse and lion.

MANEGE, man-āzh′, *n.* the *managing* of horses: the art of horsemanship or of training horses: a riding-school. [Fr. See MANAGE.]

MANFUL, man′fool, *adj.* full of *manliness*: bold: courageous.—*adv.* MAN′FULLY.—*n.* MAN′FULNESS.

MANGANESE, mang-ga-nēz′ or mang′ga-nēz, *n.* a hard and brittle metal of a reddish-white color. — *adj.* MANGANE′SIAN. [O. Fr. *manganese*, a material used in making glass—It.]

MANGE, mānj, *n.* the scab or itch which *eats* the skin of domestic animals. [From the *adj.* MANGY.]

MANGEL-WURZEL, mang′gl-wur′zl, MANGOLD-WURZEL, mang′gold-wur′zl, *n.* a plant of the beet kind cultivated as food for cattle. [Lit. "beet-root," Ger. *mangold*, beet, and *wurzel*, root.]

MANGER, mānj′er, *n.* an *eating*-trough for horses and cattle. [Fr. *mangeoire*—*manger*, to eat—L. *manducus*, a glutton—*mando*, to chew.]

MANGLE, mang′gl, *v.t.* to cut and bruise: to tear in cutting: to mutilate: to take by piecemeal.—*n.* MANG′LER. [Freq. of M.E. *manken*, to mutilate—A.S. *mancian*—L. *mancus*, maimed.]

MANGLE, mang′gl, *n.* a rolling-press for smoothing linen.—*v.t.* to smooth with a mangle: to calender. — *n.* MANG′LER. [Dut. *mangelen*, to roll with a rolling-pin (It. *mangano*, a calender), through Low L., from Gr. *mangganon*, the axis of a pulley.]

MANGO, mang′gō, *n.* the fruit of the mango-tree of the East Indies: a green musk-melon pickled. [Malay *mangga*.]

MANGROVE, man′grōv, *n.* a tree of the E. and W. Indies, whose bark is used for tanning. [Malayan.]

MANGY, mānj′i, *adj.* scabby.—*n.* MANG′INESS. [Anglicized form of Fr. *mangé*, eaten, pa.p. of *manger*, to eat. See E. MANGER.]

MANGYANS, man-gyanz, *n.* an uncivilized tribe of Indians, native in the Philippine Islands. [Native name, meaning infidel.]

MANHOOD, man′hood, *n.* state of being a *man*: manly quality: human nature.

MANIA, mā′ni-a, *n.* violent madness: insanity: excessive or unreasonable desire. [L.—Gr. *mania*—root *man*, to think.]

MANIAC, mā′ni-ak, *n.* one affected with *mania*: a madman.—*adj.* MANIACAL, manī′a-kal. [Fr. *maniaque*—MANIA.]

MANICURE, man′ē-kūr, *n.* the care of hands and nails: one who practices this.—*v.t.* to treat the hands and nails. [L. *manus*, hand, *cura*, care.]

MANIFEST, man′i-fest, *adj.* clear: apparent: evident.—*v.t.* to make manifest: to show plainly: to put beyond doubt: to reveal or declare.—*adv.* MAN′IFESTLY.—*n.* MAN′IFESTNESS, state of being *manifest*. [Lit. "hand-struck," *i.e.* palpable, Fr.—L. *manifestus*—*manus*, the hand, and *-festus*, pa.p. of obs. *fendo*, to dash against.]

MANIFEST, man′i-fest, *n.* a list or invoice of a ship's cargo to be *exhibited* at the custom-house.

MANIFESTABLE, man-i-fest′a-bl, MANIFESTIBLE, man-i-fest′i-bl, *adj.* that can be *manifested*.

MANIFESTATION, man-i-fest-ā′shun, *n.* act of disclosing: display: revelation.

MANIFESTO, man-i-fest′ō, *n.* a public written declaration of the intentions of a sovereign or state. [It.—L. See MANIFEST, *adj.*]

MANIFOLD, man′i-fōld, *adj.* various in

kind or quality: many in number: multiplied.—*adv.* MAN'IFOLDLY. [A.S. *manig-feald.* See MANY and FOLD.]

MANIGRAPH, man'ē-graf, *n.* a device for multiplying copies of writings or drawings.

MANIKIN, man'i-kin, *n.* (*orig.*) a *little man:* a pasteboard model, exhibiting the different parts and organs of the human body. [O. Dut. *mann-ek-en,* a double dim. of *man,* E. MAN.]

MANIPLE, man'i-pl, *n.* a company of foot-soldiers in the Roman army: a kind of scarf worn by a R. Cath. priest on the left arm, a stole.—*adj.* MANIP'ULAR. [Lit. a "handful," L. *manipulus—manus,* the hand, *pleo,* to fill.]

MANIPULATE, ma-nip'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to *work with the hands.—v.i.* to use the hands, esp. in scientific experiments: to handle or manage. [Low L. *manipulo, manipulatum.*]

MANIPULATION, ma-nip-ū-lā'shun, *n.* act of *manipulating* or working by hand: use of the hands, in a skillful manner, in science or art.

MANIPULATIVE, ma-nip'ū-lāt-iv, MANIPULATORY, ma-nip'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* done by *manipulation.*

MANIPULATOR, ma-nip'ū-lāt-ur, *n.* one who *manipulates* or works with the hand.

MANKIND, man-kīnd', *n.* the *kind* or race of *man.*

MANLY, man'li, *adj., manlike:* becoming a man: brave: dignified: noble: pertaining to manhood: not childish or womanish.—*n.* MAN'LINESS.

MANNA, man'a, *n.* the food supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness of Arabia: a sweetish exudation from many trees, as the ash of Sicily. [Heb. *man hu,* what is it? or from *man,* a gift.]

MANNER, man'er, *n.* mode of action: way of performing anything: method: fashion: peculiar deportment: habit: custom: style of writing or thought: sort: style:—*pl.* morals: behavior: deportment: respectful deportment.—IN A MANNER, to a certain degree.—IN or WITH THE MANNER, (*B.*) in the very act, "manner" here being a corr. of *manuopere,* as in the legal phrase, *cum manuopere captus.* [Fr. *manière—main*—L. *manus,* the hand.]

MANNERISM, man'er-izm, *n.* peculiarity of manner, esp. in literary composition, becoming wearisome by its sameness.—*n.* MANN'ERIST, one addicted to *mannerism.*

MANNERLY, man'er-li, *adj.* showing good-*manners:* decent in deportment: complaisant: not rude.—*adv.* with good *manners:* civilly: respectfully: without rudeness.—*n.* MANN'ERLINESS.

MANŒUVRE, ma-nōō'ver or ma-nū'-, *n.* a piece of dexterous management: stratagem: an adroit movement in military or naval tactics.—*v.t.* to perform a manœuvre: to manage with art: to change the position of troops or ships.—*n.* MANŒU'VRER. [Lit. "hand-work," Fr.—*main*—L. *manus,* the hand, and *œuvre*—L. *opera,* work. See MANURE.]

MAN-OF-WAR, man-of-wawr', *n.* a ship-of-war: (*B.*) a warrior.

MANOR, man'or, *n.* the land belonging to a nobleman, or so much as he formerly kept for his own use: jurisdiction of a court baron. [Fr. *manoir*—L. *maneo, mansum,* to stay. See MANSION.]

MANOR-HOUSE, man'or-hows, MANOR-SEAT, man'or-sēt, *n.* the *house* or *seat* belonging to a *manor.*

MANORIAL, ma-nō'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *manor.*

MANSARD ROOF, man'särd rōōf, *n.* a form of roof having a break in the slope, the lower part being steeper than the upper, so-called from the French architect, François *Mansard* (1598-1666).

MANSE, mans, *n.* the residence of a clergyman (Scot.). [Low L. *mansa,* a farm—*maneo, mansus,* to remain.]

MANSION, man'shun, *n.* a house, esp. one of some size: a manor-house. [Lit. "a resting-place," so in *B.;* O. Fr.—L. *mansio, -onis,* akin to Gr. *meno,* to remain.]

MANSION-HOUSE, man'shun-hows, *n.* a *mansion:* the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London. [MANSION and HOUSE.]

MANSLAUGHTER, man'slaw-ter, *n.* the *slaying* of a *man:* (*law*) the killing of any one unlawfully, but without malice or premeditation. [MAN and SLAUGHTER.]

MANSLAYER, man'slā-er, *n.* one who *slays* a *man.*

MANTEL, man'tl, *n.* the shelf over a fireplace (which in old fireplaces was formed like a *hood,* to intercept the smoke): a narrow shelf or slab above a fireplace: also MAN'TEL-PIECE, MAN'TEL-SHELF. [Doublet of MANTLE.]

MANTELET. See MANTLET.

MANTILLA, man-tēl'ya, *n.* a small mantle: a kind of veil covering the head and falling down upon the shoulders, worn esp. by Spanish and Cuban women. [Sp.]

MANTLE, man'tl, *n.* a covering: a kind of cloak or loose outer garment: (*zool.*) the thin fleshy membrane lining the shell of a mollusk.—*v.t.* to cover, as with a mantle: to hide: to disguise.—*v.i.* to expand or spread like a mantle: to revel: to joy: to froth: to rush to the face and impart a crimson glow, as blood. [O. Fr. *mantel,* Fr. *manteau*—L. *mantellum,* a napkin.]

MANTLET, man'tlet, MANTELET, man'-tel-et, *n.* a small cloak for women: (*fort.*) a movable parapet to protect pioneers. [Dim. of MANTLE.]

MANTLING, man'tling, *n.* (*her.*) the representation of a *mantle,* or the drapery of a coat-of-arms.

MANTUA, man'tū-a, *n.* a lady's *cloak* or *mantle:* a lady's gown.—*n.* MAN'TUA-

MAK'ER, a *maker* of *mantuas* or ladies' dresses. [Prob. arose through confusion of Fr. *manteau* (It. *manto*), with *Mantua*, in Italy.]

MANUAL, man'ū-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *hand:* done, made, or used by the hand. —*adv.* MAN'UALLY. [L. *manualis—manus*, the hand.]

MANUAL, man'ū-al, *n.* a *hand*book: a *handy* compendium of a large subject or treatise: the service-book of the Roman Catholic Church.

MANUFACTORY, man-ū-fakt'or-i, *n.* a *factory* or place where goods are *manufactured.*

MANUFACTURE, man-ū-fakt'ūr, *v.t.* to make from raw materials by any means into a form suitable for use.—*v.i.* to be occupied in manufactures.—*n.* the process of manufacturing: anything manufactured.—*adj.* MANUFACT'URAL. [Lit. "to make by the hand," Fr.—L. *manus*, the hand, and *factura*, a making, from *facio, factum*, to make.]

MANUFACTURER, man-ū-fakt'ūr-er, *n.* one who *manufactures.*

MANUMISSION, man-ū-mish'un, *n.* act of *manumitting* or freeing from slavery.

MANUMIT, man-ū-mit', *v.t.* to release from slavery: to set free, as a slave:—*pr.p.* manūmitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* manūmitt'ed. [Lit. "to send away or free from one's hand or power," L. *manumitto—manus*, the hand, and *mitto, missum*, to send.]

MANUMOTOR, man-ū-mō'tor, *n.* a small wheel-carriage moved by the hand of the person in it.—*adj.* MANUMOTIVE, -tiv. [L. *manus*, hand, *motor*, a mover.]

MANURE, man-ūr', *v.t.* to enrich land with any fertilizing substance.—*n.* any substance used for fertilizing land.—*n.* MANUR'ER. [Orig. "to work with the hand,"

MANURING, man-ūr'ing, *n.* a dressing or spreading of manure on land.

MANUSCRIPT, man'ū-skript, *adj., written* by the *hand.*—*n.* a book or paper written by the hand. [L. *manus*, the hand, *scribo, scriptum*, to write.]

MANX, manks, *n.* the language of the Isle of *Man*, a dialect of the Celtic.—*adj.* pertaining to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants.

MANY, men'i, *adj.*—comp. MORE (mōr); superl. MOST (mōst)—comprising a great number of individuals: not few: numerous.—*n.* many persons: a great number: the people. [A.S. *manig;* cog. forms are found in all the Teut. languages; allied to L. *magnus.*]

MANZANILLA, man-za-nil'la, *n.* a light, dry sherry wine. [From the town *Manzanilla*, in Spain.]

MAORI, mä'ō-rē, *n.* one of the aboriginal inhabitants of New Zealand: the original language of New Zealand.—*adj.* pertaining to the *Maoris.*—*n.* MAORILAND, mä'-ō-rē-land, New Zealand: MAORILANDER, -er, a native of New Zealand. [Native name.]

MAP, map, *n.* a representation of the surface of the earth, or of part of it on any plane surface: a representation of the celestial sphere.—*v.t.* to draw, as the figure of any portion of land: to describe clearly:—*pr.p.* mapp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* mapped'. [L. *mappa*, a napkin, a painted cloth, orig. a Punic word.]

MAPLE, mā'pl, *n.* a tree of several species, from one of which, the rock-maple, sugar is made. [A.S. *mapul*, maple.]

MAR, mär, *v.t.* to injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding: to damage: to interrupt: to disfigure:—*pr.p.* marr'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* marred'. [A.S. *merran, mirran*, from a widely diffused Aryan root *mar*, to crush, bruise, found in L. *molo*, to grind, *morior*, to die, Gr. *marainō*, to wither, Sans. *mri*, to die; also in E. MEAL, MILL. See MORTAL.]

MARANATHA, mar-a-nā'tha or mar-a-nath'a, *n.* (*lit.*) *our Lord cometh* to take vengeance, part of a Jewish curse. [Syriac.]

MARASCHINO, mar-as-kē'nō, *n.* a liqueur distilled from a species of cherry grown in Dalmatia. [It. *marasca—amarasca*, a sour cherry—L. *amarus*, bitter.]

MARAUD, ma-rawd', *v.i.* to *rove* in quest of plunder. [Fr. *marauder—maraud*, vagabond, rogue.]

MARAUDER, ma-rawd'er, *n.* one who roves in quest of booty or plunder.

MARAVEDI, mar-a-vē'dī, *n.* the smallest copper coin of Spain. [Sp.—Arab. *Murabitin*, the dynasty of the Almoravides.]

MARBLE, mär'bl, *n.* any species of limestone taking a high polish: that which is made of marble, as a work of art, or a little ball used by boys in play.—*adj.* made of marble: veined like marble: hard: insensible.—*v.t.* to stain or vein like marble.—*n.* MAR'BLER. [Lit. "the sparkling stone," Fr. *marbre*—L. *marmor;* cog. with Gr. *marmaros*, from *marmairō*, to sparkle, flash.]

MARBLY, mär'bli, *adv.* in the manner of *marble.*

MARCESCENT, mar-ses'ent, *adj.* (*bot.*) withering, decaying. [L. *marcescens, -entis*, pr.p. of *marcesco—marceo*, to fade.]

MARCH, märch, *n.* the third month of the year, named from *Mars*, the god of war. [L. *Martius* (*mensis*), (the month) *of Mars.*]

MARCH, märch, *n.* a border: frontier of a territory:—used chiefly in *pl.* MARCH'ES. [A.S. *mearc;* doublet of MARK.]

MARCH, märch, *v.i.* to move in order, as soldiers: to walk in a grave or stately manner.—*v.t.* to cause to march.—*n.* the movement of troops: regular advance: a piece of music fitted for marching to: the distance passed over. [Fr. *marcher.* Ety. dub.; acc. to Scheler, prob. from L. *marcus*, a hammer (cf. "to *beat* time"); others suggest root of MARCH, a frontier.]

MARCHIONESS, mär'shun-es, *n.*, *fem.* of MARQUIS.

MARCOBRUNNER, mär'kō-brōōn-er, *n.* a fine white wine produced in Erbach, Germany, named after the *Markbrunnen* fountain.

MARCONI SYSTEM, mär-kō'nē, *n.* in electrical science, the system of wireless telegraphy developed by G. *Marconi*, an Italian.

MARE, mār, *n.* the female of the horse. [A.S. *mere*, fem. of *mearh*, a horse; cog with Ger. *mähre*, Ice. *mar*, W. *march*, a horse.]

MARESCHAL, mär'shal. Same as MARSHAL.

MARGARYIZE, mär'ga-rē-īz, *v.t.* (*chem.*) to impregnate wood with copper sulphate to preserve it. [From *Margary*, the name of the inventor of the process.]

MARGE, märj, *n.* edge, brink. [Fr.—L. *margo*. See MARGIN.]

MARGIN, mär'jin, *n.* an *edge, border:* the blank edge on the page of a book. [L. *margo, marginis;* cog. with E. MARK.]

MARGINAL, mär'jin-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *margin:* placed in the margin.—*adv.* MAR'GINALLY.

MARGINATE, mär'jin-āt, MARGINATED, mär'jin-āt-ed, *adj.* having a *margin.* [L. *marginatus*, pa.p. of *margino*, to border.]

MARGRAVE, mär'grāv, *n.* (*orig.*) a *lord* or keeper of the *marches:* a German nobleman of the same rank as an English marquis:—*fem.* MARGRAVINE, mär'gra-vēn. [Dut. *markgraaf* (Ger. *markgraf*)—*mark*, a border, and *graaf*, a count, which is cog. with Ger. *graf*, A.S. *gerefa*, E. REEVE and SHE-RIFF. See MARCH, a border.]

MARIGOLD, mar'i-gōld, *n.* a plant bearing a *yellow* flower. [From the Virgin *Mary*, and GOLD, because of its yellow color.]

MARINE, ma-rēn', *adj.* of or belonging to the *sea:* done at sea: representing the sea: near the sea.—*n.* a soldier serving on shipboard: the whole navy of a country or state: naval affairs. [Fr.—L. *marinus—mare*, sea; akin to E. MERE.]

MARINER, mar'i-ner, *n.* a *seaman* or sailor: one who assists in navigating ships.

MARIOLATRY, mā-ri-ol'a-tri, *n.* the *worship* of the Virgin *Mary.* [Formed from L. *Maria*, Mary, and Gr. *latreia*, worship.]

MARISH, mar'ish, *n.* (*B.*). Same as MARSH.

MARITAL, mar'i-tal, *adj.* pertaining to a husband. [Fr.—L. *maritalis—maritus*, a husband—*mas, maris*, a male. See MALE.]

MARITIME, mar'i-tim, *adj.* pertaining to the *sea:* relating to navigation or naval affairs: situated near the sea: having a navy and naval commerce. [L. *maritimus—mare.* See MARINE.]

MARJORAM, mär'jo-ram, *n.* an aromatic plant used as a seasoning in cookery. [Fr. *marjolaine*—Low L. *majoraca*—L. *amaracus*—Gr. *amarakos;* prob. an Eastern word.]

MARK, märk, *n.* a visible sign: any object serving as a guide: that by which anything is known: badge: a trace: proof: any visible effect: symptom: a thing aimed at: a character made by one who cannot write: distinction.—*v.t.* to make a mark on anything: to impress with a sign: to take notice of: to regard.—*v.i.* to take particular notice.—*n.* MARK'ER, one who marks the score at games, as billiards. [A.S. *mearc*, a boundary; found in all the Teut. languages, as Ger. *mark*, and Goth. *marka;* also akin to L. *margo*, and perh. to Sans. *marga*, a trace.]

MARK, märk, *n.* an obsolete English coin, value about $3.22: a coin of the present German Empire, value about 25c.: a silver coin of Hamburg, value about 32c. [A.S. *marc*, another form of the above word.]

MARKET, mär'ket, *n.* a public place for the purposes of buying and selling: the time for the market: sale: rate of sale: value.—*v.i.* to deal at a market: to buy and sell. [Through the O. Fr. (Fr. *marché*, It. *mercato*), from L. *mercatus*, trade, a market—*merx*, merchandise.]

MARKETABLE, mär'ket-a-bl, *adj.* fit for the *market:* salable.—*n.* MAR'KETABLENESS.

MARKET-CROSS, mär'ket-kros, *n.* a *cross* anciently set up where a *market* was held.

MARKET-TOWN, mär'ket-town, *n.* a *town* having the privilege of holding a public *market.*

MARKING-INK, märk'ing-ingk, *n.* indelible *ink*, used for *marking* clothes.

MARKSMAN, märks'man, *n.*, *one* good at hitting a *mark:* one who shoots well. [MARK and MAN.]

MARL, märl, *n.* a fat or rich earth or clay often used as manure.—*v.t.* to cover or manure with marl. [O. Fr. *marle* (Fr. *marne*), from a Low L. dim. of L. *marga*, marl.]

MARLACEOUS, märl-ā'shus, *adj.* having the qualities of or resembling *marl.*

MARLINE, mär'lin, *n.* a small line for winding round a rope.—*v.t.* MARLINE, mär'lin, MARL, märl, to *bind* or wind round with marline. [Dut. *marlijn, marling—marren*, to bind, E. MOOR (a ship), and *lijn, lien*, a rope, E. LINE.]

MARLINESPIKE, mär'lin-spīk, *n.* an iron tool, like a *spike*, for separating the strands of a rope.

MARLITE, mär'līt, *n.* a variety of *marl.*—*adj.* MARLIT'IC.

MARLY, märl'i, *adj.* having the qualities of or resembling *marl:* abounding in marl.

MARMALADE, mär'ma-lād, *n.* a jam or preserve generally of oranges, orig. of *quinces.* [Fr., from Port. *marmelada—marmélo*, a quince, L. *melimelum*, Gr. *melimēlon*, a sweet apple, an apple graft-

ed on a quince—*melí*, honey, *mēlon*, an apple.]

MARMORACEOUS, mar-mo-rā'shus, *adj.* belonging to or like *marble.* [From L. *marmor*, marble.]

MARMOREAL, mar-mō're-al, MARMOREAN, mar-mō're-an, *adj.* belonging to or like *marble:* made of marble. [L. *marmoreus.*]

MARMOSET, mär'mo-zet, *n.* a small variety of American monkey. [Fr. *marmouset*, a little grotesque figure (hence applied to an ape), a figure in marble—L. *marmor*, marble.]

MARMOT, mär'mot, *n.* a rodent animal, about the size of a rabbit, which inhabits the higher parts of the Alps and Pyrenees. [Lit. "the mountain mouse," It. *marmotto*—L. *mus*, *muris*, a mouse, and *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]

MAROON, ma-rōōn', *adj.* brownish crimson. [Lit. "chestnut-colored," Fr. *marron*, a chestnut—It. *marrone.*]

MAROON, ma-rōōn', *n.* a fugitive slave living *on the mountains*, in the W. Indies. —*v.t.* to put on shore on a desolate island. [Fr. *marron*, a shortened form of Sp. *cimarron*, wild—*cima*, a mountain-summit.]

MARQUE, märk, *n.* a license to pass the *marches* or limits of a country to make reprisals: a ship commissioned for making captures. [Fr., from root of MARK and MARCH.]

MARQUEE, mär-kē', *n.* a large field-tent. [Fr. *marquise*, acc. to Littré, orig. a marchioness's tent. See MARQUESS.]

MARQUETRY, märk'et-rē, *n.* a work inlaid with pieces of various-colored wood. [Fr. *marqueterie—marqueter*, to inlay, *marque*, to mark.]

MARQUIS, mär'kwis, MARQUESS, mär'kwes, *n.* (*orig.*) an officer who guarded the *marches* or frontiers of a kingdom: a title of nobility next below that of a duke: —*fem.* MAR'CHIONESS. [Fr. (It. *marchese*), from the root of MARCH, MARK, a frontier.]

MARQUISATE, mär'kwis-āt, *n.* the dignity or lordship of a *marquis.*

MARRIAGE, mar'ij, *n.* the ceremony by which a man and woman become husband and wife: the union of a man and woman as husband and wife. [See MARRY.]

MARRIAGEABLE, mar'ij-a-bl, *adj.* suitable for *marriage:* capable of union.—*n.* MARR'IAGEABLENESS.

MARROW, mar'ō, *n.* the soft, fatty matter in the cavities of the bones: the pith of certain plants: the essence or best part. —*adj.* MARR'OWY. [A.S. *mearh;* Ice. *mergr*, Ger. *mark*, W. *mer.*]

MARROW-BONE, mar'ō-bōn, *n.* a *bone* containing *marrow.*

MARROWISH, mar'ō-ish, *adj.* of the nature of or resembling *marrow.*

MARRY, mar'i, *v.t.* to take for husband or wife: to unite in matrimony.—*v.i.* to enter into the married state: to take a husband or a wife:—*pr.p.* marr'ying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* marr'ied. [Fr. *marier*—L. *marito—maritus*, a husband—*mas*, *maris*, a male. See MALE.]

MARSALA, mar'sä-la, *n.* a light wine resembling sherry, from *Marsala* in Sicily.

MARSEILLAISE, mar'sāl-yāz', *n.* the French revolutionary hymn, first sung by men of Marseilles brought to Paris to aid in the Revolution in 1792.

MARSH, märsh, *n.* a tract of low *wet land:* a morass, swamp, or fen.—*adj.* pertaining to wet or boggy places. [A.S. *mersc*, for *mer-isc*, as if "mere-ish," full of *meres.* See MERE, a pool.]

MARSHAL, mär'shal, *n.* (*orig.*) a title given to various officers, who had the care of horses, esp. those of a prince: a title of honor applied to the holder of various high offices: the chief officer who regulated combats in the lists: a master of ceremonies: a pursuivant or harbinger: a herald: in France, an officer of the highest military rank: in the United States, the civil officer of a district, corresponding to the sheriff of a county in England.—*v.t.* to arrange in order: to lead, as a herald:—*pr.p.* mar'shalling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* mar'shalled. [Lit. "horse-servant," Fr. *maréchal;* from O. Ger. *marah*, a horse, and *schalh* (Ger. *schalk*), a servant.]

MARSHALLER, mär'shal-er, *n.* one who *marshals* or arranges in order.

MARSHALSHIP, mär'shal-ship, *n.* office of *marshal.*

MARSH-MALLOW, märsh'-mal'ō, *n.* a species of mallow common in meadows and marshes.

MARSHY, märsh'i, *adj.* pertaining to or produced in *marshes:* abounding in marshes.—*n.* MARSH'INESS.

MARSUPIAL, mar-sū'pi-al, *adj.* carrying young in a *pouch.*—*n.* a marsupial animal. [L. *marsupium*—Gr. *marsupion*, a pouch.]

MART, märt, *n.* a *market* or place of trade. [A contraction of MARKET.]

MARTELLO, mar-tel'o, *n.* a circular fort erected to protect a coast. [Orig. a tower (on the Italian coast), from which warning against pirates was given by striking a bell with a *hammer*, It. *martello*, a hammer—L. *martellus*, dim. of *marcus*, a hammer.]

MARTEN, mär'ten, *n.* a destructive kind of weasel valued for its fur. [Fr. *martre*, also *marte*—Low L. *marturis*, from a Teut. root seen in Ger. *marder*, and A.S. *mearth*, a marten.]

MARTIAL, mär'shal, *adj.* belonging to *Mars*, the god of war: belonging to war: warlike: brave.—*adv.* MAR'TIALLY. [Fr. —L. *martialis—Mars*, *Martis.*]

MARTIAN, mär'shan, *adj.* pertaining to Mars, the Roman god of war, or to the planet bearing his name; martial.—*n.* an inhabitant of the planet Mars.

MARTIN, mär'tin, MARTINET, mär'tin-et,

n. a bird of the swallow kind. [Named after *St. Martin.*]

MARTINET, mär'tin-et, *n.* a strict disciplinarian. [From *Martinet*, a very strict officer in the army of Louis XIV. of France.]

MARTINGALE, mär'tin-gāl or -gal, MARTINGAL, mär'tin-gal, *n.* a strap fastened to a horse's girth to hold his head down: in ships, a short spar under the bowsprit. [Fr., a kind of breeches, so called from *Martigues* in Provence, where they were worn.]

MARTINMAS, mär'tin-mas, *n.* the *mass* or feast of *St. Martin:* 11th November. [See MASS.]

MARTLET, märt'let, *n.* martin, the bird.

MARTYR, mär'ter, *n.* one who by his death bears *witness* to the truth: one who suffers for his belief.—*v.t.* to put to death for one's belief. [A.S., L., Gr., a witness, from the same root as MEMORY.]

MARTYRDOM, mär'ter-dum, *n.* the sufferings or death of a martyr.

MARTYROLOGY, mär-ter-ol'o-ji, *n.* a *history* of *martyrs:* a discourse on martyrdom.—*n.* MARTYROL'OGIST. [MARTYR, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]

MARVEL, mär'vel, *n.* a *wonder:* anything astonishing or wonderful.—*v.i.* to wonder: to feel astonishment:—*pr.p.* mar'velling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* mar'velled. [Fr. *merveille*—L. *mirabilis*, wonderful—*miror*, to wonder.]

MARVELLOUS, mär'vel-us, *adj.* astonishing: beyond belief: improbable.—*adv.* MAR'VELLOUSLY.—*n.* MAR'VELLOUSNESS.

MASCOT, mas'kot, *n.* a luck-penny or talisman: any person, animal, or thing that brings good luck. [Fr. *mascotte.*]

MARYBUD, mā'ri-bud, *n.* the marigold.

MASCULINE, mas'kū-lin, *adj.* having the qualities of a man: resembling a man: robust: bold: expressing the male gender.—*adv.* MAS'CULINELY.—*n.* MAS'CULINENESS. [Fr.—L. *masculinus—masculus*, male—*mas*, a male.]

MASH, mash, *v.t.* to beat into a *mixed* mass: to bruise: in brewing, to mix malt and hot water together.—*n.* a mixture of ingredients beaten together: in brewing, a mixture of crushed malt and hot water. [Prob. from root of MIX.]

MASHIE, mash'ē, *n.* in golf, an iron-headed club used for short approaches.

MASHY, mash'i, *adj.* of the nature of a *mash.*

MASK, MASQUE, mask, *n.* anything disguising or concealing the face: anything that disguises: a pretence: a masquerade: a dramatic performance in which the actors appear masked.—*v.t.* to cover the face with a mask: to disguise: to hide.—*v.i.* to join in a mask or masquerade: to be disguised in any way: to revel. [Fr. *masque*—Sp. *mascara*, Ar. *maskharat*, a jester, a man in masquerade.]

MASKER, mask'er, *n.* one who wears a *mask.*

MASON, mā'sn, *n.* one who *cuts*, prepares, and lays stones: a builder in stone: a freemason. [Fr. *maçon*—Low L. *macio;* cf. O. Ger. *meizan*, to hew, cut, from which are Ger. *messer*, a knife, *stein-metz*, a stone-mason.]

MASONIC, ma-son'ik, *adj.* relating to *freemasonry.*

MASONRY, mā'sn-ri, *n.* the craft of a *mason:* the work of a mason: the art of building in stone: freemasonry.

MASQUE. See MASK.

MASQUERADE, mask-er-ād', *n.* an assembly of persons wearing *masks*, generally at a ball: disguise.—*v.t.* to put into disguise.—*v.i.* to join in a masquerade: to go in disguise. [Fr. *mascarade.* See MASK.]

MASQUERADER, mask-er-ād'er, *n.* one wearing a *mask:* one disguised.

MASS, mas, *n.* a lump of matter: a quantity: a collected body: the gross body: magnitude: the principal part or main body: quantity of matter in any body.—*v.t.* to form into a mass: to assemble in masses. [Fr. *masse*—L. *massa*—Gr. *maza—massō*, to squeeze together.]

MASS, mas, *n.* the celebration of the Lord's Supper in R. Cath. churches. [Fr. *messe*, It. *messa*, said to be from the Latin words *ite, missa est* (*ecclesia*), "go, the congregation is dismissed," said at the close of the service.]

MASSACRE, mas'a-ker, *n.* indiscriminate *killing* or slaughter, esp. with cruelty: carnage.—*v.t.* to kill with violence and cruelty: to slaughter. [Fr.; from the Teut., as in Low Ger. *matsken*, to cut, Ger. *metz-ger*, a butcher.]

MASSAGE, mas-säzh', *v.t.* (*med.*) to treat the body by a rubbing or kneading handprocess.—*n.* a rubbing or kneading of the body as a hygienic or remedial measure.

MASSEUR, ma-ser', *n.mas. fem.* MASSEUSE, ma-sez', one who performs massage. [Fr.]

MASSE, MASSE SHOT, mas-sā shot, *n.* in billiards, a stroke made with the cue held vertically.

MASSIVE, mas'iv, *adj.* bulky: weighty.—*adv.* MASS'IVELY.—*n.* MASS'IVENESS.

MASSY, mas'i, *adj.*, *massive.*—*n.* MASS'INESS.

MAST, mast, *n.* a long upright pole for sustaining the yards, rigging, etc., in a ship.—*v.t.* to supply with a mast or masts. [A.S. *mæst*, the stem of a tree; Ger. *mast*, Fr. *mât.*]

MAST, mast, *n.* the fruit of the oak, beech, chestnut, and other forest trees, on which swine *feed:* nuts, acorns. [A.S. *mæst;* Ger. *mast*, whence *mästen*, to feed; akin to MEAT.]

MASTER, mas'ter, *n.* one who commands: a lord or owner: a leader or ruler: a teacher: an employer: the commander of a merchant-ship: the officer who navigates a ship-of-war under the captain: a degree in universities: one eminently

skilled in anything: the common title of address to a young gentleman.—*adj.* belonging to a master, chief, principal.—*v.t.* to become master of: to overcome: to become skillful in: to execute with skill. [O. Fr. *maistre* (Fr. *maître*)—L. *magister*, from *mag*, root of *magnus*, great.]

MAS'TER, in many compounds=chief, as in MAS'TER-BUILD'ER, MAS'TER-MA'SON, etc.

MASTER-HAND, mas'ter-hand, *n.* the *hand* of a *master:* a person highly skilled.

MASTERKEY, mas'ter-kē, *n.* a *key* that *masters* or opens many locks: a clue out of difficulties.

MASTERLESS, mas'ter-les, *adj.* without a *master* or owner: ungoverned: unsubdued.

MASTERLY, mas'ter-li, *adj.* like a *master:* with the skill of a master: skillful: excellent.—*adv.* with the skill of a master.

MASTERPIECE, mas'ter-pēs, *n.* a *piece* or work worthy of a *master:* a work of superior skill: chief excellence.

MASTERSHIP, mas'ter-ship, *n.* the office of *master:* rule or dominion: superiority.

MASTERSTROKE, mas'ter-strōk, *n.* a *stroke* or performance worthy of a *master:* superior performance.

MASTERY, mas'ter-i, *n.* the power or authority of a *master:* dominion: victory: superiority: the attainment of superior power or skill.

MASTIC, MASTICH, mas'tik, *n.* a species of gum-resin from the lentisk-tree: a cement from mastic: the tree producing mastic. [Fr.—L. *mastiche*—Gr. *mastichē*—*masaomai*, to chew; so called because it is chewed in the East.]

MASTICATE, mas'ti-kāt, *v.t.* to *chew:* to grind with the teeth.—*adj.* MAS'TICABLE.—*n.* MASTICA'TION. [L. *mastico, -atum*—*mastiche.* See MASTIC.]

MASTICATORY, mas'ti-ka-tor-i, *adj.*, *chewing:* adapted for chewing.—*n.* (*med.*) a substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

MASTIFF, mas'tif, *n.* a large and strong variety of dog much used as a watchdog. [M.E. and O. Fr. *mestif* (Fr. *mâtin*)—Low L. *masnada*, a family—L. *mansio*, a house. See MANSION.]

MASTODON, mas'to-don, *n.* an extinct animal, resembling the elephant, with *nipple-like* projections on its *teeth.* [Gr. *mastos*, the breast of a woman, *odous, odontos*, a tooth.]

MASTODONIC, mas-tō-don'ik, *adj.* resembling a mastodon, esp. in dimensions.

MASTODONT, mas'tō-dont, MASTODONTIC, *adj.* pertaining to the mastodons, esp. possessing teeth resembling those of the mastodons.

MAT, mat, *n.* a texture of sedge, etc., for cleaning the feet on: a web of rope-yarn.—*v.t.* to cover with mats: to interweave: to entangle:—*pr.p.* matt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* matt'ed. [A.S. *meatta*—L. *matta.*]

MATABELE, mat-ā-bē'lē, *n.sing.* a South African tribe of Kaffirs, of warlike habits.—*pl.* MATABELES, mat-ā-bē'lēz.

MATADORE, mat'a-dōr, *n.* the man who *kills* the bull in bull-fights. [Sp. *matador—matar*, to kill—L. *macto*, to kill, to honor by sacrifice—*mactus*, honored, from root *mag* in *magnus.*]

MATCH, mach, *n.* a piece of inflammable material used for obtaining fire easily: a prepared rope for firing artillery, etc.: a lucifer. [Fr. *mèche*—Low L. *myxus*—Gr. *myxa*, the snuff or wick of a lamp, discharge from the nose (which the snuff of a wick resembles), from root of MUCUS.]

MATCH, mach, *n.* anything which agrees with or suits another thing: an equal: one able to cope with another: a contest or game: a marriage: one to be gained in marriage.—*v.i.* to be of the same make, size, etc.—*v.t.* to be equal to: to be able to compete with: to find an equal to: to set against as equal: to suit: to give in marriage.—*n.* MATCH'ER. [A.S. *mæca, gemæca*, earlier *maca*, a mate, a wife. See MAKE and MATE.]

MATCHLESS, mach'les, *adj.* having *no match* or equal.—*adv.* MATCH'LESSLY.—*n.* MATCH'LESSNESS.

MATCHLOCK, mach'lok, *n.* the *lock* of a musket containing a *match* for firing it: a musket so fired.

MATE, māt, *n.* a companion: an equal: the male or female of animals that go in pairs: in a merchant-ship, the second in command: an assistant.—*v.t.* to be equal to: to match: to marry. [A.S. *ge-maca*, lit. "having *make* or shape in common with another;" Ice. *maki*, an equal, from the same root as MAKE. See MATCH, and cf. LIKE.]

MATE, māt, *n.* and *v.t.* in chess. Same as CHECKMATE.

MATER, mā'ter, *n.* a mother.—MATER DOLOROSA, -dōl-ō-rō'sa, the Virgin Mary represented as the sorrowing mother.—MATERFAMILIAS, the mother of a family (see PATERFAMILIAS). [L.—Gr. *meter.*]

MATELESS, māt'les, *adj.* without a *mate* or companion.

MATERIAL, ma-tē'ri-al, *adj.* consisting of *matter:* corporeal, not spiritual: substantial: essential: important.—*n.* esp. in *pl.* that out of which anything is to be made.—*adv.* MATE'RIALLY.—*ns.* MATE'RIALNESS, MATERIAL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *materialis—materia.*]

MATERIALISM, ma-tē'ri-al-izm, *n.* the doctrine that denies the independent existence of spirit, and maintains that there is but one substance—viz. *matter.*

MATERIALIST, ma-tē'ri-al-ist, *n.* one who holds the doctrine of *materialism.*

MATERIALISTIC, ma-tē-ri-al-ist'ik, MATERIALISTICAL, ma-tē-ri-al-ist'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *materialism.*

MATERIALIZE, ma-tē'ri-al-īz, *v.t.* to render *material:* to reduce to or regard as matter: to occupy with material interests.

MATERNAL, ma-ter'nal, *adj.* belonging to a *mother:* motherly.—*adv.* MATER'NALLY. [Fr. *maternel*, It. *maternale*—L. *maternus*—*mater*, mother.]

MATERNITY, ma-ter'ni-ti, *n.* the *state*, character, or relation of a *mother.*

MATHEMATIC, math-e-mat'ik, MATHEMATICAL, math-e-mat'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or done by *mathematics:* very accurate.—*adv.* MATHEMAT'ICALLY.

MATHEMATICIAN, math-e-ma-tish'an, *n.* one versed in *mathematics.* [L. *mathematicus.*]

MATHEMATICS, math-e-mat'iks, *n.sing.* the science of number and space, and of all their relations. [Fr. *mathématiques*—L. *mathematica*—Gr. *mathēmatikē* (*epistēmē*, skill, knowledge), relating to learning or science—*mathēma*—*manthanō*, to learn.]

MATIN, mat'in, *adj.*, *morning:* used in the morning.—*n.* in *pl.* morning prayers or service: in R. Cath. Church the earliest canonical hours of prayer. [Fr.—L. *matutinus*, belonging to the morning—*Matuta*, the goddess of the morning, prob. akin to *maturus*, early. See MATURE.]

MATRIARCH, mā'tri-ārk, *n.* a female ruler: a woman who rules or governs by maternal right, esp. one who rules her family or descendants. [L. *mater*, mother, and *arch.*].—*adj.* MATRIARCHAL, mā-tri-ärk'al.]

MATRIARCHY, mā'tri-ärk-ē, *n.* a government ruled by a *matriarch*—peculiar to many primitive African tribes: descent or inheritance in a female line.

MATRICE, mā'tris or mat'ris, *n.* same as MATRIX.

MATRICIDE, mat'ri-sīd, *n.* a *murderer* of his *mother:* the murder of one's mother.—*adj.* MAT'RICIDAL. [Fr.—L. *matricida*, one who kills his mother, *matricidium*, the killing of a mother—*mater*, mother, *cædo*, to kill.]

MATRICULA, ma-trik'-ū-la, *n.* a register or roll, esp. of the students of a college or the clergy of a diocese. [L. See MATRICULATE.]

MATRICULANT, ma-trik'-ū-lant, *n.* a candidate or applicant for matriculation. [See MATRICULATE.]

MATRICULATE, ma-trik'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to admit to membership by entering one's name in a register, esp. in a college; to enter a university by being enrolled as a student.—*n.* one admitted to membership in a society.—*n.* MATRICULA'TION. [L. *matricula*, a register, dim. of *matrix.*]

MATRIMONIAL, mat-ri-mō'ni-al, *adj.* relating to or derived from *marriage.*—*adv.* MATRIMO'NIALLY.

MATRIMONY, mat'ri-mun-i, *n.* marriage; the state of marriage. [O. Fr. *matrimonie*—L. *matrimonium*—*mater.*]

MATRIX, mā'triks or mat'riks, *n.* (*anat.*) the cavity in which an animal is formed before its birth, the womb: the cavity in which anything is formed, a mould: (*mining*) substances in which minerals are found imbedded: (*dyeing*) the five simple colors (black, white, blue, red, and yellow) from which all the others are formed:—*pl.* MATRICES, mā'tri-sez or mat'ri-sez. [Fr.—L. *matrix*, *-icis*—*mater*, mother.]

MATRON, mā'trun, *n.* an elderly married woman: an elderly lady: a female superintendent in a hospital. [Fr.—L. *matrona*, a married lady—*mater*, mother.]

MATRONAGE, mā'trun-āj, MATRONHOOD, mā'trun-hood, *n.* state of a *matron.*

MATRONAL, mā'trun-al or mat'run-al, *adj.* pertaining or suitable to a *matron:* motherly: grave.

MATRONIZE, mā'trun-īz or mat'-, *v.t.* to render *matronly:* to attend a lady to public places, as protector.

MATRONLY, mā'trun-li, *adj.* like, becoming, or belonging to a *matron:* elderly: sedate.

MATSU, mat'sōō, *n.* a valuable and widely cultivated pine used for ornamental purposes, in Japan, China, and the Malay archipelago. [Japanese.]

MATTER, mat'er, *n.* fluid in abscesses or on festering sores, pus. [An application of the word below.]

MATTER, mat'er, *n.* that which occupies space, and with which we become acquainted by our bodily senses: that out of which anything is made: the subject or thing treated of: that with which one has to do: cause of a thing: thing of consequence: importance: indefinite amount:—*v.i.* to be of importance: to signify.—*pr.p.* matt'ering; *pa.p.* matt'ered.—*adj.* MATT'ERLESS.—MATTER-OF-FACT, *adj.* adhering to the *matter of fact:* not fanciful: dry. [Lit. "*building* stuff," Fr. *matière*—L. *materia*, from a root *ma*, to measure, to build or construct; akin to MOTHER.]

MATTING, mat'ing, *n.* a covering with *mats:* a texture like a mat, but larger: material for mats.

MATTOCK, mat'uk, *n.* a kind of *pickaxe* having the iron ends broad instead of pointed. [A.S. *mattuc*—W. *madog.*]

MATTRESS, mat'res, *n.* a sort of quilted bed stuffed with wool, horse-hair, etc. [O. Fr. *materas* (Fr. *matelas*)—Ar. *matrah.*]

MATURATE, mat'ū-rāt, *v.t.* to make *mature:* (*med.*) to promote the suppuration of.—*v.i.* (*med.*) to suppurate perfectly.—*n.* MATURA'TION. [L. *maturo*—*maturus*, ripe.]

MATURATIVE, mat'ū-rāt-iv, *adj.*, *maturing* or ripening: (*med.*) promoting suppuration.—*n.* a medicine promoting suppuration.

MATURE, ma-tūr', *adj.*, *grown to its full size:* perfected: ripe: (*med.*) come to suppuration: fully digested, as a plan.—*v.t.* to ripen: to bring to perfection: to pre-

pare for use.—*v.i.* to become ripe: to become payable, as a bill.—*adv.* MATURE'LY.—*n.* MATURE'NESS. [L. *maturus*, ripe.]

MATURESCENT, mat-ū-res'ent, *adj.*, *becoming ripe:* approaching maturity. [L. *maturesco*, to become ripe—*maturus*.]

MATURITY, ma-tūr'i-ti, *n.* ripeness: a state of completeness. [L. *maturitas—maturus*, ripe.]

MATUTINAL, mat-ū-tī'nal, MATUTINE, mat'ū-tīn, *adj.* pertaining to the *morning:* early. [L. *matutinalis, matutinus.* See MATIN.]

MAUDLIN, mawd'lin, *adj.* silly, as if half drunk: sickly sentimental. [Contr. from M.E. *Maudeleyne*, which comes through O. Fr. and L. from Gr. *Magdalēnē*, the orig. sense being "shedding tears of penitence," hence "with eyes red and swollen with weeping," like Mary Magdalene.]

MAUGER, MAUGRE, maw'ger, *prep.* in spite of. [Lit. "*not agreeable to*," or "against one's will," Fr. *malgré*—L. *male gratum*—*male*, badly, *gratum*, agreeable.]

MAUL, mawl. Same as MALL, to beat with a mall.

MAULSTICK, mawl'stik, *n.* a *stick* used by *painters* to steady their hand when working. [Ger. *malerstock—maler*, painter, and *stock*, stick.]

MAUNDER, mawn'der, *v.i.* to grumble: to mutter. [Fr. *mendier*, to beg—L. *mendicare.* See MENDICANT.]

MAUNDY-THURSDAY, mawn'di-thurz'dā, *n.* the *Thursday* in Passion-week, when royal charity is distributed to the poor at Whitehall, in London, Eng. [M.E. *maundee*, a command—O. Fr. *mande* (Fr. *mandé*)—L. *mandatum*, command, *i.e.* the "new Commandment," to love one another, mentioned in John xiii. 34.]

MAUSER, mow'zer, *n.* a German magazine rifle, invented by Wilhelm *Mauser* (1834-82.)

MAUSOLEAN, maw-so-lē'an, *adj.* pertaining to a *mausoleum:* monumental.

MAUSOLEUM, maw-so-lē'um, *n.* a magnificent tomb or monument. [L.—Gr. *Mausōleion*, from Mausolus, king of Caria, to whom his widow erected a splendid tomb.]

MAUVE, mawv, *n.* a beautiful purple dye extracted from coal-tar, so called from its likeness in color to the flowers of the *mallow:* this color. [Fr.—L. *malva*, the mallow.]

MAVERICK, mav'er-ik, *n.* in the United States, an animal found straying without an owner's brand, esp. a strayed calf: anything dishonestly obtained.—*v.t.* to seize without legal claim. [From Samuel *Maverick*, a Texas cattle-raiser.]

MAVIS, mā'vis, *n.* the song-thrush. [Fr. *mauvis;* prob. from Bret. *milfid*, a mavis.]

MAVOURNIN, MAVOURNEEN, ma-vōōr'nēn, *n.* a term of endearment among the Irish, applied to girls and women: my darling. [Ir. *mo mhiurnin*, my darling.]

MAW, maw, *n.* the stomach, esp. in the lower animals: the craw, in birds. [A.S. *maga;* Ger. *magen.*]

MAWKISH, mawk'ish, *adj.* loathsome, disgusting, as anything beginning to breed *mawks* or maggots.—*adv.* MAWK'ISHLY.—*n.* MAWK'ISHNESS. [With suffix *-ish* from M.E. *mauk*, from same root as MAGGOT.]

MAWWORM, maw'wurm, *n.* a *worm* that infests the *stomach*, the threadworm.

MAXILLAR, maks'il-ar, MAXILLARY, maks'il-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to the *jawbone* or jaw. [L. *maxillaris—maxilla*, jawbone, dim. from root of MACERATE.]

MAXIM, maks'im, *n.* a general principle, usually of a practical nature: a proverb. [Fr. *maxime*—L. *maxima* (*sententia*, an opinion), superl. of *magnus*, great.]

MAXIM, MAXIM GUN, maks'im gun, *n.* a rapid-firing machine gun named after Hiram S. *Maxim*, its inventor.

MAXIMUM, maks'i-mum, *adj.* the *greatest.*—*n.* the greatest number, quantity, or degree: (*math.*) the value of a variable when it ceases to increase and begins to decrease:—*pl.* MAX'IMA. [L., superl. of *magnus*, great.]

MAY, mā, *v.i.* to be *able:* to be allowed: to be free to act: to be possible: to be by chance:—*pa.t.* might (mīt). [A.S. *mœg*, pr.t. of *mugan*, to be able, pa.t. *meahte, mihte;* cog. with Goth. *magan*, Ger. *mögen;* also with L. *mag-nus*, great, Gr. *mech-anē*, contrivance; all from a root *mag* or *magh*, to have power.]

MAY, mā, *n.* the fifth month of the year: the early or gay part of life.—*v.i.* to gather May (prov. E. the blossom of the hawthorn, which blooms in May):—*pr.p.* May'ing. [Fr. *Mai*—L. *Maius* (*mensis*, a month), sacred to Maia, the mother of Mercury; prob. from root *mag*, Sans. *mah*, to grow, and so May = the month of growth.]

MAYAS, mā'yaz, *n.pl.* an aboriginal tribe, native to Yucatan, famous for having had a written language and literature and unique architecture previous to the coming of Europeans:—*sing.* MAYAN, mā'yan.

MAYDAY, mā'dā, *n.* the first *day* of *May.*

MAY-FLOWER, mā'-flow'er, *n.* the hawthorn, which *blooms in May.*

MAYFLY, mā'flī, *n.* an ephemeral *fly* which appears in *May.*

MAYONNAISE, mā-on-āz', *n.* a sauce composed of the yolk of eggs, salad-oil, and vinegar, or lemon-juice, seasoned: any cold dish of which the foregoing is an ingredient, as lobster, tomatoes, etc. [Fr.]

MAYOR, mā'ur, *n.* the chief magistrate of a city or borough. [Fr. *maire*—L. *major*, comp. of *magnus*, great.]

MAYORALTY, mā'ur-al-ti, MAYORSHIP, mā'ur-ship, *n.* the office of a *mayor.*

MAYPOLE, mā'pōl, *n.* a *pole* erected for dancing round on *Mayday.*

MAY-QUEEN, mā'-kwēn, *n.* a young woman crowned with flowers as *queen* on *Mayday.*

MAZE, māz, *n.* a place full of intricate windings: confusion of thought: perplexity.—*v.t.* to bewilder: to confuse. [Prov. E. to *mazle*, to wander, as if stupefied, from the Scand., as in Ice. *masa*, to jabber.]

MAZURKA, ma-zōōr'ka, *n.* a lively Polish dance, or music such as is played to it.

MAZY, māz'i, *adj.* full of *mazes* or windings: intricate.—*adv.* MAZ'ILY.—*n.* MAZ'INESS.

ME, mē, *personal pron.* the objective case of I. [A.S.; L., Gr. *me*, Sans. *mâ.*]

MEAD, mēd, *n.*, *honey* and water fermented and flavored. [A.S. *medo;* a word common to the Aryan languages, as Ger. *meth*, W. *medd*, mead, Gr. *methu*, strong drink, Sans. *madhu*, sweet, honey (which was the chief ingredient of the drink).]

MEAD, mēd, MEADOW, med'ō, *n.* a place where grass is *mown* or cut down: a rich pasture-ground. [A.S. *mæd—mawan*, to mow; Ger. *mahd*, a mowing, Swiss *matt*, a meadow. See MOW, to cut down.]

MEADOWY, med'ō-i, *adj.* containing *meadows.*

MEAGRE, MEAGER, mē'ger, *adj.*, *lean:* poor: barren: scanty: without strength. —*adv.* MEA'GRELY. — *n.* MEA'GRENESS. [Fr. *maigre*—L. *macer*, lean; cog. with Ger. *mager.*]

MEAL, mēl, *n.* the food taken at one time: the act or the time of taking food. [A.S. *mæl*, time, portion of time; Dut. *maal*, Ger. *mahl.*]

MEAL, mēl, *n.* grain *ground* to powder. [A.S. *melu;* Ger. *mehl*, Dut. *meel*, meal, from the root of Goth. *malan*, L. *molo*, to grind.]

MEALY, mēl'i, *adj.* resembling *meal:* besprinkled as with meal.—*n.* MEAL'INESS.

MEALY-MOUTHED, mēl'i-mow*th*d, *adj.* smooth-tongued: unwilling to state the truth in plain terms.

MEAN, mēn, *adj.* low in rank or birth: base: sordid: low in worth or estimation: poor: humble.—*adv.* MEAN'LY.—*n.* MEAN'NESS. [A.S. *mæne*, wicked; perh. conn. with A.S. *gemæne*, Ger. *gemein*, common, Goth. *gamains*, unclean.]

MEAN, mēn, *adj.*, *middle:* coming between: moderate.—*n.* the middle point, quantity, value, or degree: instrument: —*pl.* income: estate: instrument. [O. Fr. *meien* (Fr. *moyen*)—L. *medianus*, enlarged form of *medius;* cog. with Gr. *mesos*, Sans. *madhya*, middle.]

MEAN, mēn, *v.t.* to have in the *mind* or thoughts: to intend: to signify.—*v.i.* to have in the mind: to have meaning:—*pr.p.* mean'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* meant (ment). [A.S. *mænan;* Ger. *meinen*, to think; from a root *man*, found also in MIND.]

MEANDER, mē-an'der, *n.* a *winding* course: a maze: perplexity.—*v.i.* to flow or run in a winding course: to be intricate.—*v.t.* to wind or flow round. [L.—Gr. the name of a *winding* river in Asia Minor.]

MEANDERING, mē-an'der-ing, *adj.*, *winding* in a course.—*n.* a winding course.

MEANING, mēn'ing, *n.* that which is in the *mind* or thoughts: signification: the sense intended: purpose.—*adj.* significant.—*adv.* MEAN'INGLY. [See MEAN, *v.t.*]

MEANINGLESS, mēn'ing-les, *adj.* without meaning.

MEANLY, MEANNESS. See MEAN, low in rank.

MEANT, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of MEAN, to have in the mind.

MEASLED, mē'zld, MEASLY, mē'zli, *adj.* infected with *measles.*

MEASLES, mē'zlz, *n.sing.* a contagious fever accompanied with small red *spots* upon the skin. [Dut. *maselen*, measles, from *masa*, a spot, cog. with O. Ger. *masa*, a spot, Ger. *masern*, measles.]

MEASURABLE, mezh'ūr-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *measured* or computed: moderate: in small quantity or extent.—*adv.* MEAS'URABLY.

MEASURE, mezh'ūr, *n.* that by which extent is ascertained or expressed: the extent of anything: a rule by which anything is adjusted: proportion: a stated quantity: degree: extent: moderation: means to an end: metre: musical time. —*v.t.* to ascertain the dimensions of: to adjust: to mark out: to allot.—*v.i.* to have a certain extent: to be equal or unif rm. [Fr. *mesure*—L. *mensura*, a measure—*metior*, to measure, akin to Gr. *metro-*, a measure, Sans. root *mâ*, *mâd*, to measure.]

MEASURED, mezh'ūrd, *adj.* of a certain *measure:* equal: uniform: steady: restricted.

MEASURELESS, mezh'ūr-les, *adj.* boundless: immense.

MEASUREMENT, mezh'ūr-ment, *n.* the act of *measuring:* quantity found by measuring.

MEAT, mēt, *n.* anything eaten as food: the flesh of animals used as food. [A.S. *mete*, Goth. *mats*, food, Dut. *met*, Dan. *mad;* prob. from a root seen in L. *mando*, to chew, as in MANDIBLE.]

MEAT-OFFERING, mēt'-of'er-ing, *n.* a Jewish offering of *meat* or food in their religious services.

MECHANIC, me-kan'ik, MECHANICAL, me-kan'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *machines* or *mechanics:* constructed according to the laws of mechanics: acting by physical power: done by a machine: pertaining to artisans: done simply by force of habit: vulgar.—*n.* MECHAN'IC, one engaged in a mechanical trade: an artisan. —*adv.* MECHAN'ICALLY. [O. Fr.—L. *mechanicus;* Gr. *mēchanikos—mēchanē—mēchos*, a contrivance.]

MECHANICIAN mek-an-ish'an, MECHANIST, mek'an-ist, *n.* a *machine-maker:* one skilled in mechanics.

MECHANICS, me-kan'iks, *n.* the science which treats of *machines:* the science which determines the effect produced by forces on a body.

MECHANISM, mek'an-izm, *n.* the construction of a *machine:* the arrangement and action of its parts, by which it produces a given result.

MECONIC, me-kon'ik, *adj.* (*med.*) denoting an acid obtained from poppies. [Gr. *mekon*, the poppy.]

MECONISM, mek'ō-nizm, *n.* (*med.*) the morbid condition following the use of opium. [See MECONIC.]

MECONIUM, me-cō'ni-um, *n.* (*med.*) opium. [See MECONIC.]

MECONOLOGY, mek-ō-nol'ō-jy, *n.* (*med.*) the scientific study of the effects of opium and of opium itself. [See MECONIC.]

MECONOPHAGISM, mek-ō-nof'a-jizm, *n.* (*med.*) the habitual use of opium.—*n.* MECONOPHAGIST, mek-ō-nof'a-jist, one who habitually uses opium. [See MECONIC.]

MEDAL, med'l, *n.* a piece of *metal* in the form of a coin bearing some device or inscription: a reward of merit. [Fr. *médaille*—It. *medaglia;* through a Low L. form *medalla* or *medalia*, a small coin, from L. *metallum*, a metal. See METAL.]

MEDALLIC, me-dal'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *medals.*

MEDALLION, me-dal'yun, *n.* a large antique *medal:* a bass-relief of a round form: an ornament of a circular form, in which a portrait or hair is inclosed.

MEDALLIST, MEDALIST, med'al-ist, *n.* one skilled in *medals:* an engraver of medals: one who has gained a medal.

MEDANO, mā'da-nō, *n.* in the Southwestern United States, a dune, or hill of pure sand. [Sp.].

MEDAL PLAY, in golf, the game in which a score is kept of the number of strokes. [See MEDAL and PLAY.]

MEDDLE, med'l, *v.i.* to interfere officiously (*with* or *in*): to have to do (*with*). [O. Fr. *medler*, a corr. of *mesler* (Fr. *mêler*)—Low L. *misculare*—L. *misceo*, to mix.]

MEDDLER, med'ler, *n.* one who meddles or interferes with matters in which he has no concern.

MEDDLESOME, med'l-sum, *adj.* given to meddling.—*n.* MEDD'LESOMENESS.

MEDDLING, med'ling, *adj.* interfering in the concerns of others: officious.—*n.* officious interposition.

MEDIÆVAL. Same as MEDIEVAL.

MEDIAL, mē'di-al, *adj.* noting a mean or average. [Low L. *medialis*—L. *medius*, middle, cog. with root of MID.]

MEDIATE, mē'di-āt, *adj.*, *middle:* between two extremes: acting by or as a means.—*v.i.* to interpose between parties as a friend of each: to intercede.—*v.t.* to effect by mediation.—*adv.* ME'DIATELY.—*n.* ME'DIATENESS. [Low L. *mediatus*—L. *medius*. Cf. MEDIAL.]

MEDIATION, mē-di-ā'shun, *n.* the act of mediating or interposing: entreaty for another.

MEDIATIZE, mē'di-a-tīz, *v.t.* to annex as a smaller state to a larger neighboring one.

MEDIATOR, mē'di-āt-ur, *n.* one who mediates or interposes between parties at variance.

MEDIATORIAL, mē-di-a-tō'ri-al, *adj.* belonging to a mediator or intercessor.—*adv.* MEDIATO'RIALLY.

MEDIC, med'ik, *n.* a genus of leguminous plants, with leaves like those of clover. [L. *medica*—Gr. *mēdikē* (*poa*), lit. "medi an" (grass), orig. brought from *Media* in Asia.]

MEDICABLE, med'i-ka-bl, *adj.* that may be healed.

MEDICAL, med'i-kal, *adj.* relating to the art of *healing* diseases: containing that which heals: intended to promote the study of medicine.—*adv.* MED'ICALLY. [Low L. *medicalis*—L. *medicus*, pertaining to healing, a physician—*medeor* to heal.]

MEDICAMENT, med'i-ka-ment, *n.* a medicine or *healing* application.

MEDICATE, med'i-kāt, *v.t.* to treat with medicine: to impregnate with anything medicinal.

MEDICATED, med'i-kāt-ed, *adj.* tinctured or impregnated with medicine.

MEDICATION, med-i-kā'shun, *n.* the act or process of *medicating* or of tincturing with medicinal substances: the use of medicine.

MEDICATIVE, med'i-kā-tiv, *adj.*, *healing:* tending to heal.

MEDICINAL, me-dis'in-al, *adj.* relating to *medicine:* fitted to cure or lessen disease or pain.—*adv.* MEDIC'INALLY.

MEDICINE, med'i-sin or med'sin, *n.* anything applied for the *cure* or lessening of disease or pain. [Fr.—L. *medicina*—*medicus*. See MEDICAL.]

MEDIEVAL, MEDIÆVAL, mē-di-ē'val, *adj.* relating to the *middle ages.* [L. *medius*, middle, and *ævum*, an age. See MEDIAL and AGE.]

MEDIEVALIST, MEDIÆVALIST, mē-di-ē'val-ist, *n.* one versed in the history of the *middle ages.*

MEDIOCRE, mē'di-ō-ker, *adj.*, *middling.* moderate. [Fr.—L. *mediocris—medius*, middle.]

MEDIOCRITY, mē-di-ok'ri-ti, *n.* a *middle state* or *condition:* a moderate degree.

MEDITATE, med'i-tāt, *v.i.* to consider thoughtfully: to purpose.—*v.t.* to think on: to revolve in the mind: to intend. [L. *meditor*, a freq. form from root *med*, seen in L. *mederi* and Gr. *manthanō*, to learn.]

MEDITATED, med'i-tāt-ed, *adj.* thought of: planned.

MEDITATION, med-i-tā'shun, *n.* the act of *meditating:* deep thought: serious contemplation.

MEDITATIVE, med'i-tāt-iv, *adj.* given to *meditation:* expressing design. — *adv.* MED'ITATIVELY.—*n.* MED'ITATIVENESS.

MEDITERRANEAN, med-i-ter-rā'ne-an, MEDITERRANEOUS, med-i-ter-rā'ne-us, *adj.* situated in the *middle* of the *earth* or *land:* inland.—MEDITERRANEAN SEA, so called from being, as it were, in the *middle* of the *land* of the Old World. [L., from *medius*, middle, and *terra*, earth, land.]

MEDIUM, mē'di-um, *n.* the *middle:* the middle place or degree: anything intervening: means or instrument: the substance in which bodies exist, or through which they move: in spiritualism, the person through whom spirits are alleged to make their communications:—*pl.* ME'DIUMS or ME'DIA. [L. See MEDIAL and MID.]

MEDLAR, med'lar, *n.* a small tree, common in Gt. Britain and Europe, with fruit like a pear. [O. Fr. *meslier*, a medlar-tree—L. *mespilum*—Gr. *mespilon*.]

MEDLEY, med'li, *n.* a mingled and confused mass: a miscellany. [Orig. pa.p. of O. Fr. *medler*, to mix, thus the same word with mod. Fr. *mêlée*. See MEDDLE.]

MEDULLAR, me-dul'ar, MEDULLARY, me-dul'ar-i, *adj.* consisting of or resembling *marrow* or pith. [L. *medullaris—medulla*, marrow—*medius*, middle.]

MEDUSA, me-dū'sa, *n.* (*myth.*) one of the Gorgons, whose head, cut off by Perseus and placed in the ægis of Minerva, had the power of turning beholders into stone: the name given to the common kinds of jelly-fishes, prob. from the likeness of their tentacles to the snakes on Medusa's head:—*pl.* MEDU'SÆ. [Gr. *medousa*, fem. of *medōn*, a ruler—*medō*, to rule.]

MEED, mēd, *n.*, *wages:* reward: that which is bestowed for merit. [A.S. *med*; cog. with Goth. *mizdo*, reward, Ger. *miethe*, hire; allied to Gr. *misthos*, hire, wages.]

MEEK, mēk, *adj.*, *mild:* gentle: submissive. — *adv.* MEEK'LY. — *n.* MEEK'NESS.

MEERSCHAUM, mēr'shawm, *n.* a fine white clay used for making tobacco-pipes, so called because once supposed to be the petrified *scum* or *foam* of the *sea*. [Ger. *meer*, the sea (E. MERE), and *schaum*, foam (E. SCUM).]

MEET, mēt, *adj.* fitting: qualified: adapted. —*adv.* MEET'LY.—*n.* MEET'NESS. [A.S. *gemet*, fit—*metan*, to measure. See METE.]

MEET, mēt, *v.t.* to come face to face: to encounter: to find: to receive, as a welcome. — *v.i.* to come together: to assemble: to have an encounter:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* met. — *n.* a meeting, as of huntsmen. [A.S. *metan*, to meet—*mot*, *ge-mot*, a meeting. Cf. MOOT.]

MEETING, mēt'ing, *n.* an interview: an assembly.

MEETINGER, mēt'ing-er, *n.* in England, a term of disparagement, meaning one who habitually attends dissenting religious meetings.

MEETING-HOUSE, mēt'ing-hows, *n.* a *house* or building where people *meet* for public worship.

MEGALOSAURUS, meg-a-lo-saw'rus, *n.* the *great saurian* or lizard, a gigantic fossil found in England. [Gr. *megas*, *megalē*, great, *sauros*, a lizard.]

MEGAPHONE, meg'a-fōn, *n.* an appliance, a kind of speaking trumpet, for making words audible at a distance, sometimes as far as two miles, without connecting wires.

MEGASCOPE, meg'a-skōp, *n.* a form of solar microscope for throwing enlarged images on a screen: in photography, an enlarging camera.

MEGATHERIUM, meg-a-thē'ri-um, *n.* a gigantic fossil quadruped found in the pampas of S. America. [Gr. *megas*, great, *thērion*, wild beast.]

MEGATYPE, meg'a-tīp, *n.* an enlargement of a photograph by photographic process. —MEGATYPY, meg'a-tī-pē, *n.* the process of making photographic enlargements of pictures or negatives.

MEGRIM, mē'grim, *n.* a pain affecting *one half* of the *head* or face. [Fr. *migraine*, corr. of Gr. *hēmicrania—hēmi*, half, and *kranion*, the skull. See CRANIUM.]

MEIOSIS, mī-ō'sis, *n.* (*rhet.*) a species of hyperbole representing a thing as *less* than it is. [Gr. *meiōsis—meio-ō*, to lessen.]

MEISTERSINGER, mīs'ter-sing-er, *n.* one of the burgher poets and musicians of Germany in the 14th and 16th c. [Ger.]

MELANCHOLIC, mel'an-kol-ik or -kol'ik, *adj.* affected with melancholy: dejected: mournful.

MELANCHOLY, mel'an-kol-i, *n.* a disease causing gloomy groundless fears, and general depression of spirits, so called because it was supposed to be occasioned by an excess of *black bile:* dejection.—*adj.* gloomy: producing grief. [Fr.—L. *melancholia*—Gr. *melangcholia*—*melan*, black, and *cholē*, bile, E. GALL.]

MELANOID, mel'a-noid, *adj.* swarthy: blackish: very dark colored.

MELANOTEKITE, mel-a-nō-tē'kīt, *n.* (*min.*) a silicate of iron and lead.

MELANOUS, mel'a-nus, *adj.* brunette: having black hair and very dark brown or blackish skin.

MELINITE, mā'lin-īt, *n.* (*chem.*) a high explosive, used by the French, resembling lyddite. [Fr.]

MELIORATE, mē'li-or-āt, *v.t.* to make *better:* to improve. [L. *melioro*, *-atus*, to make better—*melior*, better.]

MELIORATION, mē-li-or-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *making better:* improvement.

MELLAY, mel'ā, *n.* confusion. [Fr. *mêlée*. See MEDLEY.]

MELLIFEROUS, mel-if'er-us, *adj.*, *honey-*

producing. [L. *mel*, honey, and *fero*, to produce.]

MELLIFLUENT, mel-if'lōō-ent, MELLIFLUOUS, mel-if'lōō-us, *adj.*, *flowing* with *honey* or sweetness: smooth.—*advs.* MELLIF'LUENTLY, MELLIF'LUOUSLY.—*n.* MELLIF'LUENCE. [L. *mel*, and *fluens—fluo*, to flow.]

MELLIVOROUS, mel-liv'ō-rus, *adj.* (*zool.*) eating, or living on honey. Said of certain insects, as bees. [L. *mel, mellis*, honey, and *voro*, devour.]

MELLOW, mel'ō, *adj.*, *soft* and ripe: well matured: soft to the touch.—*v.t.* to soften by ripeness or age: to mature.—*v.i.* to become soft: to be matured. [A.S. *mearu*, soft, cog. with Dut. *murw* and *mollig*, L. *mollis*, Gr. *malakos*. See MARROW.]

MELLOWNESS, mel'ō-nes, *n.*, *softness:* maturity.

MELLOWY, mel'ō-i, *adj.*, *soft:* oily.

MELL-SUPPER, mel'-sup-per, *n.* in England, the harvest home supper. [Ety. unk.]

MELODIOUS, me-lō'di-us, *adj.* full of *melody:* harmonious.—*adv.* MELO'DIOUSLY. —*n.* MELO'DIOUSNESS.

MELODRAMA, mel-o-dram'a, MELODRAME, mel'o-dram, *n.* a kind of sensational drama, formerly largely intermixed with *songs*. [Gr. *melos*, a song, and *drama*, a drama.]

MELODRAMATIC, mel-o-dra-mat'ik, *adj.* of the nature of melodrama: overstrained: sensational.

MELODRAMATIST, mel-o-dram'a-tist, *n.* one skilled in melodramas, or who prepares them.

MELODY, mel'o-di, *n.* an air or tune: music: an agreeable succession of a single series of musical sounds, as distinguished from "harmony" or the concord of a succession of simultaneous sounds.—*n.* MEL'ODIST. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *melōdia—melos*, a song, and *ōdē*, a lay.]

MELON, mel'un, *n.* a kind of cucumber and its fruit, which resembles an *apple*.

MELONITE, mel'ō-nīt, *n.* (*min.*) a nickel telluride found at the *Melones* mine in California.

MELPOMENE, mel-pom'e-nē, *n.* the Muse of tragedy. [Gr. *melpomene*, songstress.]

MELT, melt, *v.t.* to make liquid, to dissolve: to soften: to waste away.—*v.i.* to become liquid: to dissolve: to become tender or mild: to lose substance: to be discouraged. [A.S. *meltan*, prob. conn. with MARROW, MELLOW.]

MELTING, melt'ing, *n.* the act of making liquid or of dissolving: the act of softening or rendering tender.—*adv.* MELT'INGLY.

MEMBER, mem'ber, *n.* a limb of an animal: a clause: one of a community: a representative in a legislative body: (*B.*, in *pl.*) the appetites and passions.—*adj.* MEM'BERED, having limbs. [Fr. *membre*—L. *membrum.*]

MEMBERSHIP, mem'ber-ship, *n.* the state of being a *member* or one of a society: a community.

MEMBRANE, mem'brān, *n.* the thin tissue which covers the *members* or parts of the body: the film containing the seeds of a plant. [Fr.—L. *membrana—membrum.*]

MEMBRANEOUS, mem-brān'e-us, MEMBRANOUS, mem'bran-us, MEMBRANACEOUS, mem-bran-ā'shus, *adj.* relating to, consisting of, or like a *membrane*.

MEMBRANULE, mem'bra-nūl, *n.* a small membrane. [L. *membranula*, dim. of *membrana*, membrane.]

MEMENTO, me-men'tō *n.* a suggestion or notice to awaken memory:—*pl.* MEMEN'TOS. [L. imper. of *memini*, to remember, from root of MENTION.]

MEMOIR, mem'wor or me-moir', *n.* a familiar notice of anything as *remembered* by the writer: a short biographical sketch: a record of researches on any subject: the transactions of a society. [Fr. *mémoire*—L. *memoria*, memory—*memor*, mindful, akin to Sans. root *smri*, to remember.]

MEMOIRE, ma-mwär', *n.* in international law, a memorandum. [See MEMOIR.]

MEMORABLE, mem'or-a-bl, *adj.* deserving to be *remembered:* remarkable.—*adv.* MEM'ORABLY.

MEMORANDUM, mem-or-an'dum, *n.* something to be *remembered:* a note to assist the memory:—*pl.* MEMORAN'DUMS, MEMORAN'DA.

MEMORIAL, me-mō'ri-al, *adj.* bringing to *memory:* contained in memory.—*n.* that which serves to keep in remembrance: a monument: a note to help the memory: a written statement with a petition, laid before a legislative or other body: (*B.*) memory.

MEMORIALIST, me-mō'ri-al-ist, *n.* one who writes, signs, or presents a *memorial*.

MEMORIALIZE, me-mō'ri-al-īz, *v.t.* to present a *memorial* to: to petition by memorial.

MEMORY, mem'o-ri, *n.* a having or keeping in the *mind:* the faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous thoughts or events: retention: remembrance. [See MEMOIR.]

MEMPHITE, mem'fīt, *n.* a native or resident of *Memphis*, an ancient city of Egypt.

MEM-SAHIB, mem'sähb, *n.* a name given by native servants or the lower classes in India to European women: lady or mistress. [Hind.]

MEN, *plural* of MAN.

MENACE, men'ās, *v.t.* to threaten.—*n.* a threat or threatening. [Fr.—L. *minor*, to threaten—*minæ*, the overhanging points of a wall.]

MENACING, men'ās-ing, *adj.*, *overhanging:* threatening.—*adv.* MEN'ACINGLY.

MENAGE, mā-näzh', *n.* a family: a household. [Fr.]

MENAGERIE, MENAGERY, men-ăzh'e-ri or men-aj'er-i, *n.* a place for *managing* and keeping wild animals: a collection of such animals. [Fr., from root of MANAGE.]

MEND, mend, *v.t.* to remove a *fault:* to repair: to correct, improve.—*v.i.* to grow better.—*n.* MEND'ER. [Short for AMEND.]

MENDACIOUS, men-dā'shus, *adj.*, *lying:* false.—*adv.* MENDA'CIOUSLY. [L. *mendax, mendacis—mentior*, to lie.]

MENDACITY, men-das'i-ti, *n.*, *lying:* falsehood.

MENDICANCY, men'di-kan-si, *n.* the state of being a *mendicant* or beggar: beggary.

MENDICANT, men'di-kant, *adj.* poor to beggary: practicing beggary.—*n.* one who is in extreme want, a beggar: one of the begging fraternity of the R. Cath. Church. [L. *mendicans, -antis*, pr.p. of *mendico*, to beg—*mendicus*, a beggar, perh. conn. with L. *menda*, a want.]

MENDICITY, men-dis'i-ti, *n.* the state of being a *mendicant* or beggar: the life of a beggar.

MENDING, mend'ing, *n.* the act of repairing.

MENHADEN, men-hā'dn, *n.* a species of herring or shad found off the east coast of the United States.

MENIAL, mē'ni-al, *adj.* servile: low.—*n.* a domestic servant: one performing servile work: a person of servile disposition. [Orig. an adj. from M.E. *meine*, a household, through O. Fr. from Low L. *mansion-ata, maisnada*—L. *mansio, -onis*. See MANSION.]

MENINGITIS, men-in-jī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the membranes of the brain. [Gr. *mēninx, mēninggos*, a membrane.]

MENIVER, men'i-ver, MINEVER, MINIVER, min'i-ver, *n.* the ermine: its fur. [O. Fr. *menu ver—menu*, small—L. *minutus*, and *vair*, fur—L. *varius*, changing, mottled.]

MENNONITE, men'-on-īt, *n.* one of a Protestant sect combining some of the distinctive characteristics of the Baptists and Friends. [From *Menno* Simons (died 1559), the founder of the sect.]

MENSA, men'sa, *n.* a stone slab of an altar used as a table during certain rites. [L. table.]

MENSES, men'sēz, *n.pl.* the *monthly* discharge from the womb. [L. *mensis*, a month.]

MENSTRUAL, men'strōō-al, *adj.*, *monthly:* belonging to a menstruum. [L. *menstrualis.*]

MENSTRUANT, men'strōō-ant, *adj.* subject to *menses.* [L. *menstruans, -antis*, pr.p. of *menstruo.*]

MENSTRUATE, men'strōō-āt, *v.i.* to discharge the *menses.*—*n.* MEN'STRUATION. [L. *menstruo, -atum.*]

MENSTRUOUS, men'strōō-us, *adj.* having or belonging to *menses.* [L. *menstruus.*]

MENSTRUUM, men'strōō-um, *n.* a solvent or dissolving substance:—*pl.* MEN'STRUA, the menses. [L., from a fancy of the old chemists that dissolvents could be prepared only at certain stages of the moon.]

MENSUAL, men'shu-al, *adj.* monthly: pertaining to a month. [L. *mensualis*, monthly.]

MENSURABLE, mens'ū-ra-bl, *adj.* that can be *measured:* measurable.—*n.* MENSURABIL'ITY, quality of being mensurable. [L. *mensurabilis—mensuro*, to measure. See MEASURE.]

MENSURAL, mens'ū-ral, *adj.* pertaining to *measure.*

MENSURATION, mens-ū-rā'shun, *n.* the act, process, or art of *measuring:* art of finding the length, area, or volume of bodies: the result of measuring.

MENTAL, men'tal, *adj.* pertaining to the *mind:* intellectual.—*adv.* MEN'TALLY. [From L. *mens, mentis*, the mind—Sans. root *man*, to think.]

MENTION, men'shun, *n.* a brief notice or remark: a hint.—*v.t.* to notice briefly: to remark: to name.—*adj.* MEN'TIONABLE. [L. *mentio, mentionis*, from root *men*, Sans. *man*, to think.]

MENTHOL, men'thōl, *n.* (*chem.*) an extract of oil of peppermint, aromatic, and resembling camphor.

MENTOR, men'tor, *n.* a wise and faithful counsellor or monitor.—*adj.* MENTOR'IAL. [From Gr. *Mentōr*, the friend of Ulysses—root of MENTAL.]

MENU, men'oo, *n.* list of things composing a repast. [Lit. "detailed," "minute," Fr.—L. *minutus*, small. See MINUTE.]

MEPHISTOPHELEAN, mef-is-tof-ē'le-an, *adj.* cynical, sceptical, malicious. [From *Mephistopheles*, a character in Goethe's *Faust.*]

MEPHISTOPHELES, mef-is-tof'ē-lez, *n.* the name of the devil in Goethe's "Faust."

MEPHITIC, me-fit'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *mephitis:* offensive to the smell: noxious: pestilential.

MEPHITIS, me-fī'tis, MEPHITISM, mef'i-tizm, *n.* a foul, pestilential exhalation from the ground. [L. *mephitis.*]

MERCANTILE, mer'kan-tīl, *adj.* pertaining to *merchants:* commercial. [Fr. and It.—Low L. *mercantilis*—L. *mercans, -antis*, pr.p. of *mercor*, to trade—*merx, mercis*, merchandise—*mereo*, to gain.]

MERCANTILE AGENCY, a means of getting information about the circumstances of merchants all over the country, for the use of those who sell to them. [See MERCANTILE and AGENCY.]

MERCANTILE MARINE, the ships and their crews which in any country are employed in commerce. [See MERCANTILE and MARINE.]

MERCANTILE SYSTEM, mer'kan-til sistem, *n.* in political economy, a doctrine, held from about 1600 up to about the close of the 18th c., that wealth consisted in gold and silver, and hence that the state should encourage mining, exports, and the importation of gold.

MERCANTILISM, mer'kan-til-izm, *n.* the theory or practice of those who advocate the *mercantile* system, or who believe that to build up commerce, esp. foreign trade, is to further the material prosperity of the nation.

MERCANTILIST, mer'kan-til-ist, *n.* one who favors, or is engaged in, *mercantilism*, esp. in the sale or exchange of commodities to or with foreign countries.—*adj.* MERCANTILISTIC, mer-kan-til-is'tik.

MERCENARY, mer'se-nar-i, *adj.* hired for money: actuated by the hope of reward: greedy of gain: sold or done for money.—*n.* one who is hired: a soldier hired into foreign service. [Fr.—L. *mercenarius—merces*, hire.]

MERCER, mer'ser, *n.* a *merchant* in silks and woollen cloths. [Fr. *mercier*, from root of MERCHANT.]

MERCERIZE, mer'ser-īz, *v.t.* to treat cotton or other fabrics by a process that gives a silky appearance—a solution of alkali is used, increasing the attraction of the dyes. [From the name of an English calico-printer, who devised the process, John *Mercer*.]

MERCERY, mer'ser-i, *n.* the trade of a *mercer:* the goods of a mercer.

MERCHANDISE, mer'chand-īz, *n.* the goods of a *merchant:* anything traded in. [Fr. *marchandise—marchand*, a merchant.]

MERCHANT, mer'chant, *n.* one who carries on *trade*, esp. on a large scale: one who buys and sells goods: a trader.—*adj.* pertaining to trade or merchandise. [Fr. *marchand*—L. *mercans, -antis*, pr.p. of *mercor*, to trade.]

MERCHANTMAN, mer'chant-man, *n.* a trading-ship: (*B.*) a merchant:—*pl.* MER'CHANTMEN. [MERCHANT and MAN.]

MERCIFUL, mer'si-fool, *adj.* full of or exercising *mercy:* willing to pity and spare: compassionate: tender: humane.—*adv.* MER'CIFULLY.—*n.* MER'CIFULNESS.

MERCILESS, mer'si-les, *adj.* without *mercy:* unfeeling: hard-hearted: unsparing: cruel.—*adv.* MER'CILESSLY.—*n.* MER'CILESSNESS, want of mercy.

MERCURIAL, mer-kū'ri-al, *adj.* having the qualities said to belong to the god *Mercury:* active: sprightly: containing or consisting of mercury. [L. *mercurialis*. See MERCURY.]

MERCURIALIZE, mer-kū'ri-al-īz, *v.t.* to make *mercurial:* (*med.*) to affect with mercury: to expose to the vapor of mercury.

MERCURIALISM, mer-kū'ri-al-izm, *n.* (*med.*) an abnormality of the eye resulting from the use of, or from exposure to the fumes of, mercury—often afflicting miners or smelters. [See MERCURY.]

MERCURIAN, mer-kū'ri-an, *adj.* pertaining to the planet, or the god, *Mercury*. [See MERCURY.]

MERCURY, mer'kū-ri, *n.* the *god of merchandise* and eloquence, and the messenger of the gods: the planet nearest the sun: a white, liquid metal, also called quicksilver: a messenger: a newspaper. [Fr.—L. *Mercurius—merx, mercis*, merchandise. See MERCHANT.]

MERCY, mer'si, *n.* a forgiving disposition: clemency: leniency: tenderness: an act of mercy. [Fr. *merci*, grace, favor—L. *merces, mercedis*, pay, reward, in Low L. also pity, favor.]

MERCY-SEAT, mer'si-sēt, *n.* (*lit.*) the *seat* or place of *mercy:* the covering of the Jewish Ark of the Covenant: the throne of God.

MERE, mēr, *n.* a pool or lake. [A.S. *mere;* Ger. and Dut. *meer;* akin to L. *mare*, the sea, Fr. *mer* and *mare*, pool; prob. conn. with Sans. *maru*, desert, *mri*, to die, and with the root of MORTAL. See MARSH and MARINE.]

MERE, mēr, *adj.* unmixed: pure: only this and nothing else: alone: absolute.—*adv.* MERE'LY, purely, simply: only: thus and no other way: solely. [L. *merus*, unmixed (of wine).]

MERE, mēr, *n.* a boundary. [A.S. *mære, ge-mære.*]

MERESTEAD, mēr'sted, *n.* the land within the boundaries of a farm. [From MERE, a boundary, and STEAD.]

MERETRICIOUS, mer-e-trish'us, *adj.* alluring by false show: gaudy and deceitful: false.—*adv.* MERETRI'CIOUSLY.—*n.* MERETRI'CIOUSNESS. [L. *meretricius—meretrix, meretricis*, a harlot—*mereo*, to earn. See MERCANTILE.]

MERGANSER, mer-gan'ser, *n.* a *diving* bird or sea-duck. [L. *mergus*, a diver, and *anser*, a goose.]

MERGE, merj, *v.t.* to dip or plunge in: to sink: to cause to be swallowed up.—*v.i.* to be swallowed up, or lost.—*n.* MERG'ER (*law*) a merging. [L. *mergo, mersum*, akin to Sans. *majj*, to dive, to sink.]

MERGER, mer'ger, *n.* in law and business, a sinking of an estate or a security in one of larger extent or of higher value. [See MERGE.]

MERIDIAN, me-rid'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to *mid-day:* being on the meridian or at mid-day: raised to the highest point.—*n., mid-day:* the highest point, as of success: an imaginary circle on the earth's surface passing through the poles and any given place: (*astr.*) an imaginary circle, passing through the poles of the heavens, and the zenith of the spectator, which the sun crosses at mid-day. [Fr.—L. *meridianus*, pertaining to mid-day, from *meridies* (corr. for *medidies*), mid-day—*medius*, middle, and *dies*, day.]

MERIDIONAL, me-rid'i-un-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *meridian:* southern: having a southern aspect.—*adv.* MERID'IONALLY, in the direction of the meridian.—*n.* MERIDIONAL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *meridionalis.*]

MERINO, me-rē'no, *n.* a variety of sheep having very fine wool, orig. from Spain: a fabric of merino wool.—*adj.* belonging to the merino sheep or their wool. [Sp.,

and meaning "moving from pasture to pasture"—*merino*, inspector of sheep-walks—Low L. *majorinus*, from root of MAJOR.]

MERIT, mer'it, *n.* excellence that *deserves* honor or reward: worth: value: that which is earned.—*v.t.* to earn: to have a right to claim as reward: to deserve. [Fr.—L. *meritum—mereo, meritum*, to obtain as a lot or portion, to deserve; cf. Gr. *meiromai*, to divide. See MERCANTILE.]

MERITORIOUS, mer-i-tō'ri-us, *adj.* possessing *merit* or desert: deserving of reward, honor, or praise.—*adv.* MERITO'RIOUSLY.—*n.* MERITO'RIOUSNESS.

MERK, merk, *n.* an old Scotch silver coin worth 13s. 4d. Scots, or 13⅓d. sterling. [Same word as English *mark*.]

MERLE, merl, *n.* the blackbird. [Fr.—L. *merula*.]

MERLIN, mer'lin, *n.* a species of small hawk: a wizard. [Fr. *émerillon*, prob. same as MERLE.]

MERLON, mer'lon, *n.* (*fort.*) the part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures. [Fr.; ety. dub.]

MERMAID, mer'mād, *n.*, *maid* of the *sea*, a fabled marine animal, having the upper part like a woman and the lower like a fish:—*masc.* MER'MAN. [A.S. *mere*, a lake (influenced by Fr. *mer*, the sea), and *mægd*, a maid.]

MERRIMENT, mer'i-ment, MERRINESS, mer'i-nes, *n.* gaiety with laughter and noise: mirth: hilarity.

MERRY, mer'i, *adj.*, *sportive:* cheerful: noisily gay: causing laughter: lively.—*adv.* MERR'ILY. [A.S. *merg*, from the Celtic, as in Gael. and Ir. *mear*, from *mir*, to sport. See MIRTH.]

MERRY-ANDREW, mer'i-an'drōō, *n.* a buffoon: one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor. [MERRY, and perhaps *Andrew* Borde, a physician in the time of Henry VIII., noted for his facetious sayings.]

MERRY-MAKING, mer'i-māk'ing, *n.* a *merry* entertainment, a festival.

MERRY-THOUGHT, mer'i-thawt, *n.* the forked bone of a fowl's breast, which two persons pull at in play, the one who breaks off the longer part being thought likely to be first married. [MERRY and THOUGHT.]

MERSION, mer'shun, *n.* same as IMMERSION.

MESEEMS, me-sēmz', *v.impers.* it seems to me (used only in poetry). [ME, the dative of I, and SEEMS used impersonally.]

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, me-zem-bri-an'the-mum, *n.* a genus of succulent plants, mostly belonging to South Africa. [Gr. *mesēmbria*, mid-day—*mesos*, middle, *hēmera*, day, and *anthēma—antheō*, to blossom, so called because their flowers usually expand at mid-day.]

MESENTERY, mes'en-ter-i or mez'-, *n.* a membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, attached to the vertebræ, and serving to support the intestines.—*adj.* MESENTER'IC. [L.—Gr. *mesenteron—mesos*, middle, *enteron*, intestines—*entos*, within.]

MESH, mesh, *n.* the opening between the threads of a net: network.—*v.t.* to catch in a net.—*adj.* MESH'Y, formed like network. [M.E. *maske*—A.S. *max*, a net; Ger. *masche*.]

MESMERIC, mez-mer'ik, MESMERICAL, mez-mer'ik-al, *adj.* of or relating to *mesmerism*.

MESMERISM, mez'mer-izm, *n.* art of *mesmerizing*.

MESMERIZE, mez'mer-īz, *v.t.* to induce an extraordinary state of the nervous system, in which the operator is supposed to control the actions of the subject.—*n.* MES'MERIZER or MES'MERIST, one who mesmerizes. [From *Mesmer*, a German physician (1733–1815), who brought mesmerism into notice.]

MESNE, mēn, *adj.*, *intermediate:* applied to a writ issued between the beginning and end of a suit.

MESOCHROIC, mes-ō-krō'ik, *adj.* having a yellow complexion: Mongolian.

MESOLOGY, mē-sol'ō-jy, *n.* the scientific study of the effects of environment on organisms.

MESQUITE, mes-kē'ta, MESQUIT, mes-kēt', *n.* in the Southwestern United States, a valuable pasture grass of the dry regions: the name of two trees in the same States, and in Mexico, the honey *mesquite* and screw-pod *mesquite*. [Sp.]

MESS, mes, *n.* a *mixture* disagreeable to the sight or taste: a medley: disorder: confusion. [A form of MASH.]

MESS, mes, *n.* a dish or quantity of food *served up* at one time: a number of persons who eat together, esp. in the army and navy.—*v.t.* to supply with a mess.—*v.i.* to eat of a mess: to eat at a common table. [O. Fr. *mes* (Fr. *mets*), a dish, a course at table—L. *mitto*, *missum*, to send, in Low L. to place.]

MESSAGE, mes'āj, *n.* any communication *sent* from one to another: an errand: an official communication. [Fr.—Low L. *missaticum*, from *mitto*, *missus*, to send.]

MESSENGER, mes'en-jer, *n.* the bearer of a *message:* a forerunner.

MESSIAH, mes-sī'a, MESSIAS, mes-sī'as, *n.* the *anointed one*, the *Christ*.—*n.* MESSI'AHSHIP. [Heb. *mashiach—mashach*, to anoint.]

MESSIEURS, E. mes-sēr, plural of *Monsieur*. [See MONSIEUR.]

MESSIANIC, mes-si-an'ik, *adj.* relating to the Messiah.

MESSMATE, mes'māt, *n.* one who eats at the same table. [MESS and MATE.]

MESSUAGE, mes'wāj, *n.* (*law*) a *dwelling* and offices with the adjoining lands appropriated to the use of the household. [O. Fr.—Low L. *messuagium*—L. *mansa*, pa.p. of *maneo*, to remain. See MANSION.]

MESTEE, mes-tē', *n.* the offspring of a white person and a quadroon. [West Indian.]

MESTIZO, mes-tēz'o, *n.* the offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and a native American Indian. [Sp.—L. *mixtus—misceo*, to mix.]

MET, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of MEET.

METACARPAL, met-a-kär'pal, *adj.* pertaining to the part of the hand between the *wrist* and the fingers. [Gr. *meta*, after, and *karpos*, wrist.]

METACHRONISM, me-tak'ron-izm, *n.* the placing of an event *after* its real *time*. [Fr.—Gr. *metachronos—meta*, beyond, and *chronos*, time.]

METAGE, mēt'āj, *n.*, *measurement* of coal; price of measurement. [See METE.]

METAL, met'al, *n.* a solid, shining opaque body, such as gold, etc.: broken stone used for macadamized roads. [Fr.—L. *metallum*—Gr. *metallon*, a mine, a metal, prob. from *metallaō*, to search after. Cf. METTLE.]

METALLIC, me-tal'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or like a *metal:* consisting of metal. [L. *metallicus.*]

METALLIFEROUS, met-al-if'er-us, *adj.*, *producing* or yielding *metals*. [L. *metallifer—metallum*, metal, and *fero*, to bear, to produce.]

METALLIFORM, me-tal'i-form, *adj.* having the *form* of *metals:* like metal.

METALLINE, met'al-īn, *adj.* pertaining to a *metal:* consisting of or impregnated with metal.

METALLIST, met'al-ist, *n.* a worker in *metals:* one skilled in metals.

METALLIZE, met'al-īz, *v.t.* to form into *metal:* to give to a substance its metallic properties.—*n.* METALLIZA'TION.

METALLOID, met'al-oid, *n.* that which has a *form* or appearance like a *metal:* usually, any of the non-metallic inflammable bodies, as sulphur, phosphorus, etc. [Gr. *metallon*, a metal, and *eidos*, form.]

METALLOID, met'al-oid, METALLOIDAL, met-al-oid'al, *adj.* pertaining to the metalloids.

METALLURGIST, met'al-ur-jist, *n.* one who *works metals:* one skilled in metallurgy.

METALLURGY, met'al-ur-ji, *n.* the art of *working metals:* the art of separating metals from their ores.—*adj.* METALLURGIC, pertaining to *metallurgy*. [Gr. *metallon*, a metal, *ergon*, work.]

METAMORPHIC, met-a-mor'fik, *adj.* subject to *change* of *form:* (*geol.*) applied to rocks, which, though of aqueous origin, have been greatly altered by heat.—*n.* METAMOR'PHISM, state or quality of being *metamorphic*.

METAMORPHOPSIA, met-a-môr-fop'si-a, *n.* (*med.*) an abnormality of the eye resulting in the seeing of things as distorted. [See METAMORPHOSIS.]

METAMORPHOSCOPE, met-a-môr'fō-skōp, *n.* a toy containing fantastic figures, in which grotesque effects are produced by the interchange of heads, legs, and bodies. [See METAMORPHOSIS.]

METAMORPHOSE, met-a-mor'fōz, *v.t.* to *change* into another *form:* to transform. [Gr. *metamorphoō — meta*, expressing change, *morphē*, form.]

METAMORPHOSIS, met-a-mor'fo-sis, *n.*, *change* of *form* or *shape:* transformation: the change living beings undergo in the course of their growth:—*pl.* METAMOR'PHOSES.

METAPHOR, met'a-fur, *n.* (*rhet.*) a transference (of meaning): the putting of one thing for another which it only resembles, as when *knowledge* is called a *lamp*, or *words* are said to be *bitter*. [Fr.—Gr. *metaphora — metapherō — meta*, over, *pherō*, to carry.]

METAPHORIC, met-a-for'ik, METAPHORICAL, met-a-for'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to or containing *metaphor:* figurative.—*adv.* METAPHOR'ICALLY.

METAPHRASE, met'a-frāz, *n.* a *translation* from one language into another *word for word*. [Gr. *metaphrasis—meta*, denoting change, and *phrasis*, a speaking *—phrazō*, to speak.]

METAPHRAST, met'a-frast, *n.* one who translates word for word.—*adj.* METAPHRAS'TIC.

METAPHYSICAL, met-a-fiz'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *metaphysics:* abstract.—*adv.* METAPHYS'ICALLY.

METAPHYSICIAN, met-a-fi-zish'an, *n.* one versed in *metaphysics*.

METAPHYSICS, met-a-fiz'iks, *n.sing.* the science which investigates the first principles of nature and thought: ontology or the science of being. [So called from certain works of Aristotle which *followed* or were studied *after* his *physics*—Gr. *meta*, after, and *physika*, physics, from *physis*, nature.]

METATARSAL, met-a-tär'sal, *adj.* belonging to the front part of the foot, just behind the toes. [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *tarsos*, the flat of the foot.]

METATE, mā-tä'ta, *n.* in the Southwestern United States and Spanish America, a flat or slightly hollowed stone for grinding grain. [Sp.]

METATHESIS, me-tath'es-is, *n.* (*gram.*) *transposition* of the letters of a word. [Gr.—*metatithēmi*, to transpose—*meta*, over, *tithēmi*, to place.]

METAYER, me-tā'yer, *n.* a farmer who pays, instead of other rent, a *half*, or other fixed proportion, of the crops. [Fr. —Low L. *medietarius*—L. *medietas*, the half—*medius*, middle.]

METE, mēt, *v.t.* to measure. [A.S. *metan;* Ger. *messen*, Goth. *mitan*, L. *metior*, Sans. *mā.*]

METEMPSYCHOSIS, me-temp-si-kō'sis, *n.* the *transmigration* of the *soul* after death into some other body:—*pl.* METEMPSYCHO'SES. [Gr.—*meta*, expressing change,

and *empsychōsis*, an animating—*en*, in, *psychē*, soul.]

METEOGRAPH, mē'tē-ō-graf, *n.* an instrument that records, automatically, temperature, pressure, wind, and other meteorological elements. [*Meteor* and *graph.*]

METEOR, mē'te-or, *n.* a body which, in passing through the earth's atmosphere, becomes incandescent and luminous, as a shooting-star or fire-ball: formerly used of any appearance in the atmosphere, as clouds, rain; (*fig.*) anything that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder. [Lit. "that which is suspended in the air," Gr. *meteōron—meta*, beyond, and *eōra*, anything suspended, from *aeirō*, to lift.]

METEORIC, mē-te-or'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of *meteors:* proceeding from a meteor: influenced by the weather.

METEOROLITE, mē-te-or'o-līt, METEORITE, mē'te-or-īt, *n.* a *meteoric stone.*

METEOROLOGIST, mē-te-or-ol'o-jist, *n.* one skilled in *meteorology.*

METEOROLOGY, mē-te-or-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena, esp. of the weather. —*adjs.* METEOROLOG'IC, METEOROLOG'ICAL. [Gr. *meteōros*, and *logos*, discourse.]

METER, mē'ter, *n.* one who or that which measures, esp. an apparatus for measuring gas. [See METRE.]

METEYARD, mēt'yārd, *n.* (*B.*) a *yard* or rod for *meting* or measuring.

METHANOMETER, meth-a-nom'ē-ter, *n.* a device, working automatically, for the detection and indication of the presence of fire-damp, used esp. in coal mining.

METHEGLIN, meth-eg'lin, *n.* mead, a fermented liquor made from honey. [W. *meddyglyn*, from *medd*, mead, and *llyn*, liquor.]

METHINKS, me-thingks', (*B.*) METHINKETH, *v.impers.*, *it seems to me:* I think: —*pa.t.* METHOUGHT, mē-thawt'. [A.S. *me thynceth—me*, dative of I, and *thyncan*, to seem (impersonal). Not from *thencan*, to think. Cf. Ger. *dünken*, to seem.]

METHOD, meth'ud, *n.* the mode or rule of accomplishing an end: orderly procedure: manner: arrangement: system: rule: classification. [Lit. "the way after anything," Fr.—L. *methodus*—Gr. *methodos —meta*, after, and *hodos*, a way.]

METHODIC, me-thod'ik, METHODICAL, me-thod'ik-al, *adj.* arranged with *method:* disposed in a just and natural manner: formal.—*adv.* METHOD'ICALLY.

METHODISM, meth'ud-izm, *n.* the principles and practice of the *Methodists.*

METHODIST, meth'ud-ist, *n.* (*orig.*) one who observes *method:* one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley (1703—1791), noted for the strictness of its discipline: one strict or formal in religion. [The name first applied in 1729, in derision, by their fellow students at Oxford, to John Wesley and his associates.]

METHODISTIC, meth-ud-ist'ik, METHODISTICAL, meth-ud-ist'ik-al, *adj.* resembling the *Methodists:* strict in religious matters.—*adv.* METHODIST'ICALLY.

METHODIZE, meth'ud-iz, *v.t.* to reduce to *method:* to dispose in due order.

METHOUGHT. See METHINKS.

METHUSELAH, me-thū'ze-la, *n.* a patriarch said to have lived 969 years: hence any very aged person.

METHYLATED SPIRIT, meth'il-āt-ed spir'it, *n.* a mixture of pure alcohol with 10 per cent of naphtha or wood-spirit, to prevent people drinking it.

METIER, mā-tyā', *n.* vocation: business: trade: calling. [Fr.]

METONIC, me-ton'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the lunar cycle of nineteen years. [From *Meton*, an Athenian, the discoverer, about 430 B.C.]

METONYMIC, met-o-nim'ik, METONYMICAL, met-o-nim'ik-al, *adj.* used by way of *metonymy.*—*adv.* METONYM'ICALLY.

METONYMY, me-ton'i-mi or met'o-nim-i, *n.* (*rhet.*) a trope in which one word is put for another related to it, as the effect for the cause. [Lit. "a change of name," L.—Gr. *metōnymia—meta*, expressing change, and *onoma*, a name.]

METRE, mē'ter, *n.* poetical *measure* or arrangement of syllables: rhythm: verse: a French measure of length equal to nearly 39½ inches. [Fr.—L. *metrum*—Gr. *metron.* See METE.]

METRIC, met'rik, METRICAL, met'rik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *metre* or to metrology: consisting of verses. The METRICAL system is the French system of weights and measures, which is founded on the French *mètre;* it divides or multiplies by *ten*, and is therefore a *decimal* system.—*adv.* MET'RICALLY.

METROLOGY, me-trol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* of weights and *measures.* [Gr. *metron*, measure, and *logos*, discourse.]

METRONOME, met'ro-nōm, *n.* an instrument which *measures* musical time. [Gr. *metron*, measure, and *nemō*, to distribute.]

METRONOMY, me-tron'o-mi, *n.* measurement of time by a *metronome.*

METROPOLIS, me-trop'o-lis, *n.* the chief city or capital of a country: (properly) the chief cathedral city, as Canterbury of England:—*pl.* METROP'OLISES. [Lit. "mother city," L.—Gr. *mētēr*, mother —*polis*, a city.]

METROPOLITAN, met-ro-pol'it-an, *adj.* belonging to a *metropolis:* pertaining to the mother-church.—*n.* (*orig.*) the bishop of a *metropolis* or chief city: the bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province.

METTLE, met'l, *n.* ardor or keenness of temperament: spirit: sprightliness: courage. [A metaphor from the *metal* of a blade.]

METTLED, met'ld, METTLESOME, met'l-sum, *adj.* high-spirited: ardent.

MEW, mū, *n.* a sea-fowl: a gull. [A.S. *mæw*; cog. with Dut. *meeuw*, Ice. *már*, Ger. *möve*—all imitative.]

MEW, mū, *v.i.* to cry as a cat.—*n.* the cry of a cat. [Imitative.]

MEW, mū, *v.t.* to shed or cast: to confine, as in a cage.—*v.i.* to change: to cast the feathers: to moult.—*n.* a place for *mewing* or confining: a cage for hawks while mewing: generally in *pl.* a stable, because the royal stables were built where the king's hawks were *mewed* or confined: a place of confinement. [Fr. *mue*, a changing, esp. of the coat or skin—*muer*, to mew—L. *muto*, to change.]

MEZZA MAJOLICA, med-za ma-jol-i-ka, *n.* in ceramics, a decorative Italian pottery less elaborate than *majolica*. [It. See MAJOLICA.]

MEZZANINE, mez'za-nin, *n.* lit. a half-story between the main, or ground, floor and the first story of a building: same as *entresol*. [It. *mezzanino—mezzano*, middle, *mezzo*, half.]

MEZZO-SOPRANO, med'zo-sō-prä-nō, *n.* a quality of voice between soprano and alto: low soprano.

MEZZOTINT, med'zō-tint, *n.* a method of copperplate engraving producing an even gradation of tones, resembling those of a photograph: an impression from a plate so produced. [It.]

MIASM, mī'azm, **MIASMA**, mī-az'ma, *n.* infectious matter floating in the air arising from putrefying bodies:—*pl.* MI'ASMS, MIASMATA, mī-az'ma-ta. [Gr. *miasma—miainō*, to stain.]

MIASMAL, mī-az'mal, **MIASMATIC**, mī-az-mat'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or containing *miasma*.

MICA, mī'ka, *n.* a glittering mineral which cleaves into thin transparent plates, sometimes used as glass.—*adj.* MICA'CEOUS. [L. *mica*, a crumb.]

MICANITE, mī'ka-nīt, *n.* a preparation of *mica* used in electrical work, as an insulator. [From MICA.]

MICE, mīs, *pl.* of MOUSE.

MICHAELMAS, mik'el-mas, *n.* the *mass* or *feast* of St. *Michael*, a R. Cath. festival celebrated Sept. 29.

MICROBIOLOGY, mī-krō-bī-ol'ō-jē, *n.* the science which treats of microbes.

MICROCOSM, mī'kro-kozm, *n.* man, who was regarded by ancient philosophers as a model or *epitome* of the *universe*.—*adjs.* MICROCOS'MIC, MICROCOS'MICAL, pertaining to the *microcosm*. [Lit. the "little world," Fr.—L.—Gr., from *mikros*, little, *kosmos*, world.]

MICROGRAPH, mī'krō-graf, *n.* an instrument for minute writing or drawing: a microscopic picture.

MICROGRAM, mī'krō-gram, *n.* in physics, a unit equal to the millionth part of a gram. [*Micro* and *gram*.]

MICROGRAPHY, mī-krog'ra-fi, *n.* the *description* of *small* or microscopic objects. [Gr. *mikros*, little, and *graphō*, to write.]

MICROLITRE, mī-krō-lē'ter, *n.* in physics, a unit equal to the millionth part of a litre, used in measuring small quantities of liquids. [*Micro* and *litre*.]

MICROMETER, mī-krom'e-ter, *n.* an instrument used with a telescope or microscope for *measuring* very *small* spaces.—*adj.* MICROMET'RICAL. [Gr. *mikros*, little, and *metron*, measure.]

MICROPHONE, mī'kro-fōn, *n.* an instrument which, by means of an electric current, renders the *faintest sounds* distinctly audible. [Gr. *mikros*, little, and *phōnē*, sound.]

MICROPHONY, mī-krof'ō-ny, *n.* weakness of voice.

MICROPIA, mī-krō'pi-a, *n.* (*med.*) a disorder of the eye resulting in an abnormity of vision in which objects appear smaller than they really are.

MICROSCOPE, mī'kro-skōp, *n.* an optical instrument for *viewing small* or minute objects.—*n.* MICROS'COPY. [Gr. *mikros*, little, and *skopeō*, to look at.]

MICROSCOPIC, mī-kro-skop'ik, **MICROSCOPICAL**, mī-kro-skop'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *microscope*: made by or resembling a microscope: visible only by the aid of a microscope.—*adv.* MICROSCOP'ICALLY.

MICROSCOPIST, mī'kro-skōp-ist, *n.* one skilled in the use of the microscope.

MID, mid, *adj.*, *middle*: situated between extremes. [A.S. *mid*, *midd*; cog. with Ger. *mitte* and *mittel*, L. *medius*, Gr. *mesos*, Sans. *madhya*.]

MID-DAY, mid'-dā, *n.* the *middle* of the *day*: noon.

MIDDEN, mid'en, *n.* a heap of ashes or dung. [From Scand., as Dan. *mödding—mög*, dung; cf. MUD and MUCK.]

MIDDLE, mid'l, *adj.* equally distant from the extremes: intermediate: intervening.—*n.* the middle point or part: midst: central portion. [A.S. *middel—mid* (see MID); cog. with Dut. *middel*, Ger. *mittel*.]

MIDDLE-MAN, mid'l-man, *n.* one who stands in the *middle* between two persons: an agent between two parties: in Ireland, one who rents land of proprietors in large tracts, and lets it in portions to the peasantry.—*n.* MIDDLE AGES, the period from the overthrow of the Roman Empire in the 5th century to the Revival of Learning at the end of the 15th century.—*adjs.* MIDDLEMOST, MIDMOST, (*B.*) nearest the middle.—*n.* MIDDLE-PASSAGE, in the slave-trade, the voyage across the Atlantic from Africa.—*n.* MIDDLE TERM (*logic*) that term of a syllogism with which the two extremes are separately compared.

MIDDLING, mid'ling, *adj.* of *middle* rate, state, size, or quality: about equally distant from the extremes: moderate.

MIDGE, mij, *n.* the common name of several species of small dipterous insects, resembling gnats, but having a shorter proboscis.

MIDLAND, mid'land, *adj.* in the *middle* of or surrounded by *land:* distant from the coast: inland.

MIDNIGHT, mid'nīt, *n.* the *middle* of the *night:* twelve o'clock at night.—*adj.* being at midnight: dark as midnight.

MIDNIGHT SUN, *n.* the sun shining at midnight in the summer of the arctic and antarctic regions.

MIDRIB, mid'rib, *n.* (*bot.*) the continuation of the leaf-stalk to the point of a leaf.

MIDRIFF, mid'rif, *n.* the diaphragm. [Lit. the "middle of the belly," A.S. *mid*, middle, and *hrif*, the belly.]

MIDSHIP, mid'ship, *adj.* being in the *middle* of a *ship.*—*adv.* MID'SHIPS.

MIDSHIPMAN, mid'ship-man, *n.* a naval cadet or officer whose rank is *intermediate* between the common seamen and the superior officers.

MIDST, midst, *n.* the *middle.*—*adv.* in the middle. [From the M. E. phrase *in midde-s*, in the midst, with excrescent *t* (cf. *whil-s-t*). See MID.]

MIDSUMMER, mid'sum-er, *n.* the *middle* of *summer:* the summer solstice about the 21st of June.

MIDWAY, mid'wā, *n.* the *middle* of the *way* or distance.—*adj.* being in the middle of the way or distance.—*adv.* halfway.

MIDWIFE, mid'wīf, *n.* a woman who assists others in childbirth:—*pl.* MID'WIVES (mid'wīvz). [Lit. "helping-woman," A.S. *mid*, together with (cog. with Ger. *mit*, Gr. *met-a*), and *wif*, woman.]

MIDWIFERY, mid'wif-ri or mid'wīf-ri, *n.* art or practice of a *midwife* or accoucheuse.

MIDWINTER, mid'win-ter, *n.* the *middle* of *winter:* the winter solstice (21st December), or the time about it.

MIEN, mēn, *n.* the look or appearance, esp. of the face: manner: bearing. [Fr. *mine* —*mener*, to lead, conduct; Prov. *se menar*, to behave one's self—L. *mino*, in Low L., to drive cattle.]

MIGHT, mīt, *pa.t.* of MAY.

MIGHT, mīt, *n.*, *power:* ability: strength: energy or intensity of purpose or feeling. —MIGHT AND MAIN, utmost strength. [A.S. *meaht, miht;* Goth. *mahts*, Ger. *macht;* from root of MAY.]

MIGHTINESS, mīt'i-nes, *n.* power: greatness: a title of dignity: excellency.

MIGHTY, mīt'i, *adj.* having great power: strong: valiant: very great: important: exhibiting might: wonderful.—*adv.* MIGHT'ILY.

MIGNONETTE, min-yo-net', *n.* an annual plant, bearing sweet-scented flowers. [Fr., dim. of *mignon*, darling. See MINION.]

MIGRATE, mī'grāt, *v.i.* to remove for residence from one country to another. [L. *migro, migratus*, akin to *meo*, to go.]

MIGRATION, mī-grā'shun, *n.* a change of abode from one country or climate to another. [Fr.—L.]

MIGRATORY, mī'grā-tor-i, *adj.*, *migrating* or accustomed to migrate: wandering.

MIL, mil, *n.* a unit equal to the thousandth part of an inch, used in measuring the diameter of wires. [L. *mille*, thousand.]

MILADY, MILADI, mi-lā'dē, *n.* name given by servants and others, on the Continent of Europe, to English noblewomen or gentlewomen: hence any gentlewoman. [Fr. lit. my lady.]

MILCH, milch, *adj.* giving *milk.* [Another form of MILK.]

MILD, mīld, *adj.* gentle in temper and disposition: not sharp or bitter: acting gently: gently and pleasantly affecting the senses: soft: calm.—*adv.* MILD'LY.—*n.* MILD'NESS. [A.S. *milde*, mild, merciful; a word common to the Teut. languages, as Ger. *mild*, Ice. *mildr*, gracious, etc.]

MILDEW, mil'dū, *n.* a disease on plants, marked by the growth on them of minute fungi.—*v.t.* to taint with mildew. [A.S. *mele-deáw*, prob. sig. "honey-dew;" *mele-* being prob. cog. with L. *mel*, honey, Gr. *meli.* See DEW.]

MILE, mīl, *n.* 1760 yards. [A.S. *mil;* Fr. *mille;* both a contr. of L. *mille passuum*, a thousand paces, the Roman mile.]

MILEAGE, mīl'āj, *n.* fees paid by the *mile* for travel or conveyance: length in miles.

MILESTONE, mīl'stōn, *n.* a *stone* set to mark the distance of a *mile.*

MILFOIL, mil'foil, *n.* the herb yarrow, remarkable for the numerous divisions of its leaf. [L. *millefolium—mille*, thousand, and *folium*, a leaf.]

MILIARY, mil'yar-i, *adj.* resembling a *millet*-seed: attended with an eruption of small red pimples, like millet-seeds, as fever. [L. *milium.*]

MILITANT, mil'i-tant, *adj.* fighting: engaged in warfare.

MILITARISM, mil'i-tar-izm, *n.* an excess of the *military* spirit.

MILITARY, mil'i-tar-i, *adj.* pertaining to *soldiers* or warfare: warlike: becoming a soldier: engaged in the profession of arms: derived from service as a soldier. —*n.* soldiery: the army. [L. *militaris—miles*, a soldier.]

MILITATE, mil'i-tāt, *v.i.* (*lit.*) to be a *soldier*, to fight: to contend: to stand opposed.

MILITIA, mi-lish'a, *n.* a body of men enrolled and drilled as soldiers, but only liable to home service. [L. *militia*, warfare, soldiery—*miles, militis.*]

MILITIAMAN, mi-lish'a-man, *n.* a *man* or soldier in the *militia* force.

MILK, milk, *v.t.* to squeeze or draw milk from: to supply with milk.—*n.* a white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young: a milk-like juice of certain plants.—*n.* MILK'ER. [A.S. *meolc*, milk; Ger. *milch*, milk, L. *mulgeo*, to milk; orig. meaning to "stroke," "squeeze," as in Sans. *marj*, to rub, stroke.]

MILK-FEVER, milk'-fē'ver, *n.* a fever accompanying the secretion of milk after bearing.

MILKMAID, milk'mād, *n.* a woman who milks: a dairymaid.

MILKSOP, milk'sop, *n.* a piece of bread *sopped* or soaked in *milk*: an effeminate, silly fellow.

MILK-TREE, milk'-trē, *n.* a *tree* yielding a *milk*-like, nourishing juice, as the cow tree of S. America.

MILKY, milk'i, *adj.* made of, full of, like, or yielding *milk*: soft: gentle.—*adv.* MILK'ILY.—*n.* MILK'INESS.—*n.* MILK'Y-WAY (*astr.*) a broad, luminous or *whitish* zone in the sky, supposed to be the light of innumerable fixed stars.

MILL, mil, *n.* a machine for *grinding* any substance, as grain, by crushing it between two hard, rough surfaces: a place where grinding or manufacture of some kind is carried on.—*v.t.* to grind: to press or stamp in a mill: to stamp, as coin: to clean, as cloth. [A.S. *miln*, which like Ger. *mühle*, is from L. *mola*, a mill—*molo*, to grind, akin to Sans. *mrid*, to bruise. See MAR.]

MILLCOG, mil'kog, *n.* a *cog* of a *mill*-wheel.

MILLDAM, mil'dam, **MILLPOND**, mil'-pond, *n.* a *dam* or *pond* to hold water for driving a *mill*.

MILLENARIAN, mil-le-nā'ri-an, *adj.* lasting a *thousand years*: pertaining to the millennium.—*n.* one believing in the millennium.—*ns.* MILLENA'RIANISM, MIL'-LENARISM, the doctrine of millenarians.

MILLENARY, mil'e-nar-i, *adj.* consisting of a *thousand*.—*n.* a thousand years. [L. *millenarius—milleni*, a thousand each—*mille*, a thousand.]

MILLENNIAL, mil-len'i-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *thousand years*: pertaining to the millennium.

MILLENNIANISM, mil-len'i-an-izm, **MIL-LENNIARISM**, mil-len'i-ar-izm, *n.* belief in the *millennium*.—*n.* MILLENN'IALIST, a believer in the millennium.

MILLENNIUM, mil-len'i-um, *n.* a *thousand years*: the thousand years during which, as some believe, Christ will personally reign on the earth.

MILLEPED, mil'e-ped, *n.* a small worm-like animal, with an immense number of legs:—*pl.* MILL'EPEDES (-pedz). [L. *millepeda—mille*, a thousand, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]

MILLER, mil'er, *n.* one who attends a *corn-mill*.

MILLER'S-THUMB, mil'erz-thum, *n.* a small fresh-water fish with a large, broad, and rounded head like a *miller's thumb*, the river bull-head.

MILLESIMAL, mil-les'im-al, *adj.*, *thousandth*: consisting of thousandth parts.—*adv.* MILLES'IMALLY. [L. *millesimus—mille*, a thousand.]

MILLET, mil'et, *n.* a grass yielding grain used for food. [Fr. *millet*—L. *milium*; from *mille*, a thousand, from the number of its seeds.]

MILLIARD, mil'yard, *n.* a thousand millions. [Fr.—L. *mille*, a thousand.]

MILLINER, mil'in-er, *n.* one who makes head-dresses, bonnets, etc., for women. [Prob. from *Milaner*, a trader in Milan wares, esp. female finery.]

MILLINERY, mil'in-er-i, *n.* the articles *made* or *sold* by *milliners*.

MILLING, mil'ing, *n.* the act of passing through a *mill*: the act of fulling cloth: the process of indenting coin on the edge.

MILLION, mil'yun, *n.* a *thousand thousands* (1,000,000): a very great number. [Fr.—Low L. *millio*—L. *mille*, a thousand.]

MILLIONAIRE, mil'yun-ār, *n.* a man worth a *million* of money or enormously rich. [Fr.]

MILLIONARY, mil'yun-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of *millions*.

MILLIONTH, mil'yunth, *adj.* or *n.* the ten hundred thousandth.

MILLRACE, mil'rās, *n.* the *current* of water that turns a *mill*wheel, or the canal in which it runs.

MILLSTONE, mil'stōn, *n.* one of the two *stones* used in a *mill* for grinding grain.

MILLSTONE-GRIT, mil'stōn-grit, *n.* (*geol.*) a hard *gritty* variety of sandstone suitable for *millstones*.

MILLWRIGHT, mil'rīt, *n.* a *wright* or mechanic who builds and repairs *mills*.

MILORD, mi-lôrd,' *n.* name given on the Continent of Europe to noblemen and gentlemen: hence any gentleman.

MILT, milt, *n.* the soft roe of fishes: (*anat.*) the spleen.—*v.t.* to impregnate, as the spawn of the female fish.—*n.* MILT'ER, a male fish. [A.S. *milte*; Ger. *milz*; from the root of MELT, or corr. from MILK, as in Sw. *mjölk*, milk, *mjölke*, milt of fishes, and Ger. *milch*, milk, milt of fishes.]

MIME, mīm, *n.* a kind of farce, in which scenes from actual life were represented by action and gesture: an actor in such a farce. [Gr. *mimos*.]

MIMEOGRAPH, mim'ē-ō-graf, *n.* an apparatus in which thin, fibrous paper coated with paraffin is used as a stencil for reproducing copies of written or printed matter.—*v.t.* to reproduce such by this means. [Gr. *mimeisthai*, to imitate, *graphein*, to write.]

MIMETIC, mī-met'ik, **MIMETICAL**, mī-met'ik-al, *adj.* apt to *mimic* or *imitate*. [Gr. *mimētikos—mimos*, an imitator; cf. L. *i-mi-to*, to imitate.]

MIMIC, mim'ik, **MIMICAL**, mim'ik-al, *adj.*, *imitative*: apt to copy: consisting of ludicrous imitation: miniature.

MIMIC, mim'ik, *v.t.* to *imitate* for sport:—*pr.p.* mim'icking; *pa.p.* mim'icked.—*n.* one who mimics or imitates: a buffoon: a servile imitator.

MIMICRY, mim'ik-ri, *n.* act or practice of one who *mimics*.

MIMOSA, mi-mō'za, *n.* a genus of leguminous plants, including the sensitive plant, said to be so called from its *imitating* animal sensibility. [From Gr. *mimos*, an imitator; cf. L. *i-mi-to.*]

MINA, mī'na, *n.* (*B.*) a weight of money valued at fifty shekels. [L. *mina*, Gr. *mna.*]

MINARET, min'a-ret, *n.* a turret on a Mohammedan mosque, from which the people are summoned to prayers. [Sp. *minarete* — Ar. *manarat*, lighthouse—*nar*, fire.]

MINATORY, min'a-tor-i, *adj.* threatening: menacing. [L. *minor*, *minatus*, to threaten.]

MINCE, mins, *v.t.* to cut into *small* pieces: to chop fine: to *diminish* or suppress a part in speaking: to pronounce affectedly.—*v.i.* to walk with affected nicety: to speak affectedly:—*pr.p.* minc'ing; *pa.p.* minced (minst'). [A.S. *minsian*—*min*, small; prob. from same Teut. base as Fr. *mince*, thin.]

MINCED-PIE, minst'-pī, MINCE-PIE, mins'-pī, *n.* a *pie* made with *minced* meat, etc.

MINCING, mins'ing, *adj.* not giving fully: speaking or walking with affected nicety.—*adv.* MINC'INGLY.

MIND, mīnd, *n.* the faculty by which we *think*, etc.: the understanding: the whole spiritual nature: choice: intention: thoughts or sentiments: belief: remembrance: (*B.*) disposition. — *v.t.* (*orig.*) to *remind:* to attend to: to obey: (*Scotch*) to remember.—*v.i.* (*B.*) to intend. [A.S. *ge-mynd*—*munan*, to think; Ger. *meinen*, to think; L. *mens*, the mind, Gr. *menos*, mind, Sans. *manas*, mind, all from root *man*, to think.]

MINDED, mīnd'ed, *adj.* having a *mind:* disposed: determined.—*n.* MIND'EDNESS.

MINDFUL, mīnd'fool, *adj.*, *bearing in mind:* attentive: observant.—*adv.* MIND'FULLY.—*n.* MIND'FULNESS.

MINDLESS, mīnd'les, *adj.* without *mind:* stupid.

MINE, mīn, *adj.pron.* belonging to *me:* my. [A.S. *min*; Ger. *mein.* See ME, MY.]

MINE, mīn, *v.t.* to dig for metals: to excavate: to dig underground in order to overturn a wall: to destroy by secret means.—*n.* a place from which metals are dug: an excavation dug under a fortification to blow it up with gunpowder: a rich source of wealth. [Lit. to "lead" or form a passage underground, Fr. *miner*—Low L. *minare*, to lead, drive (cattle) by threats—L. *minor*, to threaten—*minæ*, threats. See AMENABLE and MENACE.]

MINER, mīn'er, *n.* one who digs in a *mine.*

MINERAL, min'er-al, *n.* an inorganic substance found in the earth or at its surface: any substance containing a metal.—*adj.* relating to minerals: impregnated with minerals, as water: a term applied to inorganic substances.

MINERALIST, min'er-al-ist, *n.* one versed in or employed about *minerals.*

MINERALIZE, min'er-al-īz, *v.t.* to make into a *mineral:* to give the properties of a mineral to: to impregnate with mineral matter.—*v.i.* to collect minerals.—*n.* MINERALIZA'TION.

MINERALOGICAL, min-er-al-oj'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *mineralogy.*—*adv.* MINERALOG'ICALLY.

MINERALOGIST, min-er-al'o-jist, *n.* one versed in mineralogy.

MINERALOGY, min-er-al'o-ji, *n.* the *science* of *minerals:* the art of describing and classifying minerals. [MINERAL, and Gr. *logos*, discourse, science.]

MINEVER, min'e-ver, *n.* same as MENIVER.

MINGLE, ming'gl, *v.t.* to mix: to unite into one mass: to confuse: to join in mutual intercourse.—*v.i.* to be mixed or confused.—*n.* MING'LER. [A.S. *mengan*; Dut. *mengelen*, Ger. *mengen*; conn. with AMONG, MANY.]

MINGLING, ming'gling, *n.*, *mixture:* a mixing or blending together.—*adv.* MING'LINGLY.

MINIATURE, min'i-a-tūr or min'i-tūr, *n.* a painting on a small scale: a small or reduced copy of anything. — *adj.* on a small scale: minute.—*v.t.* to represent on a small scale. [Fr.—It. *miniatura*, a painting like those used to ornament manuscripts — *minio*, to write with red lead—L. *minium*, vermilion.]

MINIKIN, min'i-kin, *n.* a *little darling:* a small sort of pin.—*adj.* small. [Dim. of MINION.]

MINIM, min'im, *n.* (*med.*) the smallest liquid measure, a drop, $\frac{1}{60}$ drachm: (*mus.*) a note equal to two crotchets. [Fr. *minime*—L. *minimus*, the least, the smallest.]

MINIMIZE, min'i-mīz, *v.t.* to reduce to the *smallest* possible proportion: to diminish. [From MINIM.]

MINIMUM, min'i-mum, *n.* the *least* quantity or degree possible: a trifle:—*pl.* MIN'IMA. [L.]

MINING, mīn'ing, *n.* the art of forming or working *mines.*

MINION, min'yun, *n.* a *darling*, a *favorite*, esp. of a prince: a flatterer: (*print.*) a small kind of type. [Fr. *mignon*, a darling—O. Ger. *minni*, *minne*, love, from the root of MAN and MIND.]

MINISH, min'ish, *v.t.* (*B.*) to make *little* or *less:* to diminish. [Fr. *menuiser*, to cut small, said of a carpenter—L. *minuo*, to lessen—*minor*, less. See MINOR.]

MINISTER, min'is-ter, *n.* a servant: one serving at the altar: a clergyman: one transacting business under another: one intrusted with the management of state affairs: the representative of a government at a foreign court.—*v.i.* to attend, as a servant: to perform duties: to give things needful.—*v.t.* to furnish:—*pr.p.* min'istering; *pa.p.* min'istered.

[L.—*minor*, less. See MINOR. See MAGISTRATE.]

MINISTERIAL, min-is-tē′ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to attendance as a *servant:* acting under superior authority: pertaining to the office of a minister: clerical: executive.—*adv.* MINISTE′RIALLY.

MINISTRANT, min′is-trant, *adj.* administering: attendant. [L. *ministrans, -antis*, pr.p. of *ministro*, to minister—*minister.*]

MINISTRATION, min-is-trā′shun, *n.* act of *ministering* or performing service: office or service of a minister. [L. *ministratio—ministro.*]

MINISTRATIVE, min′is-trāt-iv, *adj.* serving to aid or assist.

MINISTRY, min′is-tri, *n.* act of ministering: service: office or duties of a minister: the clergy: the clerical profession: the body of persons employed to administer the government; cabinet; administration.

MINIVER. Same as MENIVER.

MINK, mingk, *n.* a small quadruped of the weasel kind, valued for its fur. [A form of MINX.]

MINNOW, min′ō, *n.* a very *small* freshwater fish: the young of larger fish. [A.S. *myne*, prob. from A.S. *min*, small, and therefore from the same root as MINCE and MINUTE.]

MINOR, mī′nor, *adj.*, *smaller:* less: inferior in importance, degree, bulk, etc.: inconsiderable: lower: (*music*) lower by a semitone: (*logic*) the term of a syllogism which forms the subject of the conclusion.—*n.* a person under age (21 years). [L.—root, *min*, small.]

MINORITE, mī′nor-īt, *n.* name for the Franciscan friars, adopted in humility by St. Francis the founder. [L. *Fratres Minores*, "lesser brethren."]

MINORITY, mi-nor′i-ti, *n.* the being under age: the smaller number:—opposed to MAJORITY.

MINOTAUR, min′o-tawr, *n.* the *bull* of *Minos*, a fabulous monster, half man half bull. [L. *minotaurus—Minos*, an ancient king of Crete, and *taurus*, a bull.]

MINSTER, min′ster, *n.* the church of a *monastery* or one to which a monastery has been attached: sometimes a cathedral church. [A.S. *mynster*—L. *monasterium*, a monastery. See MONASTERY.]

MINSTREL, min′strel, *n.* one who *ministered* to the amusement of the rich by music or jesting: one of an order of men who sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others: a musician. [O. Fr. *menestrel*—Low L. *ministralis*, from L. *minister.* See MINISTER.]

MINSTRELSY, min′strel-si, *n.* the art or occupation of a *minstrel:* the collective body of minstrels: a body of song: instrumental music.

MINT, mint, *n.* the place where money is coined by authority: a place where anything is invented or fabricated: any source of abundant supply.—*v.t.* to coin: to invent. [A.S. *mynet*, money—L. *monēta* (the "warning" one), a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined—*moneo*, to remind.]

MINT, mint, *n.* an aromatic plant producing a highly odoriferous oil. [A.S. *minte*—L. *mentha*—Gr. *mintha.*]

MINTAGE, mint′āj, *n.* that which is *minted* or *coined:* the duty paid for coining.

MINTER, mint′er, *n.* one who *mints* or coins: an inventor.

MINUEND, min′ū-end, *n.* the number to be *lessened* by subtraction. [L. *minuendum—minuo*, to lessen, from root of MINOR.]

MINUET, min′ū-et, *n.* a slow, graceful dance with *short* steps: the tune regulating such a dance. [Fr. *menuet—menu*, small—root of MINOR.]

MINUS, mī′nus, *adj.*, *less:* the sign (—) before quantities requiring to be subtracted. [L., neuter of *minor*, less.]

MINUTE, min-ūt′, *adj.* very *small:* extremely slender or little: of small consequence: slight: attentive to small things: particular: exact.—*adv.* MINUTE′LY.—*n.* MINUTE′NESS. [Fr.—L. *minutus*, pa.p. of *minuo*, to lessen.]

MINUTE, min′it or -ut, *n.* the sixtieth part of an hour: the sixtieth part of a degree: an indefinitely small space of time: a brief jotting or note:—*pl.* a brief report of the proceedings of a meeting.—*v.t.* to make a brief jotting or note of anything. [Same word as above, and lit. sig. a "small portion" of time.]

MINUTE-BOOK, min′it-book, *n.* a *book* containing *minutes* or short notes.

MINUTE-GLASS, min′it-glas, *n.* a *glass* the sand of which measures a *minute* in running.

MINUTE-GUN, min′it-gun, *n.* a *gun* discharged every *minute*, as a signal of distress or mourning.

MINUTE-HAND, min′it-hand, *n.* the *hand* that points to the *minutes* on a clock or watch.

MINUTIÆ, mi-nū′shi-ē, *n.pl.*, *minute* or small *things:* the smallest particulars or details. [L.]

MINX, mingks, *n.* a pert young girl: a she-puppy: a mink. [Contr. of MINIKIN.]

MIOCENE, mī′o-sēn, *adj.* (*geol.*) *less recent*, applied to the middle division of the tertiary strata. [Gr. *meiōn*, less, and *kainos*, recent.]

MIRACLE, mir′a-kl, *n.* anything *wonderful:* a prodigy: anything beyond human power, and deviating from the common action of the laws of nature: a supernatural event. [Fr.—L. *miraculum*, from *miror, miratus*, to wonder.]

MIRACULOUS, mi-rak′ū-lus, *adj.* of the nature of a *miracle:* done by supernatural power: very wonderful: able to perform miracles.—*adv.* MIRAC′ULOUSLY.—*n.* MIRAC′ULOUSNESS.

MIRAGE, mi-räzh′, *n.* an optical illusion

by which objects are seen double as if reflected in a *mirror*, or appear as if suspended in the air. [Fr., from root of MIRROR.]

MIRE, mīr, *n.* deep mud.—*v.t.* to plunge and fix in mire: to soil with mud.—*v.i.* to sink in mud. [Ice. *myri*, marsh; Dut. *moer*, mud, bog.]

MIRROR, mir'ur, *n.* a looking-glass: any polished substance in which objects may be seen: a pattern.—*v.t.* to reflect as in a mirror:—*pr.p.* mirr'oring; *pa.p.* mirr'ored. [Fr. *miroir*—L. *miror, -atus*, to wonder at.]

MIRTH, merth, *n., merriness:* pleasure: delight: noisy gaiety: jollity: laughter. [A.S. *myrth*, from Gael. *mireadh—mir*, to sport. See MERRY.]

MIRTHFUL, merth'fool, *adj., full* of *mirth* or merriment: merry: jovial.—*adv.* MIRTH'FULLY.—*n.* MIRTH'FULNESS.

MIRY, mī'ri, *adj.* consisting of or abounding in *mire:* covered with mire.—*n.* MI'RINESS.

MIS-. This prefix has two sources; it is either A.S. from root of verb to MISS; or it stands for Fr. *mes-*, from L. *minus*, less; in both cases the meaning is "wrong," "ill." Where the prefix is Fr., it is so noted. See list of Prefixes.

MISADVENTURE, mis-ad-ven'tūr, *n.* an unfortunate adventure: ill-luck: disaster. [Fr. *mes-*, ill, and ADVENTURE.]

MISADVISED, mis-ad-vīzd', *adj.* ill-advised, ill-directed.

MISALLIANCE, mis-al-lī'ans, *n.* a bad or improper alliance or association. [Fr., *mes-*.]

MISANTHROPE, mis'an-thrōp, MISANTHROPIST, mis-an'thro-pist, *n.* a *hater* of *mankind.* [Fr.—Gr. *misanthrōpos—miseō*, to hate, *anthrōpos*, a man.]

MISANTHROPIC, mis-an-throp'ik, MISANTHROPICAL, mis-an-throp'ik-al, *adj.* hating mankind.—*adv.* MISANTHROP'ICALLY.

MISANTHROPY, mis-an'thro-pi, *n.* hatred to mankind.

MISAPPLY, mis-ap-plī', *v.t.* to apply amiss or wrongly.—*n.* MISAPPLICA'TION.

MISAPPREHEND, mis-ap-pre-hend', *v.t.* to apprehend wrongly.—*n.* MISAPPREHEN'SION.

MISAPPROPRIATE, mis-ap-prō'pri-āt, *v.t.* to appropriate wrongly.—*n.* MISAPPROPRIA'TION.

MISARRANGE, mis-ar-rānj', *v.t.* to arrange wrongly.—*n.* MISARRANGE'MENT.

MISBECOME, mis-be-kum', *v.t.* not to suit or befit.

MISBEHAVE, mis-be-hāv', *v.i.* to behave ill or improperly.—*n.* MISBEHAV'IOR.

MISBELIEVE, mis-be-lēv', *v.t.* to believe wrongly or falsely.—*ns.* MISBELIEF', MISBELIEV'ER.

MISCALCULATE, mis-kal'kū-lāt, *v.t.* to calculate wrongly.—*n.* MISCALCULA'TION.

MISCALL, mis-kawl', *v.t.* to call by a wrong name: to abuse or revile.

MISCARRIAGE, mis-kar'ij, *n.* the act of miscarrying: failure: ill-conduct: the act of bringing forth young prematurely.

MISCARRY, mis-kar'i, *v.i.* to carry badly: to be unsuccessful: to fail of the intended effect: to bring forth, as young, prematurely.

MISCELLANEOUS, mis-sel-lān'i-us, *adj. mixed* or mingled: consisting of several kinds.—*adv.* MISCELLAN'EOUSLY.—*n.* MISCELLAN'EOUSNESS. [L. *miscellaneus—misceo*, to mix. See MIX.]

MISCELLANY, mis'el-an-i or mis-el', *n.* a *mixture* of various kinds: a collection of writings on different subjects.—*n.* MISCELL'ANIST, a writer of miscellanies.

MISCHANCE, mis-chans', *n.* ill-luck: mishap, misfortune: calamity. [Fr. *mes-*.]

MISCHIEF, mis'chif, *n.* that which *ends ill:* an ill consequence: evil: injury: damage. [O. Fr. *meschef*, from *mes-*, ill, and *chef*—L. *caput*, the head.]

MISCHIEVOUS, mis'chiv-us, *adj.* causing *mischief:* injurious: prone to mischief.—*adv.* MIS'CHIEVOUSLY.—*n.* MIS'CHIEVOUSNESS.

MISCIBLE, mis'si-bl, *adj.* that may be *mixed.* [Fr.—L. *misceo*, to mix.]

MISCONCEIVE, mis-kon-sēv', *v.t.* to conceive wrongly: to mistake.—*v.i.* to have a wrong conception of anything.—*n.* MISCONCEP'TION.

MISCONDUCT, mis-kon'dukt, *n.* bad conduct.—*v.t.* MISCONDUCT', to conduct badly.

MISCONSTRUE, mis-kon'strōō, *v.t.* to construe or interpret wrongly.—*n.* MISCONSTRUC'TION.

MISCOUNT, mis-kownt', *v.t.* to count wrongly.—*n.* a wrong counting. [Fr. *mes-*.]

MISCREANT, mis'kre-ant, *n.* formerly, a *misbeliever:* an infidel: a vile or unprincipled fellow. [O. Fr. *mescreant—mes-*, and L. *credens, -entis*, pr.p. of *credo*, to believe.]

MISDATE, mis-dāt', *n.* a wrong date.—*v.t.* to date wrongly or erroneously.

MISDEED, mis-dēd', *n.* a bad deed: fault: crime.

MISDEMEANOR, mis-de-mēn'ur, *n.* ill demeanor: bad conduct: a petty crime.

MISDIRECT, mis-di-rekt', *v.t.* to direct wrongly.—*n.* MISDIREC'TION.

MISDO, mis-dōō', *v.t.* to do wrongly: to commit a crime or fault.—*n.* MISDO'ER.

MISEMPLOY, mis-em-ploy', *v.t.* to employ wrongly or amiss: to misuse.

MISER, mī'zer, *n.* an extremely covetous person: a niggard: one whose chief pleasure is the hoarding of wealth. [L. *miser*, wretched or miserable.]

MISERABLE, miz'er-a-bl, *adj., wretched* or exceedingly unhappy: causing misery: very poor or mean: worthless: despicable: barren.—*adv.* MIS'ERABLY.—*n.* MIS'ERABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *miserabilis—miser*.]

MISERERE, miz-e-rē're, *n.* in R. C. Church, the 51st psalm, beginning with this word, and usually appointed for penitential acts:

a musical composition adapted to this psalm. [L. 2d pers. sing. imperative of *misereor*, to have mercy, to pity—*miser*, wretched.]

MISERLY, mī'zer-li, *adj.* excessively covetous: sordid: niggardly.

MISERY, miz'er-i, *n.*, *wretchedness:* great unhappiness: extreme pain of body or mind. [O. Fr. *miserie*—L. *miseria*. See MISER.]

MISFORTUNE, mis-for'tūn, *n.* ill-fortune: an evil accident: calamity.

MISGIVE, mis-giv', *v.i.* to fail, as the heart. —*n.* MISGIV'ING, a failing of confidence: mistrust.

MISGOTTEN, mis-got'n, *adj.* wrongly gotten: unjustly obtained.

MISGOVERN, mis-guv'ern, *v.t.* to govern ill.—*n.* MISGOV'ERNMENT.

MISGUIDE, mis-gīd', *v.t.* to guide wrongly: to lead into error.—*n.* MISGUID'ANCE.

MISHAP, mis-hap', *n.*, *ill-hap* or chance: accident: ill-luck: misfortune.

MISIMPROVE, mis-im-prōōv', *v.t.* to apply to a bad purpose: to abuse: to misuse. —*n.* MISIMPROVE'MENT.

MISINFORM, mis-in-form', *v.t.* to inform or tell incorrectly.—*ns.* MISINFORMA'TION, MISINFORM'ER.

MISINTERPRET, mis-in-ter'pret, *v.t.* to interpret wrongly.—*ns.* MISINTERPRETA'TION, MISINTER'PRETER.

MISJOIN, mis-join', *v.t.* to join improperly or unfitly.

MISJOINDER, mis-join'der, *n.* (*law*) an *incorrect union* of parties or of causes of action in a suit.

MISJUDGE, mis-juj', *v.t.* and *v.i.* to judge wrongly.—*n.* MISJUDG'MENT.

MISLAY, mis-lā', *v.t.* to lay in a wrong place or in a place not remembered: to lose.

MISLEAD, mis-lēd', *v.t.* to lead wrong: to guide into error: to cause to mistake.

MISLETOE. See MISTLETOE.

MISMANAGE, mis-man'āj, *v.t.* to manage or conduct ill.—*n.* MISMAN'AGEMENT.

MISNAME, mis-nām', *v.t.* to call by the wrong name.

MISNOMER, mis-nō'mer, *n.* a *misnaming:* a wrong name. [O. Fr., from Fr. *mes-*, and *nommer*—L. *nomino*, to name. See NOMINATE.]

MISOGAMIST, mis-og'a-mist, *n.* a *hater* of *marriage.*—*n.* MISOG'AMY. [Gr. *miseō*, to hate, and *gamos*, marriage.]

MISOGYNIST, mis-oj'i-nist, *n.* a *woman-hater.*—*n.* MISOG'YNY. [Gr. *miseō*, to hate, and *gynē*, a woman.]

MISPLACE, mis-plās', *v.t.* to put in a wrong place: to set on an improper object.—*n.* MISPLACE'MENT.

MISPRINT, mis-print', *v.t.* to print wrong. —*n.* a mistake in printing.

MISPRISION, mis-prizh'un, *n.* (*law*) oversight, neglect, contempt. [Fr. See MISPRIZE.]

MISPRIZE, mis-prīz', *v.t.* to slight or undervalue. [Fr. *mes-*, and PRIZE.]

MISPRONOUNCE, mis-pro-nowns', *v.t.* to pronounce incorrectly.

MISPRONUNCIATION, mis-pro-nun-si-ā'-shun, *n.* wrong or improper pronunciation.

MISQUOTE, mis-kwōt', *v.t.* to quote wrongly.—*n.* MISQUOTA'TION, a wrong quotation.

MISRECKON, mis-rek'n, *v.t.* to reckon or compute wrongly.—*n.* MISRECK'ONING.

MISREPRESENT, mis-rep-re-zent', *v.t.* to represent incorrectly.—*n.* MISREPRESENTA'TION.

MISRULE, mis-rōōl', *n.* wrong or unjust rule: disorder: tumult.

MISS, mis, *n.* a title of address of an unmarried female: a young woman or girl: —*pl.* MISS'ES. [Contracted from MISTRESS.]

MISS, mis, *v.t* to fail to hit, reach, find, or keep: to omit. to fail to have: to discover the absence of: to feel the want of.—*v.i.* to fail to hit or obtain.—*n.* a deviation from the mark. [A.S. *missan*; Dut. *missen*, to miss, Ice. *missa*, to lose.]

MISSAL, mis'al, *n.* the Roman Catholic *mass-book.* [Low L. *missale*, from *missa*, mass. See MASS.]

MISSEL, miz'l, MISSEL-BIRD, miz'l-berd, *n.* the largest of the European thrushes, which feeds on the berries of the *mistletoe.*

MISSEL, MISSELTOE. See MISTLETOE.

MISSHAPE, mis-shāp', *v.t.* to shape ill: to deform.

MISSILE, mis'il, *adj.* that may be *thrown* from the hand or any instrument.—*n.* a weapon *thrown* by the hand. [L. *missilis* —*mitto*, *missum*, to send, throw.]

MISSING, mis'ing, *adj.* absent from the place where it was expected to be found: lost: wanting. [See MISS, *v.t.*]

MISSION, mish'un, *n.* a *sending:* a being sent with certain powers, esp. to propagate religion: persons sent on a mission: an embassy: a station or association of missionaries: duty on which one is sent: purpose of life. [L. *missio.*]

MISSIONARY, mish'un-ar-i, *n.* one sent upon a *mission* to propagate religion.—*adj.* pertaining to missions. [Fr. *missionnaire.*]

MISSIVE, mis'iv, *adj.* that may be *sent:* intended to be thrown or hurled.—*n.* that which is sent, as a letter. [Fr.—L. *missus.* See MISSILE.]

MISSPELL, mis-spel', *v.t.* to spell wrongly. —*n.* MISSPELL'ING, a wrong spelling.

MISSPEND, mis-spend', *v.t.* to spend ill: to waste or squander:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* misspent.

MISSTATE, mis-stāt', *v.t.* to state wrongly or falsely.—*n.* MISSTATE'MENT.

MIST, mist, *n.* watery vapor in the atmosphere: rain falling in very fine drops. [A.S. *mist*, darkness, cog. with Ice. *mistr*, *mist*, Dut. *mist.*]

MISTAKE, mis-tāk', *v.t.* to understand wrongly: to take one thing or person for another.—*v.i.* to err in opinion or judg-

ment.—*n.* a taking or understanding wrongly: an error.—*adj.* MISTAK'ABLE.

MISTAKEN, mis-tāk'n, *adj.*, *taken* or understood *incorrectly:* guilty of a mistake: erroneous: incorrect.—*adv.* MISTAK'ENLY.

MISTER, mis'ter, *n.* sir: a title of address to a man, written MR. [A corr. of MASTER, through the influence of MISTRESS.]

MISTERM, mis-term', *v.t.* to term or name wrongly.

MISTIME, mis-tīm', *v.t.* to time wrongly.

MISTINESS. See MISTY.

MISTITLE, mis-tī'tl, *v.t.* to call by a wrong *title.*

MISTLETOE, MISLETOE, or MISSELTOE, miz'l-tō, *n.* a parasitic evergreen plant, sometimes found on the apple and oak, [A.S. *mistel-tan* (Ice. *mistel-teinn*)—*mistel.* mistletoe (as in Sw. and Ger.), and A.S. *tan,* twig (Ice. *teinn*); *mistel* is a dim. of *mist,* a root which in Ger. means "dung," the connection prob. being through the slime in the berries.]

MISTRANSLATE, mis-trans-lāt', *v.t.* to translate incorrectly.—*n.* MISTRANSLA'TION.

MISTRESS, mis'tres, *n.* (*fem.* of MASTER), a woman having power or ownership: the female head of a family, school, etc.: a woman well skilled in anything: a woman loved: a concubine: (*fem.* of MISTER) a form of address (usually written MRS. and pronounced MISSIS). [O. Fr. *maistresse* (Fr. *maîtresse*), from root of MASTER.]

MISTRUST, mis-trust', *n.* want of trust or confidence.—*v.t.* to regard with suspicion: to doubt.

MISTRUSTFUL, mis-trust'fool, *adj.* full of mistrust. — *adv.* MISTRUST'FULLY. — *n.* MISTRUST'FULNESS.

MISTY, mist'i, *adj.* full of *mist:* dim: obscure.—*adv.* MIST'ILY.—*n.* MIST'INESS.

MISUNDERSTAND, mis-un-der-stand', *v.t.* to understand wrongly: to take in a wrong sense.

MISUNDERSTANDING, mis-un-der-stand'ing, *n.* a misconception: a slight disagreement or difference.

MISUSE, mis-ūz', *v.t.* to misapply: to treat ill: to abuse.—*n.* MISUSE, -ūs', improper use: application to a bad purpose.

MITE, mīt, *n.* a very *small* insect, which generally breeds in cheese. [Lit. "the biter," A.S. *mite*—root *mit-,* to cut small.]

MITE, mīt, *n.* the *minutest* or smallest of coins, about ⅓ of a cent: anything very small: a very little quantity. [O. Dut. *mijt,* a small coin. From same root as above.]

MITIGABLE, mit'i-ga-bl, *adj.* that can be mitigated.

MITIGATE, mit'i-gāt, *v.t.* to alleviate: to soften in severity: to temper: to reduce in amount (as evil). [L. *mitigo, -atus*—*mītis,* soft, mild.]

MITIGATION, mit-i-gā'shun, *n.* act of mitigating: alleviation: abatement.

MITIGATIVE, mit'i-gāt-iv, *adj.* tending to mitigate: soothing.

MITIGATOR, mit'i-gāt-or, *n.* one who mitigates.

MITRAILLEUSE, mit-ral-yāz', *n.* a breech-loading gun, consisting of several barrels, which are discharged almost simultaneously. [Fr. *mitrailler,* to fire with grape-shot—*mitraille,* grapeshot, small shot, broken pieces of metal, from O. Fr. *mite,* a small coin, from same root as MITE.]

MITRAL, mī'tral, *adj.*, of or resembling a *mitre.* [Fr.]

MITRE, mī'ter, *n.* a *head-dress* or crown of archbishops and bishops, and sometimes of abbots: fig. episcopal dignity: (*arch.*) a junction of two pieces, as of moulding, at an angle of 45°.—*v.t.* to adorn with a mitre: to unite at an angle of 45°. [Fr.—L. *mitra*—Gr. *mitra,* belt, fillet, head-dress, perh. akin to *mit-s,* thread.]

MITRIFORM, mit'ri-form *adj.* having the form of a mitre: (*bot.*) conical and somewhat dilated at the base. [MITRE and FORM.]

MITT, mit, short for MITTEN.

MITTEN, mit'n, *n.* a kind of glove for winter use, without a separate cover for each finger: a glove for the hand and wrist, but not the fingers. [Fr. *mitaine,* perh. from O. Ger. *mittamo* (from root of MID), half, and so properly "half-glove."]

MITTIMUS, mit'i-mus, *n.* (*law*) a warrant granted for *sending* to prison a person charged with a crime: a writ by which a record is transferred out of one court into another. [L., "we send"—*mitto,* to send.]

MITY, mīt'i, *adj.* full of *mites* or insects.

MIX, miks, *v.t.* to unite two or more things into one mass: to mingle: to associate.—*v.i.* to become mixed: to be joined: to associate.—*n.* MIX'ER. [A.S. *miscan;* cog. with Ger. *mischen,* L. *misceo,* Gr. *mignymi, misgō,* Sans. *miçr.*]

MIXTURE, miks'tūr, *n.* act of mixing or state of being mixed: a mass or compound formed by mixing: (*chem.*) a composition in which the ingredients retain their properties. [L. *mixtura.*]

MIZZEN, miz'n, *n.* in a three-masted vessel, the hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails, lying along the *middle* of the ship.—*adj.* belonging to the mizzen: nearest the stern. [Fr. *misaine*—It. *mezzana*—Low L. *medianus*—L. *medius,* the middle.]

MIZZEN-MAST, miz'n-mast, *n.* the mast that bears the *mizzen.*

MIZZLE, miz'l, *v.i.* to rain in small drops.—*n.* fine rain. [For *mist-le,* freq. from MIST.]

MNEMONIC, nē-mon'ik, MNEMONICAL, nē-mon'ik-al, *adj.* assisting the *memory.* [Gr. *mnēmonikos*—*mnēmōn,* mindful—*mnaomai,* to remember.]

MNEMONICS, nē-mon'iks, *n.* the art or science of assisting the *memory.*

MOA, mō'a, *n.* a large wingless bird of

New Zealand, now extinct or nearly so. [Native name.]

MOAN, mōn, *v.i.* to make a low sound of grief or pain: to lament audibly.—*v.t.* to lament.—*n.* audible expression of pain.

MOAT, mōt, *n.* a deep trench round a castle or fortified place, sometimes filled with water.—*v.t.* to surround with a moat.—*adj.* MOAT'ED. [O. Fr. *mote*, a mound, also a trench (cf. DIKE and DITCH); of uncertain origin.]

MOB, mob, *n.* the *mobile* or fickle common people: the vulgar: a disorderly crowd: a riotous assembly.—*v.t.* to attack in a disorderly crowd:—*pr.p.* mobb'ing; *pa.p.* mobbed'. [Contr. for L. *mobile (vulgus)*, the fickle (multitude); *mobile* is for *movibile*, from *moveo*, to move.]

MOB or MOB-CAP, mob, *n.* a kind of cap. [O. Dut. *mop*; prob. akin to MUFF and MUFFLE.]

MOBILE, mō'bil or mō-bēl', *adj.* that can be *moved* or excited.—*n.* MOBIL'ITY, quality of being mobile. [Fr., from root of MOB.]

MOBILIZE, mob'i-līz, *v.t.* to call into active service, as troops.—*n.* MOBILIZA'TION. [Fr. *mobiliser*.]

MOBOCRACY, mob-ok'ra-si, *n.* rule or ascendency exercised by the mob. [MOB, and Gr. *krateo*, to rule.]

MOCCASIN or MOCASSIN, mok'a-sin, *n.* a shoe of deerskin or other soft leather, worn by the North American Indians [A native word.]

MOCK, mok, *v.t.* to laugh at: to make sport of: to mimic in ridicule: to disappoint the hopes of: to deceive.—*n.* ridicule: a sneer.—*adj.* imitating reality, but not real: false.—*n.* MOCK'ER.—*adv.* MOCK'INGLY. [Fr. *moquer*; from a Teut. root seen in Ger. *mucken*, to mutter; of imitative origin.]

MOCKERY, mok'er-i, MOCKING, mok'ing, *n.* derision: ridicule: subject of laughter or sport: vain imitation: false show [Fr. *moquerie—moquer*.]

MOCK-HEROIC, mok-he-rō'ik, *adj.* mocking the heroic, or actions or characters of heroes.

MOCKING-BIRD, mok'ing-berd, *n.* a bird of North America, of the thrush family, which *mocks* or imitates the notes of birds and other sounds.

MODAL, mō'dal, *adj.* relating to *mode* or form: consisting of mode only: (*logic*) indicating some mode of expression.—*adv.* MO'DALLY.—*n.* MODAL'ITY. [See MODE.]

MODALIST, mō'dal-ist, *n.* (*theol.*) one of a class who consider the three persons of the Godhead as only *modes* of being, and not as distinct persons.

MODE, mōd, *n.* rule: custom: form: manner of existing: that which exists only as a quality of substance. [Fr.—L. *modus*, a measure; cog. with Gr. *mēdos*, plan, from root *mad* (METE), an extension of root *ma*, to measure (cf. MOON).]

MODEL, mod'el, *n.* something to show the *mode* or way: something to be copied: a pattern: a mould: an imitation of something on a smaller scale: something worthy of imitation.—*v.t.* to form after a model: to shape: to make a model or copy of: to form in some soft material.—*v.i.* to practice modelling:—*pr.p.* mod'elling; *pa.p.* mod'elled.—*n.* MOD'ELLER. [Fr. *modèle*—L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, a measure.]

MODELLING, mod'el-ing, *n.* the act or art of making a *model* of something, a branch of sculpture.

MODERATE, mod'er-āt, *v.t.* to keep within *measure* or bounds: to regulate: to reduce in intensity: to make temperate or reasonable: to pacify: to decide as a moderator.—*v.i.* to become less violent or intense: to preside as a moderator.—*adj.* kept within *measure* or bounds: not excessive or extreme: temperate: of middle rate.—*adv.* MOD'ERATELY.—*n.* MOD'ERATENESS. [L. *moderor*, *-atus*—*modus*, a measure.]

MODERATION, mod-er-ā'shun, *n.* act of moderating: state of being moderated or moderate: freedom from excess: calmness of mind.

MODERATISM, mod'er-a-tizm, *n.* moderate opinions in religion or politics.

MODERATO, mod-er-ā'to, *adv.* (*mus.*) with *moderate* quickness. [It.]

MODERATOR, mod'er-ā-tor, *n.* one who or that which *moderates* or restrains: a president or chairman, esp. in Presbyterian Church courts.—*n.* MOD'ERATORSHIP. [L.]

MODERN, mod'ern, *adj.*, *limited* to the *present* or recent *time*: not ancient.—*n.* one of modern times:—*pl.* the nations after the Greeks and Romans, who are called the ancients.—*adv.* MOD'ERNLY.—*n.* MOD'ERNNESS. [Fr.—L. *modernus—modo*, just now, (*lit.*) "with a limit" (of time); orig. ablative of *modus*. See MODE.]

MODERNISM, mod'ern-izm, *n.* modern practice: something of modern origin.

MODERNIST, mod'ern-ist, *n.* an admirer of the *moderns*.

MODERNIZE, mod'ern-īz, *v.t.* to render modern: to adapt to the present time.—*n.* MOD'ERNIZER.

MODERNNESS, mod'ern-nes, MODERNITY, mod'ern-i-tē, *n.* state or quality of being modern.

MODEST, mod'est, *adj.* restrained by a due sense of propriety: not forward: decent: chaste: pure and delicate, as thoughts or language: moderate.—*adv.* MOD'ESTLY. [Fr.—L. *modestus*, within due bounds—*modus*, a measure.]

MODESTY, mod'est-i, *n.* absence of presumption: decency: chastity: purity: moderation. [Fr. *modestie*—L. *modestia*.]

MODICUM, mod'i-kum, *n.* something of a *moderate* size: a little. [L., neut. of *modicus*, moderate—*modus*. See MODE.]

MODIFICATION, mod-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* act

of modifying: changed shape or condition. [Fr.—L. *modificatio.*]

MODIFY, mod'i-fī, *v.t.* to make or set *bounds* to: to moderate: to change the form of: to vary.—*n.* MOD'IFIER.—*adj.* MODIFI'ABLE. [Fr. *modifier*—L. *modifico, -atus—modus,* a measure, and *facio,* to make.]

MODISH, mō'dish, *adj.* according to or in the *mode, i.e.* the fashion: fashionable.—*adv.* MO'DISHLY.—*n.* MO'DISHNESS.

MODIST, mō'dist, *n.* one who follows the *mode* or fashion.—MODISTE, mo-dēst', *n.* one who makes dresses according to the fashionable *mode.* [Fr.]

MODULATE, mod'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to *measure,* to regulate: to vary or inflect, as sounds: (*mus.*) to change the key or mode.—*v.i.* to pass from one key into another. [L. *modulor, -atus—modulus,* a little measure, dim. of *modus.*]

MODULATION, mod-ū-lā'shun, *n.* the act of modulating: state of being modulated: (*mus.*) the changing of the keynote and the alteration of the original scale by the introduction of a new sharp or flat.

MODULATOR, mod'ū-lāt-or, *n.* one who or that which *modulates:* a chart in the Tonic Sol-fa musical notation on which the *modulations* or transitions from one scale to another are indicated by the relative position of the notes.

MODULE, mod'ūl, *n.* (*arch.*) a *measure* for regulating the proportion of columns: a model. [Fr.—L. *modulus.*]

MODULUS, mod'ū-lus, *n.* (*math.*) a constant multiplier in a function of a variable, by which the function is adapted to a particular base.

MODUS VIVENDI, mō'dus vi-ven-dī, *n.* mode or manner of living: hence an arrangement of affairs temporarily, pending the settlement of matters in dispute. [L.]

MOGUL, mō-gul', *n.* a Mongolian, esp. one of the followers of Baber, the Conqueror of India (1483-1530): a name applied to the best quality of playing cards.—*adj.* pertaining to the *Mogul* Empire, architecture, etc. Great *Mogul,* the title by which Europeans knew the Emperors of Delhi: hence any person of real or supposed high rank.

MOHAIR, mō'hār, *n.* the fine silken hair of the Angora goat of Asia Minor: cloth made of mohair. [O. Fr. *mouaire* (Fr. *moire*)—Ar. *mukhayyar.* Doublet, MOIRE.]

MOHAMMEDAN, mo-ham'ed-an, *adj.* pertaining to Mohammed or to his religion.—*n.* a follower of Mohammed: one who professes Mohammedanism: also written MAHOM'ETAN, MAHOM'EDAN. [*Mohammed,* the great prophet of Arabia, born about 570—Ar. *muhammad,* praiseworthy—*hamd,* praise.]

MOHAMMEDANISM, mo-ham'ed-an-izm, MOHAMMEDISM, mo-ham'ed-izm, *n.* the religion of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.

MOHAMMEDANIZE, mo-ham'ed-an-īz, *v.t.* to convert to, or make conformable to Mohammedanism.

MOHUR, mō'hur, *n.* in British India, a gold coin=fifteen rupees or about $7.25.

MOIDORE, moi'dōr, *n.* a disused gold coin of Portugal, worth about $6.50. [Port. *moeda d'ouro*—L. *monetta de auro,* money of gold.]

MOIETY, moi'e-ti, *n.*, *half:* one of two equal parts. [Fr. *moitié*—L. *medietas, -tatis,* middle, half—*medius,* middle.]

MOIL, moil, *v.t.* to daub with dirt.—*v.i.* to toil or labor: to drudge. [O. Fr. *moiler* (Fr. *mouiller*), to wet—L. *mollis,* soft. See MOLLIFY.]

MOIRE, mwor, *n.* watered silk. [Fr. See MOHAIR.]

MOIST, moist, *adj.*, *damp:* humid: juicy: containing water or other liquid.—*n.* MOIST'NESS. [O. Fr. *moiste* (Fr. *moite*)—L. *musteus,* fresh, sappy—*mustum,* juice of grapes, new wine.]

MOISTEN, mois'n, *v.t.* to make moist or *damp:* to wet slightly.

MOISTURE, moist'ūr, *n.*, *moistness:* that which moistens or makes slightly wet: a small quantity of any liquid.

MOKI, mō'ke, *n.* one of a group of Indians living in Southwestern Arizona. Written also MOQUI. [Indian.]

MOLAR, mō'lar, *adj.*, *grinding,* as a *mill:* used for grinding.—*n.* a grinding tooth, which is double. [L. *molaris—mola,* a mill—*molo,* to grind.]

MOLASSES, mo-las'ez, *n.sing.* a kind of syrup that drains from sugar during the process of manufacture: treacle. [Port. *melaço* (Fr. *mélasse*)—L. *mell-aceus,* honey-like—*mel, mellis,* honey.]

MOLE, mōl, *n.* a permanent dark-brown *spot* or *mark* on the human skin. [A.S. *mal;* cog. with Scand. and Ger. *maal,* and prob. also with L. *mac-ula,* a spot.]

MOLE, mōl, *n.* a small animal with very small eyes and soft fur, which burrows in the ground and *casts up* little heaps of *mould.*—*ns.* MOLE'CAST, MOLE'HILL, a little hill or heap of earth cast up by a mole.—*adj.* MOLE'-EYED, having eyes like those of a mole: seeing imperfectly.—*n.* MOLE'-TRACK, the track made by a mole burrowing. [Short for the older *mold-warp*=mould-caster—M. E. *molde* (E. MOULD), and *werpen* (E. WARP).]

MOLE, mōl, *n.* a breakwater. [Fr.—L. *moles,* a huge mass.]

MOLE-CRICKET, mōl'-krik'et, *n.* a burrowing insect like a cricket, with forelegs like those of a mole.

MOLECULAR, mo-lek'ū-lar, *adj.* belonging to or consisting of *molecules.*—*n.* MOLECULAR'ITY.

MOLECULE, mol'e-kūl, *n.* one of the minute particles of which matter is composed. [Fr., a dim. coined from L. *moles,* a mass.]

MOLERAT, mōl'rat, *n.* a *rat*-like animal, which borrows like a *mole.*

MOLESKIN, mōl'skin, *n.* a superior kind of fustian, or coarse twilled cotton cloth, so called from its being soft like the *skin* of a *mole*.

MOLEST, mo-lest', *v.t.* to *trouble*, disturb, or annoy.—*n.* MOLEST'ER.—*adj.* MOLEST'FUL. [Fr. *molester*—L. *molesto—molestus*, troublesome—*moles*, a mass, a difficulty.]

MOLESTATION, mol-es-tā'shun, *n.* act of molesting: state of being molested: annoyance.

MOLLIENT, mol'yent, *adj.* serving to *soften:* assuaging. [L. *mollis*, soft. See EMOLLIENT.]

MOLLIFICATION, mol-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* act of mollifying: state of being mollified: mitigation.

MOLLIFY, mol'i-fī, *v.t.* to make *soft* or tender: to assuage: to calm or pacify: —*pa.p.* moll'ified.—*adj.* MOLL'IFIABLE.—*n.* MOLL'IFIER. [Fr.—L. *mollifico—mollis*, soft, and *facio*, to make.]

MOLLUSC, MOLLUSK, mol'usk, *n.* one of the MOLLUS'CA, those animals which have a *soft* inarticulate fleshy body, as the snail and all shellfish:—*pl.* MOLL'USCS, MOLL'USKS, or MOLLUS'CA. [Fr., from L. *molluscus*, softish—*mollis*, soft.]

MOLLUSCAN, mol-us'kan, MOLLUSCOUS, mol-us'kus, *adj.* of or like *molluscs*.—*n.* MOLLUS'CAN, a mollusc.

MOLOCH, mō'lok, *n.* a Phœnician god to which human sacrifices were offered.—*v.t.* MOLOCHIZE, mō'lok-īz, to sacrifice as to *Moloch*.

MOLTEN, mōlt'n, *adj.*, *melted:* made of melted metal. [Old *pa.p.* of MELT.]

MOMENT, mō'ment, *n.*, *moving* cause or force: importance in effect: value: the smallest portion of time in which a movement can be made: an instant: (*mech.*) the moment of a force about a point is the product of the force and the perpendicular on its line of action from the point. [Fr.—L. *momentum*, for *movimentum—moveo*, to move.]

MOMENTARY, mō'ment-ar-i, *adj.* lasting for a *moment:* done in a moment.—*adv.* MO'MENTARILY.—*n.* MO'MENTARINESS.

MOMENTLY, mō'ment-li, *adv.* for a *moment:* in a moment: every moment.

MOMENTOUS, mō-ment'us, *adj.* of *moment* or importance: of great consequence.—*adv.* MOMENT'OUSLY. —*n.* MOMENT'OUSNESS.

MOMENTUM, mō-ment'um, *n.* the quantity of *motion* in a body, which is measured by the product of the mass and the velocity of the moving body:—*pl.* MOMENT'A.

MONACHAL, mon'ak-al, *adj.* living *alone:* pertaining to monks or to a monastic life.

MONACHISM, mon'ak-izm, *n.*, *monastic* life: state of being a monk.

MONAD, mon'ad, *n.* an ultimate atom or simple unextended point: a *simple*, primary element assumed by Leibnitz and other philosophers: (*zool.*) one of the simplest of animalcules. [L. *monas*, *-adis*—Gr. *monas*, *-ados—monos*, alone.]

MONADELPHIAN, mon-a-del'fi-an, MONADELPHOUS, mon-a-del'fus, *adj.* (*bot.*) having the stamens united into *one brotherhood* or body by the filaments. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *adelphos*, a brother.]

MONADIC, mon-ad'ik, MONADICAL, mon-ad'ik-al, *adj.* being or resembling a *monad*.

MONANDRIAN, mon-an'dri-an, MONANDROUS, mon-an'drus, *adj.* (*bot.*) having only *one* stamen or *male* organ. [Gr. *monos*, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.]

MONARCH, mon'ark, *n.*, *sole* or supreme *ruler:* a sovereign: the chief of its kind. —*adj.* supreme: superior to others. [Fr. *monarque*, through L., from Gr. *monarchēs—monos*, alone, *archē*, rule.]

MONARCHAL, mon-ārk'al, *adj.* pertaining to a monarch: regal.

MONARCHIC, mon-ārk'ik, MONARCHICAL, mon-ārk'ik-al, *adj.* relating to a monarch or monarchy: vested in a single ruler.

MONARCHIST, mon'ark-ist, *n.* an advocate of monarchy.

MONARCHIZE, mon'ark-īz, *v.t.* to rule over, as a monarch: to convert into a monarchy.

MONARCHY, mon'ark-i, *n.* government headed by a *monarch:* a kingdom.

MONASTERY, mon'as-ter-i, *n.* a house for monks: an abbey: a convent. [L. *monasterium*—Gr. *monastērion—monastēs*, a monk—*monos*, alone.]

MONASTIC, mon-as'tik, MONASTICAL, mon-as'tik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *monasteries*, monks, and nuns: recluse: solitary.—*adv.* MONAS'TICALLY.

MONASTIC, mon-as'tik, *n.* a monk.

MONASTICISM, mon-as'ti-sizm, *n.* monastic life.

MONAURAL, mon-äw'ral, *adj.* having or using only one ear: pertaining to one ear.

MONDAY, mun'dā, *n.* the day sacred to the *moon:* the second day of the week. [MOON and DAY.]

MONETARY, mun'e-tar-i, *adj.* relating to *money* or moneyed affairs: consisting of money.

MONEY, mun'i, *n.* coin: pieces of stamped metal used in commerce: any currency used as the equivalent of money: wealth: —*pl.* MON'EYS. [Fr. *monnaie*—L. *moneta*, from root of MINT.]

MONEY-BROKER, mun'i-brōk'er, MONEY-CHANGER, mun'i-chānj'er, *n.* a broker who deals in money or exchanges.

MONEYED, mun'id, *adj.* having money: rich in money: consisting in money.

MONEYLESS, mun'i-les, *adj.* destitute of money.

MONGER, mung'ger, *n.* a *trader:* a dealer, used chiefly in composition, sometimes in a depreciatory sense.—*v.t.* to trade or deal in. [A.S. *mangere—mang*, a mixture, allied to *manig*, MANY. Cf. Ice. *mangari—manga*, to trade, and perh. L. *mango*, a trader.]

MONGREL, mung'grel, *adj.* of a *mixed*

breed.—*n.* an animal of a mixed breed. [A contracted dim. from a root seen in A.S. *mangian*, later *mengan*, to mix. See MINGLE and MONGER.]

MONITION, mon-ish'un, *n.* a reminding or *admonishing*: warning: notice. [L. *monitio—moneo, -itum*, to remind—root *man*, to think.]

MONITIVE, mon'i-tiv, *adj.* conveying admonition.

MONITOR, mon'i-tor, *n.* one who *admonishes*: an adviser: an instructor: a pupil who assists a schoolmaster:—*fem.* MON'ITRESS.—*n.* MON'ITORSHIP. [See MONITION.]

MONITORIAL, mon-i-tō'ri-al, *adj.* relating to a *monitor*: performed or taught by a monitor.—*adv.* MONITO'RIALLY.

MONITORY, mon'i-tor-i, *adj.* reminding or *admonishing*: giving admonition or warning.

MONK, mungk, *n.* formerly, one who retired *alone* to the desert to lead a religious life: one of a religious community living in a monastery. [A.S. *munec*—L. *monachus*—Gr. *monachos—monos*, alone.]

MONKEY, mungk'i, *n.* a *name of contempt*, esp. for a mischievous person: the order of mammalia next to man, having their feet developed like hands: an ape:—*pl.* MONK'EYS. [O. It. *monicchio*, dim. of O. It. *monna*, nickname for an old woman, an ape, contr. of It. *madonna*, mistress. See MADONNA.]

MONKISH, mungk'ish, *adj.* pertaining to a *monk*: like a monk: monastic.

MONK'S-HOOD, mungks'-hood, *n.* the aconite, a poisonous plant with a flower like a *monk's hood*.

MONOCHORD, mon'o-kord, *n.* a musical instrument of *one chord* or string. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and CHORD.]

MONOCHROMATIC, mon-o-krō-mat'ik, *adj.* of *one color* only. [Gr. *monos*, and CHROMATIC.]

MONOCOTYLEDON, mon-o-kot-i-lē'don, *n.* a plant with only *one cotyledon*.—*adj.* MONOCOTYLE'DONOUS. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and COTYLEDON.]

MONOCULAR, mon-ok'ū-lar, MONOCULOUS, mon-ok'ū-lus, *adj.* with *one eye* only. [Gr. *monos*, and OCULAR.]

MONOCULATE, mō-nok'ū-lāt, *adj.* having or using but one eye: pertaining to one eye. [*Mono* and *oculate*.]

MONOCYCLE, mon'o-sī'kl, *n.* a velocipede having only one wheel.

MONOCYCLIC, mon-ō-sīk'lik, *adj.* designating, in a combined electric lighting and power service, a certain system of armature windings and transmission lines for the utilization of electric current.

MONODIST, mon'o-dist, *n.* one who writes *monodies*.

MONODONT, mon'ō-dont. *adj.* having only one tooth.

MONODRAMA, mon'ō-drä-ma, *n.* a dramatic piece for a single performer.

MONODY, mon'o-di, *n.* a mournful *ode* or poem in which a *single* mourner bewails.—*adj.* MONOD'ICAL. [Gr. *monos*, single, and ODE.]

MONOGAMY, mon-og'a-mi, *n.*, *marriage* to *one* wife only: the state of such marriage.—*adj.* MONOG'AMOUS.—*n.* MONOG'AMIST. [Gr. *monos*, one, *gamos*, marriage.]

MONOGLOT, mon'ō-glot, *adj.* speaking only one language: opposed to *polyglot*.

MONOGRAM, mon'o-gram, *n.* a character or cipher of several letters interwoven or written into *one*. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *gramma*, a letter.]

MONOGRAPH, mon'o-graf, *n.* a paper or treatise *written* on *one* particular subject or a branch of it. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *graphō*, to write.]

MONOGRAPHER, mon-og'ra-fer, MONOGRAPHIST, mon-og'ra-fist, *n.* a writer of *monographs*.

MONOGRAPHIC, mon-o-graf'ik, MONOGRAPHICAL, mon-o-graf'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to a *monograph*: drawn in lines without colors.

MONOGRAPHY, mon-og'ra-fi, *n.* a representation by *one* means only, as lines: an outline drawing.

MONOGYNIAN, mon-o-jin'i-an, MONOGYNOUS, mon-oj'i-nus, *adj.* (*bot.*) having only *one* pistil or *female* organ. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *gynē*, a female.]

MONOLITH, mon'o-lith, *n.* a pillar, or column, of a *single stone*.—*adjs.* MONOLITH'IC, MONOLITH'AL. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *lithos*, stone.]

MONOLOGUE, mon'o-log, *n.* a *speech* uttered by *one* person: soliloquy: a poem, etc., for a single performer. [Fr.—Gr. *monos*, alone, and *logos*, speech.]

MONOMANIA, mon-o-mā'ni-a, *n.*, *madness* confined to *one* subject, or one faculty of the mind. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *mania*, madness.]

MONOMANIAC, mon-o-mā'ni-ak, *adj.* affected with *monomania*.—*n.* one affected with monomania.

MONOME, mon'ōm, MONOMIAL, mon-ō'mi-al, *n.* an algebraic expression of *one term* only: a series of factors of single terms.—*adj.* MONO'MIAL. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *nomē*, division.]

MONOPHOBIA, mon-ō-fō'bi-a, *n.* (*med.*) a morbid dread of being alone.

MONOPHYLLOUS, mon-of'il-us or mon-o-fil'us, *adj.* having a *leaf* of but *one* piece.

MONOPLANE, mon'o-plān, *n.* aeroplane with one horizontal supporting plane, arranged like a pair of wings.

MONOPOLIZE, mon-op'o-līz, *v.t.* to obtain possession of anything so as to be the *only seller* of it: to engross the whole of.—*ns.* MONOP'OLIZER, MONOP'OLIST, one who monopolizes.

MONOPOLY, mon-op'o-li, *n.* the *sole* power of *dealing* in anything: exclusive command or possession. [L. *monopolium*—Gr. *monos*, alone, and *pōleō*, to sell.]

MONOSPERMOUS, mon-o-sperm'us, *adj.* (*bot.*) having *one seed* only. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *sperma*, seed.]

MONOSTICH, mon'o-stik, *n.* a poem complete in *one verse*. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *stichos*, verse.]

MONOSTROPHIC, mon-o-strof'ik, *adj.* having but *one strophe:* not varied in measure. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *strophē*, a strophe.]

MONOSYLLABIC, mon-o-sil-lab'ik, *adj.* consisting of *one syllable*, or of words of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE, mon-o-sil'la-bl, *n.* a word of *one syllable*. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *monos*, alone, *syllabē*, a syllable.]

MONOTHEISM, mon'o-thē-izm, *n.* the belief in only *one God*. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *theos*, God.]

MONOTHEIST, mon'o-thē-ist, *n.* one who believes that there is but *one God*.—*adj.* MONOTHEIST'IC.

MONOTONE, mon'o-tōn, *n.* a *single*, unvaried *tone* or sound: a succession of sounds having the same pitch. [Gr. *monos* alone, and *tonos*, a tone, note.]

MONOTONIA, mon-ō-tō'ni-a, *n.* (*med.*) uniformity of the tone of voice, or monotony of the voice in speech.

MONOTONOUS, mon-ot'o-nus, *adj.* uttered in *one* unvaried *tone:* marked by dull uniformity.—*adv.* MONOT'ONOUSLY.

MONOTONY, mon-ot'o-ni, *n.* dull *uniformity of tone* or sound: (*fig.*) irksome sameness or want of variety.

MONOTYPE, mon'ō-tīp, *n.* in biology, the only representative of its group or kind: in art, a print made by painting on metal, and then, by pressure, transferring the painting to paper.

MONROEISM, mon-rō'izm, *n.* [See MONROE DOCTRINE.]

MONROE DOCTRINE, the principle of the non-intervention of Europe in matters relating to the American continent. [From President *Monroe's* message, December, 1823.]

MONSIEUR, E. mō-syu', *n.* sir: a title of courtesy in France: in E. Mr.: a Frenchman generally: a French gentleman. [Fr.]

MONSOON, mon-sōōn', *n.* a *periodical* wind of the Indian Ocean, which blows from the S.W. from April to October, and from the N.E. the rest of the year: similar winds elsewhere. [Through Fr. or It. from Malay *musim*—Ar. *mawsim*, a time, a season.]

MONSTER, mon'ster, *n.* anything out of the usual course of nature: a prodigy: anything horrible from ugliness or wickedness. [Lit. a warning or portent, Fr.—L. *monstrum*, a divine omen or warning, a bad omen, a monster—*moneo*, to warn, admonish—root *man*, to think. See MAN, MIND.]

MONSTRANCE, mon'strans, *n.* in the R. Cath. Church, the utensil in which the consecrated wafer is *shown* to the congregation. [Fr.—L. *monstro*, to show—*monstrum*, an omen.]

MONSTROSITY, mon-stros'i-ti, *n.* state of being *monstrous:* an unnatural production.

MONSTROUS, mon'strus, *adj.* out of the common course of nature: enormous: wonderful: horrible.—*adv.* MON'STROUSLY.

MONTAUKS, mon-tawks', *n.* a tribe of North American Indians native to the east end of Long Island, New York. [Indian.]

MONTENEGRIN, mon-tē-nēg'rin, *n.* a garment for women.—*adj.* and *n.* relating to *Montenegro*, or a native thereof.

MONTERO, mon-tā'rō, *n.* a huntsman: a horseman's cap. [Sp.]

MONTH, munth, *n.* the period of one revolution of the *moon* (now distinguished as a "lunar" month); one of the twelve parts of the year (a "calendar" month).

MONTHLY, munth'li, *adj.* performed in a month: happening or published once a month.—*n.* a monthly publication.—*adv.* once a month: in every month.

MONUMENT, mon'ū-ment, *n.* anything that perpetuates the memory of a person or event: a record. [Fr.—L. *monumentum*—*moneo*, to remind—root *man*, to think.]

MONUMENTAL, mon-ū-ment'al, *adj.* of or relating to a *monument* or tomb: serving as a monument: memorial.—*adv.* MONUMENT'ALLY.

MOOD, mōōd, *n.* fashion: manner: (*gram.*) a form of verbal inflection to express the *mode* or manner of action or being: (*logic*) the form of the syllogism as determined by the quantity and quality of its three constituent propositions: (*mus.*) the arrangement of the intervals in the scale, as major and minor. [Same as MODE.]

MOOD, mōōd, *n.* disposition of mind: temporary state of the mind: anger: heat of temper. [A.S. *mod*, mind, disposition; found in all the Teut. languages, and orig. sig. "courage" (Ger. *muth*).]

MOODY, mōōd'i, *adj.* indulging *moods:* out of humor: angry: sad: gloomy.—*adv.* MOOD'ILY.—*n.* MOOD'INESS, quality of being moody: peevishness. [See MOOD, disposition of mind.]

MOON, mōōn, *n.* the secondary planet or satellite which revolves round the earth: a satellite revolving about any other planet: a month: (*fort.*) a moon-shaped outwork. [Lit. the "measurer" (of time), A.S. *mona;* found in all the Teut. languages, also in O. Slav. *menso*, L. *mensis*, Gr. *mēnē*, Sans. *mas-a*, and all from root *ma*, to measure.]

MOONBEAM, mōōn'bēm, *n.* a beam from the moon.

MOONLESS, mōōn'les, *adj.* destitute of moonlight.

MOONLIGHT, mōōn'līt, *adj.* lighted by the moon: occurring during moonlight.—*n.* the light of the moon. [MOON and LIGHT.]

MOONSHEE, mōōn'shē, *n.* a Mohammedan professor or teacher of languages, so called in India. [Arab.]

MOONSHINE, mōōn'shīn, *n.* the shining of the moon: (*fig.*) show without reality.

MOONSHINER, mōōn'shīn-er, *n.* one who conducts an illicit distillery, or who smuggles liquor, operating chiefly at night: hence MOONSHINE, mōōn-shīn, liquor smuggled or illicitly distilled. [Local in the United States.]

MOONSTRUCK, mōōn'struk, *adj.* (*lit.*) *struck* or affected by the *moon:* lunatic.

MOOR, mōōr, *n.* an extensive waste covered with heath, and having a poor, peaty soil: a heath. [A.S. *mor;* Dut. *moer*, Ice. *mor*, peat, turf, moor. See MIRE and MOSS.]

MOOR, mōōr, *v.t.* to fasten a ship by cable and anchor.—*v.i.* to be fastened by cables or chains. [Dut. *marren*, to tie, allied to A.S. *merran*, O. Ger. *marrjan*, to mar, to hinder.]

MOOR, mōōr, *n.* a native of N. Africa, of a *dark* complexion. [Fr. *more, maure*—L. *maurus*—Gr. *mauros*, black.]

MOORAGE, mōōr'āj, *n.* a place for *mooring.*

MOORCOCK, mōōr'kok, MOORFOWL, mōōr'fowl, *n.* the red grouse or heath*cock* found in *moors.*

MOORHEN, mōōr'hen, *n.* the *moor* or water *hen.*

MOORING, mōōr'ing, *n., act of mooring:* that which serves to moor or confine a ship: in *pl.* the place or condition of a ship thus moored.

MOORISH, mōōr'ish, MOORY, mōōr'i, *adj.* resembling a *moor:* sterile: marshy: boggy.

MOORISH, mōōr'ish, *adj.* belonging to the *Moors.*

MOORLAND, mōōr'land, *n.* a tract of heath-covered and marshy land.

MOOSE, mōōs, *n.* the largest deer of America, resembling the European elk. [Indian.]

MOOT, mōōt, *v.t.* to propose for discussion: to discuss: argue for practice.—*adj.* discussed or debated. [A.S. *motian—mot*, an assembly, akin to *metan*, to meet. See MEET, to come face to face.]

MOOTABLE, mōōt'a-bl, *adj.* that can be *mooted* or debated.

MOOT-CASE, mōōt'-kās, MOOT-POINT, mōōt'-point, *n.* a *case, point,* or question to be *mooted* or debated: an unsettled question.

MOOT-COURT, mōōt'-kōrt, *n.* a meeting or *court* for *mooting* or arguing supposed cases.

MOP, mop, *n.* an instrument for washing floors, made of cloth, etc., fastened to a handle.—*v.t.* to rub or wipe with a mop:—*pr.p.* mopp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* mopped'. [Either Celt. as in W. *mop, mopa*, a mop; or through Fr. *mappe*, from L. *mappa*, a napkin, from which also MAP and NAPKIN.]

MOPE, mōp, *v.i.* to be silent and dispirited: to be dull or stupid.—*adv.* MOP'INGLY. [Dut. *moppen*, to pout, sulk.]

MOPISH, mōp'ish, *adj.* dull: spiritless.—*n.* MOP'ISHNESS.

MOPPET, mop'et, *n.* a doll of rags like a *mop.*

MORAINE, mo-rān', *n.* (*geol.*) a line of blocks and gravel found at the bases and edges of glaciers. [Fr.; from the Teut., as in Prov. Ger. *mur*, stones broken off.]

MORAL, mor'al, *adj.* of or belonging to the *manners* or conduct of men: conformed to right: virtuous: capable of moral action: subject to the moral law: instructing with regard to morals: supported by evidence of reason or probability.—*n.* in *pl.* manners: the doctrine or practice of the duties of life: moral philosophy or ethics: conduct: in *sing.* the practical lesson given by anything. [Fr.—L. *moralis—mos, moris*, manner, custom.]

MORALE, mo-rāl', *n.* the *moral* condition: mental state as regards spirit and confidence, esp. of a body of men. [Fr.]

MORALIST, mor'al-ist, *n.* one who teaches morals: one who practices moral duties: one who prides himself on his morality.

MORALITY, mo-ral'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *moral:* the quality of an action which renders it right or wrong: the practice of moral duties: virtue: the doctrine which treats of moral actions: ethics: a kind of moral allegorical play. [Fr.—L. *moralitas.*]

MORALIZE, mor'al-īz, *v.t.* to apply to a *moral* purpose: to explain in a moral sense.—*v.i.* to speak or write on moral subjects: to make moral reflections.—*n.* MOR'ALIZER. [Fr. *moraliser.*]

MORALLY, mor'al-i, *adv.* in a *moral* manner.

MORASS, mo-ras', *n.* a tract of soft, wet ground: a marsh. [Dut. *moer-as*, for *moer-asch*, (*lit.*) "moor-ish," adj. from *moer*, mire. See MOOR.]

MORATORIUM, mor-a-tō'ri-um, *n.* (*law*) a period during which one may legally delay the meeting of an obligation, esp. such a period granted by law to a financial institution. [See MORATORY.]

MORATORY, mor'a-tō-rē, *adj.* of or pertaining to a law, passed in time of financial panic, to postpone or delay the time at which obligations shall mature or become due. [L. *moratorius*, delaying.]

MORAVIAN, mo-rā'vi-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Moravia* or to the *Moravians* or United Brethren.—*n.* one of the United Brethren, a Protestant religious sect, orig. from *Moravia*, in Austria.

MORBID, mor'bid, *adj., diseased,* sickly: not healthful.—*adv.* MOR'BIDLY.—*n.* MOR'BIDNESS, sickliness. [Fr.—L. *morbidus—morbus*, disease; akin to *mor-ior*, to die. See MORTAL.]

MORBIFIC, mor-bif'ik, *adj.* causing *disease.* [Coined from L. *morbus*, disease, and *facio*, to make.]

MORBUS, môr'bus, *n.* (*med.*) disease: illness: as cholera *morbus.* [L.]

MORDACIOUS, mor-dā'shus, *adj.* given to *biting:* biting: (*fig.*) sarcastic: severe. —*adv.* MORDA'CIOUSLY. [L. *mordax, mordacis,* from *mordeo,* to bite.]

MORDACITY, mor-das'i-ti, *n.* quality of being mordacious. [Fr.—L. *mordacitas —mordax.*]

MORDANT, mor'dant, *adj.* (*lit.*) *biting into:* serving to fix colors.—*n.* any substance, as alum, used to give permanency or brilliancy to dyes: matter to make gold-leaf adhere. [Fr., pr.p. of *mordre* —L. *mordeo,* to bite.]

MORE, môr, *adj.* (serves as *comp.* of MANY and MUCH), *greater,* so in *B.:* additional: other besides.—*adv.* to a greater degree: again: longer. —*n.* a greater thing: something further or in addition.—*superl.* MOST, môst. [A.S. *mara* (Ice. *meiri*) —root *mag,* identical with Sans. *mah* (=*magh*), to grow. See MAY, MAIN.]

MOREEN, mo-rēn', *n.* a stout woollen stuff, used for curtains, etc. [A form of MOHAIR.]

MOREL. See MORIL.

MOREOVER, môr-ō'ver, *adv., more over* or beyond what has been said: further: besides: also.

MORESQUE, mo-resk', *adj.* done after the manner of the *Moors.*—*n.* a kind of ornamentation, same as arabesque. [Fr.; It. *moresco.*]

MORGAN, môr'gan, *n.* (*zool.*) once a famous breed of American trotting horses. [From the name of the original stud in Vermont.]

MORGANATIC, mor-gan-at'ik, *adj.* noting a marriage of a man with a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the latter nor her children enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband, though the children are legitimate. [Low L. *morganatica,* a gift from a bridegroom to his bride; from Ger. *morgen,* morning, used for *morgengabe,* the gift given by a husband to his wife.]

MORIBUND, mor'i-bund, *adj., about to die.* [L. *muribundus—morior,* to die.]

MORIL, mor'il, *n.* a mushroom abounding with little holes. [Fr. *morille;* prob. from Fr. *more,* black, because it turns black in cooking. See MOOR, a native of N. Africa.]

MORION, mō'ri-un, *n.* an open helmet, without visor or beaver. [Fr. (It. *morione*), prob. from Sp. *morrion—morra,* crown of the head.]

MORISCO, mo-ris'ko, MORISK, mo-risk', *n.* the *Moorish* language: a Moorish dance or dancer.

MORMON, mor'mon, *n.* one of a religious sect in the United States, founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, who made an addition to the Bible, called the *Book of Mormon,* from Mormon, its alleged author.—*n.* MOR'MONISM (-izm), the doctrines of this sect.

MORN, morn, *n.* the first part of the day: morning. [Contr. of M.E. *morwen*—A.S. *morgen,* cog with Ger. *morgen,* Ice. *morgun,* Goth. *maurgins;* a doublet of MORROW.]

MORNING, morn'ing, *n.* the first part of the day: an early part.—*adj.* pertaining to the morning: done or being in the morning. [Contr. of *morwen-ing.* See MORN.]

MOROCCO, mo-rok'ō, *n.* a fine kind of leather of goat or sheep skin, first brought from *Morocco.*

MOROS, mō'rōz, *n.pl.* the native Mohammedan warlike tribes of the Philippine Islands:—*sing.* MORO, mō'rō. [Sp. *moro,* Moor.]

MOROSE, mō-rōs', *adj.* of a sour temper: gloomy: severe.—*adv.* MOROSE'LY. —*n.* MOROSE'NESS, quality of being *morose.* [L. *morosus,* peevish, fretful—*mos, moris,* (*orig.*) self-will, hence manner, way of life. See MORAL.]

MORPHEUS, môr'fūs, *n.* a god of dreams: sleep.

MORPHIA, mor'fi-a, MORPHINE, mor'fin, *n.* the *narcotic* principle of opium. [Coined from Gr. *Morpheus,* god of dreams, (*lit.*) "the fashioner," from *morphē,* shape.]

MORPHOLOGY, mor-fol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* of the *forms* assumed by plants and animals. [Gr. *morphē,* form, and *logos,* a discourse.]

MORRIS, MORRICE, mor'is, MORRIS-DANCE, mor'is-dans, *n.* a *Moorish* dance: a dance in which bells, rattles, tambours, etc., are introduced. [Sp. *mor-isco,* (*lit.*) "Moor-ish"—Sp. *moro,* a Moor.]

MORRIS CHAIR, mor'ris chār, *n.* an easy armchair with an adjustable back. [From the name of the inventor—*Morris.*]

MORRO, mōr'rō, *n.* a round hill or high point of land, esp. at the entrance to a harbor and a suitable site for fortifications: hence *morro* castle, a castle on a hill. [Sp.]

MORROW, mor'ō, *n.* the day following the present: to-morrow: the next following day. [M.E. *morwe,* for *morwen.* See its doublet MORN.]

MORSE, mors, *n.* the walrus or sea-horse. See WALRUS. [Russ. *morjs.*]

MORSEL, mor'sel, *n.* a *bite* or mouthful: a small piece of food: a small quantity. [O. Fr. *morcel* (Fr. *morceau,* It. *morsello*), dim. from L. *morsus,* from *mordeo, morsum,* to bite. See MORDACIOUS.]

MORTAL, mor'tal, *adj.* liable to *die:* causing death: deadly: fatal: punishable with death: extreme, violent: belonging to man, who is mortal.—*adv.* MOR'TALLY. [O. Fr. *mortal*—L. *mortalis—mors, mortis,* death, akin to Gr. *brotos* (for *mrotos,* see AMBROSIA), and Sans. *mri,* to die.]

MORTALITY, mor-tal'i-ti, *n.* condition of being *mortal:* death: frequency or number of deaths: the human race. [L. *mortalitas.*]

MORTAR, mor'tar, *n.* a vessel in which substances are *pounded* with a pestle: a piece of ordnance, resembling a mortar, for throwing shells, etc.: a cement of lime, sand, and water. [A.S. *mortere*—L. *mortarium*, from root of MAR.]

MORTGAGE, mor'gāj, *n.* a conveyance of property, as security for a debt, which is lost or becomes *dead* to the debtor if the money is not paid on a certain day: the state of being pledged.—*v.t.* to pledge, as security for a debt.—*n.* MORT'GAGER. [Fr.—*mort*, dead—L. *mortuus*, and *gage*, a pledge. See GAGE, a pledge.]

MORTGAGEE, mor-gā-jē', *n.* one to whom a *mortgage* is made or given.

MORTIFEROUS, mor-tif'er-us, *adj.*, *death-bringing:* fatal. [L. *mors*, death, and *fero*, to bring.]

MORTIFICATION, mor-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* act of *mortifying* or state of being mortified: the death of one part of an animal body: subjection of the passions and appetites by bodily severities: humiliation: vexation: that which mortifies or vexes: (*Scotch law*) a bequest to some institution.

MORTIFY, mor'ti-fī, *v.t.* to *make dead:* to destroy the vital functions of: to subdue by severities and penance: to vex: to humble.—*v.i.* to lose vitality, to gangrene: to be subdued:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* mor'tified. [Fr.—L. *mortifico*, to cause death to—*mors*, death, and *facio*, to make.]

MORTIFYING, mor'ti-fī-ing, *adj.* tending to *mortify* or humble: humiliating: vexing.

MORTISE, mor'tis, *n.* a cavity cut into a piece of timber to receive the tenon, another piece made to fit it.—*v.t.* to cut a mortise in: to join by a mortise and tenon. [Fr. *mortaise;* ety. unknown.]

MORTMAIN, mort'mān, *n.* the transfer of property to a corporation, which is said to be a *dead hand*, or one that can never part with it again. [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*—L. *manus*, the hand.]

MORTUARY, mort'ū-ar-i, *adj.* belonging to the burial of the *dead.*—*n.* a burial-place: a gift claimed by the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. [Low L. *mortuarium*, from L. *mortuarius.*]

MOSAIC, mō-zā'ik, **MOSAIC-WORK**, mō-zā'ik-wurk, *n.* a kind of work in which designs are formed by small pieces of colored marble, glass, etc., cemented on a ground of stucco, or inlaid upon metal.—*adj.* MOSA'IC, relating to or composed of mosaic.—*adv.* MOSA'ICALLY. [Fr. *mosaïque* (It. *mosaico*)—L. *muscæum* or *musivum* (*opus*), mosaic (work)—Gr. *mouseios*, belonging to the Muses. See MUSE.]

MOSAIC, mō-zā'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *Moses*, the great Jewish lawgiver.

MOSCHATEL, mos'ka-tel, *n.* a plant, with pale-green flowers and a *musky* smell. [Fr. *moscatelline*—Low L. *moschatellina*—*muscus*, musk.]

MOSELLE, mo-zel', *n.* a white wine from the district of the *Moselle.*

MOSLEM, moz'lem, *n.* a Mussulman or Mohammedan.—*adj.* of or belonging to the Mohammedans. [Ar. *muslim*—*salama*, to submit (to God). Doublet MUSSULMAN. See ISLAM.]

MOSQUE, mosk, *n.* a Mohammedan place of *worship.* [Fr.—Sp. *mezquita*—Ar. *masjid*—*sajada*, to bend, to adore.]

MOSQUITO, mos-kē'to, *n.* a biting gnat common in tropical countries:—*pl.* MOSQUI'TOES. [Sp., dim. of *mosca*, a fly—L. *musca.*]

MOSS, mos, *n.* a family of cryptogamic plants with a branching stem and narrow, simple leaves: a piece of ground covered with moss: a bog.—*v.t.* to cover with moss. [A.S. *meos;* cog. with Dut. *mos*, Ger. *moos*, and L. *muscus.*]

MOSSLAND, mos'land, *n.*, *land* abounding in *moss* or peat-bogs.

MOSS-ROSE, mos'-rōz, *n.* a variety of *rose* having a *moss*-like growth on the calyx.

MOSS-TROOPER, mos'-trōōp'er, *n.* one of the *troopers* or bandits that used to infest the *mosses* between England and Scotland.

MOSSY, mos'i, *adj.* overgrown or abounding with *moss.*—*n.* MOSS'INESS.

MOST, mōst, *adj.* (superl. of MORE), *greatest:* excelling in number.—*adv.* in the highest degree.—*n.* the greatest number or quantity.—*adv.* MOST'LY. [A.S. *mæst*, cog. with Ger. *meist.* See MORE.]

MOTE, mōt, *n.* a particle of dust: a spot or speck: anything small.

MOTET, mo-tet', *n.* a short piece of sacred music. [Fr.—It. *mottetto*, dim. of *motto.* See MOTTO.]

MOTH, moth, *n.* a family of insects like butterflies, seen mostly at night: the larva of this insect which gnaws cloth: that which eats away gradually and silently.—*v.t.* MOTH'-EAT, to prey upon, as a *moth eats* a garment. [A.S. *moththe;* cog. with Ger. *motte*, also with A.S. *madhu*, a bug, Ger. *made.*]

MOTH-EATEN, moth'-ēt'n, *adj.* eaten or cut by moths.

MOTHER, mu*th*'er, *n.* a female parent, esp. of the human race: a matron: that which has produced anything.—*adj.* received by birth, as it were from one's mother: natural: acting the part of a mother: originating.—*v.t.* to adopt as a son or daughter.—*n.* MOTH'ER-IN-LAW, the mother of one's husband or wife.—*n.* MOTH'ER-OF-PEARL, the internal layer of the shells of several molluscs, esp. of the pearl-oyster, so called because *producing the pearl.* [M.E. *moder*—A.S. *moder*, cog. with Dut. *moeder*, Ice. *modhir*, Ger. *mutter*, Ir. and Gael. *mathair*, Russ. *mate*, L. *mater*, Gr. *mētēr*, Sans. *mata*, *matri*, all from the Aryan root *ma*, to measure, to manage, from which also MATTER and METE.]

MOTHER, mu*th*'er, *n.* dregs or sediment, as of vinegar. [A form of MUD.]

MOTHERHOOD, mu*th*'er-hood, *n.* state of being a mother.

MOTHERLESS, mu*th*'er-les, *adj.* without a mother.

MOTHERLY, mu*th*'er-li, *adj.* pertaining to or becoming a *mother:* parental: tender. —*n.* MOTH'ERLINESS.

MOTH-HUNTER, moth'-hunt'er, *n.* a little kind of swallow which *hunts moths,* etc., called also the goatsucker.

MOTHY, moth'i, *adj.* full of moths.

MOTION, mō'shun, *n.* the act or state of *moving:* a single movement: change of posture: gait: power of motion: excitement of the mind: proposal made, esp. in an assembly:—in *pl.* (*B.*) impulses.—*v.i.* to make a significant movement. [Fr.—L. *motio, -onis—moveo, motum,* to move.]

MOTIONLESS, mō'shun-les, *adj.* without motion.

MOTIVE, mō'tiv, *adj.* causing *motion:* having power to move.—*n.* that which moves or excites to action: inducement: reason. [M.E. *motif*—Fr., through Low L., from *moveo, motus,* to move.]

MOTIVITY, mō-tiv'it-i, *n.* power of producing *motion:* the quality of being influenced by motion.

MOTLEY, mot'li, *adj.* covered with spots of different colors: consisting of different colors: composed of various parts. [Lit. "curdled," M.E. *mottelee,* through O. Fr., from an unknown O. Ger. root seen in Bavarian *matte,* curds.]

MOTOCYCLE, mō'tō-sī-kl, *n.* an automobile cycle or velocipede: a self-propelled bicycle. [L. *movere—motum,* to move, and E. *cycle.*]

MOTOGRAPH, mō'tō-graf, *n.* a device for a loud-speaking telephone.

MOTOR, mō'tor, *n.* a *mover:* that which gives motion. [See MOTIVE.]

MOTORY, mō'tor-i, *adj.* giving motion.

MOTTLED, mot'ld, *adj.* marked with spots of various colors, or shades of color. [From MOTLEY.]

MOTTO, mot'ō, *n.* a sentence or phrase prefixed to anything intimating the subject of it: a phrase attached to a device: —*pl.* MOTTOES (mot'ōz). [It.—Low L. *muttum—muttio,* to mutter. See MUTTER.]

MOUCHARD, mōō-shär', *n.* in France, a police spy in plain clothes. [Fr.]

MOULD, mōld, *n.* dust: soil rich in decayed matter: the matter of which anything is composed: a minute fungus which grows on bodies in a damp atmosphere, so named from often growing on mould. —*v.t.* to cover with mould or soil: to cause to become mouldy.—*v.i.* to become mouldy. [A.S. *molde;* Ger. *mull,* Goth. *mulda;* akin to Goth. *malan,* L. *molo,* to grind.]

MOULD, mōld, *n.* a hollow form in which anything is cast: a pattern: the form received from a mould: character.—*v.t.* to form in a mould: to knead, as dough.—*n.* MOULD'ER. [Fr. *moule*—L. *modulus.* See MODEL.]

MOULDABLE, mōld'a-bl, *adj.* that may be moulded.

MOULDER, mōld'er, *v.i.* to crumble to *mould:* to waste away gradually.—*v.t.* to turn to dust.

MOULDING, mōld'ing, *n.* anything *moulded:* (*arch.*) an ornamental projection beyond a wall, etc.

MOULDWARP, mōld'worp, *n.* the mole, which *casts up* little heaps of *mould.*

MOULDY, mōld'i, *adj.* overgrown with *mould.*—*n.* MOULD'INESS.

MOULT, mōlt, *v.i.* to *change* or cast the feathers, etc., as birds, etc. [Formed with intrusive *l* from L. *mutare,* to change.]

MOULTING, mōlt'ing, *n.* the act or process of *moulting* or casting feathers, skin, etc.

MOUND, mownd, *n.* (*fort.*) an artificial bank of earth or stone: an artificial mount: a natural hillock.—*v.t.* to fortify with a mound. [A.S. *mund,* a defence; O. Ger. *munt,* defence; akin to L. *mons,* a mount.]

MOUNT, mownt, *n.* ground rising above the level of the surrounding country: a hill: an ornamental mound: (*B.*) a bulwark for offence or defence.—*v.i.* to project or rise up: to be of great elevation. —*v.t.* to raise aloft: to climb: to get upon, as a horse: to put on horseback: to put upon something, to arrange or set in fitting order.—*n.* MOUNT'ER. [A.S. *munt*—L. *mons, montis,* a mountain, from root of *-mineo,* as in *emineo,* to project.]

MOUNTABLE, mownt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *mounted* or ascended.

MOUNTAIN, mownt'ān or -'in, *n.* a high hill: anything very large.—*adj.* of or relating to a mountain: growing or dwelling on a mountain.—*n.* MOUNT'AIN-ASH, the rowan-tree, with bunches of red-berries, common on mountains.—*n.* MOUNT'AIN-LIMESTONE (*geol.*) a series of limestone strata separating the old red sandstone from the coal-measures. [Fr. *montagne*—Low L. *montanea,* a mountain—L. *mons, montis.*]

MOUNTAINEER, mownt-ān-ēr' or -in-ēr', *n.* an inhabitant of a *mountain:* a rustic.

MOUNTAINOUS, mownt'ān-us or -'in-us, *adj.* full of *mountains:* large as a mountain: huge.

MOUNTEBANK, mownt'e-bank, *n.* a quack-doctor who boasts of his skill and his medicines: a boastful pretender. [It. *montambanco—montare,* to mount, *in,* on, upon, and *banco,* a bench. See BANK, a place for depositing money.]

MOUNTING, mownt'ing, *n.* the act of *mounting* or embellishing, as the setting of a gem, etc.

MOURN, mōrn, *v.i.* to grieve: to be sorrowful: to wear mourning.—*v.t.* to grieve

for: to utter in a sorrowful manner.—*n.* MOURN'ER. [A.S. *murnan, meornan;* O. Ger. *mornen,* to grieve, whence Fr. *morne,* dull, sad.]

MOURNFUL, mōrn'fool, *adj.*, *mourning*: causing or expressing sorrow: feeling grief.—*adv.* MOURN'FULLY.—*n.* MOURN'FULNESS.

MOURNING, mōrn'ing, *adj.*, *grieving:* lamenting.—*n.* the act of expressing grief: the dress of mourners.—*adv.* MOURN'INGLY.

MOUSE, mows, *n.* a little rodent animal found in houses and in the fields:—*pl.* MICE (mīs).—*n.* MOUSE'EAR, a name of several plants with soft leaves shaped like a mouse's ear.—*n.* MOUSE'TAIL, a small plant with a spike of seed-vessels very like the tail of a mouse. [Lit. "the stealing animal," A.S. *mus,* pl. *mys;* Ger. *maus,* L. and Gr. *mus,* Sans. *musha,* a rat or mouse; from root *mus,* to steal, seen in Sans. *mush,* to steal.]

MOUSE, mowz, *v.i.* to catch *mice:* to watch for slily.—*n.* MOUS'ER.

MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, mōōs-lēn' de swä', a soft, thin silk fabric having a weave resembling muslin: silk muslin. [Fr.]

MOUSTACHE, moos-tash'. Same as MUSTACHE.

MOUTH, mowth, *n.* the opening in the head of an animal by which it eats and utters sound: opening or entrance, as of a bottle, river, etc.: the instrument of speaking: a speaker:—*pl.* MOUTHS (mouthz). [A.S. *muth;* found in all the Teut. languages, as in Ger. *mund,* Dut. *mond.*]

MOUTH, mow*th*, *v.t.* to utter with a voice overloud or swelling.—*n.* MOUTH'ER, an affected speaker.

MOUTHED, mow*th*d, *adj.* having a mouth.

MOUTHFUL, mowth'fool, *n.* as much as fills the mouth: a small quantity:—*pl.* MOUTH'FULS.

MOUTHLESS, mowth'les, *adj.* without a mouth.

MOUTHPIECE, mowth'pēs, *n.* the *piece* of a musical instrument for the *mouth:* one who speaks for others.

MOVABLE, mōōv'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *moved,* lifted, etc.: not fixed: changing from one time to another.—*adv.* MOV'ABLY.—*ns.* MOV'ABLENESS, MOVABIL'ITY.

MOVABLES, mōōv'a-blz, *n.pl.* (*law*) such articles of property as may be *moved,* as furniture, etc.

MOVE, mōōv, *v.t.* to cause to change place or posture: to set in motion: to impel: to excite to action: to persuade: to instigate: to arouse: to provoke: to touch the feelings of: to propose or bring before an assembly: to recommend.—*v.i.* to go from one place to another: to change place or posture: to walk: to change residence: to make a motion as in an assembly.—*n.* the act of moving: a movement, esp. at chess.—*n.* MOV'ER. [Fr. *mouvoir*—L. *moveo,* to move.]

MOVEMENT, mōōv'ment, *n.* act or manner of *moving:* change of position: motion of the mind, emotion: the wheelwork of a clock or watch: (*mus.*) a part having the same time.

MOVING, mōōv'ing, *adj.* causing *motion:* changing position: affecting the feelings: pathetic.—*adv.* MOV'INGLY.

MOW, mō, *n.* a pile of hay or grain in sheaves laid up in a barn.—*v.t.* to lay hay or sheaves of grain in a heap:—*pr.p.* mow'ing; *pa.t.* mowed'; *pa.p.* mowed' or mown. [A.S. *muga,* a heap; Ice. *muga,* a swath in mowing.]

MOW, mō, *v.t.* to cut down with a scythe: to cut down in great numbers:—*pr.p.* mow'ing; *pa.t.* mowed'; *pa.p.* mowed' or mown. [A.S. *mawan;* Ger. *mähen;* allied to L. *meto,* to mow.]

MOWED, mōd, MOWN, mōn, *adj.* cut down with a scythe: cleared of grass with a scythe, as land.

MOWER, mō'er, *n.* one who mows or cuts grass.

MOWING, mō'ing, *n.* the art of cutting down with a scythe: land from which grass is cut.

MUCH, much, *adj.*, *great* in quantity: long in duration.—*adv.* to a great degree: by far: often or long: almost.—*n.* a great quantity: a strange thing. [Through old forms *michel, muchel,* from A.S. *mic-el;* Ice. *mjök,* Goth. *mikils,* Gr. *meg-as,* L. *mag-nus.*]

MUCID, mū'sid, *adj.* like *mucus:* slimy.—*n.* MU'CIDNESS.

MUCILAGE, mū'si-lāj, *n.* a *slimy* substance like *mucus,* found in certain vegetables: gum.

MUCILAGINOUS, mū-si-laj'in-us, *adj.* pertaining to or secreting *mucilage:* slimy.

MUCK, muk, *n.*, *dung:* a mass of decayed vegetable matter: anything low and filthy.—*v.t.* to manure with muck. [Scand., as in Ice. *myki,* Dan. *mög,* dung.]

MUCK, mistaken form of AMUCK.

MUCKY, muk'i, *adj.* consisting of muck: nasty, filthy.—*n.* MUCK'INESS.

MUCOUS, mū'kus, *adj.* like *mucus:* slimy: viscous.

MUCUS, mū'kus, *n.* the slimy fluid from the nose: the slimy fluid on all the interior canals of the body to moisten them. [L.—*mungo,* Gr. *apomyssō,* to blow the nose; Sans. *much,* to loosen.]

MUD, mud, *n.* wet, soft earth.—*v.t.* to bury in mud: to dirty: to stir the sediment in, as in liquors. [Low Ger. *mudde,* Dut. *modder.*]

MUDDLE, mud'l, *v.t.* to render *muddy* or foul, as water: to confuse, especially with liquor.

MUDDY, mud'i, *adj.* foul with *mud:* containing mud: covered with mud: confused: stupid.—*v.t.* to dirty: to render dull:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* mudd'ied.—*adv.* MUDD'ILY.—*n.* MUDD'INESS.

MUDDY-HEADED, mud'i-hed'ed, *adj.*

having a *muddy* or dull *head* or understanding.

MUEZZIN, mū-ez'in, *n.* the Mohammedan official attached to a mosque, whose duty is to announce the hours of prayer. [Ar.]

MUFF, muf, *n.* a warm, soft cover for the hands in winter, usually of fur or dressed skins. [From a Teut. root, seen in Ger. *muff*, a muff, Dut. *mof*, a sleeve.]

MUFF, muf, *n.* a stupid, silly fellow. [Prob. from prov. E. *moffle*, to mumble, do anything ineffectually.]

MUFFIN, muf'in, *n.* a *soft*, light, spongy cake. [Prob. from MUFF, on account of its softness.]

MUFFLE, muf'l, *v.t.* to wrap up as with a *muff:* to blindfold: to cover up so as to render sound dull: to cover from the weather. [Fr. *moufler—mouffle*, a muff, prob. from the root of MUFF.]

MUFFLER, muf'ler, *n.* a cover that *muffles* the face.

MUFTI, muf'ti, *n.* a doctor or official expounder of Mohammedan law in Turkey. [Ar.]

MUG, mug, *n.* a kind of earthen or metal *cup* for liquor. [Ir. *mugan*, a mug, *mucog*, a cup.]

MUGGINS, mug'gins, *n.* a game of dominoes: a card game. [Ety. unk.]

MUGGY, mug'i, MUGGISH, mug'ish, *adj.*, *foggy:* close and damp. [Ice. *mugga*, dark, thick weather.]

MULATTO, mū-lat'ō, *n.* the offspring of black and white parents:—*fem.* MULAT'TRESS. [Lit. one of a mixed breed *like* a *mule*, Sp. *mulato—mulo*, a mule.]

MULBERRY, mul'ber-i, *n.* the *berry* of a tree: the tree itself, the leaves of which form the food of the silkworm. [*Mul-* is A.S. *mor-* or *mur-* (as in A.S. *mor-beam*, a mulberry, where *beam* = tree), from L. *morus*; cog. with Gr. *mōron*, a mulberry; and BERRY.]

MULCT, mulkt, *n.* a *fine:* a penalty.—*v.t.* to fine. [L. *mulcto*, to fine.]

MULCTUARY, mulk'tū-ar-i, *adj.* imposing a *fine.*

MULE, mūl, *n.* the offspring of the horse and ass: an instrument for cotton-spinning: an obstinate person. [A.S. *mul*—L. *mulus*, a mule.]

MULETEER, mūl-et-ēr', *n.* one who drives *mules.*

MULISH, mūl'ish, *adj.* like a *mule:* sullen: obstinate.—*adv.* MUL'ISHLY.—*n.* MUL'ISHNESS.

MULL, mul, *v.t.* to warm, spice, and sweeten (wine, ale, etc.). [From MULLED, *adj.*]

MULLAGATAWNY, mul-a-ga-taw'ni, *n.* an East Indian curry-soup.

MULLED, muld, *adj.* heated, sweetened, and spiced. (as wine, etc.). [M. E. *mold-ale*, Scot. *mulde-mete*, a funeral banquet, where *molde*=Scot. *mools*, E. MOULD, the earth of the grave, and *ale*=feast (cf. BRIDAL).]

MULLET, mul'et, *n.* a genus of fishes nearly cylindrical in form, highly esteemed for the table. [Fr. *mulet*—L. *mullus.*]

MULLION, mul'yun, *n.* an upright division between the lights of windows, etc., in a Gothic arch.—*v.t.* to shape into divisions by mullions. [M. E. *munion*, ety. dub., either from Fr. *meneau*, a mullion, of unknown origin, or from Fr. *moignon*, a stump, as of an arm or branch, which is perh. derived from L. *mancus*, maimed.]

MULTANGULAR, mult-ang'gul-ar, *adj.* having *many angles* or corners. [L. *multus*, many, and ANGULAR.]

MULTICYCLE, mul'ti-sī-kl, *n.* a velocipede having more than three wheels: a cycle for carrying two or more riders. [*Multi* and *cycle.*]

MULTIFARIOUS, mul-ti-fā'ri-us, *adj.* having *great diversity:* manifold.—*adv.* MULTIFA'RIOUSLY. [L. *multus*, many, and *varius*, diverse.]

MULTIFORM, mul'ti-form, *adj.* having *many forms.*—*n.* MULTIFORM'ITY. [L. *multus*, many, and FORM.]

MULTILATERAL, mul-ti-lat'er-al, *adj.* having *many sides.* [L. *multus*, many, and LATERAL.]

MULTILINEAL, mul-ti-lin'e-al, *adj.* having *many lines.* [L. *multus*, many, and LINEAL.]

MULTIPED, mul'ti-ped, *n.* an insect having *many feet.* [L. *multus*, many, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]

MULTIPLE, mul'ti-pl, *adj.* having *many folds* or parts: repeated many times.—*n.* a number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times. [L. *multiplex—multus*, many, and *plico*, to fold.]

MULTIPLEX, mul'ti-pleks, *adj.* having *many folds:* manifold.

MULTIPLIABLE, mul'ti-plī-a-bl, *adj.* that may be multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND, mul'ti-pli-kand, *n.* a number or quantity to be *multiplied* by another.

MULTIPLICATION, mul-ti-pli-kā'shun, *n.* the act of *multiplying:* the rule or operation by which any given number or quantity is multiplied.

MULTIPLICATIVE, mul'ti-pli-kāt-iv, *adj.* tending to *multiply:* having the power to multiply.

MULTIPLICITY, mul-ti-plis'i-ti, *n.* the state of being *multiplied* or various: a great number.

MULTIPLIER, mul'ti-plī-er, *n.* one who or that which *multiplies* or increases: the number or quantity by which another is multiplied.

MULTIPLY, mul'ti-plī, *v.t.* to *fold* or increase *many* times: to make more numerous: to repeat any given number or quantity as often as there are units in another number.—*v.i.* to increase:—*pr.p.* mul'tiplying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* mul'tiplied. [Fr.—L. *multiplex.* See MULTIPLE.]

MULTITUDE, mul'ti-tūd, *n.* the state of being *many:* a great number of indi-

viduals: a crowd. [Fr.—L. *multitudo—multus*, many.]

MULTITUDINOUS, mul-ti-tūd'i-nus, *adj.* consisting of or having the appearance of a *multitude*.

MUM, mum, *adj.* silent.—*n.* silence.—*int.* be silent. [Cf. L. and Gr. *mu*, the least possible sound made with the lips; of imitative origin.]

MUM, mum, *n.* a sort of beer made in Germany. [Orig. brewed by a German named *Mumme*.]

MUMBLE, mum'bl, *v.i.* to utter the sound *mum* in speaking: to speak indistinctly: to chew softly: to eat with the lips close.—*v.t.* to utter indistinctly or imperfectly: to mouth gently. [See MUM.]

MUMBLER, mum'bler, *n.* one who *mumbles* or speaks with a low, indistinct voice.

MUMBLING, mum'bling, *adj.* uttering with a low, indistinct voice: chewing softly.—*adv.* MUM'BLINGLY.

MUMM, mum, *v.t.* to mask: to make diversion in disguise. [O. Dut. *mommen*, to mask, *mom*, a mask; cf. Low Ger. *mummeln*, to mask, whence Ger. *vermummen*, to mask.]

MUMMER, mum'er, *n.* one who *mumms* or makes diversion in disguise: a masker: a buffoon.

MUMMERY, mum'er-i, *n.*, *masking:* diversion.

MUMMIFY, mum'i-fī, *v.t.* to make into a mummy: to embalm and dry as a mummy:—*pr.p.* mumm'ifying; *pa.p.* mumm'ified.—*n.* MUMMIFICA'TION. [MUMMY, and *facio*, to make.]

MUMMING, mum'ing, *n.* the sports of *mummers*.—*adj.* pertaining to the sports of mummers.

MUMMY, mum'i, *n.* a human body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming, in which *wax*, spices, etc., were employed.—*v.t.* to embalm and dry as a mummy:—*pr.p.* mumm'ying; *pa.p.* mumm'ied. [Fr.—It. *mummia*—Ar. and Pers. *mumayim*, a mummy—Pers. *mum*, wax.]

MUMP, mump, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to *mumble* or move the lips with the mouth almost closed: to nibble: to cheat: to play the beggar. [Form of MUM.]

MUMPER, mump'er, *n.* one who *mumps*: an old cant term for a beggar.

MUMPISH, mump'ish, *adj.* having *mumps*: dull: sullen.—*adv.* MUMP'ISHLY.—*n.* MUMP'ISHNESS.

MUMPS, mumps, *n.* a swelling of the glands of the neck, accompanied with difficulty of speaking. [From MUMP.]

MUNCH, munsh, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to *chew* with shut mouth. [M. E. *monchen*, from an imitative root, or from Fr. *manger*, It. *mangiare*—L. *manducare*, to chew.]

MUNCHER, munsh'er, *n.* one who *munches*.

MUNDANE, mun'dān, *adj.* belonging to the *world:* terrestrial.—*adv.* MUN'DANELY. [Fr.—L. *mundanus—mundus*, the world—*mundus*, ordered, adorned; akin to Sans. *mand*, to adorn.]

MUNICIPAL, mū-nis'i-pal, *adj.* pertaining to a corporation or city. [Fr.—L. *municipalis*, from *municipium*, a free town—*munia*, official duties, and *capio*, to take.]

MUNICIPALITY, mū-nis-i-pal'i-ti, *n.* a *municipal* district: in France, a division of the country.

MUNIFICENCE, mū-nif'i-sens, *n.* quality of being munificent: bountifulness. [Fr.—L. *munificentia—munus*, a duty, present, and *facio*, to make.]

MUNIFICENT, mū-nif'i-sent, *adj.* very liberal in giving: generous: bountiful.—*adv.* MUNIF'ICENTLY.

MUNIMENT, mū'ni-ment, *n.* that which *fortifies:* that which defends: a stronghold: place or means of defence: defence: (*law*) a record *fortifying* a claim: title-deeds. [Fr.—L. *munimentum*, from *munio*, *munitum*, to fortify—*mœnia*, walls.]

MUNITION, mū-nish'un, *n.* materials used in war: military stores of all kinds: (*B.*) stronghold, fortress. [Fr.—L. *munitio*.]

MUNNION, mun'yun. Same as MULLION.

MURAL, mū'ral, *adj.* pertaining to or like a *wall:* steep. [Fr.—L. *muralis*, from *murus*, a wall; akin to *mœnia*, walls, and *munio*, to fortify.]

MURDER, mur'der, *n.* the *act of putting* a person *to death*, intentionally and from malice.—*v.t.* to commit murder: to destroy: to put an end to. [A.S. *morthor*, from *morth*, death; Ger. *mord*, Goth. *maurthr;* akin to L. *mors*, *mortis*, death, and Sans. *mri*, to die.]

MURDERER, mur'der-er, *n.* one who *murders*, or is guilty of murder:—*fem.* MUR'DERESS.

MURDEROUS, mur'der-us, *adj.* guilty of *murder:* consisting in or fond of murder: bloody: cruel.—*adv.* MUR'DEROUSLY.

MUREX, mū'reks, *n.* a shell-fish, from which the Tyrian purple dye was obtained. [L.]

MURIATIC, mū-ri-at'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or obtained from sea-salt. [L. *muriaticus—muria*, brine.]

MURICATE, mū'ri-kāt, MURICATED, mū'ri-kāt-ed, *adj.* (*bot.*) armed with *sharp points* or prickles. [L. *muricatus*, from *murex*, *muricis*, a pointed rock or stone.]

MURIFORM, mū'ri-form, *adj.* (*bot.*) *resembling* the bricks *in a wall*. [L. *murus*, a wall, *forma*, shape.]

MURKY, murk'i, *adj.*, *dark:* obscure: gloomy.—*adv.* MURK'ILY.—*n.* MURK'INESS. [A.S. *murc;* Ice. *myrkr*, Dan. and Sw. *mörk*.]

MURMUR, mur'mur, *n.* a low, indistinct sound, like that of running water: a complaint in a low, muttering voice.—*v.i.* to utter a murmur: to grumble:—*pr.p.* mur'muring; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* mur'mured.—*n.* MUR'MURER. [Fr.—L., formed from the sound.]

MURMUROUS, mur'mur-us, *adj.* attended with *murmurs:* exciting murmur.

MURRAIN, mur'rān or -rin, *n.* an infec-

tious and *fatal* disease among cattle. [O. Fr. *morine*, a dead carcass—L. *morior*, to die. See MORTAL.]

MUSCADEL, mus'ka-del, MUSCADINE, mus'ka-dīn, MUSCAT, mus'kat, MUSCATEL, mus'ka-tel, *n.* a rich, spicy wine: also the grape producing it: a fragrant and delicious pear. [O. Fr. *muscadel* — It. *moscadello, moscatello*, dim. of *muscato*, smelling like musk—L. *muscus*, musk. See MUSK.]

MUSCLE, mus'l, *n.* the fleshy parts of an animal body by which it moves. [Fr.—L. *musculus*, dim. of *mus*, a mouse, hence a muscle, from its appearance under the skin.]

MUSCLE, MUSSEL, mus'l, *n.* a marine bivalve shell-fish, used for food. [A.S. *muxle*; Ger. *muschel*, Fr. *moule*; all from L. *musculus*.]

MUSCOID, mus'koid, *adj.* (*bot.*) *moss-like.* —*n.* a moss-like, flowerless plant. [A hybrid, from L. *muscus*, moss, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

MUSCOVITE, mus'cō-vīt, *n.* a native or an inhabitant of *Moscow*, or of Russia.—*adj.* of or pertaining to *Moscow* or to Russia.

MUSCULAR, mus'kū-lar, *adj.* pertaining to a *muscle:* consisting of muscles: brawny: strong: vigorous.—*adv.* MUS'CULARLY.—*n.* MUSCULAR'ITY, state of being muscular.

MUSE, mūz, *v.i.* to study in silence: to be absent-minded: to meditate.—*n.* deep thought: contemplation: absence of mind.—*adv.* MUS'INGLY.—*n.* MUS'ER. [Fr. *muser*, to loiter, to trifle; It. *musare*; acc. to Diez from O. Fr. *muse*, Fr. *museau*, the mouth, snout of an animal; from a dog snuffing idly about. See MUZZLE.]

MUSE, mūz, *n.* one of the nine goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts. [Fr.—L. *musa*—Gr. *mousa*, prob. from *maō*, to invent.]

MUSEUM, mū-zē'um, *n.* a collection of natural, scientific, or other curiosities, or of works of art. [L.—Gr. *mouseion*. See MUSE.]

MUSH, mush, *n.* Indian meal boiled in water. [Ger. *mus*, pap, any thick preparation of fruit.]

MUSHROOM, mush'rōōm, *n.* the common name of certain fungi, esp. such as are edible: (*fig.*) one who rises suddenly from a low condition: an upstart. [Fr. *mousseron*, through *mousse*, moss—O. Ger. *mos*, Ger. *moos*.]

MUSIC, mū'zik, *n.* melody or harmony: the science which treats of harmony: the art of combining sounds so as to please the ear: a musical composition. [Fr. *musique*—L. *musica*—Gr. *mousikē* (*technē*, art)—*mousa*, a MUSE.]

MUSICAL, mū'zik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or producing *music:* pleasing to the ear: melodious. — *adv.* MU'SICALLY.—*n.* MU'SICALNESS. [Fr.]

MUSICIAN, mū-zish'an, *n.* one skilled in *music:* a performer of music. [Fr. *musicien*.]

MUSK, musk, *n.* a strong perfume, obtained from the male musk-deer: a hornless deer, in Tibet and Nepaul, yielding musk.—*v.t.* to perfume with musk. [Fr. *musc*—L. *muscus*, Gr. *moschos*—Pers. *musk*.]

MUSK'-APP'LE, MUSK'-CAT, MUSK'-MEL'ON, MUSK'-ROSE, etc., so called from their *musky* odor.

MUSKET, mus'ket, *n.* formerly, the common hand-gun of soldiers. [Fr. *mousquet*, a musket, formerly a hawk—It. *mosquetto* —L. *musca*, a fly; many of the old guns had fancy names derived from birds and other animals.]

MUSKETEER, mus-ket-ēr', *n.* a soldier armed with a *musket*. [Fr. *mousquetaire*.]

MUSKETOON, mus-ket-ōōn', *n.* a short *musket:* one armed with a musketoon. [Fr. *mousqueton*.]

MUSKETRY, mus'ket-ri, *n.*, *muskets* in general: practice with muskets. [Fr. *mousqueterie*.]

MUSK-OX, musk'-oks, *n.* a small animal of the ox family inhabiting the northern parts of America, the flesh of which has a strong *musky* smell.

MUSK-RAT, musk'-rat, *n.* an animal of the shrew family, so named from the strong *musky* odor of its skin.

MUSKY, musk'i, *adj.* having the odor of musk.—*adv.* MUSK'ILY. — *n.* MUSK'INESS.

MUSLIN, muz'lin, *n.* a fine thin kind of cotton cloth with a downy nap. [Fr. *mousseline* — It. *mussolino:* said to be from *Mosul* in Mesopotamia.]

MUSLINET, muz'lin-et, *n.* a coarse kind of muslin.

MUSQUITO. Same as MOSQUITO.

MUSSEL. See MUSCLE, a shell-fish.

MUSSULMAN, mus'ul-man, *n.* a *Moslem* or Mohammedan: — *pl.* MUSS'ULMANS (-manz). [Low L. *mussulmanus* — Ar. *moslemūna*, pl. of *moslem*.]

MUST, must, *v.i.* to be obliged physically or morally. [A.S. *mot*, *moste*; Ger. *müssen*.]

MUST, must, *n.* wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented. [A.S., Ice. and Ger. *most*; all from L. *mustum*, from *mustus*, new, fresh.]

MUSTACHE, mus-täsh', MUSTACHIO, mus-täsh'yo, *n.* the beard upon the upper lip. [Fr. *moustache*, It. *mostaccio*; from Gr. *mustax*, *mustakos*, the upper lip.]

MUSTACHIOED, mus-täsh'yōd, *adj.* having mustachios.

MUSTARD, mus'tard, *n.* a plant with a pungent taste: the seed ground and used as a condiment. [O. Fr. *moustarde*, Fr. *moutarde*—O. Fr. *moust*, Fr. *moût*—L. *mustum*, must, orig. used in preparing it.]

MUSTER, mus'ter, *v.t.* to assemble, as troops for duty or inspection: to gather. —*v.i.* to be gathered together, as troops.

—*n.* an assembling of troops: a register of troops mustered: assemblage: collected show.—PASS MUSTER, to pass inspection uncensured. [O. Fr. *mostrer*—Fr. *montrer*—L. *monstro*, to show. See MONSTER.]

MUSTER-MASTER, mus'ter-mas'ter, *n.* the *master* of the *muster*, or who takes an account of troops, their arms, etc.

MUSTER-ROLL, mus'ter-rōl, *n.* a roll or register of the officers and men in each company, troop, or regiment.

MUSTY, must'i, *adj.*, *mouldy:* spoiled by damp: sour: foul.—*adv.* MUST'ILY.—*n.* MUST'INESS. [M.E. *must*, to be mouldy, from the base of L. *mucidus*, mouldy, from *mucus*. See MUCUS.]

MUTABLE, mū'ta-bl, *adj.* that may be *changed:* subject to change: inconstant.—*adv.* MU'TABLY.—*ns.* MUTABIL'ITY, MU'TABLENESS, quality of being mutable. [L. *mutabilis*—*muto*, *mutatum*, to change—*moveo*, *motum*, to move.]

MUTATION, mū-tā'shun, *n.* act or process of *changing:* change: alteration.

MUTE, mūt, *adj.* incapable of speaking: dumb: silent: unpronounced.—*n.* one mute or dumb: one who remains silent: a person stationed by undertakers at the door of a house at a funeral: (*gram.*) a letter having no sound without the aid of a vowel, as *b*: (*law*) one who refuses to plead to an indictment.—*adv.* MUTE'LY.—*n.* MUTE'NESS. [Fr. *muet*—L. *mutus*, like Gr. *muzō*, to utter the sound *mu*, produced by closing the lips.]

MUTE, mūt, *v.i.* to *dung*, as birds. [O.Fr. *mutir; esmeut*, dung; conn. with E. *smelt* or *melt*.]

MUTILATE, mū'ti-lāt, *v.t.* to *maim:* to cut off: to remove a material part of.—*n.* MU'TILATOR, one who mutilates. [L. *mutilo*—*mutilus*, maimed, Gr. *mutilos*, *mitulos*, curtailed, hornless.]

MUTILATION, mū-ti-lā'shun, *n.* act of mutilating: deprivation of a limb or essential part.

MUTINEER, mū-ti-nēr', *n.* one guilty of *mutiny*.

MUTINOUS, mū'ti-nus, *adj.* disposed to *mutiny:* seditious.—*adv.* MU'TINOUSLY.—*n.* MU'TINOUSNESS.

MUTINY, mū'ti-ni, *v.i.* to rise against authority in military or naval service: to revolt against rightful authority:—*pr.p.* mū'tinying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* mū'tinied.—*n.* insurrection, esp. naval or military: tumult: strife. [Fr. *mutiner*—*mutin*, riotous—Fr. *meute*—L. *motus*, rising, insurrection, from *moveo*, *motum*, to move.]

MUTOSCOPE, mū'tō-skōp, *n.* a simple form of animated picture apparatus, in which a number of pictures rotating quickly on a wheel give an appearance of motion to the scene. [L. *mutare*, to change, and *scope*.]

MUTTER, mut'er, *v.i.* to utter words in a low voice: to murmur: to sound with a low, rumbling noise.—*v.t.* to utter indistinctly.—*n.* MUTT'ERER. [Prob. imitative, like Prov. Ger. *muttern*; L. *mutio*.]

MUTTON, mut'n, *n.* the flesh of sheep. [Fr. *mouton*, a sheep—Low L. *multo*, which is prob. from the Celt., as Bret. *maoud*, W. *mollt*, a wether, sheep; or acc. to Diez, from L. *mutilus*, mutilated. See MUTILATE.]

MUTTON-CHOP, mut'n-chop, *n.* a rib of *mutton chopped* at the small end. [MUTTON and CHOP.]

MUTUAL, mū'tū-al, *adj.*, *interchanged:* in return: given and received.—*adv.* MU'TUALLY.—*n.* MUTUAL'ITY. [Fr. *mutuel*—L. *mutuus*—*muto*, to change.]

MUZHIK, mōō-zhik', *n.* a Russian peasant. Written also MUZJIK and MOUJIK.

MUZZLE, muz'l, *n.* the projecting mouth, lips, and nose of an animal: a fastening for the mouth to prevent biting: the extreme end of a gun, etc.—*v.t.* to put a muzzle on: to restrain from biting: to keep from hurting. [O. Fr. *musel*, Fr. *museau*, prob. from L. *morsus*, a bite—*mordeo*, to bite.]

MY, mī, *poss. adj.* belonging to me. [Contr. of MINE.]

MYCOLOGY, mī-kol'o-ji, *n.* the science treating of the fungi or mushrooms. [Gr. *mykes*, fungus, and *logos*, discourse.]

MYOPY, mī'o-pi, *n.* shortness or nearness of sight.—*adj.* MYOP'IC. [Gr.—*myō*, to close, and *ōps*, the eye.]

MYOSCOPE, mī'ō-skōp, *n.* a device for studying the phenomena of muscular contraction.

MYRIAD, mir'i-ad, *n.* any immense number. [Gr. *myrias*, *myriados*, a ten thousand, allied to W. *mawr*, great, more, *myrdd*, an infinity.]

MYRIAPOD, mir'i-a-pod, *n.* a worm-shaped articulate animal with many jointed legs. [Gr. *myrioi*, ten thousand, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

MYRMIDON, mer'mi-don, *n.* (*orig.*) one of a tribe of warriors who accompanied Achilles: one of a ruffianly band under a daring leader. [L. and Gr., derived, acc. to the fable, from *myrmēx*, an ant.]

MYRRH, mer, *n.* a bitter, aromatic, transparent gum, exuded from the bark of a shrub in Arabia. [Fr. *myrrhe*—L. and Gr. *myrrha*—Ar. *murr*, from *marra*, to be bitter.]

MYRTLE, mer'tl, *n.* an evergreen shrub with beautiful and fragrant leaves. [Fr. *myrtil*, dim. of *myrte*—L. and Gr. *myrtus*—Gr. *myron*, any sweet juice.]

MYSELF, mī-self' or me-self', *pron.*, *I* or *me*, in person—used for the sake of emphasis and also as the reciprocal of *me*. [MY and SELF.]

MYSTERIOUS, mis-tē'ri-us, *adj.* containing *mystery:* obscure: secret: incomprehensible.—*adv.* MYSTE'RIOUSLY.—*n.* MYSTE'RIOUSNESS.

MYSTERY, mis'ter-i, *n.* a *secret* doctrine: anything very obscure: that which is

beyond human comprehension: anything artfully made difficult. [M.E. *mysterie*, from L. *mysterium*—Gr. *mystērion*—*mystēs*, one initiated—*muēo*, to initiate into mysteries—*muō*, to close the eyes—root *mu*, close. See MUTE, dumb.]

MYSTERY, mis'ter-i, *n.* a trade, handicraft: a kind of rude drama of a religious nature (so called because acted by craftsmen). [M.E. *mistere*, corr. from O. Fr. *mestier*, Fr. *métier*—L. *ministerium*—*minister*. Prop. spelt *mistery*; the spelling *mystery* is due to confusion with the above word.

MYSTIC, mis'tik, MYSTICAL, mis'tik-al, *adj.* relating to or containing *mystery*: sacredly obscure or secret: involving a secret meaning: allegorical: belonging to mysticism. —*adv.* MYS'TICALLY. [L. *mysticus*—Gr. *mystikos*. See MYSTERY, a secret doctrine.]

MYSTIC, mis'tik, *n.* one of a sect professing to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God who revealed *mysteries* to them.

MYSTICISM, mis'ti-sizm, *n.* the doctrine of the *mystics*: obscurity of doctrine.

MYSTIFY, mis'ti-fī, *v.t.* to make *mysterious*, obscure, or secret: to involve in mystery:—*pr.p.* mys'tifying; *pa.t.* and *p.ap.* mys'tified. —*n.* MYSTIFICA'TION. [Fr. *mystifier*, from Gr. *mystēs*, and L. *facio*, to make.]

MYTH, mith, *n.* a fable: a legend: a fabulous narrative founded on a remote event, esp. those made in the early period of a people's existence. [Gr. *mythos*.]

MYTHIC, mith'ik, MYTHICAL, mith'ik-al, *adj.* relating to *myths*: fabulous.—*adv.* MYTH'ICALLY. [Gr. *mythikos*.]

MYTHOGRAPHY, mith-og'ra-fē, *n.* representation of myths in graphic or plastic art: art-mythology.

MYTHOLOGIC, mith-o-loj'ik, MYTHOLOGICAL, mith-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* relating to *mythology*: fabulous. —*adv.* MYTHOLOG'ICALLY.

MYTHOLOGIST, mith-ol'o-jist, *n.* one versed in or who writes on *mythology*.

MYTHOLOGY, mith-ol'o-ji, *n.* a system of myths: a treatise regarding myths: the science of myths. [Fr.—Gr. *mythologia*—*mythos*, and *logos*, a treatise.]

N

NABOB, nā'bob, *n.* a *deputy* or governor under the Mogul empire: a European who has enriched himself in the East: any man of great wealth. [Corr. of Hindi *naiwâb*, a deputy; from Ar. *nauwab*, governors.]

NACRE, nā'kr, *n.* a white brilliant matter which forms the interior of several shells. [Fr.—Pers. *nigar*, painting.]

NADIR, nā'dir, *n.* the point of the heavens directly opposite and *corresponding* to the zenith. [Ar. *nadîr*, *nazir*, from *nazara*, to be like.]

NAG, nag, *n.* a horse, but particularly a small one. [Prob., with intrusive initial *n*, from Dan. *ög*, cog. with O. Saxon *ehu* (cf. L. *equa*, a mare).]

NAIAD, nā'yad, *n.* a *water-nymph* or female deity, fabled to preside over rivers and springs. [L. and Gr. *naias*, *naiados*, from *naō*, to flow.]

NAIL, nāl, *n.* the horny scale at the end of the human fingers and toes: the claw of a bird or other animal: a pointed spike of metal for fastening wood: a measure of length (2¼ inches).—*v.t.* to fasten with nails. [A.S. *nægel*; Ger. *nagel*; allied to L. *unguis*, Gr. *o-nyx*, Sans. *nakha*; all from a root seen in E. GNAW, and sig. to pierce.]

NAILER, nāl'er, *n.* one whose trade is to make nails.

NAILERY, nāl'er-i, *n.* a place where nails are made.

NAINSOOK, nān'sōōk, *n.* a kind of muslin, both plain and striped. [Hind.]

NAÏVE, nā'ēv, *adj.* with natural or unaffected simplicity: artless: ingenuous.—*adv.* NA'ÏVELY.—*n.* NAÏVETĒ, nā'ēv-tā. [Fr. *naïf*, *naïve*—L. *nativus*, native, innate, from *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.]

NAKED, nā'ked, *adj.* uncovered: exposed: unarmed: defenceless: unconcealed: plain or evident: without addition or ornament: simple: artless: (*bot.*) without the usual covering.—*adv.* NA'KEDLY. —*n.* NA'KEDNESS. [A.S. *nacod*; Ger. *nackt*, Sans. *nagna*, L. *nudus*, naked; all from a root found in M.E. *naken*, to lay bare.]

NAMBY-PAMBY, nam'bi-pam'bi, *adj.* weakly sentimental or affectedly pretty. [From first name of Ambrose Philips, an affected E. poet of the beginning of the 18th century.]

NAME, nām, *n.* that by which a person or thing *is known* or called: a designation: reputed character: reputation: fame: celebrity: remembrance: a race or family: appearance: authority: behalf: assumed character of another: (*gram.*) a noun. —*v.t.* to give a name to: to designate: to speak of by name: to nominate. —*n.* NAM'ER. [A.S. *nama*; Ger. *name*; L. *nomen*—*nosco*, to know; Gr. *onoma* for *ognoma*, from *gna*, root of *gignōskō*, to know; Sans. *nâman*—*jna*, to know.]

NAMELESS, nām'les, *adj.* without a name: undistinguished.—*adv.* NAME'LESSLY.—*n.* NAME'LESSNESS.

NAMELY, nām'li, *adv.* by *name*: that is to say.

NAMESAKE, nām'sāk, *n.* one bearing the same name as another for his *sake*.

NANDU, nan'dōō, *n.* the South American ostrich.

NANKEEN, nan-kēn′, *n.* a buff-colored cotton cloth first made at *Nankin*, in China.

NAP, nap, *n.* a short sleep.—*v.i.* to take a short sleep: to feel drowsy and secure: —*pr.p.* napp′ing; *pa.p.* napped′. [A.S. *hnæppian*, to nap, orig. to nod; cf. Ger. *nicken*, to nod.]

NAP, nap, *n.* the woolly substance on the surface of cloth: the downy covering of plants.—*adj.* NAPP′Y. [A.S. *hnoppa*, nap, a form of *cnæp*, a top, knob. See KNOB.]

NAPE, nāp, *n.* the *knob* or projecting joint of the neck behind. [A.S. *cnæp*, the top of anything, W. *cnap*, a knob. See KNOB.]

NAPERY, nāp′er-i, *n.* linen, esp. for the table. [O. Fr. *naperie*—Fr. *nappe*, a table-cloth—Low L. *napa*, corr. from L. *mappa*, a napkin.]

NAPHTHA, nap′tha or naf′tha, *n.* a clear, inflammable liquid distilled from coal-tar: rock-oil. [L.—Gr.—Ar. *naft*.]

NAPHTHALINE, nap′tha-lin or naf′-, *n.* a grayish-white, inflammable substance formed in the distillation of coal.

NAPIFORM, nāp′i-form, *adj.* shaped like a turnip: large and round above and slender below. [L. *napus*, a turnip.]

NAPKIN, nap′kin, *n.* a cloth for wiping the hands: a handkerchief. [Dim. of Fr. *nappe*. See NAPERY.]

NAPLESS, nap′les, *adj.* without nap: threadbare.

NAPOLEONISM, na-pō′lē-on-izm, *n.* the principles, policy, etc., of the first *Napoleon:* Bonapartism.

NARCISSUS, nar-sis′us, *n.* a genus of flowering plants comprising the daffodils, etc., having *narcotic* properties. [L.—Gr. *narkissos—narkē*, torpor.]

NARCOTIC, nar-kot′ik, *adj.* producing *torpor*, sleep, or deadness.—*n.* a medicine producing sleep or stupor.—*adv.* NARCOT′ICALLY. [Fr.—Gr. *narkē*, torpor.]

NARD, närd, *n.* an aromatic plant usually called SPIKENARD: an unguent prepared from it.—*adj.* NARD′INE. [Fr.—L. *nardus* —Gr. *nardos*—Pers. *nard*—Sans. *nalada*, from Sans. *nal*, to smell.]

NARGHILE, nār′gī-lē, *n.* an Eastern tobacco-pipe, in which the smoke is passed through water. [Pers.]

NARRATE, na-rāt′ or nar′-, *v.t.* to tell or recite: to give an account of.—*n.* NARRA′TION. [Fr. — L. *narro, narratum—gnarus*, knowing—root *gna*.]

NARRATIVE, nar′a-tiv, *adj.*, *narrating:* giving an account of any occurrence: inclined to narration: story-telling.—*n.* that which is narrated: a continued account of any occurrence: story.

NARROW, nar′ō, *adj.* of little breadth or extent: limited: contracted in mind: bigoted: not liberal: selfish: within a small distance: close: accurate: careful. —*n.* (oftener used in the *pl.*) a narrow passage, channel, or strait.—*v.t.* to make narrow: to contract or confine.—*v.i.* to become narrow.—*adv.* NARR′OWLY.—*n.* NARR′OWNESS. [A.S. *nearu, nearo;* no-conn. with *near*, but prob. with *nerve, snare*.]

NARROW-MINDED, nar′ō-mīnd′ed, *adj.* of a *narrow* or illiberal *mind*.—*n.* NARR′OW-MIND′EDNESS.

NARWHAL, när′hwal, **NARWAL**, när′wal, *n.* the sea-unicorn, a mammal of the whale family with one large projecting tusk. [Dan. *narhval* — Ice. *náhvalr*, either "nose-whale" (*na-* for *nas-*, nose) or "corpse-whale," from the creature's pallid color (Ice. *na-* for *nar-*, corpse). See WHALE.]

NASAL, nāz′al, *adj.* belonging to the *nose*: affected by or sounded through the nose. —*n.* a letter or sound uttered through the nose. [Fr., from L. *nasus*, the nose. See NOSE.]

NASALIZE, nā′zal-īz, *v.t.* to render *nasal*, as a sound.

NASCENT, nas′ent, *adj.*, *springing up*: arising: beginning to exist or grow. [L. *nascens, -entis*, pr.p. of *nascor, natus*, to be born, to spring up.]

NASTURTIUM, nas-tur′shi-um, *n.* a kind of cress with a pungent taste. [Lit. "nose-tormenting," L., from *nasus*, the nose, and *torqueo, tortum*, to twist, torment.]

NASTY, nas′ti, *adj.* dirty: filthy: obscene: nauseous.—*adv.* NAS′TILY.—*n.* NAS′TINESS. [Old form *nasky*—A.S. *hnesce*, soft; cf. prov. Swed. *snaskig*, nasty, from *snaska*, to eat like a pig.]

NATAL, nā′tal, *adj.* pertaining to *birth:* native. [Fr.—L. *natalis—nascor, natus*, to be born.]

NATALITY, na-tal′i-tē, *n.* the birth rate. [*Natal*, pertaining to birth, and *ity*, as in *mortality*.]

NATATION, na-tā′shun, *n.* swimming. [L. *natatio—nato*, to swim.]

NATATORY, nā′ta-tor-i, *adj.* pertaining to swimming.

NATION, nā′shun, *n.* those *born* of the same stock: the people inhabiting the same country, or under the same government: a race: a great number. [Fr.—L. *nascor, natus*, to be born.]

NATIONAL, nash′un-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *nation:* public: general: attached to one's own country.—*adv.* NA′TIONALLY. —*n.* NA′TIONALNESS.

NATIONALISM, nash′un-al-izm, **NATIONALITY**, nash-un-al′i-ti, *n.* the being attached to one's country: national character.—*n.* NA′TIONALIST.

NATIONALIZE, nash′un-al-īz, *v.t.* to make *national*.

NATIVE, nā′tiv, *adj.* from or by *birth:* produced by nature: pertaining to the time or place of birth: original.—*n.* one born in any place: an original inhabitant.—*adv.* NA′TIVELY.—*n.* NA′TIVENESS.

NATIVITY, na-tiv′i-ti, *n.* state of being *born:* time, place, and manner of birth: state or place of being produced: a horoscope.—THE NATIVITY, the birthday of the Saviour.

NATRON, nā'trun, *n.* an impure native carbonate of soda, the *nitre* of the Bible.

NATTERJACK, nat'er-jak, *n.* a species of toad. [See ADDER.]

NATTY, nat'i, *adj.* trim, spruce. [Allied to NEAT.]

NATURAL, nat'ū-ral, *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or according to *nature:* inborn: not far-fetched: not acquired: tender: unaffected: illegitimate: (*music*) according to the usual diatonic scale.—*n.* an idiot: (*music*) a character (♮) which removes the effect of a preceding sharp or flat.—*adv.* NAT'URALLY.—*n.* NAT'URALNESS.—NATURAL HISTORY, originally the description of all that is in nature, now used of the sciences that deal with the earth and its productions—botany, zoology, and mineralogy, especially zoology.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, the science of nature, of the physical properties of bodies: physics.—NATURAL THEOLOGY, the body of theological truths discoverable by reason without revelation.

NATURALISM, nat'ū-ral-izm, *n.* mere state of *nature.*

NATURALIST, nat'ū-ral-ist, *n.* one who studies *nature,* more particularly animated nature.

NATURALIZE, nat'ū-ral-īz, *v.t.* to make *natural* or familiar: to adapt to a different climate: to invest with the privileges of natural-born subjects.—*n.* NATURALIZA'TION.

NATURE, nā'tūr, *n.* the power which creates and which presides over the material world: the established order of things: the universe: the essential qualities of anything: constitution: species: character: natural disposition: conformity to that which is natural: a mind, or character: nakedness. [Fr.—L. *natura—nascor, natus,* to be born—*gna,* a form of root *gen* = Gr. *gen,* to be born.]

NAUGHT, nawt, *n., no-whit,* nothing.—*adv.* in no degree.—*adj.* of no value or account: worthless: bad. [A.S. *naht, na-wiht—na,* not, *wiht,* whit, anything.]

NAUGHTY, nawt'i, *adj.* bad: mischievous: perverse.—*adv.* NAUGHT'ILY.—*n.* NAUGHT'INESS.

NAUROPOMETER, naw-rō-pom'ē-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring a ship's heeling or inclination at sea. [Gr. *naus,* a ship, *hrope,* inclination, and *metron,* measure.]

NAUSCOPY, naw'skop-ē, *n.* the art of sighting ships at long distances. [Gr. *naus,* a ship, *skopein,* to see.]

NAUSEA, naw'she-a, *n.* any sickness of the stomach, with a propensity to vomit: loathing. [L.—Gr. *nausia,* sea-sickness—*naus,* a ship.]

NAUSEATE, naw'she-āt, *v.i.* to *feel nausea:* to become squeamish: to feel disgust.—*v.t.* to loathe: to strike with disgust.

NAUSEOUS, naw'she-us, *adj.* producing *nausea:* disgusting: loathsome.—*adv.* NAU'SEOUSLY.—*n.* NAU'SEOUSNESS.

NAUTCH, nawch, *n.* in India, a professional dancer known as a *Nautch* girl: any form of stage entertainment with dancing. [Hind. *nach,* dance.]

NAUTICAL, naw'tik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *ships,* sailors, or navigation: naval: marine.—*adv.* NAU'TICALLY. [L. *nauticus*—Gr. *nautikos—naus;* cog. with which are Sans. *nau,* L. *navis,* a ship, A.S. *naca,* Ger. *nachen,* a boat.]

NAUTILUS, naw'ti-lus, *n.* a kind of shell-fish furnished with a membrane which was once believed to enable it to sail like a *ship:—pl.* NAU'TILUSES or NAU'TILI. [L.—Gr. *nautilos.*]

NAVAJA, na-vä'ha, *n.* in the Southwestern United States, a pocket, or clasp, knife. [Sp.]

NAVAL, nā'val, *adj.* pertaining to *ships:* consisting of ships: marine: nautical: belonging to the navy. [Fr.—L. *navalis—navis,* a ship.]

NAVE, nāv, *n.* the middle or body of a church, distinct from the aisles or wings, so called from the resemblance of the roof to the hull of a *ship,* or because the church of Christ was often likened to a ship. [Fr. *nef*—L. *navis,* a ship. See NAUTICAL.]

NAVE, nāv, *n.* the hub or piece of wood, etc., in the centre of a wheel, through which the axle passes. [A.S. *nafu,* nave; cf. Dut. *naaf,* Ger. *nabe;* Sans. *nabhi,* nave, navel—prob. from *nabh,* to burst.]

NAVEL, nāv'l, *n.* the mark or depression in the centre of the lower part of the abdomen, at first, a *small projection.* [Dim. of NAVE, a hub.]

NAVIFORM, nā'vi-fōrm, *adj.* boat-shaped. [L. *navis,* ship, and *form.*]

NAVIGABLE, nav'i-ga-bl, *adj.* that may be passed by *ships* or vessels.—*n.* NAV'IGABLENESS.—*adv.* NAV'IGABLY.

NAVIGATE, nav'i-gāt, *v.t.* to steer or *manage a ship* in sailing: to sail on.—*v.i.* to go in a vessel or ship: to sail. [L. *navigo, -atum—navis,* a ship, and *ago,* to drive.]

NAVIGATION, nav-i-gā'shun, *n.* the act, science, or art of sailing *ships.*

NAVIGATOR, nav'i-gāt-or, *n.* one who navigates or sails: one who directs the course of a ship.

NAVVY, nav'i, *n.* (*orig.*) a laborer on canals for internal *navigation:* a laborer. [A contraction of NAVIGATOR.]

NAVY, nā'vi, *n.* a fleet of *ships:* the whole of the ships-of-war of a nation: the officers and men belonging to the war-ships of a nation. [O. Fr.—L. *navis,* a ship.]

NAY, nā, *adv., no:* not only so: yet more.—*n.* denial. [M. E.—Ice. *nei,* Dan. *nei;* cog. with No.]

NAZARENE, naz'ar-ēn, *n.* a follower of Jesus of Nazareth, originally used of Christians in contempt: one belonging to the early Christian sect of the Nazarenes. [From *Nazareth,* the town.]

NAZARITE, naz'ar-īt, *n.* a Jew who vowed

to abstain from strong drink, etc. [Heb. *nazar*, to consecrate.]

NAZARITISM, naz'ar-īt-izm, *n.* the vow and practice of a *Nazarite*.

NAZE, nāz, *n.* a headland or cape. [Scand., as in Dan. *næs;* a doublet of NESS.]

NEAP, nēp, *adj.* low, applied to the lowest tides.—*n.* a neap-tide. [A.S. *nep*, orig. *hnép;* Dan. *knap*, Ice. *neppr*, scanty. From verb NIP.]

NEAPED, nēpt, *adj.* left in the *neap*-tide or aground.

NEAR, nēr, *adj.*, *nigh:* not far distant: intimate: dear: close to anything followed or imitated: direct: stingy.—*adv.* at a little distance: almost.—*v.t.* to approach: to come nearer to. [A.S. *near*, nearer, comp. of *neah*, nigh, now used as a positive; Ice. *nær;* Ger. *näher*. See NIGH.]

NEARLY, nēr'li, *adv.* at no great distance: closely: intimately: pressingly: almost: stingily.

NEARNESS, nēr'nes, *n.* the state of being *near:* closeness: intimacy: close alliance: stinginess.

NEAR-SIGHTED, nēr'-sīt'ed, *adj.*, *seeing* only when *near:* short-sighted. — *n.* NEAR'-SIGHT'EDNESS.

NEAT, nēt, *adj.* belonging to the bovine genus.—*n.* black-cattle: an ox or cow. [A.S. *neat*, cattle, a beast — *neotan*, *niotan*, to use, employ; Ice. *njotan*, Ger. *geniessen*, to enjoy, Scot. *nowt*, black-cattle.]

NEAT, nēt, *adj.* trim: tidy: without mixture or adulteration.—*adv.* NEAT'LY.—*n.* NEAT'NESS. [Fr. *net*—L. *nitidus*, shining—*niteo*, to shine; or perh. conn. with A.S. *neód*, *neódlice*, pretty.]

NEATHERD, nēt'herd, *n.* one who *herds* or has the care of *neat* or cattle.

NEB, neb, *n.* the beak of a bird: the nose. [A.S. *nebb*, the face; cog. with Dut. *neb*, beak. The word orig. had an initial *s* like Dut. *sneb*, Ger. *schnabel*, and is conn. with SNAP, SNIP.]

NEBULA, neb'ū-la, *n.* a *little cloud:* a faint, misty appearance in the heavens produced either by a group of stars too distant to be seen singly, or by diffused gaseous matter:—*pl.* NEB'ULÆ. [L.; Gr. *nephelē*, cloud, mist.]

NEBULAR, neb'ū-lar, *adj.* pertaining to *nebulæ*.

NEBULOSE, neb'ū-lōs, NEBULOUS, neb'ū-lus, *adj.* misty, hazy, vague: relating to or having the appearance of a nebula. —*n.* NEBULOS'ITY.

NECESSARY, nes'es-sar-i, *adj.* needful: unavoidable: indispensable: not free.—*n.* a requisite—used chiefly in *pl.*—*adv.* NEC'ESSARILY. [Fr. — L. *necessarius*, which is either from root *nac*, seen in L. *nanciscor*, to obtain, Gr. *ēnegka*, to bear, or from *ne*, not, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to yield.]

NECESSITARIAN, ne-ses-si-tā'ri-an, NECESSARIAN, nes-es-sā'ri-an, *n.* one who holds the doctrine of *necessity*, denying freedom of will.

NECESSITATE, ne-ses'i-tāt, *v.t.* to make *necessary:* to render unavoidable: to compel. [L. *necessitas*.]

NECESSITOUS, ne-ses'it-us, *adj.*, *in neces sity:* very poor: destitute.—*adv.* NECESS'ITOUSLY.—*n.* NECESS'ITOUSNESS.

NECESSITY, ne-ses'i-ti, *n.* that which is *necessary* or unavoidable: compulsion: need: poverty.

NECK, nek, *n.* the part of an animal's body between the head and trunk: a long narrow part. [A.S. *hnecca;* Ger. *nacken;* prob. from root *angk*, to bend, as in ANCHOR, ANGLE, Sans. *ac*, *anc*, to bend.]

NECKCLOTH, nek'kloth, *n.* a piece of *cloth* worn on the *neck* by men.

NECKERCHIEF, nek'er-chif, *n.* a *kerchief* for the *neck*.

NECKLACE, nek'lās, *n.* a *lace* or string of beads or precious stones worn on the *neck* by women.

NECKTIE, nek'tī, *n.* a *tie* or cloth for the *neck*.

NECKVERSE, nek'vers, *n.* the verse formerly read to entitle the person to benefit of clergy—said to be the first of the 51st Psalm.

NECROGRAPHER, ne-krog'graf-er, *n.* one who writes an obituary notice.

NECROLATRY, nēk-rol'a-trē, *n.* worship of the dead. [Gr. *nekros*, dead.]

NECROLOGIC, nek-ro-loj'ik, NECROLOGICAL, nek-ro-loj'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *necrology*.

NECROLOGIST, nek-rol'o-jist, *n.* one who gives an account of *deaths*.

NECROLOGY, nek-rol'o-ji, *n.* an *account* of the *dead:* a register of deaths. [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *logos*, a discourse.]

NECROMANCER, nek'ro-man-ser, *n.* one who practices necromancy: a sorcerer.

NECROMANCY, nek'ro-man-si, *n.* the art of *revealing future events* by communication with the *dead:* enchantment. [Gr. *nekromanteia—nekros*, and *manteia*, a prophesying—*mantis*, a prophet. For the mediæval spelling, *nigromancy*, see BLACK-ART.]

NECROMANTIC, nek-ro-man'tik, NECROMANTICAL, nek-ro-man'tik-al, *adj.* pertaining to necromancy: performed by necromancy. — *adv.* NECROMAN'TICALLY.

NECROPOLIS, nek-rop'o-lis, *n.* a cemetery. [Lit. "a city of the dead," Gr. *nekros*, and *polis*, a city.]

NECROSIS, nē-krō'sis, *n.* the mortification or death of the bone, as *necrosis* of the jaw. [Gr. *nekros*, dead.]

NECROTOMY, nē-krot'ō-mē, *n.* (*med.*) the dissection of dead bodies.

NECTAR, nek'tar, *n.* the red wine or drink of the gods: a delicious beverage: the honey of the glands of plants.

NECTAREAL, nek-tā're-al, NECTAREAN, nek-tā're-an, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling *nectar:* delicious.

NECTARED, nek'tard, *adj.* imbued with *nectar:* mingled or abounding with nectar.

NECTAREOUS, nek-tā're-us, *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or resembling *nectar:* delicious.

NECTARINE, nek'ta-rin, *adj.* sweet as *nectar.*—*n.* a variety of peach with a smooth rind.

NECTAROUS, nek'tar-us, *adj.* sweet as *nectar.*

NECTARY, nek'tar-i, *n.* the part of a flower which secretes the *nectar* or honey.

NEED, nēd, *n.*, *necessity:* a state that requires relief: want.—*v.t.* to have occasion for: to want.—*n.* NEED'ER. [A.S. *nyd, nead;* Dut. *nood,* Ger. *noth,* Goth. *nauths,* orig. prob. sig. "compulsion."]

NEEDFUL, nēd'fool, *adj.* full of *need,* needy: necessary: requisite.—*adv.* NEED'FULLY.—*n.* NEED'FULNESS.

NEEDLE, nēd'l, *n.* a small, sharp-pointed steel instrument, with an eye for a thread: anything like a needle, as the magnet of a compass. [A.S. *nædel;* Ice. *nal,* Ger. *nadel;* conn. with Ger. *nähen,* to sew, L. *nere,* Gr. *neein,* to spin.]

NEEDLEBOOK, nēd'l-book, *n.* a number of pieces of cloth, arranged like a book, for holding needles.

NEEDLEFUL, nēd'l-fool, *n.* as much thread as *fills* a *needle.*

NEEDLE-GUN, nēd'l-gun, *n.* a *gun* or rifle loaded at the breech with a cartridge containing powder and exploded by the prick of a *needle.*

NEEDLESS, nēd'les, *adj.*, *not needed:* unnecessary.—*adv.* NEED'LESSLY.—*n.* NEED'LESSNESS.

NEEDLEWOMAN, nēd'l-woom-an, *n.* a woman who makes her living by her needle, a seamstress.

NEEDLEWORK, nēd'l-wurk, *n.* work done with a needle: the business of a seamstress.

NEEDS, nēdz, *adv.*, *of necessity:* indispensably. [A.S. *nedes,* of necessity, gen. of *nead.* See NEED.]

NEEDY, nēd'i, *adj.* being in *need:* very poor.—*adv.* NEED'ILY.—*n.* NEED'INESS.

NE'ER, nār, *adv.* contraction of NEVER.

NE'ER-DO-WELL, nār'dō-wel, *n.* one who, esp. a young man, never does, or fares, well: a lazy, slovenly person.

NEESING, nēz'ing, *n.* (*B.*) old form of SNEEZING.

NEFARIOUS, ne-fā'ri-us, *adj.* impious: wicked in the extreme: villainous.—*adv.* NEFA'RIOUSLY.—*n.* NEFA'RIOUSNESS. [L. *nefarius,* contrary to divine law—*ne,* not, *fas,* divine law, prob. from *fari,* to speak.]

NEGATION, ne-gā'shun, *n.* act of *saying no:* denial: (*logic*) the absence of certain qualities in anything. [Fr.—L. *negatio—nego, -atum,* to say no—*nec,* not, *aio,* to say yes.]

NEGATIVE, neg'a-tiv, *adj.* that *denies:* implying absence: that stops or restrains: (*logic*) denying the connection between a subject and predicate: (*algebra*) noting a quantity to be subtracted.—*n.* a proposition by which something is denied: (*gram.*) a word that denies.—*v.t.* to prove the contrary: to reject by vote.—*adv.* NEG'ATIVELY. — *n.* NEG'ATIVENESS. [L. *negativus—nego,* to deny.]

NEGLECT, neg-lekt', *v.t.* not to care for: to disregard: to omit by carelessness.—*n.* disregard: slight: omission. [L. *negligo, neglectum—nec,* not, *lego,* to gather, pick up.]

NEGLECTFUL, neg-lekt'fool, *adj.* careless: accustomed to omit or neglect things: slighting. — *adv.* NEGLECT'FULLY. — *n.* NEGLECT'FULNESS.

NEGLIGEE, neg-li-zhā', *n.* easy undress: a plain, loose gown: a necklace, usually of red coral. [Fr. *négligé—négliger,* to neglect.]

NEGLIGENCE, neg'li-jens, *n.* quality of being *negligent:* habitual neglect: carelessness: omission of duty. [Fr.—L. *negligentia — negligens, -entis,* pr.p. of *negligo.* See NEGLECT.]

NEGLIGENT, neg'li-jent, *adj.*, *neglecting:* careless: inattentive. — *adv.* NEG'LIGENTLY.

NEGOTIABLE, ne-gō'shi-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *negotiated* or transacted.—*n.* NEGOTIABIL'ITY.

NEGOTIATE, ne-gō'shi-āt, *v.i.* to carry on *business:* to bargain: to hold intercourse for the purpose of mutual arrangement. —*v.t.* to arrange for by agreement: to pass, as a bill: to sell.—*n.* NEGO'TIATOR. [L. *negotior, -atus—negotium,* business —*nec,* not, *otium,* leisure.]

NEGOTIATION, ne-gō-shi-ā'shun, *n.* act of negotiating: the treating with another on business.

NEGOTIATORY, ne-gō'shi-a-tor-i, *adj.* of or pertaining to *negotiation.*

NEGRITO, ne-grē'tō, *n.* the Spanish name for certain tribes of negro-like diminutive people in the interior of some of the Philippine Islands: in a wider sense, all the native tribes of Polynesia.

NEGRO, nē'grō, *n.* one of the black race in Africa:—*fem.* NE'GRESS. [Sp. *negro*—L. *niger,* black.]

NEGROHEAD, nē'grō-hed, *n.* tobacco soaked in molasses and pressed into cakes, so called from its *blackness.*

NEGUS, nē'gus, *n.* a beverage of hot wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-juice. [Said to be so called from Colonel *Negus,* its first maker, in the reign of Queen Anne.]

NEIGH, nā, *v.i.* to utter the cry of a horse:—*pr.p.* neigh'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* neighed' (nād).—*n.* the cry of a horse. [A.S. *hnægan;* Ice. *hneggja,* Scot. *nicher;* from the sound. See NAG.]

NEIGHBOR, nā'bur, *n.* a person who *dwells near* another.—*adj.* (*B.*) neighboring.—*v.i.* to live near each other.—*v.t.* to be near to. [A.S. *neahbur, neahge-*

bur—A.S. *neah*, near, *gebur* or *bur*, a farmer. See BOOR.]

NEIGHBORHOOD, nā'bur-hood, *n.* state of being neighbors: adjoining district.

NEIGHBORING, nā'bur-ing, *adj.* being *near.*

NEIGHBORLY, nā'bur-li, *adj.* like or becoming a neighbor: friendly: social.—*adv.* NEIGH'BORLY.—*n.* NEIGH'BORLINESS.

NEITHER, nē'*ther* or nī'*ther*, *adj.*, *pron.*, or *conj.*, *not either.* [A.S. *nawther*, contr. of *nehwæther* — *na*, no, and *hwæther*, whether. Doublet NOR.]

NEMESIS, nem'e-sis, *n.* (*myth.*) the goddess of *vengeance*: retributive justice. [Gr. *nemō*, to distribute.]

NEOGRAMMARIAN, nē-ō-gra-mā'ri-an, *n.* one of the more recent schools in the study of Indo-European grammar and philology, who attach great importance to phonetic change and the laws governing the same.

NEOID, nē'oid, *n.* (*naut.*) the shape of a vessel reducing the water resistance to the minimum.

NEOLITH, nē'ō-lith, *n.* an implement of the *Neolithic* age.

NEOLITHIC, ne-o-lith'ik, *adj.* applied to the more *recent* of two divisions of the *stone* age, the other being PALÆOLITHIC. [Gr. *neos*, new, *lithos*, a stone.]

NEOLOGIC, ne-o-loj'ik, **NEOLOGICAL**, ne-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *neology*: using new words.

NEOLOGISM, ne-ol'o-jism, *n.* a *new word* or doctrine.

NEOLOGIST, ne-ol'o-jist, *n.* an *innovator* in *language*: an innovator in theology.

NEOLOGIZE, ne-ol'o-jīz, *v.i.* to introduce *new words.*

NEOLOGY, ne-ol'o-ji, *n.* the introduction of *new words* into a language: a new word or phrase: (*theol.*) new doctrines, esp. German rationalism. [Gr. *neos*, new, and *logos*, word.]

NEONTOLOGY, nē-on-tol'ō-jē, *n.* the science which involves the study of living animals and plants: opposite of *Paleontology.*

NEOPHILISM, nē-of'ē-lizm, *n.* (*med.*) an unreasoning desire for novelty.

NEOPHYTE, nē'o-fīt, *n.* a new convert: in R. Catholic Church, one newly admitted to the priesthood or to a monastery: a novice.—*adj.* newly entered on office. [L. *neophytus*—Gr. *neos*, new, *phytos*, grown—*phyō*, to produce.]

NEO-SYRIAC, nē-ō-sir'i-ak, *n.* a modern form of the language spoken in the region northeast of *Syria.*

NEOZOIC, nē-o-zō'ik, *adj.* denoting all rocks from the Trias down to the most *recent formations*, as opposed to PALEOZOIC. [Gr. *neos*, new, *zoē*, life.]

NEPENTHE, ne-pen'thē, **NEPENTHES**, ne-pen'thēz, *n.* (*med.*) a drug that relieves pain: a genus of plants having a cup or pitcher attached to the leaf, often filled with a sweetish liquid, the pitcher plant. [Gr. *nēpenthēs*, removing sorrow—*nē*, priv., and *penthos*, grief, sorrow.]

NEPHELOSCOPE, nef'ē-lō-skōp, *n.* in meteorology, a device for showing how clouds are formed by the expansion of moist air. [Gr. *nephele*, cloud.]

NEPHELOSPHERE, nef'ē-lō-sfēr, *n.* an atmosphere of cloud surrounding a planet, etc. [Gr. *nephele*, cloud.]

NEPHEW, nef'ū or nev'ū, *n.* (*orig.*) a *grandson*—so in New Test.; the son of a brother or sister:—*fem.* NIECE. [Fr. *neveu*—L. *nepos*, *nepotis*, grandson, nephew; cog. with Sans. *napat*, Gr. *anepsios*, cousin, A.S. *nefa*, a nephew.]

NEPHITE, nē'fīt, *n.* among the Mormons, a descendant of *Nephi*, the author of the first two books of the Book of Mormon.

NEPHOGRAPH, nef'ō-graf, *n.* a kind of camera for photographing clouds. [Gr. *nephele*, cloud, and *graph.*]

NEPHOLOGY, nē-fol'ō-jē, *n.* in meteorology, that department which treats of clouds.

NEPHRALGIA, ne-fral'ji-a, **NEPHRALGY**, ne-fral'ji, *n.*, *pain* or disease of the *kidneys.* [Gr. *nephroi*, kidneys, *algos*, pain.]

NEPHRISM, nef'rizm, *n.* (*med.*) the low-spirited condition accompanying a chronic disease of the kidneys.

NEPHRITE, nef'rīt, *n.* scientific name for JADE, a mineral used as a charm against *kidney* disease.

NEPHRITIC, ne-frit'ik, **NEPHRITICAL**, ne-frit'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *kidneys*: affected with a disease of the kidneys: relieving diseases of the kidneys.—*n.* NEPHRIT'IC, a medicine for the cure of diseases of the kidneys.

NEPHRITIS, ne-frī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the *kidneys.*

NEPIONIC, nep-ē-on'ik, *adj.* in biology, that stage of development next succeeding the embryonic.

NEPOTISM, nep'o-tizm, *n.* undue favoritism to one's relations, as in the bestowal of patronage.—*n.* NEP'OTIST, one who practices nepotism. [L. *nepos*, *nepotis*, a grandson, nephew, descendant.]

NEPTUNE, nep'tūn, *n.* (*myth.*) the god of the sea: (*astr.*) a large planet discovered in 1846. [L. *Neptunus*, from a root seen in Gr. *nipho*, L. *nimbus*, Zend *nâpita*, wet, Sans. *nepa*, water.]

NEPTUNIAN, nep-tū'ni-an, *adj.* pertaining to the *sea*: formed by water: (*geol.*) applied to stratified rocks or to those due mainly to the agency of water, as opposed to Plutonic or igneus.

NEREID, nē're-id, *n.* (*myth.*) a *sea-nymph*, one of the daughters of the sea-god Nereus, who attended Neptune riding on sea-horses: (*zool.*) a genus of marine worms like long myriapods. [L. *Nereis*—Gr. *Nēreis*, *-idos*—*Nēreus*, a sea-god; akin to *neō*, to swim, *naō*, to flow, and Sans. *nara*, water.]

NERVE, nerv, *n.* (*orig.*) a *tendon* or *sinew*:

physical strength: firmness: courage: (*anat.*) one of the fibres which convey sensation from all parts of the body to the brain: (*bot.*) one of the fibres in the leaves of plants.—*v.t.* to give strength or vigor to: courage. [Fr.—L. *nervus;* Gr. *neuron*, a sinew; orig. form was with initial *s*, as in E. SNARE, Ger. *schnur*, a lace or tie.]

NERVELESS, nerv'les, *adj.* without *nerve* or strength.

NERVINE, nerv'in, *adj.* acting on the *nerves:* quieting nervous excitement.—*n.* a medicine that soothes nervous excitement. [L. *nervinus.*]

NERVOUS, nerv'us, *adj.* having *nerve:* sinewy: strong: vigorous: pertaining to the nerves: having the nerves easily excited or weak. — *adv.* NERV'OUSLY.— *n.* NERV'OUSNESS.—NERV'OUS SYS'TEM (*anat.*) the brain, spinal chord, and nerves collectively. [Fr. *nerveux*—L. *nervosus.*]

NERVOUS, nerv'us, NERVOSE, ner-vōs', NERVED, nervd', *adj.* (*bot.*) having parallel fibres or veins.

NESCIENCE, nesh'ens, *n.* want of knowledge. [L. *nescientia—nescio*, to be ignorant—*ne*, not, and *scio*, to know.]

NESS, nes, *n.* a promontory or headland. [A.S. *næs*, promontory; a doublet of NAZE, and prob. conn. with NOSE.]

NEST, nest, *n.* the bed formed by a bird for hatching her young: the place in which the eggs of any animal are laid and hatched: a comfortable residence: the abode of a large number, often in a bad sense: a number of boxes each inside the next larger.—*v.i.* to build and occupy a nest. [A.S. *nest;* Ger. *nest*, Gael. *nead;* akin to L. *nidus*, for *nisdus*, Sans. *nida.*]

NESTLE, nes'l, *v.i.* to lie close or snug, as in a *nest:* to settle comfortably.—*v.t.* to cherish, as a bird her young. [A.S. *nestlian—nest.*]

NESTLING, nest'ling, *adj.* being in the *nest*, newly hatched.—*n.* a young bird in the nest.

NESTORIAN, nes-tō'ri-an, *adj.* pertaining to the doctrine of *Nestorius*, patriarch of Constantinople: resembling *Nestor*, the aged warrior and counsellor mentioned in Homer: experienced: wise.

NET, net, *n.* an instrument of twine knotted into meshes for catching birds, fishes, etc.: anything like a net: a snare: a difficulty.—*v.t.* to form as network: to take with a net.—*v.i.* to form network: —*pr.p.* nett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* nett'ed. [A.S. *net, nett;* Dan. *net*, Ger. *netz;* etymology dub.]

NET, net, *adj.* clear of all charges or deductions: opposed to gross. — *v.t.* to produce as clear profit:—*pr.p.* nett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* nett'ed. [A.S. *nett*, another form of NEAT.]

NETHER, neth'er, *adj.*, *beneath* another, lower; infernal. [A.S. *neothera*, a comp. adj. due to adv. *nither*, downward; Ger. *nieder*, low.]

NETHERMOST, neth'er-mōst, *adj.*, *most beneath*, lowest. [A.S., a corr. of *nithemesta*, a doubled superl. of *nither.* For suffix *-most*, see AFTERMOST, FOREMOST.]

NETHINIM, neth'in-im, *n.pl.* (*B.*) men *given* to the Levites to assist them. [Heb. *nathan*, to give.]

NETSUKE, net'sū-kā, *n.* in Japanese decorative art and costume, a small carved or inlaid object, usually a button, in Japanese pipe-cases, pouches, etc.

NETTING, net'ing, *n.* act of forming *network:* a piece of network.

NETTLE, net'l, *n.* a common plant covered with hairs, which sting sharply.—*v.t.* to fret, as a nettle does the skin: to irritate. [A.S. *netele;* by some taken from same root as *needle;* more prob. from Teut. base meaning "scratch," and akin to Gr. *knidē*, nettle. See also NIT.]

NETTLERASH, net'l-rash, *n.* a kind of fever characterized by a *rash* or eruption on the skin like that caused by the sting of a *nettle.*

NETWORK, net'wurk, *n.* a piece of *work* or a fabric formed like a *net.*

NEUFCHATEL, ne-sha-tel', *n.* a soft, sweet-milk cheese, made originally at *Neufchâtel*, France.

NEURAL, nū'ral, *adj.* pertaining to the *nerves.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve. See NERVE.]

NEURALGIA, nū-ral'ji-a, NEURALGY, nū-ral'ji, *n.*, *pain* in the *nerves.* [Gr. *neuron*, and *algos*, pain.

NEURALGIC, nū-ral'jik, *adj.* pertaining to *neuralgia.*

NEURIATRY, nū-rī'a-trē, *n.* (*med.*) a branch of medical science relating to nervous disorders.

NEURIC, nū'rik, *adj.* (*med.*) of or pertaining to a nerve or the system of nerves.

NEURICITY, nū-ris'ē-tē, *n.* (*med.*) the special functions or properties of the nerves.

NEUROID, nū'-roid, *adj.* (*med.*) like a nerve or nerve tissue.

NEUROLOGY, nū-rol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* of the *nerves.*—*adj.* NEUROLOG'ICAL.—*n.* NEUROL'OGIST, a writer on neurology. [Gr. *neuron*, and *logos*, science.]

NEUROPHYSIOLOGY, nū'rō-fis-ē-ol'ō-je, *n.* physiology of the system of nerves.

NEUROPTERA, nū-rop'ter-a, *n.pl.* an order of insects which have generally four *wings* reticulated with many *nerves.* [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, *ptera*, pl. of *pteron*, a wing.]

NEUROPTERAL, nū-rop'ter-al, NEUROPTEROUS, nū-rop'ter-us, *adj.*, *nerve-winged:* belonging to the neuroptera.

NEUROTIC, nū-rot'ik, *adj.* relating to or seated in the *nerves.*—*n.* a disease of the nerves: a medicine useful for diseases of the nerves.

NEUROTOMY, nū-rot'om-i, *n.* the *cutting* or dissection of a *nerve.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *tomē*, cutting.]

NEUTER, nū'ter, *adj.*, *neither:* taking no part with either side: (*gram.*) neither masculine nor feminine: (*bot.*) without

stamens or pistils: (*zool.*) without sex.—*n.* one taking no part in a contest: (*bot.*) a plant having neither stamens nor pistils: (*zool.*) a sexless animal, esp. the working bee. [L.—*ne*, not, *uter*, either.]

NEUTRAL, nū'tral, *adj.* being *neuter*, indifferent: unbiased: neither very good nor very bad: (*chem.*) neither acid nor alkaline.—*n.* a person or nation that takes no part in a contest.—*adv.* NEU'TRALLY.—*n.* NEUTRAL'ITY. [L. *neutralis*—*neuter*, neither.]

NEUTRALIZE, nū'tral-īz, *v.t.* to render *neutral* or indifferent: to render of no effect.—*ns.* NEU'TRALIZER, NEUTRALIZA'TION.

NEVER, nev'er, *adv.*, *not ever:* at no time: in no degree: not. [A.S. *nǽfre*—*ne*, not, and *æfre*, ever.]

NEVERTHELESS, nev-er-*the*-les', *adv.*, *never* or *not the less:* notwithstanding: in spite of that. [Lit. "never less on that account;" *the*=*thi*, the old instrumental case of *that*.]

NEW, nū, *adj.* lately made: having happened lately: recent: not before seen or known: strange: recently commenced: not of an ancient family: modern: as at first: unaccustomed: fresh from anything: uncultivated or recently cultivated.—*adv.* NEW'LY.—*n.* NEW'NESS. [A.S. *niwe*, *neowe*; cog. with Ger. *neu*, Ir. *nuadh*, L. *novus*, Gr. *neos*, Sans. *nava*. Same as NOW.]

NEWEL, nū'el, *n.* (*arch.*) the upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind. [O. Fr. *nual* (Fr. *noyau*), stone of fruit—L. *nucalis*, like a nut—*nux*, *nucis*, a nut. See NUCLEUS.]

NEWFANGLED, nū-fang'gld, *adj.* fond of new things: newly devised.—*n.* NEW-FANG'LEDNESS. [Corr. from Mid. E. *newe-fangel*—*new*, and the root of FANG, thus meaning "ready to seize."]

NEW-FASHIONED, nū-fash'und, *adj.* newly fashioned: lately come into fashion.

NEWISH, nū'ish, *adj.* somewhat *new*: nearly new.

NEWMARKET, nū'mär-ket, *n.* a card-game on a table on which duplicates of certain cards have been placed face up: a long, close-fitting coat, originally a riding-coat, for men and women.

NEWS, nūz, *n.sing.* something *new:* recent account: fresh information of something that has just happened: intelligence.

NEWSBOY, nūz'boy, NEWSMAN, nūz'man, *n.* a *boy* or *man* who delivers or sells *news*papers.

NEWSLETTER, nūz'let-er, *n.* an occasional *letter* or printed sheet containing *news*, the predecessor of the regular newspaper.

NEWSMONGER, nūz'mung-ger, *n.* one who *deals* in *news:* one who spends much time in hearing and telling news. [NEWS and MONGER.]

NEWSPAPER, nūz'pā-per, *n.* a *paper* published periodically for circulating *news*, etc.

NEWSROOM, nūz'rōōm, *n.* a *room* for the reading of *news*papers, magazines, etc.

NEW-STYLE, nū'-stīl, *n.* the Gregorian as opposed to the Julian method of reckoning the calendar.

NEWSVENDER, NEWSVENDOR, nūz'vend'er, *n.* a *vender* or seller of *news*papers.

NEWT, nūt, *n.* a genus of amphibious animals like small lizards. [Formed with initial *n*, borrowed from the article *an*, from *ewt*—A.S. *efeta*.]

NEWTONIAN, nū-tō'ni-an, *adj.* relating to, formed, or discovered by Sir Isaac *Newton*, the celebrated philosopher, 1642–1727.

NEW-YEAR'S-DAY, nū'-yērz-dā, *n.* the first *day* of the *new year*. [NEW, YEAR, and DAY.]

NEXT, nekst, *adj.* (superl. of NIGH), *nearest* in place, time, etc.—*adv.* nearest or immediately after. [A.S. *neahst*, *nyhst*, superl. of *neah*, near; Ger. *nächst*. See NEAR.]

NEXUS, nek'sus, *n.* a tie or connecting principle. [L., from *necto*, to bind.]

NIB, nib, *n.* something small and pointed: a point, esp. of a pen.—*adj.* NIBBED', having a nib. [Same as NEB.]

NIBBLE, nib'l, *v.t.* to bite by small *nips:* to eat by little at a time.—*v.i.* to bite: to find fault.—*n.* NIBB'LER. [Freq. of NIP; but some connect it with NIB.]

NIBELUNG, nē'be-lōōng, *n.* a supernatural people owning treasure which is taken from them by Siegfried, the hero of the *Nibelungenlied*. [See NIBELUNGENLIED.]

NIBELUNGENLIED, nē'be-lōōng-en-lēt, *n.* a celebrated mediæval German epic.

NIBLICK, nib'lik, *n.* a golf-club with cup-shaped head.

NICE, nīs, *adj.* foolishly particular: hard to please: fastidious: requiring refinement of apprehension or delicacy of treatment: exact: delicate: dainty: agreeable: delightful.—*adv.* NICE'LY. [O. Fr. *nice*, foolish, simple; from L. *nescius*, ignorant—*ne*, not, and *scio*, to know.]

NICENE, nī'sēn, *adj.* pertaining to the town of Nice or Nicæa, in Asia Minor, esp. in reference to an ecumenical council held there in 325, at which was drawn up a confession of faith, out of which the present Nicene Creed has grown.

NICENESS, nīs'nes, *n.* exactness, scrupulousness: pleasantness.

NICETY, nīs'e-ti, *n.* quality of being *nice*: delicate management: exactness of treatment: delicacy of perception: fastidiousness: that which is delicate to the taste: a delicacy.

NICHE, nich, *n.* a recess in a wall for a statue, etc. [Lit. a "shell-like" recess, Fr.; from It. *nicchia*, a niche, *nicchio*, a shell—L. *mytilus*, *mitulus*, a sea-muscle. Cf. NAPERY, from L. *mappa*.]

NICHED, nicht, *adj.* placed in a *niche.*

NICK, nik, *n.* a *notch* cut into something: a score for keeping an account: the precise moment of time.—*v.t.* to cut in notches: to hit the precise time. [Another spelling of NOCK, old form of NOTCH.]

NICK, nik, *n.* the devil. [A.S. *nicor*, a water-spirit; Ice. *nykr*, Ger. *nix*, *nixe*.]

NICKEL, nik'el, *n.* a grayish-white metal, very malleable and ductile. [Sw. and Ger.; from Sw. *kopparnickel*, Ger. *kupfernickel*, copper of *Nick* or *Nicholas*, because it was thought to be a *base* ore of *copper*.]

NICKNACK, nik'nak, *n.* a trifle.

NICKNAME, nik'nām, *n.* a name given in contempt or sportive familiarity.—*v.t.* to give a nickname to. [M.E. *neke-name*, with intrusive initial *n* from *eke-name*, surname; from EKE and NAME. Cf. Sw. *öknamn*, Dan. *ögenavn*.]

NICOTIAN, ni-kō'shi-an, *adj.* pertaining to tobacco, from *Nicot*, who introduced it into France in 1560.

NICOTINE, nik'o-tin, *n.* a poisonous liquid forming the active principle of the tobacco plant.

NICOTINISM, nik'ō-tin-izm, *n.* (*med.*) the unhealthful condition following excessive use of tobacco. [*Nicotine* and *ism*.]

NIDIFICATION, nid-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of *building* a *nest*, and the hatching and rearing of the young. [L. *nidus*, a nest, and *facio*, to make.]

NIECE, nēs, *n.* (fem. of NEPHEW) the daughter of a brother or sister. [Fr. *nièce*—L. *neptis*, a granddaughter, niece, fem. of *nepos*, *nepotis*, a nephew.]

NIERSTEINER, nēr'stī-ner, *n.* a Rhine wine, named from *Nierstein*, Germany.

NIGGARD, nig'ard, *n.* a parsimonious person: a miser. [Ice. *hnöggr*, stingy; Ger. *genau*, close, strict.]

NIGGARD, nig'ard, NIGGARDLY, nig'ard-li, *adj.* having the qualities of a *niggard:* miserly.—*adv.* NIGG'ARDLY.—*n.* NIGG'ARDLINESS.

NIGGLING, nig'gling, *n.* in the fine arts, unskilful workmanship, esp. of a minute, careful character, in drawing, painting, etc.

NIGH, nī, *adj.*, *near*: not distant: not remote in time, etc.: close.—*adv.* near: almost.—*prep.* near to: not distant from. [A.S. *neah*, *neh*; Ice. *na*, Ger. *nahe*, Goth. *nehv*. See NEAR.]

NIGHT, nīt, *n.* the time from sunset to sunrise: darkness: intellectual and moral darkness: a state of adversity: death. [A.S. *niht*; Ger. *nacht*, Goth. *nahts*; L. *nox*, Gr. *nux*, Sans. *nakta*: all from a root *nak*, sig. to fail, disappear, found in Sans. *naç*, to disappear, L. *necare*, to kill, Gr. *nekus*, a corpse.]

NIGHTCAP, nīt'kap, *n.* a *cap* worn at *night* in bed—so NIGHT'DRESS, NIGHT'GOWN, NIGHT'SHIRT.

NIGHTFALL, nīt'fawl, *n.* the *fall* or beginning of the *night.*

NIGHTINGALE, nīt'in-gāl, *n.* a small bird celebrated for its *singing* at *night.* [A.S. *nihtegale*—*niht*, night, and *galan*, to sing; Ger. *nachtigall*.]

NIGHTJAR, nīt'jär, NIGHTCHURR, nīt'-chur, *n.* the goatsucker, so called from its coming out at *night* and its *jarring* noise.

NIGHTLESS, nīt'les, *adj.* having no *night.*

NIGHTLY, nīt'li, *adj.* done by *night:* done every night.—*adv.* by *night:* every night.

NIGHTMARE, nīt'mār, *n.* a dreadful dream accompanied with pressure on the breast, and a feeling of powerlessness of motion or speech. [A.S. *niht*, night, and *mara*, a nightmare; O. H. Ger. *mara*, incubus, Ice. *mara*, nightmare.]

NIGHTPIECE, nīt'pēs, *n.* a *piece* of painting representing a *night* scene: a painting to be seen best by candle-light.

NIGHTSHADE, nīt'shād, *n.* a name of several plants having narcotic properties, often found in damp *shady* woods. [NIGHT and SHADE.]

NIGHT-WALKER, nīt'-wawk'er, *n.* one who *walks* in his sleep at *night:* one who walks about at night for bad purposes.

NIGHTWARD, nīt'ward, *adj.*, *toward night.*

NIGHTWATCH, nīt'woch, *n.* a *watch* or guard at *night:* time of watch in the night.

NIGRESCENT, nī-gres'ent, *adj.*, *growing black* or dark: approaching to blackness. [L. *nigrescens*, pr.p. of *nigresco*, to grow black—*niger*, black.]

NIGRITIC, nī-grit'ik, *adj.* in ethnology, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the negro race.

NIHILISM, nī'hi-lizm, *n.* belief in *nothing*, extreme scepticism: in Russia the system of certain socialists, most of whom seek to overturn all the existing institutions of society in order to build it up anew on different principles. [Name given by their opponents, from L. *nihil*, nothing.]

NIHILISTS, nī'hi-lists, *n.* those who profess nihilism.

NIL, nil, *n.* nothing. [L. contr. of *nihil*.]

NIMBLE, nim'bl, *adj.* light and quick in motion: active: swift.—*adv.* NIM'BLY.—*n.* NIM'BLENESS. [A.S. *numol*, capable, quick at catching, from *niman* (Ger. *nehmen*), to take.]

NIMBUS, nim'bus, *n.* the rain-cloud: (*paint.*) the circle of rays round the heads of saints, etc. [L.]

NIMROD, nim'rod, *n.* in biblical history, a character famous as a hunter: hence, any hunter.

NINCOMPOOP, nin'kom-poop, *n.* a simpleton. [Corruption of L. *non compos* (*mentis*), not of sound mind.]

NINE, nīn, *adj.* and *n.* eight and one. [A.S. *nigon*; Dut. *negen*, Goth. *niun*, L. *novem*, Gr. *ennea*, Sans. *navan*.]

NINEFOLD, nīn'fōld, *adj.*, *nine* times *folded* or repeated.

NINEHOLES, nīn'hōlz, *n.* a game in which

a ball is to be bowled into *nine holes* in the ground.

NINEPINS, nīn'pinz, *n.* skittles, so called from *nine pins* being used.

NINETEEN, nīn'tēn, *adj.* and *n.*, *nine* and *ten.* [A.S. *nigontyne—nigon*, nine, *tyn*, ten.]

NINETEENTH, nīn'tēnth, *adj.* the *ninth* after the *tenth:* being one of nineteen equal parts.—*n.* a nineteenth part. [A.S. *nigonteotha—nigon*, nine, *teotha*, tenth.]

NINETIETH, nīn'ti-eth, *adj.* the last of *ninety:* next after the eighty-ninth.—*n.* a ninetieth part.

NINETY, nīn'ti, *adj.* and *n.*, *nine tens* or nine times ten. [A.S. *nigon*, nine, and *tig*, ten.]

NINNY, nin'i, *n.* a simpleton: a fool. [It. *ninno*, child; Sp. *nino*, infant; imitated from the lullaby, *ninna-nanna*, for singing a child to sleep.]

NINTH, nīnth, *adj.* the last of *nine:* next after the 8th.—*n.* one of nine equal parts. [A.S. *nigotha.*]

NINTHLY, nīnth'li, *adv.* in the *ninth* place.

NIOBIUM, nī-ō'bi-um, *n.* a rare metal discovered in the mineral tantalite.

NIP, nip, *v.t.* to *pinch:* to cut off the edge: to check the growth or vigor of: to destroy:—*pr.p.* nipp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* nipped'.—*n.* a pinch: a seizing or closing in upon: a cutting off the end: a blast: destruction by frost.—*adv.* NIPP'INGLY. [From root of KNIFE; found also in Dut. *knijpen*, Ger. *kneipen*, to pinch.]

NIPA, nē'pa, *n.* (*bot.*) a tree of great value in the Philippine Islands and Southern Asia. [Sp.]

NIPPER, nip'er, *n.* he who or that which *nips:* one of the 4 fore-teeth of a horse:—in *pl.* small pincers.

NIPPLE, nip'l, *n.* the pap by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females: a teat: a small projection with an orifice, as the nipple of a gun. [A dim. of NEB or NIB.]

NIPTER, nip'ter, *n.* in the Greek Church, the ceremony of washing the feet on Good Friday. [Gr. *nipter*, a basin—*niptein*, to wash.]

NIRVANA, nir-vä'na, *n.* the cessation of individual existence when the soul attains perfection, as believed by the Buddhists. [Sans. a blowing out.]

NIT, nit, *n.* the egg of a louse or other small insect.—*adj.* NITT'Y, full of nits. [A.S. *hnitu;* Ice. *nitr*, Ger. *niss.*]

NITRATE, nī'trāt, *n.* a salt of *nitric* acid.—*adj.* NI'TRATED, combined with nitric acid. [Fr.—L. *nitratus.*]

NITRE, nī'ter, *n.* the nitrate of potash, also called saltpetre.—CUBIC NITRE, nitrate of soda, so called because it crystallizes in cubes. [Fr.—L. *nitrum*—Gr. *nitron*, natron, potash, soda—Ar. *nitrun*, *natrun.*]

NITRIC, nī'trik, *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or resembling *nitre.*

NITRIFY, nī'tri-fī, *v.t.* to convert into *nitre.*—*v.i.* to become nitre:—*pr.p.* nī'trifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* nī'trified.—*n.* NITRIFICA'TION. [L. *nitrum*, and *facio*, to make.]

NITRITE, nī'trīt, *n.* a salt of *nitrous* acid.

NITROCELLULOSE, nī-trō-sel'ū-lōs, *n.* (*chem.*) an explosive resembling guncotton.

NITROGEN, nī'tro-jen, *n.* a gas forming nearly four-fifths of common air, so called from its being an essential constituent of *nitre.*—*adj.* NITROG'ENOUS. [Gr. *nitron*, and *gennaō*, to generate.]

NITRO-GLYCERINE, nī'tro-glis'er-in, *n.* an explosive compound produced by the action of *nitric* and sulphuric acids on *glycerine.*

NITROUS, nī'trus, *adj.* resembling or containing *nitre.*

NITRY, nī'tri, *adj.* of or producing *nitre.*

NIZAM, nī-zam', *n.* the title of the sovereign of Hyderabad, India: also, a Turkish soldier. [Hind.]

NO, nō, *adj.*, *not* any: not one: none. [Short for NONE.]

NO, nō, *adv.* the word of refusal or denial. [A.S. *na*, compounded of *ne*, not, and *á*, ever; O. Ger. *ni;* Goth. *ni*, Sans. *na.*]

NOACHIAN, nō-ā'ki-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Noah* the patriarch, or to his time.

NOB, nob, *n.* a superior sort of person. [A familiar contr. of NOBLEMAN.]

NOBILITY, no-bil'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being *noble:* rank: dignity: excellence: greatness: antiquity of family: descent from noble ancestors.

NOBLE, nō'bl, *adj.* illustrious: exalted in rank: of high birth: magnificent: generous: excellent.—*n.* a person of exalted rank: a peer: an old English gold coin, value about $1.61.—*adv.* NO'BLY. [Fr.—L. *nobilis*, obs. *gnobilis—nosco* (*gnosco*), to know.]

NOBLEMAN, nō'bl-man, *n.* a man who is noble or of rank: a peer: one above a commoner.

NOBLENESS, nō'bl-nes, *n.* the quality of being noble: dignity: greatness: ingenuousness: worth.

NOBODY, nō'bod-i, *n.* no body or person: no one: a person of no account.

NOCTOGRAPH, nok'tō-graf, *n.* a writing-frame for the blind: an instrument for recording the presence of a night-watchman on his beat. [L. *nox*, night, and Gr. *graphein*, to write.]

NOCTURN, nok'turn, *n.* a religious service at *night.* [Fr. *nocturne*—L. *nocturnus—nox*, *noctis*, night.]

NOCTURNAL, nok-tur'nal, *adj.* pertaining to *night:* happening by night: nightly.—*n.* an instrument for observations in the night.—*adv.* NOCTUR'NALLY.

NOCTURNOGRAPH, nok-turn-ō-graf, *n.* an instrument for recording work done in factories, etc., during the night. [L. *nox* and Gr. *graphein*, to write.]

NOCUITY, nō-kū'i-tē, *n.* harmfulness: noxiousness.

NOD, nod, *v.i.* to give a quick forward motion of the head: to bend the head in assent: to salute by a quick motion of the head: to let the head drop in weariness.—*v.t.* to incline: to signify by a nod:—*pr.p.* nodd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* nodd'ed.—*n.* a bending forward of the head quickly: a slight bow: a command. [From a Teut. root found in prov. Ger. *notteln*, to wag, Ice. *hnjotha*, to hammer; cf. NUDGE.]

NODAL, nōd'al, *adj.* pertaining to *nodes.* [See NODE.]

NODATED, nōd-āt'ed, *adj.*, *knotted.* [See NODE.]

NODDING, nod'ing, *adj.* inclining the head quickly: indicating by a nod. [See NOD.]

NODDLE, nod'l, *n.* properly, the *projecting* part at the back of the head: the head. [A dim. from root of KNOT; cf. O. Dut. *knodde*, a knob.]

NODDY, nod'i, *n.* one whose *head nods* from weakness: a stupid fellow: a seafowl, so called from the *stupidity* with which it allows itself to be taken. [See NOD.]

NODE, nōd, *n.* a *knot:* a knob: (*astr.*) one of the two points at which the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic: (*bot.*) the joint of a stem: the plot of a piece in poetry. [L. *nodus* (for *gnodus*), allied to KNOT.]

NODOSE, nōd'ōs, *adj.* full of *knots:* having knots or swelling joints: knotty.

NODULE, nod'ūl, *n.* a little *knot:* a small lump.

NOGGIN, nog'in, *n.* a small mug or wooden cup. [Ir. *noigin*, Gael. *noigean.*]

NOIL, noil, *n.* in textile manufacture, a waste piece of wool or silk produced by the combing process.

NOISE, noiz, *n.* sound of any kind: any over-loud or excessive sound, din: frequent or public talk.—*v.t.* to spread by rumor.—*v.i.* to sound loud. [Fr. *noise*, quarrel, Provençal *nausa*; prob. from L. *nausea*, disgust, annoyance; but possibly from L. *noxa*, that which hurts—*noceo*, to hurt.]

NOISELESS, noiz'les, *adj.* without noise: silent.—*adv.* NOISE'LESSLY.—*n.* NOISE'LESSNESS.

NOISOME, noi'sum, *adj.* injurious to health: disgusting.—*adv.* NOI'SOMELY.—*n.* NOI'SOMENESS.

NOISY, noiz'i, *adj.* making a loud *noise* or sound: clamorous: turbulent.—*adv.* NOIS'ILY.—*n.* NOIS'INESS.

NOMAD, NOMADE, nom'ad or nō'mad, *n.* one of a tribe that wanders about in quest of game, or of *pasture.* [Gr. *nomas, nomados—nomos*, pasture—*nemō*, to deal out, to drive to pasture.]

NOMADIC, no-mad'ik, *adj.* of or for the *feeding* of cattle: pastoral: pertaining to the life of nomads: rule.—*adv.* NOMAD'ICALLY.

NOMENCLATOR, nō'men-klā-tor, *n.* one who *gives names* to things:—*fem.* NO'MENCLATRESS. [L.—*nomen*, a name, and *calo*, Gr. *kalō*, to call.]

NOMENCLATURE, nō'men-klā-tūr, *n.* a system of naming: a list of names: a *calling* by *name:* the peculiar terms of a science.

NOMINAL, nom'in-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *name:* existing only in name: having a name.—*adv.* NOM'INALLY.

NOMINALISM, nom'in-al-izm, *n.* the doctrine that general terms have no corresponding reality either in or out of the mind, being mere words. [From L. *nomen*, a name.]

NOMINALIST, nom'in-al-ist, *n.* one of a sect of philosophers who held the doctrine of nominalism.

NOMINATE, nom'in-āt, *v.t.* to *name:* to appoint: to propose by name. [L. *nomino, -atum*, to name—*nomen.*]

NOMINATION, nom-in-ā'shun, *n.* the act or power of nominating: state of being nominated.

NOMINATIVE, nom'in-a-tiv, *adj.*, *naming:* (*gram.*) applied to the case of the subject.—*n.* the naming case, the case of the subject.

NOMINATOR, nom'in-āt-or, *n.* one who nominates.

NOMINEE, nom-in-ē', *n.* one *nominated* by another: one on whose life depends an annuity or lease: one to whom the holder of a copyhold estate surrenders his interest.

NOMINEEISM, nom-ē-nēē'izm, *n.* the practicing of appointment, instead of election, to public office. [*Nominee* and *ism.*]

NOMISTIC, nō-mis'tik, *adj.* founded upon the law as set forth in a sacred book. [Gr. *nomos*, a law.]

NOMOCANON, nō-mok-a-non, *n.* in the Greek Church, a group of canons or ecclesiastical laws. [See NOMOCRACY.]

NOMOCRACY, nō-mok'ra-sē, *n.* a government according to a code of laws, esp. of the Greek Church. [Gr. *nomos*, law, *kratia—kratein*, to rule.]

NOMOGRAPHY, nō-mog'ra-fē, *n.* the art of drawing laws in proper form, MONOGRAPHER, -fer, one versed in this art. [Gr. *nomos*, law, *graphein*, to write.]

NOMOLOGY, nō-mol'ō-jē, *n.* the science of the laws of the mind: NOMOLOGIST, -jist, one versed in this science. [Gr. *nomos*, law, *logia*, discourse—*legein*, to speak.]

NON, non, *adv.*, *not*, a Latin word used as a prefix, as in NON-APPEAR'ANCE, NON-ATTEND'ANCE, NON-COMPLI'ANCE.

NONAGE, non'āj, *n.* the state of being *not of age:* the time of life before a person becomes legally of age: minority.—*adj.* NON'AGED. [L. *non*, not, and AGE.]

NONAGENARIAN, non-a-je-nā'ri-an, *n.* one *ninety* years old. [L. *nonagenarius*, containing ninety—*nonaginta*, ninety—*novem*, nine.]

NONCE, nons, *n.* (only in phrase "for the

nonce") the present time, occasion. [The substantive has arisen by mistake from "for the nones," orig. *for then ones*, meaning simply "for the once"; the *n* belongs to the dative of the article.]

NONCHALANCE, non'shal-äns', *n.* unconcern: coolness: indifference.—*adj.* NONCHALANT, -änt'.—*adv.* NONCHALANTLY, -lē.

NON-COMMISSIONED, non-kom-ish'und, *adj.*, *not* having a *commission*, as an officer in the army or navy below the rank of lieutenant.

NON-CONDUCTOR, non-kon-dukt'or, *n.* a substance which does *not conduct* or transmit certain properties or conditions, as heat or electricity.

NONCONFORMING, non-kon-form'ing, *adj.*, *not conforming*, esp. to an established church, as in England.

NONCONFORMIST, non-kon-form'ist, *n.* one who does *not conform:* esp. one who refused to conform to the established church of England at the restoration of Charles II.

NONCONFORMITY, non-kon-form'i-ti, *n.* want of *conformity:* in England, refusal to unite with the established church.

NON-CONTENT, non'-kon-tent or non-kon-tent', *n.* one *not content:* in the British House of Lords, one giving a negative vote.

NONDESCRIPT, non'de-skript, *adj.* novel: odd.—*n.* anything *not* yet *described* or classed: a person or thing not easily described or classed. [L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described. See DESCRIBE.]

NONE, nun, *adj.* and *pron.*, *not one:* not any: not the smallest part. [A.S. *nan*—*ne*, not, and *an*, one.]

NONENTITY, non-en'ti-ti, *n.* want of *entity* or being: a thing not existing.

NONES, nōnz, *n.sing.* in the Roman calendar, the *ninth* day before the ides—the 5th of Jan., Feb., April, June, Aug., Sept., Nov., Dec., and the 7th of the other months: in R. C. Church, a season of prayer observed at *noon*. [L. *nonæ*—*nonus* for *novenus*, ninth—*novem*, nine.]

NONESUCH, nun'such, *n.* a thing like which there is *none such:* an extraordinary thing.

NONJURING, non-jōōr'ing, *adj.*, *not swearing* allegiance. [L. *non*, not, and *juro*, to swear.]

NONJUROR, non-jōōr'or or non'jōōr-or, *n.* one who would *not swear* allegiance to the government of England at the revolution of 1688.

NONPAREIL, non-pa-rel', *n.* a person or thing *without an equal:* unequalled excellence: a rich kind of apple: a small printing type.—*adj.* without an equal: matchless. [Fr.—*non*, not, and *pareil*, equal—Low L. *pariculus*, dim. of *par*, equal.]

NONPLUS, non'plus, *n.* a state in which *no more* can be done or said: great difficulty.—*v.t.* to throw into complete perplexity: to puzzle:—*pr.p.* non'plusing or non'plussing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* non'plused or non'plussed. [L. *non*, not, and *plus*, more.]

NONSENSE, non'sens, *n.* that which has *no sense:* language without meaning: absurdity: trifles. [L. *non*, not, and SENSE.]

NONSENSICAL, non-sens'ik-al, *adj.*, *without sense:* absurd.—*adv.* NONSENS'ICALLY.—*n.* NONSENS'ICALNESS.

NONSUIT, non'sūt, *n.* a *withdrawal* of a *suit* at law, either voluntarily or by the judgment of the court.—*v.t.* to record that a plaintiff drops his suit. [L. *non*, not, and SUIT.]

NON-UNION, non-ūn'yun, *adj.* not belonging to, or affiliated with, a trades-union or any labor organization, as a *non-union* plumber: not favoring, or not recognizing, trades-unions or organized labor, as a *non-union* employer.

NOODLE, nōō'dl, *n.* a simpleton, a blockhead. [See NODDY.]

NOOK, nōōk, *n.* a *corner:* a narrow place formed by an angle: a recess: a secluded retreat. [Scot. *neuk;* from Gael., Ir. *niuc.*]

NOOLOGY, nō-ol'ō-jē, *n.* the science of the phenomena of the mind, or of the facts of intellect. [Gr. *noos*, the mind, *logia*, discourse.]

NOON, nōōn, *n.* (*orig.*) the *ninth* hour of the day, or three o'clock P.M.: afterwards (the church service for the ninth hour being shifted to mid-day) mid-day: twelve o'clock: middle: height.—*adj.* belonging to mid-day: meridional. [A.S. *non-tid* (noontide)—L. *nona* (*hora*), the ninth (hour). See its doublet NONES.]

NOONDAY, nōōn'dā, *n.* mid-day.—*adj.* pertaining to mid-day: meridional.

NOONTIDE, nōōn'tīd, *n.* the tide or time of noon: mid-day.—*adj.* pertaining to noon: meridional.

NOOSE, nōōz or nōōs, *n.* a running *knot* which ties the firmer the closer it is drawn.—*v.t.* to tie or catch in a noose. [Prob. from O. Fr. *nous*, plur. of *nou* (Fr. *nœud*)—L. *nodus*, knot.]

NOR, nor, *conj.* a particle marking the second or subsequent part of a negative proposition:—correlative to NEITHER or NOT. [Contr. from *nother*, a form of NEITHER.]

NORDENFELT GUN, nōr'den-felt gun, *n.* a rapid-fire gun invented by T. *Nordenfelt.*

NORMAL, nor'mal, *adj.* according to *rule:* regular: analogical: perpendicular.—*n.* a perpendicular.—*adv.* NOR'MALLY. [L. *normalis*—*norma*, a rule.]

NORMAN, nor'man, *n.* a native or inhabitant of Normandy.—*adj.* pertaining to the Normans or to Normandy. [The invading *Northmen* from Scandinavia gave their name to Normandy.]

NORMATIVE, nōr'ma-tiv, *adj.* relating to an authoritative standard. [Fr. *normatif.*]

NORSE, nors, *aaj.* pertaining to ancient Scandinavia.—*n.* the language of ancient Scandinavia. [Norw. *Norsk* (=*Northisk*), from NORTH.]

NORTH, north, *n.* the point opposite the sun at noon: one of the four cardinal points of the horizon. [A.S. *north;* found in most Teut. tongues, as in Ice. *northr*, Ger. *nord.*]

NORTH-EAST, north-ēst', *n.* the point between the north and east, equidistant from each.—*adj.* belonging to or from the north-east.

NORTH-EASTERLY, north-ēst'er-li, *adj.* toward or coming from the north-east.

NORTH-EASTERN, north-ēs'tern, *adj.* belonging to the north-east: being in the north-east, or in that direction.

NORTH-EASTWARD, north-ēst'ward, *adv.* towards the north-east.

NORTHERLY, nor*th*'er-li, *adj.* being toward the north: from the north.—*adv.* toward or from the north.

NORTHERN, nor*th*'ern, *adj.* pertaining to the north: being in the north or in the direction towards it.—*n.* an inhabitant of the north.

NORTHERNMOST, nor*th*'ern-mōst, **NORTHMOST**, north'mōst, *adj.* situate at the point furthest north.

NORTHING, nor'thing, *n.* motion, distance, or tendency northward: difference in latitude made by a ship in sailing northward: deviation toward the north.

NORTH-STAR, north'-stär, *n.* the north polar star.

NORTHWARD, north'ward, **NORTHWARDLY**, north'ward-li, *adj.* being toward the north.—*adv.* (also NORTH'WARDS) toward the north.

NORTH-WEST, north-west', *n.* the point between the north and west, equidistant from each.—*adj.* pertaining to or from the north-west.

NORTH-WESTERLY, north-west'er-li, *adj.* toward or from the north-west.

NORTH-WESTERN north-west'ern, *adj.* pertaining to or being in the north-west or in that direction.

NORWEGIAN, nor-wē'ji-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Norway.*—*n.* a native of Norway.

NOSE, nōz, *n.* the organ of smell: the power of smelling: sagacity.—*v.t.* to smell: to oppose rudely to the face: to sound through the nose. [A.S. *nosu;* Ice. *nös*, Ger. *nase*, L. *nasus*, Sans. *nâsâ.*]

NOSEBAG, nōz'bag, *n.* a *bag* for a horse's *nose*, containing oats, etc.

NOSEGAY, nōz'gā, *n.* a bunch of fragrant flowers: a posy or bouquet. [From NOSE and GAY, *adj.*]

NOSELESS, nōz'les, *adj.* without a nose.

NOSOGENY, nō-soj'ē-nē, *n.* (*med.*) the production and development of disease. [*Noso* and *geny.*]

NOSOLOGY, nos-ol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* of *diseases:* the branch of medicine which treats of the classification and nomenclature of diseases.—*adj.* NOSOLOG'ICAL.—*n.* NOSOL'OGIST. [Gr. *nosos*, a disease, and *logos*, a discourse, an account.]

NOSTALGIA, nos-tal'ji-a, *n.* (*med.*) homesickness. [Gr. *nostos*, return, and *algos*, pain.]

NOSTOLOGY, nos-tol'ō-jē, *n.* in biology, the science which treats of the phenomena of extreme old age, or senility, in which there is seen a return to the characteristics of the youthful stage.—*adj.* NOSTOLOGIC, nos-tol'ō-jik. [Gr. *nostos*, return, *logia—logein*, to speak.]

NOSTRIFICATE, nos'tri-fi-kāt, *v.t.* to make, or accept as on an equality with one's own, as to *nostrificate* the diploma of a foreign college. [L. *noster*, our, *ficare*, to make.]

NOSTRIL, nos'tril, *n.* one of the *holes* of the *nose.* [M. E. *nosethirl*—A.S. *nosthyrl*—*nos*, for *nosu*, the nose, and *thyrel*, an opening. Cf. DRILL, to pierce, and THRILL.]

NOSTRUM, nos'trum, *n.* a medicine the composition of which is kept secret: a quack or patent medicine. [L. (*lit.*) "our own," from *nos*, we.]

NOT, not, *adv.* a word expressing denial, negation, or refusal. [Same as NAUGHT, from A.S. *ne*, and *wiht*, a whit.]

NOTABILITY, nōt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* the being *notable:* a notable person or thing.

NOTABLE, nōt'a-bl, *adj.* worthy of being *known* or *noted:* remarkable: memorable: distinguished: notorious.—*n.* a person or thing worthy of note.—*adv.* NOT'ABLY.—*n.* NOT'ABLENESS.

NOTALGIA, nō-tal'jē-a, *n.* (*med.*) pain in the back.—*adj.* NOTALGIC, nō-tal'jik. [Gr. *notos*, the back, *algos*, pain.]

NOTARY, nōt'ar-i, *n.* in ancient Rome, one who took *notes*, a shorthand writer: an officer authorized to certify deeds or other writings.—*adj.* NOTA'RIAL.—*adv.* NOTA'RIALLY. [L. *notarius.*]

NOTATION, nō-tā'shun, *n.* a *noting* or marking: the act or practice of recording by marks or symbols: a system of signs or symbols. [L. *notatio—noto*, *notatum*, to mark.]

NOTCH, noch, *n.* a *nick* cut in anything: an indentation.—*v.t.* to cut a hollow into. [From a Teut. root, found also in O. Dut. *nock.* See NICK, a notch.]

NOTE, nōt, *n.* that by which a person or thing is *known:* a mark or sign: a brief explanation: a short remark: a memorandum: a short letter: a diplomatic paper: (*mus.*) a mark representing a sound, also the sound itself: a paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment, as a bank-note, a note of hand: notice, heed, observation: reputation: fame.—*v.t.* to make a note of: to notice: to attend to: to record in writing: to furnish with notes.

NOTED, nōt'ed, *adj.*, *marked:* well known: celebrated: eminent: notorious.—*adv.* NOT'EDLY.

NOTELESS, nōt'les, *adj.* not attracting notice.

NOTEWORTHY, nōt'wur-*thi*, *adj.* worthy of note or notice.

NOTHING, nuth'ing, *n.*, *no thing:* non-existence: absence or negation of being: no part or degree: a low condition: no value or use: not anything of importance, a trifle: utter insignificance, no difficulty or trouble: no magnitude: a cipher.—*adv.* in no degree: not at all.—*n.* NOTH'INGNESS.

NOTICE, nōt'is, *n.* act of *noting:* attention: observation: information: warning: a writing containing information: public intimation: civility or respectful treatment: remark.—*v.t.* to mark or see: to regard or attend to: to mention, or make observations upon: to treat with civility. [Fr.—L. *notitia—nosco, notum*, to know.]

NOTICEABLE, nōt'is-a-bl, *adj.* able to be *noticed:* worthy of observation.—*adv.* NOT'ICEABLY.

NOTIFICATION, nōt-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of notifying: the notice given: the paper containing the notice. [See NOTIFY.]

NOTIFY, nōt'i-fī, *v.t.* to *make known:* to declare: to *give notice* or information of:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* nōt'ified. [Fr.—L. *notifico, -atum—notus*, known, and *facio*, to make.]

NOTION, nō'shun, *n.* a conception: opinion: belief: judgment. [Fr.—L. *notio—nosco, notum*, to know.]

NOTIONAL, nō'shun-al, *adj.* of the nature of a *notion:* ideal: fanciful.

NOTORIETY, nō-to-rī'e-ti or no-, *n.* state of being *notorious:* publicity: public exposure.

NOTORIOUS, no-tō'ri-us, *adj.* publicly *known* (now used in a bad sense): infamous.—*adv.* NOTO'RIOUSLY.—*n.* NOTO'RIOUSNESS. [Low L. *notorius—noto, notatum*, to mark—*nosco*.]

NOTWITHSTANDING, not-with-stand'ing, *conj.* and *prep.* (this) *not standing against* or opposing: nevertheless: however. [NOT and WITHSTANDING, *pr.p.* of WITHSTAND.]

NOUGAT, nōō-gä', *n.* a confection made of a sweet paste filled with chopped almonds or pistachio-nuts. [Fr.]

NOUGHT, nawt, *n.*, *not anything:* nothing.—*adv.* in no degree.—SET AT NOUGHT, to despise. [Same as NAUGHT.]

NOUN, nown, *n.* (*gram.*) the *name* of anything. [O. Fr. *non* (Fr. *nom*)—L. *nomen*. See NAME.]

NOURISH, nur'ish, *v.t.* to *suckle:* to feed or bring up: to support: to encourage: to cherish: to educate.—*n.* NOUR'ISHER.—*adj.* NOUR'ISHABLE, able to be nourished. [Fr. *nourrir*—L. *nutrio*.]

NOURISHMENT, nur'ish-ment, *n.* the act of *nourishing* or the state of being nourished: that which nourishes: food: nutriment.

NOUVEAU RICHE, *n.sing. pl.* NOUVEAUX RICHES, nōō-vō'rēsh, a person or persons having newly-acquired riches. [Fr.]

NOVEL, nov'el, *adj.*, *new:* unusual: strange.—*n.* that which is new: a fictitious tale: a romance. [O. Fr. *novel* (Fr. *nouveau*)—L. *novellus—novus*.]

NOVELETTE, nov-el-et', *n.* a small novel.

NOVELIST, nov'el-ist, *n.* a novel-writer. [Orig. an introducer of *new* things.]

NOVELTY, nov'el-ti, *n.*, *newness:* anything new or strange.

NOVEMBER, nō-vem'ber, *n.* the eleventh month of our year. [The *ninth* month of the Roman year; L., from *novem*, nine.]

NOVENA, nō-vē'na, *n.* a religious ceremony lasting nine days.

NOVENNIAL, nō-ven'yal, *adj.* done every *ninth* year. [L. *novennis—novem*, nine, *annus*, a year.]

NOVICE, nov'is, *n.* one *new* in anything: a beginner: one newly received into the church: an inmate of a convent or nunnery who has not yet taken the vow. [Fr.—L. *novitius—novus*, new.]

NOVITIATE, nō-vish'i-āt, *n.* the state of being a *novice:* the period of being a novice: a novice. [Low L. *novitiatus*.]

NOW, now, *adv.* at the present time: at this time or a little before.—*conj.* but: after this: things being so.—*n.* the present time.—NOW—NOW, at one time, at another time. [A.S. *nu;* Ger. *nun*, L. *nunc*, Gr. *nun*, Sans. *nu*, a doublet of NEW.]

NOWADAYS, now'a-dāz, *adv.* in days now present.

NOWAY, nō'wā, **NOWAYS**, nō'wāz, *adv.* in no way, manner, or degree.

NOWHERE, nō'hwār, *adv.* in no where or place.

NOWISE, nō'wīz, *adv.* in *no way* or degree.

NOXIOUS, nok'shus, *adj.*, *hurtful:* unwholesome: injurious: destructive: poisonous.—*adv.* NOX'IOUSLY.—*n.* NOX'IOUSNESS. [L. *noxius—noxa*, hurt—*noceo*, to hurt.]

NOZZLE, noz'l, *n.* a *little nose:* the snout: the extremity of anything: an extremity with an orifice. [Dim. of NOSE.]

NUANCE, nōō-ans', *n.* a delicate degree or *shade* of difference perceived by any of the senses, or by the intellect. [Through Fr. from L. *nubes*, a cloud.]

NUCLEATED, nū'kle-āt-ed, *adj.* having a *nucleus.*

NUCLEUS, nū'kle-us, *n.* the central mass round which matter gathers: (*astr.*) the head of a comet:—*pl.* NUCLEI (nū'kle-ī). [Lit. "the kernel of a nut," L. from *nux, nucis*, a nut.]

NUDE, nūd, *adj.*, *naked:* bare: void.—*adv.* NUDE'LY. [L. *nudus*. See NAKED.]

NUDGE, nuj, *n.* a gentle push.—*v.t.* to push gently. [Akin to KNOCK, KNUCKLE. Cf. Dan. *knuge*.]

NUDITY, nūd'i-ti, *n.*, *nakedness:*—*pl.* naked parts: figures divested of drapery.

NUGATORY, nū'ga-tor-i, *adj.*, *trifling:*

vain: insignificant: of no power: ineffectual. [L. *nugatorius—nugæ*, jokes, trifles.]

NUGGAR, nug'ger, *n.* a large boat or barge used on the river Nile. [Native name.]

NUGGET, nug'et, *n.* a lump or mass, as of a metal. [A corruption of INGOT.]

NUGGETY, nug'get-ē, *adj.* having the form of nuggets: or resembling a nugget: occurring in nuggets.

NUISANCE, nū'sans, *n.* that which *annoys* or hurts: that which troubles: that which is offensive.

NULL, nul, *adj.* of *no* force: void: invalid. [L. *nullus*, not any, from *ne*, not, and *ullus*, any.]

NULLIFY, nul'i-fī, *v.t.* to *make null:* to annul: to render void:—*pr.p.* null'ifying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* null'ified.—*n.* NULLIFICA'TION. [L. *nullifico, -atum—nullus*, and *facio*, to make.]

NULLITY, nul'i-ti, *n.* the state of being *null* or void: nothingness: want of existence, force, or efficacy.

NUMB, num, *adj.* deprived of sensation or motion: stupefied: motionless.—*v.t.* to make numb: to deaden: to render motionless:—*pr.p.* numbing (num'ing); *pa.p.* numbed (numd').—*n.* NUMB'NESS. [A.S. *numen*, pa.p. of *niman*, to take; so Ice. *numinn*, bereft.]

NUMBER, num'ber, *n.* that by which things are counted or computed: a collection of things: more than one: a unit in counting: a numerical figure: the measure of multiplicity: sounds distributed into harmonies: metre, verse, esp. in *pl.*: (*gram.*) the difference in words to express singular or plural:—*pl.* the 4th book of the Old Test. from its having the numbers of the Israelites.—*v.t.* to count: to reckon as one of a multitude: to mark with a number: to amount to.—*n.* NUM'BERER. [Fr. *nombre*—L. *numerus*, akin to Gr. *nomos*, that which is distributed—*nemō*, to distribute.]

NUMBERLESS, num'ber-les, *adj.* without number: more than can be counted.

NUMERABLE, nū'mer-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *numbered* or counted.—*adv.* NU'MERABLY. — *ns.* NU'MERABLENESS, NUMERABIL'ITY. [L. *numerabilis.*]

NUMERAL, nū'mer-al, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of *number.*—*n.* a figure used to express a number, as 1, 2, 3, etc. [L. *numeralis—numerus.*]

NUMERARY, nū'mer-ar-i, *adj.*, *belonging* to a certain *number.* [Fr. *numéraire*—Low L. *numerarius.*]

NUMERATE, nū'mer-āt, *v.t.* (*orig.*) to *enumerate*, to *number:* to point off and read, as figures.

NUMERATION, nū-mer-ā'shun, *n.* act of *numbering:* the art of reading numbers.

NUMERATOR, nū'mer-ā-tor, *n.* one who *numbers:* the upper number of a vulgar fraction, which expresses the number of fractional parts taken.

NUMERIC, nū-mer'ik, NUMERICAL, nū-mer'ik-al, *adj.* belonging to, or consisting in *number:* the same both in number and kind.—*adv.* NUMER'ICALLY.

NUMEROUS, nū'mer-us, *adj.* great in number: being many.—*adv.* NU'MEROUSLY.—*n.* NU'MEROUSNESS.

NUMISMATIC, nū-mis-mat'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *money*, coins, or medals. [L. *numisma*—Gr. *nomisma*, current coin—*nomizō*, to use commonly—*nomos*, custom.]

NUMISMATICS, nū-mis-mat'iks, *n.sing.* the *science* of *coins* and medals.

NUMISMATOLOGY, nū-mis-ma-tol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* of *coins* and medals in relation to history.—*n.* NUMISMATOL'OGIST, one versed in numismatology. [L. *numisma*—Gr. *nomisma*, and *logos*, science.]

NUMMULITE, num'ū-līt, *n.* (*geol.*) a *fossil* shell resembling a *coin.* [L. *nummus*, a coin, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

NUMSKULL, num'skul, *n.* a blockhead. [From NUMB and SKULL.]

NUN, nun, *n.* in R. Cath. Church, a female who devotes herself to celibacy and seclusion: (*zool.*) a kind of pigeon with the feathers on its head like the hood of a *nun.* [A.S. *nunna*—Low L. *nunna, nonna*, a nun, an old maiden lady, the orig. sig. being "mother;" cf. Gr. *nannē*, aunt, Sans. *nana*, a child's word for "mother."]

NUNCIATURE, nun'shi-a-tūr, *n.* the *office* of a *nuncio.*

NUNCIO, nun'shi-o, *n.* an ambassador from the Pope to an emperor or king. [It.—L. *nuncius*, a messenger, one who brings news; prob. a contr. of *noventius*, from an obs. verb *novere*, to make new, *novus*, new.]

NUNCUPATIVE, nun-kū'pa-tiv or nun'-kū-pā-tiv, NUNCUPATORY, nun-kū'pa-tor-i, *adj.*, *declaring publicly* or solemnly: (*law.*) verbal, not written. [Fr. *nuncupatif*—Low L. *nuncupativus*, nominal—L. *nuncupare*, to call by name—prob. from *nomen*, name, *capio*, to take.]

NUNNERY, nun'er-i, *n.* a house for *nuns.*

NUPTIAL, nup'shal, *adj.* pertaining to *marriage:* done at a marriage: constituting marriage.—*n.pl.* NUP'TIALS, marriage: wedding ceremony. [Fr.—L. *nuptialis—nuptiæ*, marriage—*nubo, nuptum*, to veil, to marry.]

NUPTIALITY, nup-shē-al'ē-tē, *adj.* the marriage rate.

NURSE, nurs, *n.* a woman who *nourishes* an infant: a mother, while her infant is at the breast: one who has the care of infants or of the sick: (*hort.*) a shrub or tree which protects a young plant.—*v.t.* to tend, as an infant, or a sick person: to bring up: to manage with care and economy. [O. Fr. *nurrice* (Fr. *nourrice*)—L. *nutrix—nutrio*, to suckle, to nourish.]

NURSERY, nurs'er-i, *n.* place for nursing: an apartment for young children: a place where the growth of anything is pro-

moted: (*hort.*) a piece of ground where plants are reared.

NURSING-FATHER, nurs'ing-fä'*ther*, *n.* (*B.*) a foster-father.

NURSLING, nurs'ling, *n.* that which is *nursed:* an infant. [NURSE, and dim. *ling.*]

NURTURE, nurt'ūr, *n.* act of *nursing* or nourishing: nourishment: education: instruction.—*v.t.* to nourish: to bring up: to educate.—*n.* NURT'URER. [Fr. *nourriture*—Low L. *nutritura*—L. *nutrio*, to nourish.]

NUT, nut, *n.* the fruit of certain trees, consisting of a kernel in a hard shell: a small block of metal for screwing on the end of a bolt.—*v.i.* to gather nuts:—*pr.p.* nutt'ing; *pa.p.* nutt'ed. [A.S. *hnutu;* Ice. *hnot*, Dut. *noot*, Ger. *nuss.*]

NUTANT, nū'tant, *adj.*, *nodding:* (*bot.*) having the top bent downward. [L. *nuto*, to nod.]

NUTATION, nū-tā'shun, *n.* a *nodding:* (*astr.*) a periodical vibratory motion of the earth's axis: (*bot.*) the turning of flowers towards the sun.

NUT-BROWN, nut'-brown, *adj.*, *brown*, like a ripe old *nut.*

NUTCRACKER, nut'krak-er, *n.* an instrument for *cracking nuts:* a bird in Europe and N. Asia which feeds on *nuts*, berries, and insects.

NUTHATCH, nut'hach, *n.* a small climbing bird which feeds on *nuts* and insects, called also NUT'JOBBER, NUT'PECKER. [M. E. *nuthake*, hacker of nuts.]

NUTMEG, nut'meg, *n.* the aromatic kernel of an E. India tree. [M. E. *notemuge*, a hybrid word formed from NUT and O. Fr. *muge*, musk—L. *muscus*, musk. See MUSK.]

NUTRIA, nū'tri-a, *n.* the fur of the coypu, a kind of beaver, in S. America. [Sp. *nutria*, *nutra*—Gr. *enudris*, an otter.]

NUTRIENT, nū'tri-ent, *adj.*, *nourishing.*—*n.* anything nourishing. [L. *nutrio*, to nourish.]

NUTRIMENT, nū'tri-ment, *n.* that which *nourishes:* food. [L. *nutrimentum*—*nutrio*, to nourish.]

NUTRIMENTAL, nū-tri-ment'al, *adj.* having the quality of *nutriment* or food: nutritious.

NUTRITION, nū-trish'un, *n.* act of *nourishing:* process of promoting the growth of bodies.

NUTRITIOUS, nū-trish'us, *adj.*, *nourishing:* promoting growth.—*adv.* NUTRI'TIOUSLY.—*n.* NUTRI'TIOUSNESS.

NUTRITIVE, nū'tri-tiv, *adj.*, *nourishing.*—*adv.* NU'TRITIVELY.—*n.* NU'TRITIVENESS.

NUTRITORY, nū'trē-tō-rē, *adj.* nutritious.

NUX VOMICA, nuks vom'ik-a, *n.* the fruit of an E. Indian tree, from which the powerful poison known as strychnine is obtained. [L. *nux*, a nut, and *vomicus*, from *vomo*, to vomit.]

NUZZLE, nuz'l, *v.i.* to poke about with the *nose*, like a swine. [A freq. verb from NOSE.]

NYANZA, nī-an'za, *n.* in Africa, a lake.

NYCTALOPIA, nik-ta-lō'pi-a, NYCTALOPY, nik'ta-lō-pi, *n.* a diseased state of vision, in which objects are seen only at night or in the dusk. [Gr. *nyktalōpia*—*nyktalōps*, seeing by night only—*nyx*, *nyktos*, night, *ōps*, vision.]

NYCTALOPS, nik'ta-lops, *n.* one affected with *nyctalopy.*

NYLGHAU, nil'gaw, *n.* a large species of antelope, in N. Hindustan, the males of which are of a *bluish* color. [Pers. *nil-gaw—nīl*, blue, *gaw*, ox, cow.]

NYMPH, nimf, *n.* a maiden: (*myth.*) one of the beautiful goddesses who inhabited every region of the earth and waters.—*adj.* NYMPH'-LIKE. [Fr.—L. *nympha*—Gr. *nymphē*, a bride, lit. "a veiled one" (like L. *nupta*), from same root as Gr. *nephos*, a cloud.]

NYMPH, nimf, NYMPHA, nimf'a, *n.* the pupa or chrysalis of an insect:—*pl.* NYMPHÆ (nimf'ē).

NYMPHEAN, nim-fē'an, *adj.* pertaining to or inhabited by *nymphs.*

NYMPHICAL, nimf'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *nymphs.*

NYMPHOLEPSY, nimf'o-lep-si, *n.* a species of madness which seized those who had seen nymphs. [Gr. *nymphē*, a nymph, and *lambanō*, *lepsomai*, to seize.]

O

O, ō, *int.* an exclamation of wonder, pain, grief, etc.

OAF, ōf, *n.* a foolish child left by the fairies in place of another: a dolt, an idiot. [A form of ELF.]

OAK, ōk, *n.* a tree of many species, the most famous of which is the British oak, so valuable for its timber.

OAKAPPLE, ōk'ap-l, *n.* a spongy substance on the leaves of the *oak*, caused by insects, so called from its likeness to a small *apple*, called also OAK'LEAF-GALL.

OAKEN, ōk'n, *adj.* consisting or made of *oak.*

OAKLING, ōk'ling, *n.* a *young oak.*

OAKUM, ōk'um, *n.* old ropes untwisted and teased into loose hemp for calking the seams of ships. [A.S. *acumba*, *æcemba—cemb*, that which is combed—*cemban*, to COMB.]

OAR, ōr, *n.* a light pole with a flat end for rowing boats.—*v.t.* to impel by rowing.—*v.i.* to row. [A.S. *ar;* cog. with Gr. *eressein*, to row, *amph-ēr-ēs*, two-oared.]

OARED, ōrd, *adj.* furnished with *oars.*

OARSMAN, ōrz'man, *n.* one who rows with an oar.

OASIS, ō'a-sis or ō-ā'sis, *n.* a fertile spot in a sandy desert:—*pl.* OASES (ō'a-sēz or ō-ā'sēz). [L.—Gr. *oasis;* from Coptic *ouahe,* a resting-place or dwelling.]

OAT, ōt (oftener in *pl.* OATS, ōts), *n.* a well-known grassy plant, the seeds of which are much used as food: its seeds.—*n.* OAT'CAKE, a thin broad *cake* made of *oatmeal.* [A.S. *ata,* oat.]

OATEN, ōt'n, *adj.* consisting of an *oat* stem or straw: made of oatmeal.

OATH, ōth, *n.* a solemn statement with an appeal to God as witness, and a calling for his vengeance in case of falsehood or failure:—*pl.* OATHS (ōthz). [A.S. *ath;* Ger. *eid,* Ice. *eidhr.*]

OATMEAL, ōt'mēl, *n.* meal made of oats.

OBBLIGATO, ob-lē-gä'tō, *adj.* that can not be done without.—*n.* a musical accompaniment, itself of independent importance, esp. that of a single instrument to a vocal piece. [It.]

OBDURACY, ob'dū-ras-i, *n.* state of being *obdurate:* invincible hardness of heart.

OBDURATE, ob'dū-rāt, *adj.* hardened in heart or feelings: stubborn.—*adv.* OB'DURATELY.—*n.* OB'DURATENESS. [L. *obduratus,* pa.p. of *obduro—ob,* against, *duro,* to harden—*durus,* hard.]

OBEDIENCE, ō-bē'di-ens, *n.* state of being *obedient:* compliance with what is required: dutifulness.

OBEDIENT, ō-bē'di-ent, *adj.* willing to *obey:* dutiful.—*adv.* OBE'DIENTLY. [Fr.—L. *obedio.*]

OBEISANCE, ō-bā'sans, *n., obedience:* a bow or act of reverence. [Fr. *obéissance—obéissant,* pr.p. of *obéir,* to obey.]

OBELISK, ob'e-lisk, *n.* a tall, four-sided tapering pillar, cut off at the top like a flat pyramid: (*print.*) a dagger (†). [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. *obeliskos,* dim. of *obelos, belos,* a dart—*ballō,* to throw.]

OBERHAUS, ō'ber-hous, *n.* the upper house in those German legislative bodies that have two chambers. [Ger.]

OBERON, ō'ber-on, *n.* king of the fairies, husband of Titania.

OBESE, ō-bēs', *adj.* fat: fleshy. [L. *obesus—ob,* and *edo, esum,* to eat.]

OBESENESS, ō-bēs'nes, OBESITY, ō-bes'it-i, *n., fatness:* abnormal fatness.

OBEY, ō-bā', *v.t.* to do as told: to be ruled by: to yield to.—*v.i.* (*B.*) to yield obedience (followed by *to*).—*n.* OBEY'ER. [Fr. *obéir*—L. *obedio—ob,* against, towards, *audio,* to hear.]

OBEYINGLY, ō-bā'ing-li, *adv., obediently.*

OBFUSCATE, ob-fus'kāt, *v.t.* to darken: to confuse.—*n.* OBFUSCA'TION. [L. *obfusco, obfuscatum — ob,* inten., and *fuscus,* dark.]

OBI, ō'bē, *n.* the long broad sash worn by Japanese women: hence any sash, esp. of soft material. [Japanese.] Also a kind of sorcery practiced among the negroes of the West Indies and United States: a fetich or charm. [African.]

OBIT, ō'bit or ob'it, *n., death:* funeral solemnities: an anniversary mass for the repose of a departed soul. [Fr.—L. *obitus—obeo,* to go to meet — *ob,* against, *eo,* to go.]

OBITUAL, ō-bit'ū-al, *adj.* pertaining to *obits.*

OBITUARY, ō-bit'ū-ar-i, *adj.* relating to the *death* of a person.—*n.* a *register of deaths* (*orig.*) in a monastery: an account of a deceased person or notice of his death.

OBJECT, ob-jekt', *v.t.* to offer in opposition: to oppose.—*v.i.* to oppose.—*n.* OBJECT'OR. [Fr.—L. *objecto,* a freq. of *objicio, -jectum — ob,* in the way of, and *jacio,* to throw.]

OBJECT, ob'jekt, *n.* anything set or *thrown* before the mind: that which is sought for: end: motive: (*gram.*) that which follows a transitive verb.

OBJECT-GLASS, ob'jekt-glas, *n.* the *glass* at the end of a telescope or microscope next the *object.*

OBJECTION, ob-jek'shun, *n.* act of *objecting:* anything in opposition: argument against.

OBJECTIONABLE, ob-jek'shun-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *objected* to.

OBJECTIVE, ob-jekt'iv, *adj.* relating to an *object:* being exterior to the mind: as opp. to *subjective,* that which is real or which exists in nature, in contrast with what is ideal or exists merely in the thought of the individual: (*gram.*) belonging to the case of the object.—*n.* (*gram.*) the case of the object: (*war*) the point to which the operations of an army are directed.—*adv.* OBJECT'IVELY.

OBJECTIVENESS, ob-jekt'iv-nes, OBJECTIVITY, ob-jek-tiv'i-ti, *n.* state of being *objective.*

OBJURGATION, ob-jur-gā'shun, *n.* a blaming: reproof: reprehension. [Fr.—L.—*ob,* against, and *jurgare,* to sue at law, to quarrel with—*jus,* law, and *ago,* to drive.]

OBJURGATORY, ob-jur'ga-tor-i, *adj.* expressing blame or reproof.

OBLATE, ob-lāt', *adj.* flattened at opposite sides or poles: shaped like an orange.—*n.* OBLATE'NESS. [L. *oblatus,* pa.p. of *offero,* to carry forward, to offer—*ob,* against, and *fero,* to bring.]

OBLATION, ob-lā'shun, *n.* anything *offered* in worship or sacred service: an offering. [Fr.—L. *oblatio.*]

OBLIGANT, ob'li-gant, *n.* in law, one who obliges another.

OBLIGATE, ob'li-gāt, *v.t.* bound, under promise, or obligation: limited as to a particular line of action: to bring or place under obligation in any form: to compel: to constrain: to bind to any act by a formal pledge. [See OBLIGE.]

OBLIGATION, ob-li-gā'shun, *n.* act of *obliging:* that which binds: any act

which binds one to do something for another: state of being indebted for a favor: (*law*) a bond containing a penalty on failure.

OBLIGATO. See OBBLIGATO.

OBLIGATORY, ob'li-gā-tor-i, *adj.*, *binding*: imposing duty.—*adv.* OB'LIGATORILY.—*n.* OB'LIGATORINESS.

OBLIGE, ō-blīj', *v.t.* to *bind* or constrain: to bind by some favor rendered, hence to do a favor to. [Fr.—L. *obligo*, *obligatum*—*ob*, and *ligo*, to bind.]

OBLIGEE, ob-li-jē', *n.* (*law*) the person to whom another is *obliged* or bound.

OBLIGING, ō-blīj'ing, *adj.* disposed to *oblige* or confer favors.—*adv.* OBLIG'INGLY.—*n.* OBLIG'INGNESS.

OBLIGOR, ob-li-gor', *n.* (*law*) the *person* who *binds himself* to another.

OBLIQUE, ob-lēk', *adj.*, *slanting*: not perpendicular: not parallel: not straightforward: obscure: (*geom.*) not a right angle: (*gram.*) denoting any case except the nominative.—*adv.* OBLIQUE'LY. [Fr.—L. *obliquus*—*ōb*, and *liquis*, bent, slanting.]

OBLIQUENESS, ob-lēk'nes, OBLIQUITY, ob-lik'wi-ti, *n.* state of being *oblique*: a slanting direction: error or wrong: irregularity.

OBLITERATE, ob-lit'er-āt, *v.t.* to blot out: to wear out: to destroy: to reduce to a very low state. [L. *oblitero*, *-atum*—*ob*, over, and *litera*, a letter. See LETTER.]

OBLITERATION, ob-lit-er-ā'shun, *n.* act of obliterating: a blotting or wearing out: extinction.

OBLIVION, ob-liv'i-un, *n.* act of *forgetting* or state of being forgotten: remission of punishment. [Fr.—L. *oblivio*, *oblivionis*—*obliviscor*, to forget, from root of *livere*, to become *dark*; hence, to have the mind darkened, to forget.]

OBLIVIOUS, ob-liv'i-us, *adj.*, *forgetful*: causing forgetfulness.—*adv.* OBLIV'IOUSLY.—*n.* OBLIV'IOUSNESS.

OBLONG, ob'long, *adj.*, *long* in one way: longer than broad.—*n.* (*geom.*) a rectangle longer than broad: any oblong figure. [Fr.—L. *ob*, over, and *longus*, long.]

OBLOQUY, ob'lo-kwi, *n.* a *speaking against*: reproachful language: censure: calumny. [L. *obloquium*—*ob*, against, and *loquor*, to speak.]

OBNOXIOUS, ob-nok'shus, *adj.*, *liable* to *hurt* or punishment: blameworthy: offensive: subject: answerable.—*adv.* OBNOX'IOUSLY.—*n.* OBNOX'IOUSNESS. [L. *obnoxius*—*ob*, before, and *noxa*, hurt. See NOXIOUS.]

OBNUBILATION, ob-nū-bē-lā'shun, *n.* the act of making dark or obscure. [L. *obnubilare*, to cloud over.]

OBOE. See HAUTBOY.

OBOLUS, ob'o-lus, *n.* in ancient Greece, a small silver coin, worth about three cents; also a weight, the sixth part of a drachma. [Gr. *obelos*, a spit, from the coin being marked with a spit, or from iron and copper *nails* being used in ancient barter.]

OBSCENE, ob-sēn', *adj.* offensive to chastity: unchaste: indecent: disgusting.—*adv.* OBSCENE'LY. [L. *obscenus*; perh. from *ob* and *cœnum*, filth, or (with meaning of "unlucky") from *scœvus*, left-handed, unlucky.]

OBSCENENESS, ob-sēn'nes, OBSCENITY, ob-sen'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *obscene*: lewdness.

OBSCURANT, ob-skūr'ant, *n.* one who obscures: a writer who opposes the progress of modern enlightenment.

OBSCURANTISM, ob-skūr'ant-izm, *n.* the doctrine or principles of an obscurant.

OBSCURATION, ob-skūr-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *obscuring* or state of being obscured.

OBSCURE, ob-skūr', *adj.*, *dark*: not distinct: not easily understood: not clear or legible: unknown: humble: living in darkness.—*adv.* OBSCURE'LY. [Fr.—L. *obscurus*, akin to Sans. *sku*, to cover.]

OBSCURE, ob-skūr', *v.t.* to *darken*: to make less plain.

OBSCURITY, ob-skūr'i-ti, *n.* state or quality of being *obscure*: unintelligibleness: humility.

OBSEQUIES, ob'se-kwiz, *n.* funeral rites and solemnities. [Lit. "a following," Fr. *obsèques*—L. *obsequiæ*—*ob*, and *sequor*, to follow.]

OBSEQUIOUS, ob-sē'kwi-us, *adj.* compliant to excess: meanly condescending.—*adv.* OBSE'QUIOUSLY.—*n.* OBSE'QUIOUSNESS. [See OBSEQUIES.]

OBSERVABLE, ob-zerv'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *observed* or noticed: worthy of observation.—*adv.* OBSERV'ABLY.—*n.* OBSERV'ABLENESS.

OBSERVANCE, ob-zerv'ans, *n.* act of *observing*: performance: attention: that which is to be observed: rule of practice. [Fr.—L. *observantia*.]

OBSERVANT, ob-zerv'ant, *adj.*, *observing*: taking notice: adhering to: carefully attentive.—*adv.* OBSERV'ANTLY.

OBSERVATION, ob-zer-vā'shun, *n.* act of *observing*: attention: as distinguished from *experiment*, the act of recognizing and noting phenomena as they occur in nature: that which is observed: a remark: performance.

OBSERVATIONAL, ob-zer-vā'shun-al, *adj.* consisting of or containing *observations* or remarks.

OBSERVATOR, ob'zerv-ā-tor, *n.* one who *observes*: a remarker.

OBSERVATORY, ob-zerv'a-tor-i, *n.* a place for making astronomical and physical *observations*.

OBSERVE, ob-zerv', *v.t.* to *keep in view*: to notice: to regard attentively: to remark: to comply with: to keep religiously: (*B.*) to keep or guard.—*v.i.* to take notice: to attend: to remark.—*n.* OBSERV'ER. [Fr.—L. *observo*, *-atum*—*ob*, and *servo*, to heed, keep.]

OBSERVING, ob-zerv'ing, *adj.* habitually taking notice: attentive.—*adv.* OBSERV'INGLY.

OBSESSION, ob-sesh'un, *n.* persistent attack, esp. of an evil spirit, upon a person: the state of being so molested from without. [Opposite of *possession* or control by an evil spirit from within. L. *ob,* before, and *sedeo,* to sit.]

OBSIDIAN, ob-sid'i-an, *n.* a glass produced by volcanoes. [So called from *Obsidius,* who, acc. to Pliny, discovered it in Ethiopia.]

OBSOLESCENT, ob-so-les'ent, *adj., going out of use.* [L. *obsolescens, -entis,* pr.p of *obsolesco, obsoletum—ob,* and *soleo,* to be wont.]

OBSOLETE, ob'so-lēt, *adj., gone out of use:* antiquated: (*zool.*) obscure: rudimental. —*n.* OB'SOLETENESS.

OBSTACLE, ob'sta-kl, *n.* anything that *stands in the way* of or hinders progress: obstruction.

OBSTETRIC, ob-stet'rik, OBSTETRICAL, ob-stet'rik-al, *adj.* pertaining to midwifery. [L. *obstetricius—obstetrix, -icis,* a midwife, a female that stands before or near—*ob,* before, and *sto,* to stand.]

OBSTETRICS, ob-stet'riks, *n.sing.* the science of midwifery.

OBSTINACY, ob'sti-nas-i, OBSTINATENESS, ob'sti-nāt-nes, *n.* the being obstinate: excess of firmness: stubbornness: fixedness that yields with difficulty.

OBSTINATE, ob'sti-nāt, *adj.* blindly or excessively firm: unyielding: stubborn: not easily subdued.—*adv.* OB'STINATELY. [L. *obstino, -atum—ob,* in the way of, *sto,* to stand.]

OBSTREPEROUS, ob-strep'er-us, *adj., making* a loud *noise:* clamorous: noisy. —*adv.* OBSTREP'EROUSLY. [L. *obstreperus—ob,* and *strepere,* to make a noise.]

OBSTRUCT, ob-strukt', *v.t.* to block up: to hinder from passing: to retard. [L. *ob,* in the way of, *struo, structum,* to pile up.]

OBSTRUCTION, ob-struk'shun, *n.* act of obstructing: that which obstructs: obstacle: impediment.

OBSTRUCTIVE, ob-strukt'iv, *adj.* tending to obstruct: hindering.—*adv.* OBSTRUCT'IVELY.

OBSTRUENT, ob'strōō-ent, *adj., obstructing:* blocking up.—*n.* (*med.*) anything that obstructs in the body. [L. *obstruens, -entis,* pr.p. of *obstruo.*]

OBTAIN, ob-tān', *v.t.* to *lay hold of:* to hold: to procure by effort: to gain.—*v.i.* to be established: to continue in use: to become held or prevalent: to subsist: (rare) to succeed. [Fr.—L. *obtineo—ob,* and *teneo,* to hold.]

OBTAINABLE, ob-tān'a-bl, *adj.* that may be obtained, procured, or acquired.

OBTRUDE, ob-trōōd', *v.t.* to *thrust in upon* when not wanted: to urge upon against the will of.—*v.i.* to thrust or be thrust upon. [L. *obtrudo—ob,* and *trudo, trusum,* to thrust.]

OBTRUDING, ob-trōōd'ing, OBTRUSION, ob-trōō'zhun, *n.* a thrusting in or upon against the will of.

OBTRUSIVE, ob-trōōs'iv, *adj.* disposed to obtrude or thrust one's self among others. —*adv.* OBTRUS'IVELY.

OBTUSE, ob-tūs', *adj., blunt:* not pointed: stupid: not shrill: (*geom.*) greater than a right angle.—*adv.* OBTUSE'LY.—*n.* OBTUSE'NESS. [Fr.—L. *obtusus—obtundo,* to blunt—*ob,* against, *tundo,* to beat.]

OBVERSE, ob-vers', *adj., turned towards* one: bearing the face: (*bot.*) having the base narrower than the top.—*adv.* OBVERSE'LY. [L. *obversus—ob,* towards, and *verto,* to turn.]

OBVERSE, ob'vers, *n.* the side of a coin containing the head or principal symbol; —opposed to REVERSE.

OBVIATE, ob'vi-āt, *v.t.* to remove, as difficulties. [L. *obvio—ob,* in the way of, and *vio, viatum,* to go—*via,* a way.]

OBVIOUS, ob'vi-us, *adj., meeting* in the *way:* evident.—*adv.* OB'VIOUSLY.—*n.* OB'VIOUSNESS. [L. *obvius.*]

OBVOLUTE, ob'vo-lūt, OBVOLUTED, ob'vo-lūt-ed, *adj., rolled* or *turned in:* (*bot.*) arranged so as alternately to overlap. [L. *obvolutus—ob,* and *volvo, volutum,* to roll.]

OCCASION, ok-kā'zhun, *n.* occurrence: opportunity: requirement.—*v.t.* to cause: to influence. [Fr.—L. *occasio—occido—ob,* in the way of, and *cado, casum,* to fall.]

OCCASIONAL, ok-kā'zhun-al, *adj., falling* in the *way* or *happening:* occurring only at times: resulting from accident: produced on some special event.—*adv.* OCCA'SIONALLY.

OCCIDENT, ok'si-dent, *n.* the western quarter of the hemisphere where the sun *goes down* or sets: the west.—*adj.* OCCIDENT'AL, noting the quarter where the sun goes down or sets: western.—*adv.* OCCIDENT'ALLY. [Fr.—L. *occidens, -entis,* pr.p. of *occido,* to fall down.]

OCCIPITAL, ok-sip'it-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *occiput* or back part of the head.

OCCIPUT, ok'si-put, *n.* the *back* part of the *head* or skull.

OCCULT, ok-kult', *adj., covered over:* hidden: secret: unknown.—*adv.* OCCULT'LY.—*ns.* OCCULT'ISM, the science of the unknown, OCCULT'NESS. [Fr.—L. *occulto,* to hide—*occulo,* to cover over—*ob,* over, and *cal,* root of *celo,* to conceal, *clam,* secretly; Gr. *kryptō, kalyptō,* to hide, E. HULL, a husk.]

OCCULTATION, ok-kul-tā'shun, *n.* a *concealing,* esp. of one of the heavenly bodies by another.

OCCUPANCY, ok'ū-pan-si, *n.* the act of occupying, or of taking or holding possession: possession.

OCCUPANT, ok'ū-pant, *n.* one who takes or has possession.

OCCUPATION, ok-ū-pā'shun, *n.* the act of occupying or taking possession: possession: employment.

OCCUPIER, ok'ū-pī-er, *n.* an occupant: (*B.*) a trader.

OCCUPY, ok'ū-pī, *v.t.* to *take* or *seize:* to hold possession of: to cover or fill: to employ: (*B.*) to use: to trade with.—*v.i.* to hold possession: (*B.*) to trade:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* occ'ūpied. [Fr.—L. *occupo, -atum—ob,* and *capio,* to take.]

OCCUR, ok-ur', *v.i.* to come or be presented to the mind: to happen: to appear: to be found here and there:—*pr.p.* occurr'ing; *pa.p.* occurred'. [Fr.—L. *occurro—ob,* towards, and *curro,* to run.]

OCCURRENCE, ok-kur'ens, *n.* anything that *occurs:* an event: occasional presentation.

OCCURRENT, ok-kur'ent, *n.* (*B.*) an occurrence or chance.—*adj.* (*B.*) coming in the way.

OCEAN, ō'shun, *n.* the vast expanse of salt water that covers the greater part of the surface of the globe: also, one of its five great divisions: any immense expanse.—*adj.* pertaining to the great sea. [Fr.—L. *oceanus*—Gr. *ōkeanos,* perh. from *ōkys,* swift, and *naō,* to flow.]

OCEANIC, ō-she-an'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the *ocean:* found or formed in the ocean.

OCEANOGRAPHY, ō-shun-og'ra-fē, *n.* the scientific description of the ocean.

OCEANOGRAPHER, ō-shun-og'ra-fer, *n.* one versed in oceanography.

OCEANOLOGY, ō-shun-ol-ō-jē, *n.* the science of the ocean: a treatise on the ocean.

OCELOT, ō'se-lot, *n.* the name of several species of animals in the tropical parts of S. America allied to the leopard, but much smaller. [Mex. *ocelotl.*]

OCHLOCRACY, ok-lok'ra-si, *n., mob-rule:* a government by the populace.—*adjs.* OCHLOCRAT'IC, OCHLOCRAT'ICAL.—*adv.* OCHLOCRAT'ICALLY. [Gr. *ochlokratia—ochlos,* the mob, and *kratos,* rule.]

OCHRACEOUS, ō-krā'shus, *adj.* of an *ochre* color.

OCHRE, ō'ker, *n.* a fine clay, mostly *pale yellow.* [Fr.—L. *ochra*—Gr. *ōchra—ōchros,* pale yellow; Sans. *hari,* yellow.]

OCHREOUS, ō'kre-us, OCHRY, ō'kri, *adj.* consisting of, containing, or resembling *ochre.*

OCTAGON, ok'ta-gon, *n.* a plane figure of eight sides and *eight angles.*—*adj.* OCTAG'ONAL. [Gr. *oktō,* eight, and *gōnia,* an angle.]

OCTAHEDRON, ok-ta-hē'dron, *n.* a solid figure with *eight* equal sides, each of which is an equilateral triangle.—*adj.* OCTAHE'DRAL. [Gr. *oktō,* and *hedra,* a base.]

OCTANGULAR, ok-tang'gul-ar, *adj.* having *eight angles.* [L. *octo,* eight, and ANGULAR.]

OCTANT, ok'tant, *n.* the *eighth* part of a circle: the aspect of two planets when 45°, or ⅛ of a circle, apart. [L. *octans, octantis—octo,* eight.]

OCTAVE, ok'tāv, *adj., eight:* consisting of eight.—*n.* an eighth: that which consists of eight: the eighth day inclusive after a church festival: the eight days following a festival inclusive: (*mus.*) an eighth, or an interval of twelve semitones. [Fr.—L. *octavus,* eighth—*octo,* eight.]

OCTAVO, ok-tā'vō, *adj.* having *eight* leaves to the sheet.—*n.* a book having *eight* leaves to the sheet, contracted 8vo:—*pl.* OCTA'VOS.

OCTENNIAL, ok-ten'ē-al, *adj.* happening every eighth year: lasting eight years.

OCTOBER, ok-tō'ber, *n.* the *eighth* month of the Roman year, which began in March, but the tenth in our calendar. [L. *octo,* eight.]

OCTODECIMO, ok-to-des'i-mō, *adj.* having *eighteen* leaves to the sheet, contracted 18mo. [L. *octodecim,* eighteen—*octo,* eight, and *decem,* ten.]

OCTOGENARIAN, ok-to-jen-ā'ri-an, OCTOGENARY, ok-toj'en-ar-i, *n.* one who is *eighty* years old.

OCTOGENARY, ok-toj'en-ar-i, *adj.* of *eighty* years of age. [L. *octogenarius—octogeni,* eighty each.]

OCTOPOD, ok'to-pod, OCTOPUS, ok'to-pus, *n.* a mollusc having a round purse-like body and *eight* arms. [Gr. *oktō,* eight, and *pous, podos,* foot.]

OCTOROON, ok-to-rōōn', *n.* the offspring of a quadroon and a white person. [From L. *octo,* eight.]

OCTOSYLLABIC, ok-to-sil-lab'ik, *adj.* consisting of *eight syllables.* [L. *octo,* eight, and SYLLABIC.]

OCULAR, ok'ū-lar, *adj.* pertaining to the *eye:* formed in or known by the eye: received by actual sight.—*adv.* OC'ULARLY. [L. *ocularius—oculus,* Gr. *okkos,* akin to E. EYE, Sans. *aksha,* eye.]

OCULIST, ok'ū-list, *n.* one skilled in *eye* diseases.

ODAL, od'al, *adj.* same as UDAL.—*n.* an East Indian shrub, the seeds of which yield an oil used as an illuminant or a cure for rhuematism and the like. [Native name.]

ODALISQUE, ō'dal-isk, *n.* a female slave in a Turkish harem. [Fr.—Turk. *oda,* a chamber.]

ODD, od, *adj.* not paired with another: not even: left over after a round number has been taken: not exactly divisible by two: strange: unusual: trifling.—*adv.* ODD'LY.—*n.* ODD'NESS. [From the Scand., as in Ice. *oddi,* a triangle (which has a third or *odd* angle and side), hence metaphorically, an odd number—Ice. *oddr,* a point; conn. with A.S. *ord,* a point, beginning (as perh. in LORD), and Ger. *ort,* a place.]

ODDFELLOW, od'fel-ō, *n.* one of a secret benevolent society called Oddfellows. [ODD and FELLOW.]

ODDITY, od'i-ti, *n.* the state of being *odd*

or singular: strangeness: a singular person or thing.

ODDS, odz, *n.*, *inequality:* difference in favor of one against another: more than an even wager: advantage: dispute: scraps, miscellaneous pieces, as in the phrase "odds and ends" (lit. "points" and ends). [From ODD.]

ODE, ōd, *n.* a *song:* a poem written to be set to music. [Fr.—L. *ode, oda*—Gr. *ōdē*, contracted from *aoidē—aeidō*, to sing.]

ODEUM, ō'dē-um, *n.* in ancient Greece, a theatre for musical contests, etc., sometimes applied to a modern music-hall. Written also ODEON, ō'dē-on.

ODIN, ō'din, *n.* the chief of the gods in Norse mythology.

ODIOUS, ō'di-us, *adj.*, *hateful:* offensive: repulsive: hated.—*adv.* O'DIOUSLY.—*n.* O'DIOUSNESS. [Fr. See ODIUM.]

ODIUM, ō'di-um, *n.*, *hatred:* offensiveness: quality of provoking hate. [L.—*odi*, to hate.]

ODOGRAPH, ō'dō-graf, *n.* a device for recording the distance travelled by a pedestrian or vehicle: an instrument for registering the length and rapidity of stride and the number of steps taken by a pedestrian.

ODOMETER, od-om'et-er, *n.* an instrument for measuring the distance passed over by a carriage by marking the number of revolutions of the wheel. [Gr. *hodos*, a way, and *metron*, a measure.]

ODONTOLOGY, ō-don-tol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* of the *teeth.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *logos*, discourse, science.]

ODORIFEROUS, ō-dur-if'er-us, *adj.*, *bearing odors:* diffusing fragrance: perfumed.—*adv.* ODORIF'EROUSLY. [L. *odoriferus—odor*, and *fero*, to bear.]

ODOROUS, ō'dur-us, *adj.* emitting an *odor* or scent: sweet-smelling: fragrant.—*adv.* O'DOROUSLY.

ODOR, ō'dur, *n.*, *smell:* perfume: estimation. [Fr.—L. *odor*—root *od*, found in Gr. *ozō*, to smell.]

ODORLESS, ō'dur-les, *adj.* without odor.

ODYSSEY, od'is-sē, *n.* a Greek epic poem, ascribed to Homer, describing the return of the Greeks from the Trojan war, and esp. of *Odysseus* (Ulysses) to Ithaca.

O'ER, ōr, contracted from OVER.

ŒSOPHAGUS. See ESOPHAGUS.

OF, ov, *prep.* from or out from: belonging to: out of: among: proceeding from, so in the Litany and Nicene Creed: owing to: concerning: (*B.* and *Pr. Bk.*) sometimes=by, from, on, or over. [A.S. *of*; found in all the Teutonic languages, as Ger. *ab*, also in L. *ab*, Gr. *apo*, Sans. *apa*, away from.]

OF PURPOSE (*B.*) intentionally.

OFF, of, *adv.* from: away from: on the opposite side of a question: not on.—*adj.* most distant: on the opposite or further side.—*prep.* not on.—*int.* away! depart! [Same as OF, differently used.]

OFFAL, of'al, *n.* waste meat: the part of an animal unfit for use: refuse: anything worthless. [OFF and FALL.]

OFFENCE, of-fens', *n.* any cause of anger or displeasure: an injury: a crime: a sin: affront: assault.

OFFEND, of-fend', *v.t.* to displease or make angry: to affront: (*B.*) to cause to sin.—*v.i.* to sin: to cause anger: (*B.*) to be made to sin. [Fr.—L. *ob*, against, and *fendo*, akin to Sans. *han*, to strike.]

OFFENDER, of-fend'er, *n.* one who *offends* or injures: a trespasser: a criminal.

OFFENSIVE, of-fens'iv, *adj.* causing *offence:* displeasing: injurious: used in attack: making the first attack.—*n.* the act of the attacking party: the posture of one who attacks.—*adv.* OFFENS'IVELY.—*n.* OFFENS'IVENESS. [Fr. *offensif*—L. *offendo, offensum—ob*, and *fendo.*]

OFFER, of'er, *v.t.* to *bring to* or *before:* to make a proposal to: to lay before: to present to the mind: to attempt: to propose to give: to present in worship.—*v.i.* to present itself: to be at hand: to declare a willingness.—*n.* act of offering: first advance: that which is offered: proposal made.—*n.* OFF'ERER. [L. *offerre—ob*, towards, *fero, ferre*, to bring.]

OFFERABLE, of'er-a-bl, *adj.* that may be offered.

OFFERING, of'er-ing, *n.* that which is offered: (*B.*) that which is offered on an altar: a sacrifice.

OFFERTORY, of'er-tor-i, *n.* in Protestant Episcopal Church, that part of the liturgy where the people's *offerings* are made: in R. Cath. Church, an anthem chanted during the first part of the mass.

OFF-HAND, of'hand, *adv.* at once: without hesitating.

OFFICE, of'is, *n.* settled duty or employment: business: act of good or ill: act of worship: formulary of devotion: peculiar use: a place for business: a benefice with no jurisdiction attached. [Lit. a *rendering* of *aid.*]

OFFICE-BEARER, of'is-bār'er, *n.* one who holds office.

OFFICER, of'i-ser, *n.* one who holds an office: a person who performs some public office.—*v.t.* to furnish with officers: to command, as officers.

OFFICIAL, of-fish'al, *adj.* pertaining to an *office:* depending on the proper office or authority: done by authority.—*n.* one who holds an office: a subordinate public officer: the deputy of a bishop, etc.—*adv.* OFFI'CIALLY. [O. Fr.—L. *officialis—officium.*]

OFFICIATE, of-fish'i-āt, *v.i.* to perform the duties of an office: to perform official duties for another.

OFFICINAL, of-fis'in-al or of-i-sī'nal, *adj.* belonging to or used in a *shop:* denoting an approved medicine kept prepared by apothecaries. [Fr.—L. *officina*, a workshop, contr. from *opificina—opifex, -icis —opus*, work, *facio*, to do.]

OFFICIOUS, of-fish'us, *adj.* too forward in

offering services: overkind: intermeddling. — *adv.* OFFI'CIOUSLY. — *n.* OFFI'CIOUSNESS. [Fr.—L. *officiosus—officium.*]

OFFING, of'ing, *n.* a part of the sea with deep water *off* from the shore.

OFFPRINT, of-print', *v.t.* to reprint an article or picture taken from one magazine or book in another magazine or book.

OFFSCOURING, of'skowr-ing, *n.* matter *scoured off:* refuse: anything vile or despised.

OFFSET, of'set, *n.* in accounts, a sum or value *set off* against another as an equivalent: a young shoot or bulb: a terrace on a hillside: (*arch.*) a horizontal ledge on the face of a wall: in *surveying*, a perpendicular from the main line to an outlying point.—*v.t.* in accounts, to place against as an equivalent.

OFFSHOOT, of'shōōt, *n.* that which *shoots off* the parent stem: anything growing out of another.

OFFSHORE, *adv.* in a direction from the shore, as a wind: at a distance from the shore.—*adj.* from the shore.

OFFSPRING, of'spring, *n.* that which *springs from* another, a child, or children: issue: production of any kind.

OFT, oft, OFTEN, of'n, *adv.*, *frequently*: many times.—*adj.* OFTEN (*B.*) frequent. [A.S.; Ger. *oft*, Goth. *ufta.*]

OFTENNESS, of'n-nes, *n.* frequency.

OFTTIMES, oft'tīmz, OFTENTIMES, of'n-tīmz, *adv.*, *many times:* frequently. [OFT and TIMES.]

OGEE, ō-jē', *n.* a wave-like moulding with the convex part upwards. [Fr. *ogive.*]

OGHAM, og'am, *n.* a peculiar kind of writing practiced by the ancient Irish: its characters.

OGLE, ō'gl, *v.t.* to look at fondly with side glances. — *v.i.* to practice ogling. — *ns.* O'GLER, O'GLING. [Dut. *oogen—ooge*, the eye: cf. Ger. *äugeln.*]

OGRE, ō'ger, *n.* a man-eating monster or giant of fairy tales:—*fem.* O'GRESS.—*adj.* O'GREISH, like an ogre in character or appearance. [Fr. *ogre* — Sp. *ogro* — L. *orcus*, the lower world, the god of the dead; cf. A.S. *orc*, a demon.]

OH, ō, *int.* denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, etc.

OIL, oil, *n.* the juice from the fruit of the *olive-tree:* any greasy liquid.—*v.t.* to smear or anoint with oil. [O. Fr. *oile* (Fr. *huile*)—L. *oleum*—Gr. *elaion—elaia*, the olive.]

OILBAG, oil'bag, *n.* a bag or cyst in animals containing oil.

OILCAKE, oil'kāk, *n.* a cake made of flaxseed from which the oil has been pressed out.

OILCLOTH, oil-kloth, *n.* a painted floor-cloth.

OIL-COLOR, oil'-kul'ur, *n.* a coloring substance mixed with oil.

OILNUT, oil'nut, *n.* the butter-nut of N. America.

OIL-PAINTING, oil'-pānt'ing, *n.* a picture painted in oil-colors: the art of painting in oil-colors.

OILY, oil'i, *adj.* consisting of, containing, or having the qualities of oil: greasy.—*n.* OIL'INESS.

OINTMENT, oint'ment, *n.* anything used in anointing: (*med.*) any greasy substance applied to diseased or wounded parts: (*B.*) a perfume. [O. Fr. *oignement*, ointment, Fr. *oindre*, to anoint—L. *unguentum—ungo*, to smear.]

OLD, ōld, *adj.* advanced in years: having been long in existence: decayed by time: out of date: ancient: having the age or duration of: long practiced. — *n.* OLD'NESS.—OLD STYLE (often written with a date O. S.), the mode of reckoning time before 1752, according to the Julian calendar or year of 365¼ days. [A.S. *eald*; Ger. *alt*, from a root seen in Goth. *alan*, to nourish, L. *alo* (hence *adultus*) to nourish.]

OLDEN, ōld'n, *adj.*, *old:* ancient.

OLEAGINOUS, ō-le-aj'in-us, *adj.*, *oily:* (*bot.*) fleshy and oily. — *n.* OLEAG'INOUSNESS. [L. *oleaginus—oleum*, oil.]

OLEANDER, ō-le-an'der, *n.* an evergreen shrub with beautiful flowers. [Fr., being a corr. of RHODODENDRON.]

OLEASTER, ō-le-as'ter, *n.* the wild olive. [L.—*olea*, an olive-tree, from Gr. *elaia.*]

OLEIFEROUS, ō-le-if'er-us, *adj.*, *producing oil*, as seeds. [L. *oleum*, oil, and *fero*, to bear.]

OLEO, ō'lē-ō, *n.* dim. of OLEOMARGARINE, in trade.

OLEOGRAPH, ō'le-o-graf, *n.* a *print* in *oil*-colors to imitate an oil-painting. [L. *oleum*, oil, and Gr. *graphō*, to write, draw.]

OLEOMARGARINE, ō-le-o-mär'ga-rēn, *n.* a substitute for butter, prepared from beef-tallow: artificial butter: butterine.

OLFACTOMETER, ol-fak-tom'ē-ter, *n.* an instrument for determining the acuteness of the sense of smell. [*Olfactory* and *meter.*]

OLFACTORY, ol-fak'tor-i, *adj.* pertaining to or used in *smelling.* [L. *olfacto*, to smell — *oleo*, to smell — root of *odor*, smell, *facio*, to do or make.]

OLIGARCH, ol'i-gärk, *n.* a member of an *oligarchy.*

OLIGARCHAL, ol-i-gärk'al, OLIGARCHICAL, ol-i-gärk'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to an *oligarchy.*

OLIGARCHY, ol'i-gärk-i, *n.*, *government* by a *few:* a state governed by a few. [Fr.—Gr., from *oligos*, few, *archē*, rule.]

OLIGOCHROME, ol'ē-gō-krōm, *adj.* and *n.* painted in a few colors. [Gr. *oligos*, few, *chroma*, color.]

OLIO, ō'li-ō, *n.* a dish of different sorts of meat and vegetables boiled together: a mixture: (*music*) a medley: a literary miscellany. [Sp. *olla*—L. *olla*, a pot.]

OLIVACEOUS, ol-i-vā'shus, *adj.*, *olive-colored:* olive-green. [Fr.—L. *oliva.*]

OLIVE, ol'iv, *n.* a tree cultivated round the Mediterranean for its oily fruit: its fruit: peace, of which the olive was the emblem: a color like the unripe olive. [Fr.—L. *oliva*—Gr. *elaia.*]

OLIVET, ol'ē-vet, *n.* an imitation pearl manufactured for trade with savages.

OLLA-PODRIDA, ol'la-po-drē'da, *n.* a mixed stew or hash of meat and vegetables in common use in Spain: any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection. [Sp., lit. "putrid or rotten pot"—L. *olla*, a pot, and *puter*, putrid.]

OLOGY, ol'ō-jē, *n.* a science whose name ends in -ology: hence, any science generally.

OLYMPIAD, ō-lim'pi-ad, *n.* in ancient Greece, a period of four years, being the interval between the *Olympic games*, used in reckoning time (the date of the 1st Olympiad is 776 B.C.). [Gr. *olympias, -ados*, belonging to *Olympia*, a district in Elis in ancient Greece.]

OLYMPIAN, ō-lim'pi-an, **OLYMPIC**, ō-lim'pik, *adj.* pertaining to *Olympia*, where the Olympic games were celebrated, or to *Mt. Olympus*, the fabled seat of the gods.—OLYM'PICS, OLYM'PIC GAMES, games celebrated every four years, dedicated to Olympian Jupiter.

OLYMPUS, ō-lim'pus, the abode of the gods, supposed to have been Mount *Olympus* in Thessaly.

OMALGIA, ō-mal'ji-a, *n.* (*med.*) pain in the shoulder.

OMBRE, om'ber, *n.* a game of cards usually played by three persons. [Fr.—Sp. *hombre*—L. *homo*, a man.]

OMBROMETER, om-brom'ē-ter, *n.* a rain-gauge.

OMEGA, ō'meg-a or o-mē'ga, *n.* (*lit.*) the *great O*, the last letter of the Greek alphabet: (*B.*) the end. [Gr. *ō mega*, the great or long *O.*]

OMELET, OMELETTE, om'e-let, *n.* a pancake chiefly of eggs. [Fr. *omelette*, of which the O. Fr. is *amelette*, which through the form *alemette* is traced to *alemelle*, the O. Fr. form of Fr. *alumelle*, a thin plate, a corr. (with the prep. *à*) of *lamelle*, dim. of *lame*—L. *lamina*, a thin plate.]

OMEN, ō'men, *n.* a sign of some future event. [L. for *osmen*, that which is uttered by the mouth, L. *os*; or for *ausmen*, "that which is heard"—*audio*, to hear.]

OMENED, ō'mend, *adj.* containing *omens.*

OMER, ō'mer, *n.* a Hebrew dry measure containing $\frac{1}{100}$ part of a homer. [See HOMER.]

OMINOUS, om'in-us, *adj.* pertaining to or containing an *omen*: foreboding evil: inauspicious.—*adv.* OM'INOUSLY.—*n.* OM'INOUSNESS.

OMISSIBLE, ō-mis'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *omitted.*

OMISSION, ō-mish'un, *n.* act of *omitting*: the neglect or failure to do something required: that which is left out. [Fr.—L. *omissio.*]

OMISSIVE, ō-mis'iv, *adj.*, *omitting* or leaving out.

OMIT, ō-mit', *v.t.* to leave out: to neglect: to fail:—*pr.p.* omitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* omitt'ed. [L. *omitto, omissum—ob*, away, *mitto*, to send.]

OMNIBUS, om'ni-bus, *n.* a large four-wheeled vehicle for conveying passengers, chiefly used in towns:—*pl.* OM'NIBUSES. [Lit. "something for all," L. dative pl. of *omnis*, all.]

OMNIFARIOUS, om-ni-fā'ri-us, *adj.* of *all varieties* or kinds. [L. *omnifarius—omnis*, all, and *varius*, various.]

OMNIFEROUS, om-nif'er-us, *adj.*, *bearing* or producing *all* kinds. [L. *omnifer—omnis, fero*, to bear.]

OMNIPOTENCE, om-nip'o-tens, **OMNIPOTENCY**, om-nip'o-ten-si, *n.* unlimited power.

OMNIPOTENT, om-nip'o-tent, *adj.*, *all-powerful*: possessing unlimited power.—*n.* THE OMNIPOTENT, God.—*adv.* OMNIP'OTENTLY. [Fr.—L. *omnipotens—omnis*, all, and POTENT.]

OMNIPRESENT, om-ni-pres'ent, *adj.*, *present everywhere.*—*n.* OMNIPRES'ENCE. [L. *omnis*, and PRESENT.]

OMNISCIENT, om-nish'ent, *adj.*, *all-knowing*: all-seeing: infinitely wise.—*adv.* OMNIS'CIENTLY.—*n.* OMNIS'CIENCE. [L. *omnis*, all, and *sciens, scientis*, knowing—*scio*, to know.]

OMNIUM-GATHERUM, om'ni-um-gath'er-um, *n.* a miscellaneous collection of things or persons. [L. *omnium*, of all, gen. pl. of *omnis*, all, and a slang Latinized form of E. *gather.*]

OMNIVOROUS, om-niv'or-us, *adj.*, *all-devouring*: (*zool.*) feeding on both animal and vegetable food. [L. *omnivorus—omnis*, all, and *voro*, to devour.]

OMOPHAGOUS, ō-mof'a-gus, *adj.* eating uncooked meat.

OMPHALIC, om-fal'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the *navel.* [Gr. *omphalikos—omphalos*, the navel.]

ON, on, *prep.* in contact with the upper part of: to and towards the surface of: upon or acting by contact with: not off: at or near: at or during: in addition to: toward, for: at the peril of: in consequence: immediately after: (*B.*) off.—*adv.* above, or next beyond: forward, in succession: in continuance: not off.—*int.* go on! proceed! [A.S. *on*, which with the cog. Dut. *aan*, Ice. *á* (= *an*), Ger. *an*, and Gr. *ana*, is from an Aryan pronominal base *ana*; whence also is prep. IN.]

ONAGER, on'a-jer, *n.* the *wild ass* of Central Asia. [L.—Gr. *onagros*, for *onos agrios—onos*, an ass, *agrios*, living in the fields—*agros*, a field.]

ONANISM, ō'nan-izm, *n.* self-pollution.—*n.* ONANIST, ō'nan-ist. [See B. Genesis xxxviii. 9.]

ONCE, ons, *n.* same as **OUNCE**, the animal.

ONCE, wuns, *adv.* a single time: at a former time.—*n.* one time. [M.E. *ones*—A.S. *anes*, orig. the gen. of *an*, one, used as an adv. See **NONCE**.]

ONCOMETER, ong-kom'ē-ter, *n.* an instrument for recording variations in volume, as of the kidney, etc.

ONCOST, on'kost, *n.* all charges for labor in getting mineral, other than miners' wages: payment to the collier in addition to the rate per ton.—**ONCOSTMEN**, on'kost-men, men who work in or about a mine at other work than cutting coal. [*On* and *cost*.]

ONE, wun, *pron.* a person (spoken of indefinitely), as in the phrase **ONE SAYS**. [Merely a special use of the numeral *one:* hence nowise conn. with Fr. *on*—L. *homo*, a man.]

ONE, wun, *adj.* single in number: single: undivided: the same.—**AT ONE**, of one mind. [M.E. *oon*—A.S. *an;* cog. with Ice. *einn*, Ger. *ein*, Goth. *ains;* also with L. *unus*, and W. *un*.]

ONEIROLOGY, ō-nī-rol'ō-jē, *n.* the science which treats of dreams and their interpretation. [Gr. *oneiros*, a dream, *manteia*, divination.]

ONENESS, wun'nes, *n.* singleness: unity.

ONERARY, on'er-ar-i, *adj.* fitted or intended for carrying *burdens:* comprising burdens. [L. *onerarius—onus, oneris*, a burden.]

ONEROUS, on'er-us, *adj., burdensome:* oppressive.—*adv.* **ON'EROUSLY**. [L. *onerosus—onus*.]

ONESIDED, wun'sīd-ed, *adj.* limited to one side: partial.—*n.* **ONESID'EDNESS**.

ONGOING, on'go-ing, *n.* a going on: course of conduct: event.

ONION, un'yun, *n.* a common plant, with a bulbous root. [Fr. *oignon*—L. *unio, -onis—unus*, one.]

ONLY, ōn'li, *adj.* (*lit.*) *one-like:* single: this above all others: alone.—*adv.* in one manner: for one purpose: singly: merely: barely. [A.S. *anlic* (adj.)—*an*, one, and *lic*, like.]

ONOLOGY, ō-nol'ō-jē, *n.* foolish talk.

ONOMATOPŒIA, on-o-mat-o-pē'ya, *n.* the formation of a word with resemblance in sound to that of the thing signified: such a word itself, also the use of such a word, as "click," "cuckoo."—*adj.* **ONOMATOPOET'IC**. [Lit. "name-making," Gr. *onoma, -atos*, a name, *poieō*, to make.]

ONSET, on'set, *n.* violent attack: assault: a storming. [**ON** and **SET**.]

ONSHORE, on'shōr, *adj.* toward the land, as a wind.

ONSLAUGHT, on'slawt, *n.* an attack or onset: assault. [A.S. *on*, on, and *sleaht*, a stroke. See **SLAUGHTER**.]

ONTOLOGY, on-tol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* that treats of the principles of pure *being:* metaphysics.—*adjs.* **ONTOLOG'IC**, **ONTOLOG'ICAL**.—*adv.* **ONTOLOG'ICALLY**.—*n.* **ONTOL'OGIST**, one versed in ontology. [Gr. *ōn, ontos*, being pr.p. of *eimi* (Sans. *as*), to be, and *logos*, discourse.]

ONUS, ō'nus, *n.* burden: responsibility.

ONWARD, on'ward, *adj., going on:* advancing: advanced.—*adv.* toward a point *on* or in front: forward. [**ON**, and **WARD**, direction.]

ONWARDS, on'wardz, *adv*, same as **ONWARD**.

ONYCHOPATHIC, on-i-kō-path'ik, *adj.* (*med.*) pertaining to, or causing, disease of the finger, or toe, nails.

ONYCHOPHAGY, on-i-kof'a-jē, *n.* (*med.*) the practice of gnawing or biting the finger-nails.

ONYM, on'im, *n.* a technical name.

ONYX, on'iks, *n.* (*min.*) an agate formed of layers of chalcedony of different colors, used for making cameos, so called from its likeness to the *nail* in color. [L.—Gr. *o-nyx, o-nych-os*, a finger-nail. See **NAIL**.]

ONZA, ōn'tha, *n.* in Spain and Spanish-America, an ounce, as of gold. [Sp.]

OOGRAPH, ō'ō-graf, *n.* an apparatus for outlining an egg.

OOLITE, ō'o-līt, *n.* (*geol.*) a kind of limestone, composed of grains like the *eggs* or roe of a fish.—*adj.* **OOLIT'IC**. [Fr. *oolithe*, from Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *lithos*, stone. See **OVAL**.]

OOSCOPE, ō'ō-skōp, *n.* a device for viewing the contents of an egg through the shell.

OOZE, ōōz, *n.* soft mud: gentle flow: the liquor of a tan vat.—*v.i.* to flow gently: to percolate, as a liquid through pores. [M.E. *wose*—A.S. *wase*, mud; akin to A.S. *wos*, juice, and Ice. *vas*, moisture.]

OOZY, ōōz'i, *adj.* resembling *ooze:* slimy.

OPACITY, o-pas'i-ti, *n.* opaqueness: obscurity. [See **OPAQUE**.]

OPAH, ō'pa, *n.* a sea-fish of the Dory family, also called kingfish. [Ety. unknown.]

OPAL, ō'pal, *n.* a precious stone of a milky hue, remarkable for its changing colors. [Fr. *opale*—L. *opalus*.]

OPALESCENT, ō-pal-es'ent, *adj.* reflecting a milky or pearly light from the interior.

OPAQUE, ō-pāk', *adj., shady: dark:* not transparent. [Fr.—L. *opacus*.]

OPAQUENESS, ō-pāk'nes, *n.* quality of being *opaque:* want of transparency.

OPE, ōp, *v.t.* and *v.i.* (*poetry*) short for **OPEN**.

OPEIDOSCOPE, ō-pī-dō-skōp, *n.* an instrument for illustrating sound by means of light.

OPEN, ō'pn, *adj.* not shut: free of access: free from trees: not fenced: not drawn together: not frozen up: not frosty: free to be used, etc.: public: without reserve: frank: easily understood: generous: liberal: clear: unbalanced, as an account: attentive: free to be discussed.—*v.t.* to make open: to bring to view: to explain: to begin.—*v.i.* to become open: to unclose: to be unclosed: to begin to

appear: to begin.—*adv.* O'PENLY.—*ns.* O'PENNESS, O'PENER. [A.S. *open*, from *up*, up; like the cog. Dut. *open* (from *op*), Ice. *opinn* (from *upp*), and Ger. *offen* (from *auf*). See UP.]

OPEN-HANDED, ō'pn-hand'ed, *adj.* with an open hand: generous: liberal.

OPEN-HEARTED, ō'pn-härt'ed, *adj.* with an open heart: frank: generous.

OPENING, ō'pn-ing, *n.* an open place: a breach: an aperture: beginning: first appearance: opportunity.

OPERA, op'er-a, *n.* a musical drama. [It.—L. *opera*. See OPERATE.]

OPERA-BOUFFE, op'er-a-bōōf, *n.* a comic opera. [Fr.—It. *opera-buffa*. See BUFFOON.]

OPERA-GLASS, op'er-a-glas, *n.* a small *glass* or telescope for use at *operas*, theatres, etc.

OPERATE, op'er-āt, *v.i.* to *work*: to exert strength: to produce any effect: to exert moral power: (*med.*) to take effect upon the human system: (*surgery*) to perform some unusual act upon the body with the hand or an instrument.—*v.t.* to effect: to produce by agency. [L. *operor*, *-atus*—*opera*, work, closely conn. with *opus*, *operis*, work (Sans. *apas*).]

OPERATIC, op-er-at'ik, OPERATICAL, op-er-at'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling the *opera*.

OPERATION, op-er-ā'shun, *n.* act or process of operating: agency: influence: method of working: action or movements: surgical performance.

OPERATIVE, op'er-a-tiv, *adj.* having the power of operating or acting: exerting force: producing effects.—*n.* a workman in a manufactory, a laborer. — *adv.* OP'ERATIVELY.

OPERATOR, op'er-ā-tor, *n.* one who or that which operates or produces an effect.

OPERCULUM, ō-per'kū-lum, *n.* (*bot.*) a *cover* or lid: (*zool.*) the plate over the entrance of a shell: the apparatus which protects the gills of fishes:—*pl.* OPER'CULA.—*adj.* OPER'CULAR, belonging to the operculum.—*adjs.* OPER'CULATE, OPER'CULATED, having an operculum.

OPERETTA, op-er-et'a, *n.* a short, light musical drama. [It., dim. of OPERA.]

OPEROSE, op'er-ōs, *adj.*, *laborious*: tedious.—*adv.* OP'EROSELY.—*n.* OP'EROSENESS. [See OPERATE.]

OPHICLEIDE, of'i-klīd, *n.* a large bass trumpet with a deep pitch. [Fr.; coined from Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *kleis*, *kleidos*, a key.]

OPHIDIAN, of-id'i-an, OPHIDIOUS, of-id'i-us, *adj.* pertaining to *serpents*. [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, erroneously supposed to have gen. *ophidos*.]

OPHTHALMIA, of-thal'mi-a, OPHTHALMY, of'thal-mi, *n.* inflammation of the *eye*. [Gr.—*ophthalmos*, eye, from root of OPTICS.]

OPHTHALMIC, of-thal'mik, *adj.* pertaining to the *eye*.

OPHTHALMOPLEGIA, of-thal'mō-plē'-jē-a, *n.* (*med.*) paralysis of the muscles of the eye.

OPHTHALMOSCOPE, of-thal'mo-skōp, *n.* an instrument for *examining* the interior of the *eye*. [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye, and *skopeō*, look at.]

OPHTHALMOSTAT, of-thal'mō-stat, *n.* a surgical instrument used to fix the eye in one position.

OPIATE, ō'pi-āt, *n.* any medicine that contains *opium*, and induces sleep: that which induces rest.—*adj.* inducing sleep: causing rest.

OPIATED, ō'pi-āt-ed, *adj.* mixed with *opiates*: under the influence of opiates.

OPINE, o-pīn', *v.i.* to be of opinion: to judge: to suppose. [Fr. *opiner* — L. *opinor*, to think.]

OPINION, ō-pin'yun, *n.* a conviction on probable evidence: judgment: notion: estimation. [L.]

OPINIONATED, ō-pin'yun-āt-ed, *adj.* firmly adhering to one's own *opinions*.

OPINIONATIVE, ō-pin'yun-āt-iv, *adj.* unduly attached to one's own *opinions*: stubborn. — *adv.* OPIN'IONATIVELY. — *n.* OPIN'IONATIVENESS.

OPIUM, ō'pi-um, *n.* the narcotic *juice* of the white poppy. [L.—Gr. *opion*, dim. from *opos*, sap.]

OPOSSUM, o-pos'um, *n.* an American quadruped with a prehensile tail, the female having a pouch in which she carries her young. [West Indian.]

OPPIDAN, op'i-dan, *n.* at Eton, England, a student who boards in the *town*, not in the college. [Orig. a townsman, L. *oppidanus*—*oppidum*, a town.]

OPPONENT, op-pō'nent, *adj.*, *opposing*: situated in front: adverse.—*n.* one who opposes, esp. in argument: an adversary.

OPPORTUNE, op-por-tūn', *adj.* present at a proper time: timely: convenient.—*adv.* OPPORTUNE'LY. — *ns.* OPPORTUNE'NESS; OPPORTUN'IST, a politician who waits for events before declaring his opinions. [Fr.—L. *opportunus*—*ob*, before, and *portus*, a harbor.]

OPPORTUNITY, op-por-tūn'i-ti, *n.* an *opportune* or convenient time: occasion.

OPPOSABLE, op-pōz'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *opposed*.

OPPOSE, op-pōz', *v.t.* to *place before* or in the way of: to set against: to place as an obstacle: to resist: to check: to compete with.—*v.i.* to make objection.—*n.* OPPOS'ER. [Fr.—L. *ob*, and Fr. *poser*, to place. See POSE, *n.*]

OPPOSITE, op'o-zit, *adj.*, *placed over against*: standing in front: contrasted with: adverse: contrary.—*n.* that which is opposed or contrary: an opponent.—*adv.* OPP'OSITELY.—*n.* OPP'OSITENESS. [Fr.—L. *oppositus* — *ob*, against, and *pono*, to place.]

OPPOSITION, op-o-zish'un, *n.* state of being placed over against: standing over against: repugnance: contrariety:

act of opposing: resistance: that which opposes: obstacle: the party that opposes the existing administration or the party in power: (*astron.*) the situation of heavenly bodies when 180 degrees apart. [See OPPOSITE.]

OPPRESS, op-pres', *v.t.* to use severely: to burden: to lie heavy upon: to constrain: to overpower. [Fr.—L. *opprimo, oppressus—ob*, against, and *premo*, to press.]

OPPRESSION, op-presh'un, *n.* act of oppressing: severity: cruelty: state of being oppressed: misery: hardship: injustice: dullness. [Fr.—L.]

OPPRESSIVE, op-pres'iv, *adj.* tending to oppress: over-burdensome: unjustly severe: heavy: overpowering.—*adv.* OPPRESS'IVELY.—*n.* OPPRESS'IVENESS.

OPPRESSOR, op-pres'or, *n.* one who oppresses.

OPPROBRIOUS, op-prō'bri-us, *adj.* expressive of *opprobrium:* reproachful: infamous: despised.—*adv.* OPPRO'BRIOUSLY.—*n.* OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS.

OPPROBRIUM, op-prō'bri-um, *n.*, *reproach* with contempt or disdain: disgrace: infamy. [L. *ob*, against, *probrum*, reproach—perhaps contracted from *prohibrum—prohibeo*, to prohibit.]

OPPUGN, op-pūn', *v.t.* to *fight against:* to oppose: to resist.—*n.* OPPUGN'ER. [Fr.—L. *oppugno*, to fight against—*ob*, against, and *pugna*, a fight. See PUGILISM.]

OPSIMATHY, op-sim'a-thē, *n.* learning obtained late in life. [Gr. *opse*, late, *mathein*, to learn.]

OPSOMANIA, op-sō-mā'nē-a, *n.* (*med.*) an unhealthful desire for one kind of food.

OPTATIVE, op'ta-tiv or op-tā'tiv, *adj.* expressing *desire* or *wish.*—*n.* (*gram.*) a mood of the verb expressing wish.—*adv.* OP'TATIVELY. [L. *optativus*, from *opto, optatum*, to wish.]

OPTIC, op'tik, OPTICAL, op'tik-al, *adj.* relating to *sight*, or to optics.—*adv.* OP'TICALLY. [Fr. *optique*—Gr. *optikos*—root *op* or *ok*, seen in Gr. *op-somai*, I shall see, and L. *oc-ulus*, eye. See EYE.]

OPTICIAN, op-tish'an, *n.* one skilled in *optics:* one who makes or sells optical instruments.

OPTICS, op'tiks, *n.sing.* the science of the nature and laws of vision and light.

OPTIME, op'tē-mē, *n.* in the University of Cambridge, one of those in the second or third rank of honors, next to the wranglers. [L. *optimus*, best.]

OPTIMISM, op'tim-izm, *n.* the doctrine that everything is ordered for the *best:* —opp. to PESSIMISM. [L. *optimus*, best.]

OPTIMIST, op'tim-ist, *n.* one who holds that everything is ordered for the *best.*

OPTION, op'shun, *n.* act of *choosing:* power of choosing or wishing: wish. [L. *optio, optionis.*]

OPTIONAL, op'shun-al, *adj.* left to one's *option* or choice.—*adv.* OP'TIONALLY.

OPTOTYPE, op'tō-tīp, *n.* a kind of type used to test the eye.

OPULENCE, op'ū-lens, *n.*, *means:* riches: wealth.

OPULENT, op'ū-lent, *adj.* wealthy.—*adv.* OP'ULENTLY. [Fr.—L. *op-ulentus—op*, base of L. pl. *op-es*, wealth—root *ap*, to obtain.]

OR, or, *conj.* marking an alternative, and sometimes opposition. [Short for *other*, modern E. EITHER.]—*prep.* (*B.*) before. [In this sense a corr. of ERE.]

OR, or, *n.* (*heraldry*) gold. [Fr.—L. *aurum*, gold.]

ORACLE, or'a-kl, *n.* the answer *spoken* or uttered by the gods: the place where responses were given, and the deities supposed to give them: one famed for wisdom: a wise decision: (*B.*) the sanctuary:—*pl.* the revelations made to the prophets. [Fr.—L. *ora-cu-lum*, double dim. from *oro*, to speak—*os, oris*, the mouth.]

ORACULAR, ō-rak'ū-lar, *adj.* delivering *oracles:* resembling oracles: grave: venerable: equivocal: obscure.—*adv.* ORAC'ULARLY.—*n.* ORAC'ULARNESS.

ORAL, ō'ral, *adj.* uttered by the *mouth:* spoken.—*adv.* O'RALLY. [L. *os, oris*, the mouth.]

ORALISM, ō'ral-izm, *n.* the use or advocacy of the oral system in instructing the deaf.—ORALIST, ō'ral-ist, one who favors or uses such system. [See ORAL.]

ORANG, ō-rang', *n.* a kind of ape resembling *man*, found in Borneo and Sumatra. [Malay, "man."]

ORANGE, or'anj, *n.* a tree with a delightful gold-colored fruit: its fruit: a color composed of red and yellow.—*adj.* pertaining to an orange: orange-colored. [Fr.—It. *arancio*—Pers. *naranj*, the *n* being dropped; it was thought to come from L. *aurum*, gold, hence Low L. *aurantium.*]

ORANGEMAN, or'anj-man, *n.* a member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795 to uphold Protestantism, so called from William of *Orange.*

ORANGERY, or'anj-er-i, *n.* a plantation of *orange*-trees.

ORANG-OUTANG, ō-rang'-ōō-tang', ORANG-UTAN, ō-rang'-ōō-tan', *n.* the Indian or red orang. [Malay, "wild man."]

ORARIAN, ō-rā'rē-an, *adj.* pertaining to the coast. [L. *ora*, the shore.]

ORATION, o-rā'shun, *n.* a public *speech* of a formal character. [Fr.—L. *oratio*, from *oro*, to speak, pray.]

ORATOR, or'a-tor, *n.* a public *speaker:* a man of eloquence:—*fem.* OR'ATRESS, OR'ATRIX.

ORATORICAL, or-a-tor'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *oratory:* becoming an orator.—*adv.* ORATOR'ICALLY.

ORATORIO, or-a-tō'ri-ō, *n.* a kind of musical drama, usually founded on a Scriptural subject. [It. So called be-

cause they originated among the priests of the *Oratory.*]

ORATORY, or'a-tor-i, *n.* the art of *speaking* well, or so as to please and persuade, esp. publicly: the exercise of eloquence: an apartment or building for private worship. [See under ORATION.]

ORB, orb, *n.* a *circle:* a sphere: a celestial body: a wheel: any rolling body: the eye.—*v.t.* to surround: to form into an orb. [L. *orbis*, a circle.]

ORBED, orbd, *adj.* in the form of an *orb:* circular.

ORBICULAR, or-bik'ū-lar, *adj.* having the form of an *orb:* spherical: round.—*adv.* ORBIC'ULARLY.—*n.* ORBIC'ULARNESS. [From L. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis.*]

ORBICULATE, or-bik'ū-lāt, ORBICULATED, or-bik'ū-lāt-ed, *adj.* in the form of an *orb.*—*n.* ORBICULA'TION.

ORBIT, or'bit, *n.* the path described by a celestial body in the heavens: the bony cavity for the eyeball: the skin round the eye. [L. *orbita*—*orbis*, a ring or circle.]

ORBITAL, or'bit-al, *adj.* pertaining to an *orbit.*

ORCADIAN, or-kā'dē-an, *n.* an inhabitant or native of the Orkney Islands.—*adj.* of or pertaining to the same island. [L. *Orcades.*]

ORCHARD, orch'ard, *n.* a garden of fruit-trees, esp. apple-trees. [A.S. *orceard*—older form *ortgeard.* See WORT, a plant, and YARD.]

ORCHATA, ōr-chä'-ta, *n.* a beverage made of sweetened and diluted milk of almonds, a favorite drink in Spanish-American countries. [Sp.]

ORCHESTRA, or'kes-tra, *n.* in the Greek theatre, the place where the chorus *danced:* the part of a theatre for the musicians: the performers in an orchestra. [L.—Gr. *orchēstra—orcheomai*, to dance.]

ORCHESOGRAPHY, or-kes-og'ra-fē, *n.* the theory of dancing.

ORCHESTRAL, or'kes-tral or or-kes'-, *adj.* pertaining to an *orchestra:* performed in an orchestra.

ORCHESTRION, or-kes'trē-on, *n.* a musical instrument of the barrel-organ kind, designed to imitate an orchestra. [L.—Gr. *orchestra—orchesthai*, to dance.]

ORCHID, or'kid, *n.* an orchidaceous plant.

ORCHIDACEOUS, or-ki-dā'shus, *adj.* relating to a natural order of plants with beautiful fragrant flowers. [Gr. *orchis*, a testicle, which its root resembles in shape.]

ORCHIS, or'kis, *n.* a genus of orchidaceous plants.

ORDAIN, or-dān', *v.t.* to put in *order:* to appoint: to regulate: to set in an office: to invest with ministerial functions. [O. Fr. *ordener* (Fr. *ordonner*)—L. *ordino, ordinatus—ordo.* See ORDER.]

ORDEAL, or'de-al, *n.* a *dealing* out or giving of just judgment: an ancient form of trial by lot, fire, water, etc.: any severe trial or examination. [A.S. *ordel, or-dal;* cog. with Dut. *oor-deel*, judgment, Ger. *ur-theil;* the prefix *or-* (Dut. *oor-*, Ger. *ur-*) sig. out, and *-deal* being the same word as DEAL and DOLE.]

ORDER, or'der, *n.* regular arrangement: method: proper state: rule: regular government: command: a class: a society of persons: a religious fraternity: a scientific division of objects: (*arch.*) a system of the parts of columns:—*pl.* the Christian ministry.—*v.t.* to arrange: to conduct: to command.—*v.i.* to give command. [M.E. *ordre*—Fr. *ordre*—L. *ordo, -inis.*]

ORDERING, or'der-ing, *n.* arrangement: management.

ORDERLESS, or'der-les, *adj.* without order: disorderly.

ORDERLY, or'der-li, *adj.* in *order:* regular: well regulated: quiet: being on duty.—*adv.* regularly: methodically.—*n.* a soldier who attends on a superior, esp. for carrying official messages.—*n.* OR'DERLINESS.

ORDINAIRE, or-din-ār', *n.* wine for ordinary use, as *vin ordinaire:* a soldier's mess: a person of common rank. [Fr.]

ORDINAL, or'din-al, *adj.* showing *order* or succession.—*n.* a number noting order: a ritual for ordination.

ORDINANCE, or'din-ans, *n.* that which is *ordained* by authority: a law: an established rite. [See ORDAIN, doublet ORDNANCE.]

ORDINARY, or'din-ar-i, *adj.* according to the common *order:* usual: of common rank: plain: of little merit.—*n.* an established judge of ecclesiastical causes: settled establishment: actual office: a bishop: a place where meals are provided at fixed charges.—*adv.* OR'DINARILY.

ORDINATE, or'din-āt, *adj.* in *order:* regular.—*n.* a straight line in a curve terminated on both sides by the curve and bisected by the diameter.—*adv.* OR'DINATELY. [See ORDAIN.]

ORDINATION, or-din-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *ordaining:* established order.

ORDNANCE, ord'nans, *n.* (*orig.*) any *arrangement*, disposition, or equipment: great guns: artillery.

ORDONNANCE, or'dō-nāns, *n.* the proper distribution of figures in a picture, parts of a building, etc.

ORDURE, or'dūr, *n.*, *dirt:* dung: excrement. [Fr.—O. Fr. *ord*, foul—L. *horridus*, rough.]

ORE, ōr, *n.* metal in its unreduced state: metal mixed with earthy and other substances. [A.S. *ór*, another form of *ar*, brass, cog. with Ice. *eir*, Goth. *aiz*, L. *æs, ær-is*, bronze.]

ORE, u're, *n.sing.* and *pl.* in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, a bronze coin worth a hundredth part of a krone, or about one-quarter of a cent.

OREAD, ō'rē-ad, *n.* in mythology, a mountain nymph:—*pl.* OREADS, ō-rē-adz. [Gr. *oreias—oreiados—oros*, a mountain.

ORGAN, or'gan, *n.* an instrument or means by which anything is *done:* that by which a natural operation is carried on: a musical instrument with pipes, bellows, and keys: the medium of communication. [Fr. *organe*—L. *organum*—Gr. *organon*, akin to *ergon*. See WORK.]

ORGANIC, or-gan'ik, ORGANICAL, or-gan'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to an *organ:* consisting of or containing organs: produced by the organs: instrumental.—*adv.* ORGAN'ICALLY.

ORGANISM, or'gan-izm, *n.* organic structure: a living being.

ORGANIST, or'gan-ist, *n.* one who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZABLE, or-gan-īz'a-bl, *adj.* that may be organized or arranged.

ORGANIZATION, or-gan-i-zā'shun, *n.* the act of organizing: the state of being organized.

ORGANIZE, or'gan-īz, *v.t.* to supply with *organs:* to form, as an organized body: to arrange.

ORGANRY, or'gan-rē, *n.* the music of the organ.

ORGANON, or'ga-non, *n.* a system of rules and principles for scientific investigation: a system of thought. [Gr. *ergon*, a work.]

ORGANZINE, or'gan-zēn, *n.* a silk thread made of several threads twisted together: a fabric of the same. [Fr.]

ORGASM, or'gasm, *n.* immoderate excitement or action. [Gr. *orgasmos, orgao*, I swell.]

ORGIES, or'jiz, *n.pl.* (*orig.*) ceremonies observed in the worship of Bacchus, distinguished by furious revelry: any drunken nocturnal rites or revelry. [Fr.—L. *orgia*, secret rites—Gr., closely akin to *ergon*, work. See ORGAN and WORK.]

ORIEL, ō'ri-el, *n.* (*orig.*) a chamber or apartment: a window that juts out so as to form a small apartment. [O. Fr. *oriol*, a porch, a corridor—Low L. *oriolum*, a highly ornamented recess—L. *aureolus*, gilded—*aurum*, gold. See ORIOLE.]

ORIENT, ō'ri-ent, *adj., rising*, as the sun; eastern: shining.—*n.* the part where the sun *rises:* the east. [L. *oriens, -entis*, pr.p. of *orior*, to rise.]

ORIENTAL, ō-ri-ent'al, *adj.* eastern: pertaining to, in, or from the east.—*n.* a native of the east.

ORIENTALISM, ō-ri-ent'al-izm, *n.* oriental doctrine.

ORIENTALIST, ō-ri-ent'al-ist, *n.* one versed in the eastern languages: an oriental.

ORIFICE, or'i-fis, *n.* something *made* like a *mouth* or opening. [Fr.—L. *orificium—os, oris*, mouth, and *facio*, to make.]

ORIFLAMME, or'i-flam, *n.* a little banner of red silk with many points streaming like *flames*, borne on a *gilt* staff, the ancient royal standard of France. [Fr.—Low L. *auriflamma*, a little banner—L. *aurum*, gold, *flamma*, a flame.]

ORIGAN, or'i-gan, ORIGANUM, o-rig'a-num, *n.* wild marjoram. [Lit. "mountain-pride," Fr. *origan*—L. *origanum*—Gr. *origanon—oros*, mountain, *ganos*, pride, beauty.]

ORIGIN, or'i-jin, *n.* the *rising* or first existence of anything: that from which anything first proceeds: cause: derivation. [Fr. *origine*—L. *origo, originis—orior*, to rise.]

ORIGINAL, o-rij'in-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *origin:* first in order or existence: not copied: not translated: having the power to originate, as thought.—*n.* origin: first copy: the precise language used by a writer: an untranslated tongue.—*adv.* ORIG'INALLY. [Fr.—L. *originalis—origo.*]

ORIGINALITY, o-rij-in-al'it-i, *n.* quality or state of being *original* or of originating ideas.

ORIGINATE, o-rij'in-āt, *v.t.* to give *origin* to: to bring into existence.—*v.i.* to have origin: to begin.—*n.* ORIG'INATOR.

ORIGINATION, o-rij-in-ā'shun, *n.* act of originating or of coming into existence: mode of production.

ORIOLE, ōr'i-ōl, *n.* the *golden* thrush. [O. Fr. *oriol*—L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden—*aurum*, gold. Cf. ORIEL.]

ORION, o-rī'on, *n.* (*astr.*) one of the constellations. [*Orion* (*myth.*), a giant placed among the stars at his death.]

ORISON, or'i-zun, *n.* a *prayer.* [O. Fr. *orison* (Fr. *oraison*)—L. *oratio, -onis—oro*, to pray. See ORAL.]

ORLEANISM, ôr'lē-an-izm, *n.* the political policies of the *Orleanists*, or *Orleans* family, of France, descendants of a brother of Louis XIV.—ORLEANIST, ôr'lē-an-ist, a supporter of the *Orleans* family.

ORLOP, or'lop, *n.* the deck of a ship where the cables, etc., are stowed: the underdeck of a ship-of-the-line. [Lit. a "running over," Dut. *overloop*, the upper-deck—*overlopen*, to run over.]

ORMOLU, or-mo-lōō', *n.* a kind of brass like gold from the quantity of copper in it. [Lit. "beaten gold," Fr. *or*—L. *aurum*, gold, and *moulu*, pa.p. of *moudre*, to grind—L. *molo*, to grind.]

ORMUZD, or'muzd, *n.* the name of the chief deity of the ancient Persians; the principle of good. [Pers.]

ORNAMENT, or'na-ment, *n.* anything that adds grace or beauty: additional beauty: —*pl.* (*Pr. Bk.*) all the articles used in the services of the church.—*v.t.* to adorn: to furnish with ornaments. [Fr. *ornement*—L. *orna-mentum—orno*, to adorn.]

ORNAMENTAL, or-na-ment'al, *adj.* serving to *adorn* or beautify.—*adv.* ORNAMENT'ALLY.

ORNAMENTATION, or-na-men-tā'shun, *n.* act or art of ornamenting: (*arch.*) ornamental work.

ORNATE, or-nāt', *adj.*, *ornamented:* decorated.—*adv.* ORNATE'LY.—*n.* ORNATE'NESS. [L. *ornatus*, pa.p. of *orno*.]

ORNITHOGRAPHY, ōr-nē-thog'ra-fē, *n.* (*zool.*) the technical description of birds.

ORNITHOID, ōr'nē-thoid, *adj.* birdlike: resembling a bird.

ORNITHOLOGICAL, or-ni-tho-loj'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to ornithology.—*adv.* ORNITHOLOG'ICALLY.

ORNITHOLOGY, or-ni-thol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* of *birds*.—*n.* ORNITHOL'OGIST, one versed in ornithology. [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, a bird (cog. with A.S. *earn*, eagle), and *logos*, science.]

ORNITHOMANCY, or-nith'o-man-si or or'nith-, *n.*, *divination* by *birds*, their flight, etc. [Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, bird, *manteia*, divination.]

ORNITHORHYNCHUS, or-ni-tho-ring'kus, *n.* an animal in Australia, with a body like an otter and a snout like the bill of a duck, also called Duckbill. [Lit. "bird-snout," Gr. *ornis, ornithos*, bird, *rhyngchos*, snout.]

OROGRAPHY, or-og'ra-fi, *n.* the description of mountains.—*adj.* OROGRAPH'IC, OROGRAPH'ICAL. [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *graphō*, to describe.]

OROHELIOGRAPH, ōr-ō-hē'li-ō-gräf, *n.* in photography, an apparatus for taking circular panoramic views of the horizon.

OROIDE, ō'rō-īd, *n.* an alloy of copper, tin, and other metals used for watch-cases, cheap jewelry, etc.

OROLINGUAL, ō-rō-lin'gwal, *adj.* formed by the mouth and the tongue, as *orolingual* sounds.

OROLOGY. Same as OROGRAPHY.

OROMETER, ō-rom'ē-ter, *n.* a kind of barometer that gives the elevation above sea-level of the place where the observation is made.

OROTUND, ō'rō-tund, *adj.* full, clear, and musical, as speech.—*n.* full, clear, and musical speech, as when directly from the larynx. [L. *os, oris*, the mouth, *rotundas*, round.]

ORPHAN, or'fan, *n.* a child *bereft* of father or mother, or of both.—*adj.* bereft of parents. [Gr. *orphanos*, akin to L. *orbus*, bereaved.]

ORPHANAGE, or'fan-āj, *n.* the state of an *orphan:* a house for orphans.

ORPHEAN, or-fē'an or or'fe-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Orpheus:* (*myth.*) a poet who had the power of moving inanimate objects by the music of his lyre.

ORPIMENT, or'pi-ment, *n.* yellow sulphuret of arsenic, used as a pigment, and so called in allusion to its color and because it was supposed to contain gold. [Fr.—L. *auripigmentum—aurum*, gold, *pigmentum*, paint.]

ORPIN, or'pin, *n.* a deep *gold* or yellow color.

ORPINE, or'pin, *n.* a plant with *gold* or purplish-rose colored flowers. [Fr. *orpin*, from *or*—L. *aurum*, and Fr. *peindre*. See PAINT.]

ORRERY, or'er-i, *n.* an apparatus for illustrating, by balls mounted on rods, the size, positions, motions, etc., of the heavenly bodies. [From the Earl of *Orrery*, for whom one of the first was made.]

ORRIS, or'is, *n.* a species of *iris* in the south of Europe, the dried root of which has a smell of violets, used in perfumery.

ORT, ort, *n.* a fragment, esp. one left from a meal: usually *pl.* [Low Ger. *ort*, refuse of fodder, Scot. *ort* or *w-ort*.]

ORTHODOX, or'tho-doks, *adj.*, *sound* in *doctrine:* believing the received or established opinions, esp. in religion: according to the received doctrine.—*adv.* OR'THODOXLY. [Through Fr. and Late L. from Gr. *orthodoxos—orthos*, right, *doxa*, opinion—*dokeō*, to seem.]

ORTHODOXY, or'tho-doks-i, *n.*, *soundness* of *opinion* or doctrine: belief in the commonly accepted opinions, esp. in religion. [Gr. *orthodoxia*. See ORTHODOX.]

ORTHOEPY, or'tho-e-pi, *n.* (*gram.*) *correct* pronunciation of *words*.—*adj.* ORTHOEP'ICAL.—*n.* OR'THOEPIST, one versed in *orthoepy*. [Gr. *orthos*, right, *epos*, a word.]

ORTHOGON, or'tho-gon, *n.* (*geom.*) a figure with all its angles *right angles*.—*adj.* ORTHOG'ONAL, rectangular. [Gr. *orthos*, right, *gōnia*, angle.]

ORTHOGRAPHER, or-thog'ra-fer, *n.* one who *spells* words *correctly*.

ORTHOGRAPHIC, or-tho-graf'ik, **ORTHOGRAPHICAL**, or-tho-graf'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining or according to *orthography:* spelt correctly.—*adv.* ORTHOGRAPH'ICALLY.

ORTHOGRAPHY, or-thog'ra-fi, *n.* (*gram.*) the correct spelling of words. [Gr. *orthographia—orthos*, right, *graphō*, to write.]

ORTHOPTERA, or-thop'ter-a, *n.* an order of insects with uniform wing-covers, that overlap at the top when shut, under which are the true wings, which fold lengthwise like a fan. [Lit. "straight wings," Gr. *orthos*, straight, *ptera*, pl. of *pteron*, wing.]

ORTHOPTEROUS, or-thop'ter-us, *adj.* pertaining to the *orthoptera*.

ORTOLAN, ort'o-lan, *n.* a kind of bunting, common in Europe, and considered a great delicacy. [Lit. "the frequenter of gardens," Fr.—It. *ortolano*—L. *hortolanus*, belonging to gardens—*hortulus*, dim. of *hortus*, a garden. See COURT and YARD, a place inclosed.]

OSCILLATE, os'il-lāt, *v.i.* to move backwards and forwards: to fluctuate between certain limits. [L. *oscillo, -atus*, to swing, *oscillum*, a swing.]

OSCILLATION, os-il-lā'shun, *n.* act of oscillating: a swinging like a pendulum. [Fr.—L. *oscillatio*.]

OSCILLATOR, os-sil-lā'ter, *n.* in electrical science, esp. in wireless telegraphy, an apparatus for generating electric waves.

OSCILLATORY, os'il-la-tor-i, *adj.*, *swinging.*

OSCILLOMETER, os-sil-lom'ē-ter, *n.* an apparatus for determining the angle through which a ship rolls or pitches at sea. [L. *oscillare*, to swing, and *meter.*]

OSCULANT, os'kū-lant, *adj.*, *kissing:* adhering closely. [L. *osculans, -antis*, pr.p. of *osculor.*]

OSCULATE, os'kū-lāt, *v.t.* to *kiss:* to touch, as two curves.—*n.* OSCULA'TION. [L. *osculor, -atum—osculum*, a little mouth, a kiss, dim. of *os*, mouth.]

OSCULATORY, os'kū-la-tor-i, *adj.* of or pertaining to *kissing:* (*geom.*) having the same curvature at the point of contact.

OSIER, ō'zhi-er, *n.* the water-willow, used in making baskets.—*adj.* made of or like osiers. [Fr.; perh. from Gr. *oisos;* akin to L. *vitex.*]

OSIERED, ō'zhi-erd, *adj.* adorned with *willows.*

OSITE, os'īt, *n.* a kind of guano, consisting largely of decomposed bones. [L. *os*, bone.]

OSMATIC, oz-mat'ik, *adj.* having highly developed organs of smell.

OSMIUM, oz'mi-um, *n.* a gray-colored metal found with platinum, the oxide of which has a disagreeable *smell.* [Low L. —Gr. *osmē*, smell, orig. *od-mē*, conn. with root of ODOR.]

OSNABURG, oz'na-burg, *n.* a coarse kind of linen, originally brought from *Osnaburg* in Germany.

OSPHRETIC, oz-fret'ik, *adj.* (*med.*) pertaining to the sense of smell.

OSPREY, OSPRAY, os'prā, *n.* the fish-hawk, a species of eagle very common on the coast of N. America. [Corr. from OSSIFRAGE, which see.]

OSSATURE, os'sa-tūr, *n.* (*arch.*) the frame, or essential part, of a structure. [Fr.—L. *os, ossis*, a bone.]

OSSEOUS, os'e-us, *adj.*, *bony:* composed of or resembling bone. [L. *osseus—os, ossis*, bone.]

OSSICLE, os'i-kl, *n.* a *small bone.* [Dim. of *os.*]

OSSIFEROUS, os-sif'er-us, *adj.* producing *bone:* (*geol.*) containing bones. [L. *os*, and *fero*, to bear.]

OSSIFICATION, os-si-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the *change* or state of being changed into a *bony* substance.

OSSIFORM, os-si-fôrm, *adj.* bonelike. [L. *os, ossis*, bone, and *form.*]

OSSIFRAGE, os'i-frāj, *n.* the sea or bald eagle, common in the United States: (*B.*) the bearded vulture, the largest of European birds.

OSSIFY, os'i-fi, *v.t.* to make into *bone* or into a bone-like substance.—*v.i.* to become bone:—*pa.p.* oss'ified. [L. *ossifico—os*, and *facio*, to make.]

OSSIVOROUS, os-siv'or-us, *adj.*, *devouring* or feeding on *bones.* [L. *os*, and *voro*, to devour.]

OSSUARY, os'ū-ar-i, *n.* a place where the *bones* of the dead are deposited: a charnel-house.

OSTENSIBLE, os-tens'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *shown:* declared: apparent.—*adv.* OSTENS'IBLY.—*n.* OSTENSIBIL'ITY. [L. *ostendo, ostensum*, to show.]

OSTENSIVE, os-tens'iv, *adj.*, *showing:* exhibiting.—*adv.* OSTENS'IVELY.

OSTENTATION, os-ten-tā'shun, *n.* act of *making a display:* ambitious display: boasting. [Fr.—L. *ostendo*, to show.]

OSTENTATIOUS, os-ten-tā'shus, *adj.* given to show: fond of self-display: intended for display.—*adv.* OSTENTA'TIOUSLY.—*n.* OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS.

OSTEOLOGICAL, os-te-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to osteology.—*adv.* OSTEOLOG'ICALLY.

OSTEOLOGY, os-te-ol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* of the *bones*, that part of anatomy which treats of the bones.—*ns.* OSTEOL'OGER, OSTEOL'OGIST, one versed in osteology. [Gr. *osteon* bone, *logos*, science.]

OSTEOPATHY, os-tē-op'ä-thē, *n.* (*med.*) any disease of the bone: the theory that most diseases are due to diseased bones: medical practice based on this theory. Also a system involving exercise of the muscles, by which the benefit accrues to the nerves. [*Osteo* and *pathy.*]

OSTLER, os'ler. Same as HOSTLER.

OSTRACISM, os'tra-sizm, *n.* banishment by *ostracizing.* [Gr. *ostrakismos—ostrakizō.*]

OSTRACIZE, os'tra-sīz, *v.t.* in ancient Greece, to banish by the vote of the people written on a *potsherd:* to banish from society. [Gr. *ostrakizō—ostrakon*, a potsherd, orig. a shell. Cf. OSSEOUS and OYSTER.]

OSTRICH, os'trich, *n.* the largest of birds, found in Africa, remarkable for its speed in running, and prized for its feathers. [O. Fr. *ostruche* (Fr. *autruche*)—L. *avis, struthio*, ostrich—Gr. *strouthos*, little bird, *megas strouthos*, the large bird, the ostrich. Cf. BUSTARD.]

OTACOUSTIC, ot-a-kows'tik, *adj.* assisting the sense of *hearing.*—*n.* (also OTACOUSTICON) an instrument to assist the hearing. [Gr. *akoustikos*, relating to hearing—*akouō*, to hear—*ous, ōtos*, ear.]

OTHER, uth'er, *adj.* and *pron.* different, not the same: additional: second of two. [A.S. *other;* cog. with Goth. *anthar*, Ger. *ander*, Sans. *antara*, L. *alter.*]

OTHERWISE, uth'er-wīz, *adv.* in *another way* or manner: by other causes: in other respects.

OTIATRICS, ō-ti-at'riks, *n.* (*med.*) treatment of disorders of the ear.

OTIOSE, ō'shi-ōs, *adj.* being at *ease:* unoccupied: lazy. [L. *otiosus—otium*, rest.]

OTITIS, o-tī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the internal ear. [From Gr. *ous, ōtos*, the ear.]

OTOSCOPE, o'to-skōp, *n.* an instrument for *exploring* the *ear.* [Gr. *ous, ōtos*, the ear, and *skopeo*, to look at.]

OTTER, ot'er, *n.* a large kind of weasel living entirely on fish. [Lit. the "water-animal," A.S. *otor, oter;* cog. with Dut. and Ger. *otter*, Ice. *otr*, akin to *uddr*, water, Gr. *hydra*, E. WATER.]

OTTO, ot'o, OTTAR, ot'ar, (better spelt) ATTAR, at'ar, *n.* a fragrant oil obtained from certain flowers, esp. the rose. [Ar. *'itr—'atira*, to smell sweetly.]

OTTOMAN, ot'o-man, *adj.* pertaining to the Turkish Empire, founded by *Othman* or Osman in 1299.—*n.* a Turk: a low, stuffed seat without a back, first used in Turkey. [The Fr. form.]

OTTOMAN SILK, ot-tō-man silk, *n.* a corded or twilled silk.

OUBLIETTE, ōō-bli-et', *n.* a dungeon with no opening but at the top. [Lit. "a place where one is *forgotten*," Fr., from *oublier*, to forget—L. *obliviscor.*]

OUCH, owch, *n.* the socket of a precious stone. [O. Fr. *nouche, nosche;* from O. Ger. *nusche*, a clasp.]

OUGHT, *n.* same as AUGHT.

OUGHT, awt, *v.i.* to be under obligation; to be proper or necessary. [Lit. "owed," pa.t. of OWE.]

OUNCE, owns, *n.* the *twelfth part* of a pound troy = 480 grains: $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pound avoirdupois = 437½ troy grains. [A.S. *ynce*, $\frac{1}{12}$ of a foot, an inch; Fr. *once*—L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything. See INCH.]

OUNCE, owns, *n.* a feline carnivorous animal of Asia, allied to the leopard. [Fr. *once*, prob. nasalized form of Pers. *yuz.*]

OUR, owr, *adj.* and *pron.* pertaining or belonging to *us*. [A.S. *ure*, for *usere*, gen. pl. of 1st pers. pron. See Us.]

OURANG-OUTANG. Same as ORANG-OUTANG.

OURS, owrz, *pron.* possessive of WE.

OURSELF, owr-self', *pron., myself* (in the regal style):—*pl.* OURSELVES (-selvz'), we, not others: us.

OUSEL, ōō'zl, *n.* a kind of thrush. [A.S. *osle* (short for *amsele*); cog. with Ger. *amsel.*]

OUST, owst, *v.t.* to eject or expel. [O. Fr. *oster* (Fr. *ôter*), to remove; acc. to Diez, from L. *haurio, haustus*, to draw (water). Cf. EXHAUST.]

OUSTER, owst'er, *n.* (*law*) ejection: dispossession.

OUT, owt, *adv.* without, not within: gone forth: abroad: in a state of discovery: in a state of exhaustion, extinction, etc.: completely: freely: forcibly: at a loss: unsheltered: uncovered.—*int.* away! begone!—OUT OF COURSE, out of order.—OUT OF HAND, instantly. [A.S. *ute, ut*; cog. with Ice. and Goth. *ut*, Ger. *aus*, Sans. *ud.*]

OUTBALANCE, owt-bal'ans, *v.t.* to exceed in weight or effect.

OUTBID, owt-bid', *v.t.* to offer a higher price than another.

OUTBREAK, owt'brāk, *n.* a breaking out: eruption.

OUTBURST, owt'burst. *n.* a bursting out: an explosion.

OUTCAST, owt'kast, *adj.* exiled: rejected. —*n.* a person banished: an exile.

OUTCOME, owt'kum, *n.* the issue: consequence.

OUTCROP, owt'krop, *n.* the exposure of a stratum at the earth's surface. [OUT and CROP.]

OUTCRY, owt'krī, *n.* a loud cry of distress: [noise.

OUTDO, owt-dōō', *v.t.* to surpass: excel.

OUTDOOR, owt'dōr or owt-dōr', *adj.* outside the door or the house: in the open air.

OUTDOORS, owt'dōrz, *adv.* out of the house: abroad.

OUTER, owt'er, *adj., more out* or without: external:—opposed to INNER. [Comp. of OUT.]

OUTERMOST, owt'er-mōst, *adj., most* or furthest *out:* most distant. [Corr. of *ute-m-est*, double superl. of OUT. For suffix *-most*, see AFTERMOST, FOREMOST.]

OUTFIT, owt'fit, *n.* complete equipment: the articles or the expenses for fitting out: the means for an outfit.

OUTFITTER, owt'fit-er, *n.* one who furnishes outfits.

OUTFITTING, owt'fit-ing, *n.* an outfit.

OUTFLANK, owt-flangk', *v.t.* to extend the flank of one army beyond that of another.

OUTGENERAL, owt-jen'er-al, *v.t.* to outdo in generalship. [OUT and GENERAL.]

OUTGOING, owt'gō-ing, *n.* act or state of going out: extreme limit: expenditure. —*adj.* opposed to incoming, as a tenant.

OUTGROW, owt-grō', *v.t.* to grow beyond or surpass in growth: to grow out of.

OUTHOUSE, owt'hows, *n.* a small *building outside* a dwelling house.

OUTLANDISH, owt-land'ish, *adj.* belonging to an *out* or foreign *land:* foreign: strange: rustic, rude, vulgar. [A.S. *utlendisc.* OUT and LAND.]

OUTLAST, owt-last', *v.t.* to last longer than.

OUTLAW, owt'law, *n.* one deprived of the protection of the *law:* a robber or bandit. —*v.t.* to place beyond the law: to deprive of the benefit of the law: to proscribe.

OUTLAWRY, owt'law-ri, *n.* the act of putting a man out of the protection of the law.

OUTLAY, owt'lā, *n.* that which is *laid out:* expenditure.

OUTLET, owt'let, *n.* the place or means by which anything is let out: the passage outward.

OUTLINE, owt'līn, *n.* the *outer* or exterior *line:* the lines by which any figure is bounded: a sketch: a draft.—*v.t.* to draw the exterior line of: to delineate or sketch.

OUTLIVE, owt-liv', *v.t.* to live beyond: to survive.

OUTLOOK, owt'look, *n.* vigilant watch: prospect: the place from which one looks out.

OUTLYING, owt'lī-ing, *adj.* lying out or beyond: remote: on the exterior or frontier.
OUTMARCH, owt-märch', *v.t.* to march faster than.
OUTMOST, owt'mōst. Same as OUTERMOST.
OUTNUMBER, owt-num'ber, *v.t.* to exceed in number.
OUTPATIENT, owt'pā-shent, *n.* a patient who receives aid from a hospital, but lives outside of it.
OUTPORT, owt'pōrt, *n.* a port out or remote from the chief port.
OUTPOST, owt'pōst, *n.* a post or station beyond the main body of an army: the troops placed there.
OUTPOUR, owt-pōr', *v.t.* to pour out.
OUTPOURING, owt'pōr-ing, *n.* a pouring out: an abundant supply.
OUTPUT, owt'poot, *n.* the quantity of metal made by a smelting furnace, or of coal taken from a pit, within a certain time.
OUTRAGE, owt'rāj, *n.* violence *beyond* measure: excessive abuse: wanton mischief.—*v.t.* to treat with excessive abuse: to injure by violence.—*v.i.* to be guilty of outrage. [Fr., O. Fr. *oultrage*—Low L. *ultrāgium*, from *ultra*, beyond.]
OUTRAGEOUS, owt-rāj'us, *adj.* violent, furious: turbulent: atrocious: enormous.—*adv.* OUTRA'GEOUSLY.—*n.* OUTRAGEOUSNESS.
OUTRÉ, ōōt-rā', *adj.* extravagant: overstrained. [Fr. *outrer*—*outre*—L. *ultra*, beyond.]
OUTREACH, owt-rēch', *v.t.* to reach or extend beyond.
OUTRIDE, owt-rīd', *v.t.* to ride beyond: to ride faster than.
OUTRIDER, owt'rīd-er, *n.* one who rides abroad: a servant on horseback who attends a carriage.
OUTRIGGER, owt'rig-er, *n.* a projecting spar for *extending* sails or any part of the *rigging*: an apparatus fixed to a boat to increase the leverage of the oar: a boat with this apparatus.
OUTRIGHT, owt'rīt, *adv.* immediately: at once: completely.
OUTRIVAL, owt-rī'val, *v.t.* to go beyond in rivalry: to surpass.
OUTROAD, owt'rōd, *n.* (*obs.*) a *riding out* into an enemy's country, a hostile attack.
OUTRUN, owt-run', *v.t.* to go beyond in running: to exceed.
OUTSET, owt'set, *n.* a setting out: beginning.
OUTSHINE, owt-shīn', *v.i.* to shine out or forth.—*v.t.* to excel in shining: to excel.
OUTSIDE, owt'sīd, *n.* the outer side: the surface: the exterior.—*adj.* on the outside: exterior: superficial: external.—*n.* OUT'SIDER.
OUTSKIRT, owt'skert, *n.* the outer skirt: border: suburb:—often used in *pl.*
OUTSPAN, owt-span', *v.t.* to unyoke draught-oxen from a vehicle.
OUTSPOKEN, owt-spō'ken, *adj.* frank or bold of speech.
OUTSPREAD, owt-spred', *v.t.* to spread out or over.
OUTSTANDING, owt-stand'ing, *adj.* standing out: uncollected: remaining unpaid.
OUTSTRETCH, owt-strech', *v.t.* to stretch or spread out: to extend.
OUTSTRIP, owt-strip', *v.t.* to outrun: to leave behind.
OUTVIE, owt-vī', *v.t.* to go beyond in vying with: to exceed: to surpass. [OUT and VIE.]
OUTVOTE, owt-vōt', *v.t.* to defeat by a greater number of votes.
OUTWARD, owt'ward, *adj.* towards the outside: external: exterior.—*adv.* also OUT'WARDS, toward the exterior: to a foreign port.
OUTWARD-BOUND, owt'ward-bownd, *adj.* bound outwards or to a foreign port. [See BOUND, *adj.*]
OUTWARDLY, owt'ward-li, *adv.* in an outward manner: externally: in appearance.
OUTWEIGH, owt-wā', *v.t.* to exceed in weight or importance.
OUTWENT, owt-went', *v.t.* (*New Test.*) *went* faster than.
OUTWIT, owt-wit', *v.t.* to surpass in *wit* or ingenuity: to defeat by superior ingenuity:—*pr.p.* outwitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* outwitt'ed.
OUTWORK, owt'wurk, *n.* a work outside the principal wall or line of fortification.
OVAL, ō'val, *adj.* having the shape of an *egg*.—*n.* anything oval: an ellipse.—*adv.* O'VALLY. [Fr. *ovale*, from L. *ovum*, an egg. See EGG.]
OVARIOTOMY, ō-var-i-ot'om-i, *n.* (*surgery*) the excision of a tumor from the ovary. [Fr.—*ovaire*, the ovary, and Gr. *tomē*, cutting.]
OVARIOUS, ō-vā'ri-us, *adj.* consisting of *eggs*.
OVARY, ō'var-i, *n.* the part of the female animal in which the *egg* of the offspring is formed: (*bot.*) the part of the pistil which contains the seed.—*adj.* OVA'RIAN. [Low L. *ovaria*. See OVAL.]
OVATE, ō'vāt, **OVATED**, ō'vāt-ed, *adj.*, *egg*-shaped.
OVATION, ō-vā'shun, *n.* in ancient Rome, a lesser triumph: an outburst of popular applause. [Fr.—L. *ovatio*—*ovo*, *ovatum*, to shout, exult, cog. with Gr. *auō*, to shout.]
OVEN, uv'n, *n.* an arched cavity over a *fire* for baking, heating, or drying: any apparatus used as an oven. [A.S. *ofen*; cog. with Ger. *ofen*, Goth. *auhns*, and perh. connected with Gr. *ipnos*, an oven.]
OVER, ō'ver, *prep.* above: across: on the surface of: upon the whole surface of: through.—*adv.* above: across: from one to another: from one country to another: above in measure: too much: to excess: completely.—*adj.* upper: beyond: past. [A.S. *ofer*; Ice. *yfir*, Goth. *ufar*, Ger.

über, L. *super*, Gr. *huper*, Sans. *upari*; conn. with UP, OPEN, AB-OVE.]

OVERACT, ō-ver-akt', *v.t.* to *act over*much or to excess.—*v.i.* to act more than is necessary.

OVERALLS, ō'ver-awlz, *n.* loose trousers worn *over all* the other dress.

OVERAWE, ō-ver-aw', *v.t.* to restrain by fear or superior influence.

OVERBALANCE, ō-ver-bal'ans, *v.t.* to exceed in weight, value, or importance.—*n.* O'VERBALANCE, excess of weight or value.

OVERBEAR, ō-ver-bār', *v.t.* to bear down or overpower: to overwhelm.

OVERBEARING, ō-ver-bār'ing, *adj.* haughty and dogmatical: imperious.

OVERBOARD, ō'ver-bōrd, *adv.* over the board or side: from on board: out of a ship.

OVERBURDEN, ō-ver-bur'dn, *v.t.* to burden overmuch.

OVERCAST, ō-ver-kast', *v.t.* to cloud: to cover with gloom: to sew over slightly.

OVERCHARGE, ō-ver-chārj', *v.t.* to load with too great a charge: to charge too much.—*n.* O'VERCHARGE, an excessive load or burden: an excessive charge.

OVERCLOUD, ō-ver-klowd', *v.t.* to cover over with clouds.

OVERCOAT, ō'ver-kōt, *n.* a coat over all the other dress.

OVERCOME, ō-ver-kum', *v.t.* to get the better of: to conquer or subdue.—*v.i.* to be victorious.

OVERDO, ō-ver-dōō', *v.t.* to do overmuch: to harass, to fatigue: to cook too much.

OVERDONE, ō-ver-dun', *adj.* overacted: fatigued: cooked too much.

OVERDOSE, ō-ver-dōs', *v.t.* to dose over much.—*n.* an excessive dose.

OVER-DRAFT, ō-ver-dräft, *n.* in banking, the act of overdrawing the amount of one's deposit or claim: the amount or sum thus overdrawn.

OVERDRAW, ō-ver-draw', *v.t.* to draw over much: to draw beyond one's credit: to exaggerate.

OVERDUE, ō-ver-dū', *adj.* due beyond the time.

OVERESTIMATE, ō-ver-es'tim-āt, *v.t.* to estimate too highly.—*n.* an excessive estimate.

OVER-EXPOSE, ō-ver-eks-pōz', *v.t.* in photography, to expose a plate or film too long in the light.—*n.* OVER-EXPOSURE, -zhur.

OVERFLOW, ō-ver-flō', *v.t.* to flow over: to flood: to overwhelm: to cover, as with numbers.—*v.i.* to run over: to abound.

OVERFLOW, ō'ver-flō, *n.* a flowing over, an inundation: superabundance.

OVERFLOWING, ō-ver-flō'ing, *adj.* flowing over: abundant.—*n.* abundance: copiousness.

OVERGROW, ō-ver-gro', *v.t.* to grow beyond: to rise above: to cover with growth.—*v.i.* to grow beyond the proper size.

OVERHANG, ō-ver-hang', *v.t.* to hang over: to project over: to impend.—*v.i.* to hang over.

OVERHAUL, ō-ver-hawl', *v.t.* to haul or draw over: to turn over for examination: to examine: to re-examine: (*naut.*) to overtake in a chase.

OVERHAUL, ō'ver-hawl, *n.* a hauling over: examination: repair.

OVERHEAD, ō-ver-hed', *adv.* over the head: aloft: in the zenith.

OVERHEAR, ō-ver-hēr', *v.t.* to hear what was not intended to be heard: to hear by accident. [OVER and HEAR.]

OVERJOY, ō-ver-joy', *v.t.* to fill with great joy: to transport with delight or gladness.

OVERJOY, ō'ver-joy, *n.* joy to excess: transport.

OVERLAND, ō'ver-land, *adj.* passing entirely or principally by land, as a route.

OVERLAP, ō-ver-lap', *v.t.* to lap over.

OVERLAY, ō-ver-lā', *v.t.* to lay over: to spread over: to cover completely: to smother: to cloud.

OVERLEAP, ō-ver-lēp', *v.t.* to leap over.

OVERLEAVEN, ō-ver-lev'n, *v.t.* to leaven too much: to mix too much with.

OVERLIE, ō-ver-lī', *v.t.* to lie above or upon.

OVERLIVE, ō-ver-liv', *v.t.* (*B.*) to outlive: to survive.

OVERLOAD, ō-ver-lōd', *v.t.* to load or fill overmuch.

OVERLOOK, ō-ver-look', *v.t.* to look over: to be higher: to inspect: to neglect by carelessness or inadvertence: to pass by indulgently: to pardon: to slight.

OVERMATCH, ō-ver-mach', *v.t.* to be more than a match for: to conquer.—*n.* O'VERMATCH, one who is more than a match.

OVERMUCH, ō-ver-much', *adj.* and *adv.* too much.

OVERPASS, ō-ver-pas', *v.t.* to pass over: —*pa.p.* (*B.*) overpast'.

OVERPAY, ō-ver-pā', *v.t.* to pay too much.

OVERPLUS, ō'ver-plus, *n.* that which is *more* than enough: surplus. [E. OVER, and L. *plus*, more.]

OVERPOWER, ō-ver-pow'er, *v.t.* to have or gain power over: to subdue.

OVERRATE, ō-ver-rāt', *v.t.* to rate too high.

OVERREACH, ō-ver-rēch', *v.t.* to reach or extend beyond: to cheat.—*v.i.* to strike the hindfoot against the forefoot, as a horse.

OVERRULE, ō-ver-rōōl', *v.t.* to rule over: to influence by greater power: (*law*) to supersede or reject.

OVERRUN, ō-ver-run', *v.t.* to run or spread over: to grow over: to spread over and take possession of: (*B.*) to outrun.—*v.i.* to run over.

OVERSEE, ō-ver-sē', *v.t.* to see or look over: to superintend.

OVERSEER, ō-ver-sē'er, *n.* one who *oversees*: a superintendent: an officer who has the care of the poor.

OVERSET, ō-ver-set', *v.t.* to set or turn over: to upset: to overthrow.—*v.i.* to turn or be turned over.

OVERSHADE, ō-ver-shād', *v.t.* to throw a shade over.

OVERSHADOW, ō-ver-shad'ō, *v.t.* to throw a shadow over: to shelter or protect.

OVERSHOOT, ō-ver-shōōt', *v.t.* to shoot over or beyond, as a mark: to pass swiftly over.—*v.i.* to shoot or fly beyond the mark.

OVERSHOT, ō'ver-shot, *adj.* having the water falling from above, as a wheel.

OVERSIGHT, ō'ver-sīt, *n.* (*orig.*) *superintendence:* a failing to notice: mistake: omission.

OVERSPREAD, ō-ver-spred', *v.t.* to spread over: to scatter over.—*v.i.* to be spread over.

OVERSTATE, ō-ver-stāt', *v.t.* to state over or above: to exaggerate.—*n.* OVERSTATE'MENT.

OVERSTEP, ō-ver-step', *v.t.* to step beyond: to exceed.

OVERSTOCK, ō-ver-stok', *v.t.* to stock overmuch: to fill too full.

OVERSTRAIN, ō-ver-strān', *v.t.* and *v.i.* to strain or stretch too far.

OVERT, ō'vert, *adj.*, *open* to view: public: apparent.—*adv.* O'VERTLY. [Fr. *ouvert*, pa.p. of *ouvrir*, to open, acc. to Diez, from O. Fr. *a-ovrir*, through Prov. *adubrir*, from L. *de-operio*, to uncover—*de*— un-, and *operio*, to cover; acc. to Littré, from L. *operire*, to cover, confounded in meaning with *aperire*, to open.]

OVERTAKE, ō-ver-tāk', *v.t.* to come up with: to catch: to come upon.

OVERTASK, ō-ver-task', *v.t.* to task overmuch: to impose too heavy a task on.

OVERTAX, ō-ver-taks', *v.t.* to tax overmuch.

OVERTHROW, ō-ver-thrō', *v.t.* to throw down: to upset: to bring to an end: to demolish: to defeat utterly.—*n.* O'VERTHROW, act of overthrowing or state of being overthrown: ruin: defeat.

OVERTOP, ō-ver-top', *v.t.* to rise over the top of: to surpass: to obscure.

OVERTRADE, ō-ver-trād', *v.i.* to trade overmuch or beyond capital.

OVERTURE, ō'ver-tūr, *n.* (*orig.*) an *opening*, disclosure: a proposal: (*music*) a piece introductory to a greater piece or ballet.—*v.t.* to lay an overture or proposal before. [Fr. *ouverture.*]

OVERTURN, ō-ver-turn', *v.t.* to throw down: to subvert: to ruin.—*n.* O'VERTURN, state of being overturned.

OVERVALUE, ō-ver-val'ū, *v.t.* to value overmuch.

OVERWEENING, ō-ver-wēn'ing, *adj.*, *weening* or thinking *too highly:* conceited: vain. [A.S. *ofer-wenan.* See WEEN.]

OVERWEIGH, ō-ver-wā', *v.t.* to outweigh.

OVERWEIGHT, ō-ver-wāt', *n.* weight beyond what is required or is just.

OVERWHELM, ō-ver-hwelm', *v.t.* to overspread and crush by something heavy or strong: to immerse and bear down: to overcome.

OVERWISE, ō-ver-wīz', *adj.* wise overmuch: affectedly wise.—*adv.* OVERWISE'LY.

OVERWORK, ō-ver-wurk', *v.t.* and *v.i.* to work overmuch or beyond the strength: to tire.—*n.* O'VERWORK, *excess of work:* excessive labor.

OVERWORN, ō-ver-wōrn', *adj.* worn out: subdued by toil: spoiled by use.

OVERWROUGHT, ō-ver-rawt', *pa.p.* of OVERWORK, wrought overmuch: worked all over.

OVIFEROUS, ō-vif'er-us, *adj.*, *egg-bearing.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *fero*, to bear.]

OVIFORM, ō'vi-form, *adj.* having the *form* of an *oval* or egg. [L. *ovum*, egg, and FORM.]

OVIPAROUS, ō-vip'a-rus, *adj.*, *bringing forth eggs.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and *pario*, to bring forth.]

OVOID, ō'void, **OVOIDAL**, ō-void'al, *adj.*, *oval* or *egg shaped.* [L. *ovum*, egg, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

OVUM, ō'vum, *n.* an *egg:* (*anat.*) the body in which after impregnation the development of the fetus takes place:—*pl.* O'VA.

OWE, ō, *v.t.* to possess what belongs to another: to be bound to pay: to be obliged for. [A.S. *agan;* Ice. *eiga*, O. Ger. *eigan*, to possess.]

OWING, ō'ing, *adj.* due: ascribable to: imputable to.

OWL, owl, *n.* a nocturnal carnivorous bird, noted for its *howling* or hooting noise. [A.S. *ule;* Ger. *eule*, L. *ulula*, Sans. *uluka*, from the sound.]

OWLET, owl'et, *n.* a *little owl.* [Dim. of OWL.]

OWLISH, owl'ish, *adj.* like an *owl.*

OWN, ōn, *v.t.* to grant: concede: acknowledge. [A.S. *unnan*, to grant, cog. with Ger. *gönnen*, to grant.]

OWN, ōn, *v.t.*, *to possess:* to have a rightful title to. [A.S. *agnian*, with addition of causal suffix—*agen*, one's own. See OWN, *adj.*]

OWN, ōn, *adj.*, *possessed:* belonging to: peculiar. [A.S. *agen*, pa.p. of *agan*, to possess, cog. with Ger. *eigen*, Ice. *eiginn*, one's own.]

OWNER, ōn'er, *n.* one who *owns* or possesses.—*n.* OWN'ERSHIP.

OX, oks, *n.* a ruminant quadruped of the bovine family: the male of the cow, esp. when castrated:—*pl.* OXEN, oks'n, used for both male and female.

OXALIC, oks-al'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or obtained from sorrel.

OXALIS, oks'a-lis, *n.* wood-*sorrel:* (*bot.*) a genus of plants having an *acid* taste.

OXEYE, oks'ī, *n.* a common plant in meadows, so called because its flower is like the eye of an ox.

OXEYED, oks'īd, *adj.* having large full eyes like those of an ox.

OXFLY, oks'flī, *n.* a fly hatched under the skin of oxen.

OXIDATION, oks-id-ā'shun, **OXIDIZEMENT**, oks-id-īz'ment, *n.* act or process of *oxidizing*.

OXIDE, oks'id, *n.* a compound of *oxygen* and a base destitute of acid properties.

OXIDIZABLE, oks-id-īz'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being *oxidized*.

OXIDIZE, oks'id-iz, *v.t.* to convert into an *oxide*.—*v.i.* to become an oxide.—*n.* **OXIDIZ'ER**.

OXONIAN, oks-ō'nē-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Oxford* or to its University.—*n.* a native or inhabitant of *Oxford*: a student or graduate of *Oxford*.

OXYGEN, oks'i-jen, *n.* a gas without taste, color, or smell, forming part of the air, water, etc., and supporting life and combustion. [Lit. "that which generates acids," from Gr. *oxys*, sharp, acid, and *gennaō*, to generate.]

OXYGENATE, oks'ij-en-āt, *v.t.* to unite or cause to unite with *oxygen*.—*n.* **OXYGENA'TION**, act of oxygenating.

OXYGENIZE, oks'ij-en-īz. Same as **OXYGENATE**.

OXYGENOUS, oks-ij'en-us, *adj.* pertaining to or obtained from *oxygen*.

OXYMEL, oks'i-mel, *n.* a mixture of vinegar and honey. [Lit. "sour honey," Gr. *oxys*, sour, *meli*, honey.]

OXYTONE, oks'i-tōn, *adj.* having an *acute sound*: having the acute accent on the last syllable. [Gr. *oxys*, sharp, and *tonos*, tone, accent.]

OYER, ō'yer, *n.* (*lit.*) a *hearing*: (*law*) a commission which confers the power of hearing and determining treasons, etc. [Norm. Fr. *oyer* (Fr. *ouir*)—L. *audire*, to hear.]

OYEZ, OYES, ō'yes, *int.* (*lit.*) *hear ye*: the introductory call of a public crier for attention. [Norm. Fr., 2d pers. pl. imperative of *oyer*.]

OYSTER, ois'ter, *n.* a well-known bivalve shell fish. [O. Fr. *oistre* (Fr. *huître*)—L. *ostrea*—Gr. *ostreon*, an oyster—*osteon*, a bone.]

OZONE, ō'zōn. *n.* name given to a modification of oxygen, when affected by electric discharges, marked by a peculiar *smell*. [Gr. *ozō*, to smell.]

OZOSTOMIA, ō-zō-stō-mē-a, *n.* foul breath, due to morbid causes. [Gr. *ozein*, to smell, *stoma*, the mouth.]

P

PABULAR, pab'ū-lar, *adj.* pertaining to *food*.

PABULUM, pab'ū-lum, *n.*, *food*: provender: fuel. [L.—*pa-sco*, *pa-vi*, to feed.]

PACA, pā'ka, *n.* a genus of rodent animals belonging to South America. [Port., the native name.]

PACE, pās, *n.* a *stride*: (*mil.*) the space left between the feet in one step, measured from heel to heel, and varying from 30 to 36 inches: a *step*: space between the feet in ordinary walking, 2½ feet: gait: rate of motion (of a man or beast): mode of stepping in horses in which the legs on the same side are lifted together: amble.—*v.t.* to measure by steps: to cause to progress: to regulate in motion.—*v.i.* to walk: to walk slowly: to amble.—*n.* **PACER**, pās'er. [Fr. *pas*—L. *passus*—*pando*, *passus*, to stretch.]

PACEBOARD, pās'bōrd, *n.* any footboard of an altar.

PACHA, PACHALIC. See **PASHA, PASHALIC**.

PACHNOLITE, pak'nō-līt, *n.* (*min.*) a mixture of aluminum, calcium, and sodium.

PACHYDERM, pak'i-derm, *n.* one of an order of non-ruminant, hoofed mammals, distinguished for the *thickness* of their *skin*, as the elephant:—*pl.* **PACH'YDERMS** or **PACHYDERM'ATA**. [Gr. *pachys*, thick, (*lit.*) firm, from root *pak*, and *derma*, *dermatos*, skin. See **PACK**.]

PACHYDERMATOUS, pak-i-derm'a-tus, *adj.* relating to a *pachyderm*, or of the order of pachyderms.

PACHYDERMIA, pak-ē-der'mē-a, *n.* (*med.*) skin of abnormal thickness.

PACIFIC, pa-sif'ik, *adj.*, *peace-making*: appeasing: mild: tranquil.—*n.* the ocean between Asia and America, so called because found *peaceful* by its discoverer Magellan, after weathering Cape Horn.—*adv.* **PACIF'ICALLY**. [See **PACIFY**.]

PACIFICATION, pas-if-i-kā'shun, *n.* the act of *making peace* between parties at variance.

PACIFICATOR, pa-sif'i-kā-tor, **PACIFIER**, pas'i-fī-er, *n.* a *peacemaker*.—*adj.* **PACIF'ICATORY**.

PACIFICO, pä-sē'fē-kō, *n.* in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, a pacific person: one who did not oppose the Spanish arms.

PACIFIC SLOPE, *n.* that part of the United States lying west of the Rocky Mountains.

PACIFY, pas'i-fī, *v.t.* to make peaceful: to appease: to calm: to soothe. [Fr. *pacifier*—L. *pacifico*—*pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facio*, to make. See **PEACE**.]

PACK, pak, *n.* (*lit.*) that which is *bound up* together: a bundle: a burden: a complete set of cards: a number of hounds hunting, or kept together: a number of persons combined for bad purposes: any great number.—*v.t.* to press together and fasten up: to place in close order: to select persons for some unjust object.—*n.* **PACK'ER**. [From a root found in Ger. *pack* and Celt. *pac*, and conn. with L. *pango*, Sans. *paç*, to bind. Cf. **PACT**.]

PACKAGE, pak'āj, *n.* something *packed*: a bundle or bale.

PACKER, pak'er, *n.* in the United States, one who slaughters cattle, hogs, etc., and prepares the carcasses for market.

PACKET, pak'et, *n.* a *small package:* a despatch vessel, so called from its carrying the packets of letters: a vessel plying regularly between ports.—*v.t.* to bind in a packet or parcel.

PACKHORSE, pak'hors, *n.* a horse formerly used to carry goods in panniers.

PACKING, pak'ing, *n.* the act of putting in *packs* or tying up for carriage: material for packing.

PACKING-SHEET, pak'ing-shēt, *n.* a coarse cloth for packing or covering goods.

PACKMAN, pak'man, *n.* a pedler or man who carries a pack.

PACK-SADDLE, pak'-sad'l, *n.* a saddle for packs or burdens.

PACKTHREAD, pak'thred, *n.* a coarse thread used to sew up packages.

PACT, pakt, PACTION, pak'shun, *n.* that which is *fixed* or agreed on: a contract. [L. *pactum*—*paciscor, pactus*, to make a contract—root *pak*, to bind. Cf. PACK, PEACE.]

PAD, pad, *n.* a thief on the high-*road* (more commonly FOOTPAD): a roadster, an easy-paced horse.—*v.i.* to walk on foot: to rob on foot:—*pr.p.* padd'ing: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* padd'ed. [Dut. *pad*, a path, cog. with E. PATH.]

PAD, pad, *n.* anything stuffed with a soft material: a soft saddle, cushion, etc.: a package of some soft material for writing upon.—*v.t.* to stuff with anything soft: to fix colors in cloth:—*pr.p.* padd'ing: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* padd'ed. [A variant of POD, and orig. sig. "a bag."]

PADDING, pad'ing, *n.* the soft stuffing of a saddle, etc.: superfluous matter introduced into a book or article in order to make it of the length desired.

PADDLE, pad'l, *v.i.* to dabble in water with the *feet:* to finger: to beat the water as with the feet, to row.—*v.t.* to move with an oar or paddle.—*n.* a short, broad, spoon-shaped oar, used for moving canoes: the blade of an oar: one of the boards at the circumference of a paddle-wheel: (*B.*) a little spade.

PADDLE-WHEEL, pad'l-hwēl, *n.* the wheel used in paddling or propelling steam-vessels.

PADDOCK, pad'uk, *n.* a toad or frog. [Dim. of M.E. *padde*, a toad—Ice *padda*.]

PADDOCK, pad'uk, *n.* a *small park* under pasture, immediately adjoining the stables of a domain. [A.S. *pearroc*, a park—*sparran* (Ger. *sperren*), to shut (obs. E. "to spar"). Doublet PARK.]

PADDOCKSTOOL, pad'uk-stōōl, *n.* a *toad-stool.*

PADDY, pad'i, *n.* rice in the husk. [E. Indian.]

PADISHAH, pä-dē-sha, *n.* chief ruler: great king, a title of the Sultan of Turkey or of the Sovereign of Great Britain as ruler of India. [Pers. *pad*, master, *shah*, king.]

PADLOCK, pad'lok, *n.* a lock with a link to pass through a staple or eye.—*v.t.* to fasten with a padlock. [Ety. unknown.]

PADRE, pä'drā, *n.* in Spanish-American countries, a Christian monk or priest: in India, a Christian clergyman or a native priest.

PADRONE, pä-drō'ne, *n.* among Italians, a person who jobs out hand-organs, or who gets children to beg for him: in the United States, an employer of Italian workmen, esp. one who employs immigrants. [It.—L. *patronus*, patron.]

PÆAN, pē'an, *n.* (*orig*) a song in honor of Apollo: a song of triumph. [L.—Gr. *Paian* or *Paiōn*, an epithet of Apollo. See PEONY.]

PÆDOBAPTISM, PÆDOBAPTIST. See PEDOBAPTISM, PEDOBAPTIST.

PAGA, pä'ga, *n.* (*bot.*) a rice of inferior quality grown in the uplands of the Philippine Islands. [Native name.]

PAGAN, pā'gan, *n.* a heathen.—*adj.* heathen. [L. *paganus*, a countryman, rustic, then a heathen, because the country people were later in being converted than the people of the towns—*pagus*, a district (regarded as having fixed boundaries)—*pango*, to fix. See PACT.]

PAGANISH, pā'gan-ish, *adj.* heathenish.

PAGANISM, pā'gan-izm, *n.* heathenism.

PAGANIZE, pā'gan-iz, *v.t.* to render *pagan* or heathen: to convert to paganism.

PAGE, pāj, *n.* a boy attending on a person of distinction. [Fr. *page*; acc. to Littré, prob. from Low L. *pagensis*, a peasant—L. *pagus*, a village (cf. PAGAN, PEASANT); acc. to Diez, through the It. from Gr. *paidion*, dim. of *pais, paidos*, a boy.]

PAGE, pāj, *n.* one side of a leaf: (*orig.*) a leaf of a book, so called because leaves were *fastened* together to form a book:—*pl.* writings.—*v.t.* to number the pages of. [Fr.—L. *pagina*, a thing fastened—*pag*, root of *pa-n-go*, to fasten.]

PAGEANT, paj'ant, or pā'-, *n.* a showy exhibition: a spectacle: a fleeting show (*orig.*) a scaffold for the purpose of scenic exhibition.—*adj.* showy: pompous. [M.E. *pagent* (with excrescent *-t* as in *ancient, pheasant*), from an older form *pagen* or *pagin*—Low L. *pagina*, a stage, something framed or compacted—L. *pagina*—*pango*, to fix. See PAGE, one side of a leaf.]

PAGEANTRY, paj'an-tri or pā'jan-tri, *n.* ostentatious display: pompous exhibition or spectacle.

PAGINATION, paj-i-nā'shun, *n.* the act of paging a book: the figures that indicate the number of pages. [See PAGE, one side of a leaf.]

PAGODA, pa-gō'da, *n.* an *idol-house:* an Indian idol: its temple. [Port., a corr. of Pers. *but-kadah*, an idol-temple.]

PAID, pād, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of PAY.

PAIDEUTICS, pā-dū'tiks, *n.sing.* the science or theory of *teaching*. [Gr. *paideutike—paideuō*, to teach—*pais, paidos*, a child.]

PAIDOLOGY, pā-dol'ō-jē, *n.* child study.

PAIL, pāl, *n.* an open vessel of wood, etc., for holding or carrying liquids. [O. Fr. *paele*—L. *patella*, a pan, dim. of *patera*—*pateo*, to be open.]

PAILFUL, pāl'fool, *n.* as much as *fills* a *pail*.

PAILLASSE, pal-yas'—PALLIASSE, which see.

PAIN, pān, *n.* bodily suffering: anguish: —*pl.* labor: the throes of childbirth.—*v.t.* to distress: to torment: to grieve. [Fr. *peine*—L. *pœna*, satisfaction, penalty, punishment, cog. with Gr. *poinē*, penalty.]

PAINED, pānd, *adj.* (*B.*) in pain, in labor.

PAINFUL, pān'fool, *adj.* full of pain: causing pain: distressing: difficult.—*adv.* PAIN'FULLY.—*n.* PAIN'FULNESS.

PAINLESS, pān'les, *adj.* without pain.—*adv.* PAIN'LESSLY.—*n.* PAIN'LESSNESS.

PAINSTAKER, pānz'tāk-er, *n.* one who takes pains or care.

PAINSTAKING, pānz'tāk-ing, *adj.* taking pains or care: laborious: diligent.—*n* labor: diligence.

PAINT, pānt, *v.t.* to *color*: to represent in colors: to describe.—*v.i.* to practice painting: to lay colors on the face.—*n.* a coloring substance. [*Paint*, O. Fr. pa.p. of Fr. *peindre*, to paint—L. *pingo, pictus*, to paint, cog. with Gr. *poikilos*, variegated, Sans. *pinj*, to color.]

PAINTER, pānt'er, *n.* one whose employment is to paint: one skilled in painting.

PAINTER, pānt'er, *n.* a rope used to fasten a boat. [A corr. of M.E. *panter*, a fowler's noose, through O. Fr., from L. *panther*, a hunting-net—Gr. *pantheros*, catching all—*pan*, neut. of *pas*, every, and *thēr*, wild beast, E. DEER.]

PAINTING, pānt'ing, *n.* the act or employment of laying on *colors*: the act of representing objects by colors: a picture: vivid description in words.

PAINTROOT, pānt'rōōt, *n.* in the southern United States, a plant, the root of which yields a red pigment.

PAIR, pār, *n.* two things *equal*, or suited to each other, or used together: a couple: a man and his wife.—*v.t.* to join in couples.—*v.i.* to be joined in couples: to fit as a counterpart.—PAIR OFF, to go *off* in *pairs*: to make an arrangement with one of an opposite opinion by which the votes of both are withheld. [Fr. *paire*, a couple—*pair*, like—L. *par*, equal. It was orig. not confined to *two*, but was applied to a *set* of like or *equal* things, as a *pair* of cards.]

PAJAMAS, pa-jä'maz, *n.* a sleeping-suit of wool, cotton, silk, or other fabric, worn chiefly by men, consisting of a kind of trousers and a blouse. [Hind.]

PALACE, pal'as, *n.* a royal house: a house eminently splendid: a bishop's official residence. [Fr. *palais*—L. *Palatium*, the Roman emperor's residence on the *Palatine* Hill at Rome.]

PALADIN, pal'a-din, *n.* a knight of Charlemagne's household: a knight-errant, generally. [Fr.—It. *paladino*—L. *palatinus*, belonging to the palace. See PALATINE.]

PALÆOGRAPHY, pā-lē-og'ra-fi, *n.* study of *ancient writings* and modes of writing. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *graphō*, to write.]

PALÆOLITHIC, pā-lē-o-lith'ik, *adj.* applied to the older division of the prehistoric Stone Age. [Gr. *palaios*, old, and *lithos*, stone.]

PALÆOLOGY, pā-lē-ol'o-ji, *n.* a *discourse* or treatise on *antiquities*: archæology.—*n.* PALÆOL'OGIST. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *logos*, discourse.]

PALÆONTOLOGY, pā-lē-on-tol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* of the *ancient life* of the earth, or of its fossil remains.—*adj.* PALÆONTOLOG'ICAL.—*n.* PALÆONTOL'OGIST. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *ōn, ontos*, being, *logos*, discourse.]

PALÆOZOIC, pā-lē-o-zō'ik, *adj.* denoting the lowest strata of the fossiliferous rocks, so called because they contain the *earliest* forms of *life*. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *zoē*, life.]

PALAFITTE, pal'a-fit, *n.* a house of prehistoric origin built on piles over water, found among the Florida keys and in the Swiss lakes.

PALANQUIN, PALANKEEN, pal-an-kēn', *n.* a light covered carriage used in China, etc., for a single person, and borne on the shoulders of men. [Hind. *palang*, a bed—Sans. *paryanka*, a bed.]

PALATABLE, pal'at-a-bl, *adj.* agreeable to the palate or taste: savory.—*adv.* PAL'ATABLY.

PALATAL, pal'at-al, *adj.* pertaining to the palate: uttered by aid of the palate.—*n.* a letter pronounced chiefly by the aid of the palate.

PALATE, pal'at, *n.* the roof of the mouth touched by the food: taste: relish. [O. Fr. *palat*—L. *palatum*.]

PALATIAL, pa-lā'shi-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *palace*: royal: magnificent.

PALATINATE, pal-at'in-āt, *n.* province of a *palatine*

PALATINE, pal'a-tin, *adj.* pertaining to a *palace*, originally applied to officers of the royal household: possessing royal privileges.—*n.* a noble invested with royal privileges: a subject of a palatinate. [Fr.—L. *palatinus*. See PALACE.]

PALAVER, pal-ä'ver, *n.* idle talk: talk intended to deceive: a public conference. [Port. *palavra*—L. *parabola*, a parable—Gr. See PARABLE.]

PALE, pāl, *n.* a narrow piece of wood used in inclosing grounds: anything that incloses: any inclosure: limit: district.—

v.t. to inclose with stakes: to encompass. [Fr *pal*—L. *palus*, a stake, for *pag-lus*—root *pag* (=*pak*), to fix. Doublet POLE. See PACK.]

PALE, pāl, *adj.* not ruddy or fresh of color: wan: of a faint lustre: dim.—*v.t.* to make pale.—*v.i.* to turn pale.—*adv.* PALE'LY.—*n.* PALE'NESS [Fr.—L. *pallidus*, pale; akin to Sans. *palita*, gray, and E. FALLOW. Doublet PALLID.]

PALEIFORM, pā'lē-i-fôrm, *adj.* resembling chaff. [L. *palea*, chaff, and *form*.]

PALEOANTHROPIC, pā-lē-ō-an-throp'ik, *adj.* pertaining to, or denoting, the earliest races of man.

PALEOGRAPHY, etc. See PALÆOGRAPHY, etc.

PALEOTYPE, pā'lē-ō'tīp, *n.* a system of spelling invented by A. J. Ellis, according to which all spoken sounds can be represented by the letters in common use, some of them being used upside down, to express varieties of sound.

PALESTRA, pa-les'tra, *n.* a *wrestling* school [L.—Gr. *palaistra*—*palē*, wrestling.]

PALESTRIC, pa-les'trik, PALESTRICAL, pa-les'trik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *wrestling*.

PALETOT, pal'e-tō, *n.* a loose overcoat. [Fr., corr. of O. Dut. *palt-s-rock* (*lit.*) a "palace-coat," a court dress, *pals* being =Ger. *pfalz* =L. *palatium*, and O. Dut. *roc*=Ger. *rock*, O. Ger. *hroch*, from which prob. E. FROCK.]

PALETTE, pal'et, *n.* a little oval board on which a painter mixes his colors. [Fr.—It. *paletta*, dim. of *pala*, a spade—L. *pala*, a spade.]

PALFREY, pal'fri, *n.* a saddle-horse, esp. for a lady. [Fr. *palefroi*—Low L. *paraveredus*, prob. from Gr. *para*, beside, extra, and Low L. *veredus*, a posthorse.]

PALIMPSEST, pal'imp-sest, *n.* a manuscript which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been *rubbed* off to make room for the second. [Gr. *palimpsēston*, rubbed a second time—*palin*, again, and *psēstos*, rubbed.]

PALINDROME, pal'in-drōm, *n.* a word, verse, or sentence that reads the same either backward or forward, as *madam*. [Gr. *palindromia*—*palin*, back, and *dromos*, a running.]

PALING, pāl'ing, *n.*, *pales* in general: a fence of pales: an inclosure.

PALINODE, pal'in-ōd, *n.* a song or poem retracting a former one: a recantation. [Fr.—L.—Gr., from *palin*, back, and *ōdē*, a song. See ODE.]

PALISADE, pal-i-sād', *n.* a fence of pointed *pales* or stakes firmly fixed in the ground.—*v.t.* to surround with a palisade.

PALISH, pāl'ish, *adj.* somewhat pale or wan.

PALL, pawl, *n.* a *cloak* or *mantle:* a kind of scarf worn by the Pope, and sent by him to archbishops: the cloth over a coffin at a funeral. [A.S. *pæll*, purple cloth—L. *palla*, a mantle, a curtain, conn. with *pallium*, a cloak.]

PALL, pawl, *v.i.* to become vapid: to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste.—*v.t.* to make vapid or insipid: to dispirit or depress: to cloy. [W. *pallu*, to fail, *pall*, loss of energy, failure.]

PALLADIUM, pal-lā'di-um, *n.* a statue of *Pallas*, on the preservation of which the safety of ancient Troy was supposed to depend: any safeguard: a rare metal found with platinum. [L.—Gr. *palladion*—*Pallas*, *Pallados*, Pallas or Minerva.]

PALLET, pal'et, *n.* a palette: the shaping tool used by potters: an instrument for spreading gold-leaf. [Another form of PALETTE.]

PALLET, pal'et, *n.* a mattress, or couch, properly a mattress of *straw*. [Prov. Fr. *paillet*, dim. of Fr. *paille*, straw. See PALLIASSE.]

PALLIASSE, pal-yas', *n.* a small bed, orig. made of *chaff* or straw: an under mattress of straw. [Fr. *paill-asse*—*paille*, straw—L. *palea*, chaff. Cf. PALLET, a mattress, etc.]

PALLIATE, pal'i-āt, *v.t.* to *cloak* or excuse: to extenuate: to soften by favorable representations. [L. *palliatus*, cloaked—*pallium*.]

PALLIATION, pal-i-ā'shun, *n.* act of palliating or excusing: extenuation: mitigation.

PALLIATIVE, pal'i-ā-tiv, *adj.* serving to palliate or extenuate: mitigating.

PALLID, pal'id, *adj.*, *pale:* having little color: wan. [L. *pallidus*. See PALE, *adj.* which is a doublet.]

PALL-MALL, pel-mel', *n.* an old game, in which a *ball* was driven through an iron ring with a *mallet:* a street in London where the game used to be played. [O. Fr. *pale-maille*—It. *pallamaglio*—*palla*—O. Ger. *palla* (Ger. *ball*), E. BALL, and *maglio*—L. *malleus*, a hammer. See MALL.]

PALLOR, pal'or, *n.* quality or state of being *pallid* or *pale:* paleness. [L.—*pallere*, to be pale, conn. with root of PALE.]

PALM, pām, *n.* the inner part of the hand: a tropical branchless tree of many varieties, bearing at the summit large leaves like the *palm* of the hand, borne in token of victory or rejoicing: (*fig.*) triumph or victory.—*v.t.* to stroke with the palm or hand: to conceal in the palm of the hand: (esp. with *off*) to impose by fraud. [Fr. *paume*—L. *palma*; cog. with Gr. *palamē*, A.S. *folm*.]

PALMARY, pal'ma-ri, *adj.* worthy of the *palm:* pre-eminent. [L. *palma*, a palm.]

PALMATE, pal'māt, PALMATED, pal'māt-ed, *adj.* shaped like the *palm* of the hand: entirely webbed, as feet. [L. *palmatus*—*palma*. See PALM.]

PALMER, pām'er, *n.* a pilgrim from the Holy Land, distinguished by his carrying a branch of *palm*.

PALMER-WORM, pām'er-wurm, *n.* (*B.*)

hairy *worm* which wanders like a *palmer*, devouring leaves, etc.

PALMETTO, pal-met'o, *n.* a name for several fan-*palms*. [Sp.—L. *palma*.]

PALMHOUSE, pām'hows, *n.* a glass *house* for raising *palms* and other tropical plants.

PALMIFORM, pal'mi-fôrm, *adj.* having the form of a hand. [From *palm* and *form*.]

PALMIPED, pal'mi-ped, *adj.* (*lit.*) *palm-footed* web-footed.—*n.* a web-footed or swimming bird. [L. *palma*, palm of the hand, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.]

PALMISTER, pal'mis-ter, *n.* one who tells fortunes by the lines of the *palm* of the hand.—*n.* PAL'MISTRY.

PALM-SUNDAY, pām'-sun'dā, *n.* the *Sunday* before Easter, the day our Saviour entered Jerusalem, when *palm* branches were strewed in his way.

PALMY, pām'i, *adj.* bearing *palms*: flourishing: victorious.

PALPABILITY, pal-pa-bil'i-ti, PALPABLENESS, pal'pa-bl-nes, *n.* quality of being palpable: obviousness.

PALPABLE, pal'pa-bl, *adj.* that can be felt: readily perceived: obvious: gross.—*adv.* PAL'PABLY. [Fr.—L. *palpabilis*—*palpo*, *palpatus*, to touch softly.]

PALPITATE, pal'pi-tāt, *v.i.* to move often and quickly: to beat rapidly: to throb. [L. *palpito*, *-atus*, freq. of *palpo*. See PALPABLE.]

PALPITATION, pal-pi-tā'shun, *n.* act of palpitating: irregular or violent action of the heart, caused by excitement, excessive exertion, or disease.

PALSY, pawl'zi, *n.* paralysis.—*v.t.* to affect with palsy: to deprive of action or energy: to paralyze:—*pa.p.* pal'sied. [A corr. of Fr. *paralysie*—Gr. *paralysis*. See PARALYSIS.]

PALTER, pawl'ter, *v.i.* to trifle: to dodge: to shuffle: to equivocate. [Prob. lit. to "deal meanly," to "haggle over trifles," from root of PALTRY.]

PALTRY, pawl'tri, *adj.* mean: vile: worthless.—*adv.* PAL'TRILY.—*n.* PAL'TRINESS. [From a Teut. root seen in Dan. *pialter*, rags, and in Low Ger. *paltrig*, ragged.]

PALUDAL, pal-ū'dal, PALUDINOUS, pal-ū'din-us, *adj.* pertaining to *marshes*: marshy. [From L. *palus*, *paludis*, a marsh.]

PAMPAS, pam'paz, *n.pl.* vast *plains* in S. America. [Peruvian *pampa*, a field, plain.]

PAMPEAN, pam-pē'an, *adj.* of or pertaining to the *pampas*.

PAMPER, pam'per, *v.t.* to feed luxuriously or to the full: to glut.—*n.* PAM'PERER. [A freq. from *pamp*, a nasalized form of PAP; conn. with Low Ger. *pampen*—*pampe*, pap made of meal.]

PAMPERO, pām-pā'rō, *n.* a violent south-west wind that sweeps over the *pampas* of South America. [Sp. *pampas*, a plain.]

PAMPHLET, pam'flet, *n.* a small book consisting of one or more sheets stitched together. [Ety. dub.; acc. to Skeat, perh. through Fr. from *Pamphila*, a female writer of *epitomes* in the 1st century; others suggest Fr. *paume*, the palm of the hand, and *feuillet*, a leaf.]

PAMPHLETEER, pam-flet-ēr', *n.* a writer of pamphlets.

PAMPHLETEERING, pam-flet-ēr'ing, *adj.* writing pamphlets.—*n.* the writing of pamphlets.

PAN, pan, *n.* a broad shallow vessel for domestic use: the part of a firelock which holds the priming. [A.S. *panne*—through the Celt., from L. *patina*, whence also are Ger. *pfanne*, Ice. *panna*.]

PAN, pan, *n.* the Greek god of pastures, flocks, and woods—with goat's legs and feet, and sometimes horns and ears.—*adj.* PANDEAN, relating to *Pan*.

PANACEA, pan-a-sē'a, *n.* an *all-healing* remedy: a universal medicine. [Gr. *panakeia*—*pas*, *pan*, all, and *akeomai*, to heal.]

PAN-AMERICAN, pan-a-mer'ē-kan, *adj.* including all the divisions of America collectively.

PAN-ANGLICAN, pan-ang'glē-kan, *adj.* representing or including all Christians everywhere who hold the doctrines and polity of the Anglican Church.

PANARY, pan'a-rē, *adj.* of or pertaining to bread.—*n.* a storehouse for bread: a pantry. [L. *panis*, bread.]

PANCAKE, pan'kāk, *n.* a thin *cake* of eggs, flour, sugar, and milk fried in a *pan*.

PANCREAS, pan'kre-as, *n.* a fleshy gland (commonly called the "sweetbread") situated under and behind the stomach, secreting a saliva-like fluid which assists digestion in the intestines.—*adj.* PANCREAT'IC, pertaining to the pancreas. [Lit. "all flesh," Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *kreas*, flesh.]

PANDECT, pan'dekt, *n.* a treatise *containing* the *whole* of any science:—*pl.* the digest of Roman or civil law made by command of the Emperor Justinian. [L.—Gr. *pandectes*—*pas*, *pan*, all, and *dek-*, root of *dechomai*, to take, receive.]

PANDEMONIUM, pan-de-mō'ni-um, *n.* the great hall of demons or evil spirits, described by Milton. [Lit. "the place of all the demons," Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *daimōn*, a demon.]

PANDER, pan'der, *n.* one who procures for another the means of gratifying his passions: a pimp.—*v.t.* to play the pander for.—*v.i.* to act as a pander: to minister to the passions. [From *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of Troilus and Cressida.]

PANDITA, pan-dē'ta, *n.* in the Philippines, a Moro priest. [Native name.]

PANDORA, pan-dō'ra, *n.* a beautiful woman, to whom Jupiter, in order to punish the theft of heavenly fire by Prome-

theus, gave a box containing all the ills of human life, which, on the box being opened, spread all over the earth, Hope alone remaining. [Gr. *pan*, all, and *doron*, gift.]

PANDOUR, pan'dōōr, *n.* a Hungarian foot-soldier in the Austrian service. [From *Pandur*, a village in Hungary, where they were orig. raised.]

PANE, pān, *n.* a patch, esp. in variegated work: a plate of glass. [Fr. *pan*, a lappet, pane—L. *pannus*, a cloth, a rag, akin to Gr. *pēnos*, the woof, and E. VANE. See also PANEL.]

PANED, pānd, *adj.* composed of panes or small squares: variegated.

PANEGYRIC, pan-e-jir'ik, *n.* an oration or eulogy in praise of some person or event: an encomium.—*adjs.* PANEGYR'IC, PANEGYR'ICAL. — *adv.* PANEGYR'ICALLY. [Through L., from Gr. *panēgyrikos*, fit for a national festival or "gathering" of a "whole" nation, as at the Olympic games—*pas*, *pan*, all, and *agyris*, a gathering.]

PANEGYRIZE, pan'e-jir-īz, *v.t.* to write or pronounce a panegyric on: to praise highly.—*n.* PANEGYR'IST.

PANEL or PANNEL, pan'el, *n.* (*arch.*) a compartment with raised margins: a board with a surrounding frame: a thin board on which a picture is painted: (*law*) a schedule containing the names of those summoned to serve as jurors: the jury: (*Scots law*) a prisoner at the bar.—*v.t.* to furnish with panels:—*pr.p.* pan'elling: *pa.p.* pan'elled.—*n.* PAN'ELLING, panel-work. [Lit. "a piece," orig. "a piece of cloth," O. Fr.—Low L. *panellus*, dim. of L. *pannus*, a cloth, a rag. Cf. IMPANEL, and see PANE.]

PANEL GAME, *n.* the act of stealing in a PANEL-HOUSE, a house, esp. one of ill fame, fitted with sliding *panels*, to facilitate robbery.

PANG, pang, *n.* a violent momentary pain: a paroxysm of extreme sorrow: a throe. [A form of PRONG, prob. modified by confusion with Fr. *poing*, a fist—L. *pugnus*, the fist.]

PANGRAMMATIST, pan-gram'a-tist, *n.* one who twists all the letters in the alphabet into a single sentence.

PAN-HANDLE, pan'han-dl, *n.* the handle of a pan: hence any long, narrow strip projecting like this, as the "*Panhandle* Railroad."

PANHARMONICON, pan-här-mon'i-kon, *n.* a mechanical musical instrument of the orchestrion class.

PANIC, pan'ik, *n.* extreme or sudden fright.—*adj.* of the nature of a panic: extreme or sudden: imaginary. [Orig. an adj.; Gr. *panikon* (*deima*), "panic" (fear), from *panikos*, belonging to Pan, god of the woods, to whom sudden frights were ascribed.]

PANICLE, pan'i-kl, *n.* (*lit.*) a *tuft* on plants: (*bot.*) a form of inflorescence in which the cluster is irregularly branched, as in oats. [L. *panicula*, double dim. of *panus*, thread wound on a bobbin, akin to L. *pannus*, and Gr. *pēnos*. See PANE.]

PANIC-STRICKEN, pan'ik-strik'en, PANIC-STRUCK, pan'ik-struk, *adj.*, *struck* with a *panic* or sudden fear.

PANICULATE, pan-ik'ū-lāt, PANICULATED, pan-ik'ū-lāt-ed, *adj.* furnished with, arranged in, or like *panicles*.

PANJANDRUM, pan-jan'drum, *n.* an imaginary figure of great power and importance: a burlesque potentate.

PANNE, pan, *n.* a fabric having somewhat the appearance of velvet.

PANNEL. Same as PANEL.

PANNIER, pan'yer or pan'i-er, *n.* one of two baskets slung across a horse, for carrying light produce to market: (*arch.*) a corbel. [Fr. *panier*—L. *panarium*, a bread-basket, from *panis*, bread—root *pa*, to feed. See PANTRY.]

PANOPLIED, pan'o-plid, *adj.* dressed in *panoply:* completely armed.

PANOPLY, pan'o-pli, *n.*, *complete armor:* a full suit of armor. [Gr. *panoplia—pas*, *pan*, all, and *hopla* (pl.), arms.]

PANOPTICON, pan-op'tē-kon, *n.* a prison so constructed that all the prisoners can be watched from one point: an exhibition room. [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *horœin—opsesthai*, to see.]

PANORAMA, pan-o-rä'ma or -rā'ma, *n.* a picture representing a number of scenes unrolled and made to pass before the spectator.—*adj.* PANORAM'IC. [Gr. *pan*, all, and *horama*, a view, from *horaō*, to see.]

PANOTYPE, pan'ō-tīp, *n.* a picture made by the collodion process.

PANPHARMACON, pan-fär'ma-kon, *n.* a universal remedy.

PANSY, pan'zi, *n.* a species of violet, heart's-ease. [Fr. *pensée—penser*, to think, from L. *penso*, to weigh, to ponder. See PENSIVE, and cf. FORGET-ME-NOT.]

PANT, pant, *v.i.* to breathe hard: to gasp: to throb: to desire ardently. [Imitative; or a nasalized form of PAT, *v.t.*]

PANTAGRAPH, pan'ta-graf, *n.* an instrument for copying drawings, esp. on a different scale from the original. [Gr. *pan*, everything, and *graphō*, to write.]

PANTALOON, pan-ta-lōōn', *n.* in pantomimes, a ridiculous character, a buffoon: (*orig.*) a ridiculous character in Italian comedy, also a garment worn by him, consisting of breeches and stockings all in one piece:—*pl.* a kind of trousers. [Fr. *pantalon*—It. *pantalone*, from *Pantaleone* (Gr. "all-lion"), the patron saint of Venice, and a common Christian name among the Venetians, wherefore it was applied to them as a nickname by the other Italians.]

PANTHEISM, pan'the-izm, *n.* the doctrine that nature or the *universe* is *God*. [Gr. *pan*, all, and THEISM.]

PANTHEIST, pan'the-ist, *n.* a believer in

pantheism.—*adjs.* PANTHEIST'IC, PANTHEIST'ICAL.

PANTHEON, pan'the-on or -thē'on, *n.* a temple dedicated to *all the gods*: a complete mythology. [L. *pantheon* — Gr. *pantheion* (*hieron*), (a temple) common to *all gods*. Cf. PANTHEISM.]

PANTHER, pan'ther, *n.* a fierce spotted carnivorous quadruped, found in Asia and Africa. [Fr. *panthère*—L. *panthera* —Gr. *panthēr*.]

PANTISOCRASY, pan-tī-sok'ra-sē, *n.* a Utopian commonwealth imagined in their youth by Coleridge, Southey, etc., in which all are of equal rank or social position. [Gr. *pas, pantos*, all, *isos*, equal, and *kratein*, to rule.]

PANTOMETER, pan-tom'ē-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring angles and perpendiculars.

PANTOMIME, pan'to-mīm, *n.* one who expresses his meaning by mute action: a representation or an entertainment in dumb-show.—*adj.* representing only by mute action.—*adjs.* PANTOMIM'IC, PANTOMIM'ICAL.—*adv.* PANTOMIM'ICALLY. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *pantomimos*, imitator of all—*pas, pantos*, all, and *mimos*, an imitator.]

PANTOMIMIST, pan'to-mīm-ist, *n.* an actor in a pantomime.

PANTRY, pan'tri, *n.* a room or closet for provisions. [Fr. *paneterie*, a place where bread is distributed, through the Low L. from L. *panis*, bread—root *pa*, to nourish. See PATERNAL.]

PAP, pap, *n.* soft food for infants: pulp of fruit: support or nourishment.—*adj.* PAPP'Y. [From the first uses of infants for food.]

PAP, pap, *n.* a nipple or teat. [Of the same origin with PAP and PAPA.]

PAPA, pa-pä', *n.* father. [A reduplication of one of the first utterances of a child.]

PAPACY, pā'pa-si, *n.* the office of the *Pope*: the authority of the Pope: Popery: the Popes, as a body. [Low L. *papatia*—*papa*, a father.]

PAPAL, pā'pal, *adj.* belonging or relating to the *Pope* or to *Popery*: Popish.—*adv.* PA'PALLY.

PAPAVERACEOUS, pap-av-er-ā'shus, *adj.* of or like the *poppy*. [L. *papaver*, the poppy.]

PAPER, pā'per, *n.* the substance on which we commonly write and print: a piece of paper: a document: a newspaper: an essay or literary contribution, generally brief: paper-money: paper-hangings.—*adj.* consisting or made of paper.—*v.t.* to cover with paper: to fold in paper. [A docked form of PAPYRUS.]

PAPER-CREDIT, pā'per-kred'it, *n.* the system of dealing on *credit* by means of acknowledgments of indebtedness written on *paper*.

PAPER-HANGER, pā'per-hang'er, *n.* one who *hangs paper* on the walls of rooms, etc.

PAPER-HANGINGS, pā'per-hang'ingz, *n.pl.*, *paper* for *hanging* on or covering walls.

PAPERING, pā'per-ing, *n.* the operation of covering or hanging with paper: the paper itself.

PAPER-MONEY, pā'per-mun'i, *n.* printed and authorized *papers* issued by banks and circulated in place of coin or *money*.

PAPER-REED, pā'per-rēd, *n.* (*B.*) the papyrus.

PAPER-STAINER, pā'per-stān'er, *n.* one who *stains* or prepares *paper*-hangings. [PAPER and STAINER.]

PAPETERIE, pap-ē-trē', *n.* a box containing paper, etc., for writing purposes: stationery. [Fr.]

PAPIER-MACHÉ, pap'yā-mā'shā, *n.* pulped paper moulded into forms, and japanned. [Fr. (*lit.*) "paper mashed" or "chewed:" *papier*, from PAPYRUS; *mâché* is pa.p. of Fr. *mâcher*, to chew—L. *masticare*. See MASTICATE.]

PAPILIONACEOUS, pa-pil-yo-nā'shus, *adj.* (*bot.*) having a winged corolla somewhat like a *butterfly*, as the bean, pea, etc. [From L. *papilio, -onis*, a butterfly. Cf. PAVILION.]

PAPILLA, pa-pil'a, *n.* one of the minute elevations on the skin, esp. on the upper surface of the tongue and on the tips of the fingers, and in which the nerves terminate: (*bot.*) a nipple-like protuberance:—*pl.* PAPILL'Æ. [L., a small pustule or nipple, dim. of *papula*, itself a dim. from base *pap*, to swell. Cf. PIMPLE.]

PAPILLARY, pap'il-ar-i or pa-pil'ar-i, PAPILLOUS, pap'il-us, *adj.* belonging to or like *pimples*, nipples, or teats: warty.

PAPILLOTE, pap'il-ōt, *n.* a curl-paper. [Fr., from *papillot*, old form of *papillon*, butterfly—L. *papilio*.]

PAPILLOTE, pap'il-lōt, *n.* in cookery, a paper wrapper in which cutlets are cooked and served: a curl-paper, used by women in dressing the hair. [Fr.]

PAPIST, pā'pist, *n.* an adherent of the *Pope*: a Roman Catholic.—*adjs.* PAPIST'IC, PAPIST'ICAL, pertaining to *Popery*, or to the Church of Rome, its doctrines, etc.—*adv.* PAPIST'ICALLY.

PAPOOSE, PAPPOOSE, pap-ōōs', *n.* a North American Indian infant, usually wrapped up, fixed on a board, and hung up for safety.

PAPPOUS, pap'us, PAPPOSE, pap-ōs', *adj.* provided with *down*. [L. *pappus* —Gr. *pappos*, down.]

PAPRIKA, pa-prē'ka, *n.* a condiment made from ordinary pepper. [Hun.]

PAPULAR, pap'ū-lar, PAPULOUS, pap'ū-lus, PAPULOSE, pap'ū-lōs, *adj.* full of *pimples*. [From L. *papula*, a pimple.]

PAPYRUS, pa-pī'rus, *n.* an Egyptian reed, from the inner rind (called *byblos*) of which the ancients made their paper: a manuscript on papyrus:—*pl.* PAPY'RĪ. [L.—Gr. *papyros*. Cf. BIBLE.]

PAR, pär, *n.* state of *equality:* equal value: equality of nominal and market value: equality of condition. [L. *par*, equal.]

PARABAPTISM, par-a-bap'tizm, *n.* uncanonical baptism.

PARABLE, par'a-bl, *n.* a comparison: a fable or allegory in which some fact or doctrine is illustrated. [Lit. a "placing beside," Gr. *parabolē—paraballō*, to compare — *para*, beside, *ballō*, to throw. Parallel forms, PARABOLA, PAROLE, PALAVER, and PARLEY.]

PARABOLA, par-ab'o-la, *n.* (*geom.*) a conic section formed by the intersection of the cone with a plane *parallel to one side.* [Gr. *parabolē.* See PARABLE.]

PARABOLE, pär-ab'ō-lē, *n.* (*rhet.*) a parable: a comparison or similitude. [Gr. See PARABLE.]

PARABOLIC, par-a-bol'ik, PARABOLICAL, par-a-bol'ik-al, *adj.* expressed by a *parable:* belonging to or of the form of a parabola.—*adv.* PARABOL'ICALLY.

PARACHUTE, par'a-shōōt, *n.* an apparatus resembling a huge umbrella for descending safely from a balloon. [Fr., for *par' à chute* (*lit.*) "that which *parries* against falling," from Fr. *parer* (see PARRY), and *chute*, a fall.]

PARACLETE, par'a-klēt, *n.* the Holy Ghost. [Lit. "one *called* to stand *beside* one," an "advocate," through L., from Gr. *paraklētos—para*, beside, *kaleō*, call.]

PARADE, par-ād', *n.* the arrangement of troops for display or inspection: the place where such a display takes place: military display: pompous display.—*v.t.* to show off: to marshal in military order. —*v.i.* to walk about as if for show: to pass in military order: to march in procession. [Lit. a "*preparation* for exhibition," Fr. —Sp. *parada—parar*, to halt—L. *paro*, *paratus*, to prepare.]

PARADIGM, par'a-dim, *n.* an example: model: (*gram.*) an example of the inflection of a word.—*adjs.* PARADIGMAT'IC, PARADIGMAT'ICAL, consisting of or resembling paradigms.—*adv.* PARADIGMAT'ICALLY. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *paradeigma—para*, beside, and *deiknymi*, to show.]

PARADISE, par'a-dīs, *n.* the garden of Eden: heaven: any place or state of blissful delights.—*adj.* PARADISI'ACAL.—BIRD OF PARADISE, a family of Eastern birds closely allied to the crow, remarkable for the splendor of their plumage. [Fr. *paradis*—L. *paradisus*—Gr. *paradeisos*, a park or pleasure-ground.]

PARADOX, par'a-doks, *n.* that which is contrary to received opinion, or that which is apparently absurd but really true. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. *paradoxon—para*, contrary to, and *doxa*, an opinion.]

PARADOXICAL, par-a-doks'ik-al, *adj.* of the nature of a paradox: inclined to paradoxes. — *adv.* PARADOX'ICALLY.—*n.* PARADOX'ICALNESS.

PARAFFINE, PARAFFIN par'af-fin, *n.* a white crystalline substance, obtained from shale, etc., so named from its slight tendency to combine with other bodies. [Fr. — L. *parum*, little, and *affinis*, allied.]

PARAGE, par'āj, *n.* in law, equality, or a woman's portion at marriage.

PARAGOGE, par-a-gō'jē, *n.* the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word. — *adjs.* PARAGOGIC, par-a-goj'ik, PARAGOG'ICAL. [L.—Gr., from *para*, beyond, and *agō*, to lead.]

PARAGON, par'a-gon, *n.* a pattern or model *with which comparisons are made:* something supremely excellent. [O. Fr., from Sp. compound prep. *para con*, in comparison with.]

PARAGRAM, par'a-gram, *n.* a pun.

PARAGRAPH, par'a-graf, *n.* a distinct part of a discourse or writing: a short passage, or a collection of sentences with unity of purpose. — *adjs.* PARAGRAPH'IC, PARAGRAPH'ICAL. [Lit. that which is "written beside" the text to show division, as the mark ¶, the reversed initial of this word, Fr.—Low L. — Gr. *paragraphos — para*, beside, and *graphō*, to write.]

PARAGRAPHER, par'a-graf-er, PARAGRAPHIST, par'a-graf-ist, *n.* one who writes in paragraphs, esp. for newspapers.

PARAGRAPHIA, par-a-graf'ē-a, *n.* (*med.*) a mental condition in which one writes other letters or words than those intended.

PARAKITE, par'a-kīt, *n.* two or more kites on one string, or one of such kites, used for reaching great heights, for carrying up instruments for meteorological observations, or a man for military reconnoissance. [*Para* and *kite.*]

PARALEIPSIS, par-a-līp'sis, *n.* (*rhet.*) a figure by which one fixes attention on a subject by pretending to neglect it. [Gr., from *paraleipō*, to leave on one side—*para*, beside, and *leipō*, to leave.]

PARALLAX, par'a-laks, *n.* an apparent *change* in the position of an object caused by change of position in the observer: (*astr.*) the difference between the apparent and real place of a celestial object.—*adjs.* PARALLAC'TIC, PARALLAC'TICAL. [Gr. *parallaxis—para*, beside, and *allassō*, to change—*allos*, another.]

PARALLEL, par'al-lel, *adj.* side by side: (*geom.*) extended in the same direction and equidistant in all parts: with the same direction or tendency: running in accordance with: resembling in all essential points: like or similar.—*n.* a line always equidistant from another: a line marking latitude: likeness: a comparison: counterpart: (*mil.*) in *pl.* the trenches, generally dug parallel with the outline of the fortress.—*v.t.* to place so as to be parallel: to correspond to:—*pr.p.* par'alleling or par'allelling; *pa.p.* par'alleled or par'allelled. [Lit. "beside one another," Fr.—L. *parallelus*—Gr. *parallēlos*

—*para*, beside, *allēlōn*, of one another—*allos*, another.]

PARALLELEPIPED, par-al-lel-e-pī'ped, **PARALLELEPIP'EDON**, improperly **PARALLELOPIPED**, **PARALLELOPIPEDON**, *n.* a regular solid bounded by six plane *parallel surfaces*. [L.—Gr. *parallēlepipedon*—*parallēlos*, and *epipedon*, a plane surface—*epi*, on, and *pedon*, the ground.

PARALLELISM, par'al-lel-izm, *n.* state of being parallel: resemblance: comparison.

PARALLELOGRAM, par-al-lel'o-gram, *n.* a plane four-sided *figure*, the opposite sides of which are *parallel* and equal. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *parallēlos*, and *gramma*, a line—*graphō*, to write.]

PARALOGISM, par-al'o-jizm, *n.*, *reasoning beside* or from the point: a conclusion unwarranted by the premises. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *paralogismos*—*para*, beside, beyond, and *logismos*, from *logos*, discourse, reason.]

PARALYSIS, par-al'i-sis, *n.* a loss of the power of motion or sensation in any part of the body: palsy. [L.—Gr.—*para*, beside, and *lyō*, to loosen. [Doublet PALSY.]

PARALYTIC, par-a-lit'ik, *adj.* afflicted with or inclined to *paralysis*.—*n.* one affected with paralysis.

PARALYZE, par'a-līz, *v.t.* to strike with paralysis or palsy: to make useless: to deaden: to exhaust. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *paralyō*, *paralysō*—*para*, indicating derangement, and *lyō*, to loosen.]

PARAMAGNETIC, par-a-mag-net'ik, *adj.* See under DIAMAGNETIC.

PARAMATTA, par-a-mat'a, *n.* a fabric like merino made of worsted and cotton. [From *Paramatta*, a town in New South Wales.]

PARAMOUNT, par'a-mownt, *adj.* superior to all others: chief: of the highest importance.—*n.* the chief. [O. Fr. *par amont* (*lit.*) "by that which is *upwards*," i.e. at the top, *par* being the L. prep. *per*. For *amont*, see AMOUNT.]

PARAMOUR, par'a-mōōr, *n.* a lover, one beloved (now used in a bad sense). [Fr. *par amour*, by or with love—L. *per amorem*. See AMOUR.]

PARAPET, par'a-pet, *n.* a rampart breast-high: a breast-high wall on a bridge, etc.—*adj.* PAR'APETED, having a parapet. [Lit. a *protection* for the *breast*, Fr.—It. *parapetto*—It. *para-re*, to adorn, to protect—L. *parare*, to prepare (see PARRY), and It. *petto*—L. *pectus*, the breast (see PECTORAL). Cf. PARASOL.]

PARAPHERNALIA, par-a-fer-nāl'i-a, *n.pl.* that which a bride brings *over* and *above* her *dowry*: the clothes, jewels, etc. which a wife possesses beyond her dowry in her own right: ornaments of dress generally: trappings. [L. *parapherna*—Gr., from *para*, beyond, and *phernē*, a dowry—*pherō*, to bring. E. BEAR, *v.t.*]

PARAPHONIA, par-a-fō'nē-a, *n.* the change of voice which takes place at puberty.

PARAPHRASE, par'a-frāz, *n.* a saying of the same thing in other words: an explanation of a passage: a loose or free translation.—*v.t.* to say the same thing in other words: to render more fully: to intrepret or translate freely.—*v.i.* to make a paraphrase. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *paraphrasis*—*para*, beside, and *phrasis*, a speaking—*phrazō*, to speak. See PHRASE.]

PARAPHRASIA, par-a-frā'zhē-a, *n.* (*med.*) condition in which one is unable to express ideas by the proper words.

PARAPHRAST, par'a-frast, *n.* one who paraphrases.

PARAPHRASTIC, par-a-frast'ik, **PARAPHRASTICAL**, par-a-frast'ik-al, *adj.* of the nature of a *paraphrase*: clear and ample in explanation: free, loose, diffuse.—*adv.* **PARAPHRAST'ICALLY**.

PARASHAH, par'a-shä, *n.* in the Jewish liturgy, a section of the Pentateuch. [Heb.]

PARASITE, par'a-sīt, *n.* one who frequents another's table: a hanger-on: (*bot.*) a plant nourished by the juices of another: (*zool.*) an animal which lives on another.—*n.* PAR'ASITISM. [Lit. "one who *feeds with* another," Fr.—L. *parasītus*—Gr. *parasitos*—*para*, beside, and *sitos*, corn, food.]

PARASITIC, par-a-sit'ik, **PARASITICAL**, par-a-sit'ik-al, *adj.* like a parasite: fawning: living on other plants or animals.—*adv.* **PARASIT'ICALLY**.

PARASOL, par'a-sol, *n.* a small umbrella used as a shade *from the sun*. [Fr.—It. *parasole*—*parare*, to hold or keep off—L. *paro*, to prepare, and *sol*, *solis*, the sun. See PARAPET and PARRY.]

PARBOIL, pär'boil, *v.t.* to *boil* in *part*. [PART and BOIL.]

PARCEL, pär'sel, *n.* a *little part*: a portion: a quantity: a package.—*v.t.* to divide into portions:—*pr.p.* par'celling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* par'celled. [Fr. *parcelle* (It. *particella*)—L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, a part.]

PARCH, pärch, *v.t.* to burn slightly: to scorch.—*v.i.* to be scorched: to become very dry. [?]

PARCHED, pärcht, *adj.* scorched.—*adv.* **PARCH'EDLY**.—*n.* **PARCH'EDNESS**.

PARCHMENT, pärch'ment, *n.* the skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on. [Fr. *parchemin*—L. *pergamena* (*charta*, paper), from Gr. *Pergamos*, in Asia Minor, where it was invented.]

PARD, pärd, *n.* the *panther*: the leopard. in poetry, any spotted animal. [L. *pardus*—Gr. *pardos*, the panther, the leopard.]

PAR-DIEU, pär'dū, **PAR-DI**, pär'dē, *adv.* in truth: certainly. [Fr. lit. by God.]

PARDON, pär'dn, *v.t.* to *forgive*: to remit the penalty of.—*n.* forgiveness: remission of a penalty or punishment.—*n.* **PAR'DONER**. [Lit. to *give up*, Fr. *pardonner*—Low L. *perdonare*—L. *per*, through, away (= E. *for*), *dono*, *donare*, to give.]

PARDONABLE, pär'dn-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *pardoned:* excusable.—*adv.* PAR'DONABLY.—*n.* PAR'DONABLENESS.

PARE, pär, *v.t.* to cut or shave off: to diminish by littles. [Lit. to *prepare* or *make ready*, Fr. *parer*—L. *paro*, to prepare.]

PAREGORIC, par-e-gor'ik, *adj.*, *soothing:* assuaging pain.—*n.* a medicine that assuages pain, tincture of opium. [L.—Gr. *parēgorikos—parēgoreō*, to soothe; properly, to exhort—*para*, beside, and *agoreuo*, to address an assembly.]

PARENT, pār'ent, *n.* one who *begets* or brings forth: a father or mother: that which produces, a cause. [Fr., kinsman—L. *parens*, for *pariens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *pario*, to beget, bring forth.]

PARENTAGE, pār'ent-āj, *n.*, *birth:* extraction: descent.

PARENTAL, pa-rent'al, *adj.* pertaining to or becoming *parents:* affectionate: tender.—*adv.* PARENT'ALLY.

PARENTHESIS, pa-ren'the-sis, *n.* a word, phrase, or sentence *put in* or inserted in another grammatically complete without it:—*pl.* the marks ( ) used to show this:—*pl.* PAREN'THESES (-sēz). [Gr.—*para*, beside, *en*, in, *thesis*, a placing.]

PARENTHETIC, par-en-thet'ik, **PARENTHETICAL**, par-en-thet'ik-al, *adj.* expressed in a *parenthesis:* using parentheses.—*adv.* PARENTHET'ICALLY.

PARESIS, par-ē'sis, *n.* a diminished activity of function: a partial form of paralysis.—*adj.* PARETIC, par-et'ik. [Gr. *parienai*, to relax.]

PARHELION, par-hē'li-un, *n.* a bright light sometimes seen *near* the *sun*:—*pl.* PARHE'LIA. [Gr. *para*, beside, near, *hēlios*, the sun.]

PARIAH, pār'i-a or pā'-, *n.* in Hindustan, one who has lost his caste: an outcast. [Tamul *pareyer.*]

PARIAN, par'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to or found in the island of *Paros*, in the Ægean Sea.

PARIETAL, pa-rī'et-al, *adj.* pertaining to *walls:* (*anat.*) forming the sides or walls: (*bot.*) growing from the inner lining or wall of another organ. [L. *parietalis—paries*, *parietis*, a wall.]

PARING, pār'ing, *n.* that which is *pared* off: rind: the cutting off the surface of grass land for tillage.

PARISH, par'ish, *n.* a district under one pastor: an ecclesiastical district having officers of its own and supporting its own poor.—*adj.* belonging or relating to a parish: employed or supported by the parish. [Lit. a number of *dwellings near* one another, Fr. *paroisse*—L. *parœcia*—Gr. *paroikia—paroikos*, dwelling beside or near—*para*, beside, near, *oikos*, a dwelling.]

PARISHIONER, par-ish'un-er, *n.* one who belongs to or is connected with a *parish.* [M.E. *parisshen* (with *-er* added)—O. Fr. *paroissien.* See PARISH.]

PARITY, par'i-ti, *n.* state of being *equal:* resemblance: analogy. [Fr. *parité*—L. *paritas—par.*]

PARK, pärk, *n.* an inclosure: a tract surrounding a mansion: a piece of ground inclosed for recreation: (*mil.*) a space in an encampment occupied by the artillery; hence, a collection of artillery, or stores in an encampment.—*v.t.* to inclose: to bring together in a body, as artillery. [A.S. *pearroc* (see PADDOCK, a small park), prob. modified by Fr. *parc*; further ety. obscure.]

PARKA, pär'ka, *n.* an outer garment of the skins of birds or animals worn by natives in the arctic regions. [Russ.]

PARLANCE, pär'lans, *n.*, *speaking:* conversation: idiom of conversation. [Fr.—*parlant*, pr.p. of *parler*, to speak. See next word.]

PARLEY, pär'li, *v.i.* to speak with another: to confer: to treat with an enemy.—*n.* talk: a conference with an enemy in war. [Lit. "to *throw* words *together*," Fr. *parler*—L. *parabola*—Gr. *parabolē*, a parable, speech, word. See PARABLE.]

PARLIAMENT, pär'li-ment, *n.* meeting for consultation: the legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the sovereign, lords, and commons. [Lit. "a parleying or speaking," Fr. *parlement—parler.*]

PARLIAMENTARIAN, pär-li-men-tā'ri-an, *adj.* adhering to the *Parliament* in opposition to Charles I.

PARLIAMENTARY, pär-li-ment'ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to *parliament:* enacted or done by parliament: according to the rules of legislative bodies.

PARLOR, pär'lur, *n.* an ordinary sitting-room: (*orig.*) a room in a monastery for *conversation.* [Fr. *parloir—parler*, to speak.]

PARMESAN, pär-mē-zän', *adj.* pertaining to *Parma.*—*n.* PARMESAN CHEESE.

PARNASSUS, pär-nas'us, *n.* a mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses.—*adj.* PARNASSIAN, pär-nas'yan.

PARNELLITE, pär'nel-īt, *n.* in English politics, one of the followers of Charles Stewart *Parnell:* hence any one who advocates the *Parnell* plan of home rule for Ireland.

PAROCHIAL, par-ō'ki-al, *adj.* of or relating to a *parish.*—*adv.* PARO'CHIALLY.—PAROCHIAL BOARD (in Scotland), the board in each parish which is charged with the relief of the poor. [L. *parochialis—parochia*, a variant of *parœcia.* See PARISH.]

PAROCHIALIZE, par-ō'ki-al-īz, *v.t.* to form into *parishes.*

PARODY, par'o-di, *n.* a caricature of a poem made by applying its words and ideas with a burlesque effect.—*v.t.* to apply in parody:—*pa.p.* par'odied.—*n.* PAR'ODIST, one who writes a parody. [L.—Gr. *parōdia—para*, beside, *ōdē*, an ode or song.]

PAROLE, par-ōl', *n.* word of mouth: (*mil.*) word of honor (esp. by a prisoner of war, to fulfill certain conditions): the daily password in camp or garrison.—*adj.* given by word of mouth. [Fr.—L. *parabola*, a parable, a speech, a saying. See PARABLE.]

PARONOMASIA, par-o-no-mā'zhi-a, *n.* a rhetorical figure in which words similar in sound are set in opposition or antithesis. [Gr.—*paronymos*. See PARONYMOUS.]

PARONYME, par'o-nim, *n.* a *paronymous* word.

PARONYMOUS, par-on'i-mus, *adj.* formed by a slight *change* of word or *name*: derived from the same root: having the same sound, but different in spelling and meaning. [Gr. *para*, beside, *onoma*, E. NAME.]

PAROQUET, par'o-ket, *n.* a small kind of parrot found in tropical countries. [Lit. "little Peter," Fr. *perroquet* — *Pierrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, Peter.]

PAROXYSM, par'oks-izm, *n.* a fit of *acute pain* occurring at intervals: a fit of passion: any sudden violent action. [Fr.—L. — Gr. *paroxysmos* — *para*, beyond — *oxys*, sharp.]

PAROXYSMAL, par-oks-iz'mal, *adj.* pertaining to or occurring in *paroxysms*.

PARQUETRY, par'ket-ri, *n.* figured inlaid woodwork for floors. [Fr., from *parquet*, an inlaid floor, dim. of *parc*, an inclosure. See PARK.]

PARR, pär, *n.* a young salmon. [Ety. unknown.]

PARRAKEET, par'a-kēt, *n.* same as PAROQUET.

PARRICIDAL, par-ri-sīd'al, *adj.* pertaining to or committing *parricide*.

PARRICIDE, par'ri-sīd, *n.* the *murderer* of a *father* or mother: the murder of a parent: the murder of any one to whom reverence is due. [Fr.—L. *parricida* (for *patri-cida*) — *pater*, *patris*, father, and *cædo*, to slay.]

PARROT, par'ut, *n.* one of a family of tropical birds, with brilliant plumage and a hooked bill, remarkable for their faculty of imitating the human voice. [Contr. of Fr. *perroquet*. See PAROQUET.]

PARRY, par'i, *v.t.* to *ward* or *keep off*: to turn aside:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* parr'ied. [Fr. *parer* (It. *parare*)—L. *paro*, to prepare, keep off.]

PARSE, pärs, *v.t.* (*gram.*) to tell the *parts* of speech of a sentence and their relations.—*n.* PARS'ING. [L. *pars* (*orationis*), a part of speech.]

PARSEE, pär'sē or par-sē', *n.* one of the adherents of the ancient Persian religion, now settled in India. [Per. *Pársi*, a Persian—*Pars*, Persia.]

PARSIMONIOUS, pär-si-mō'ni-us, *adj.*, *sparing* in the use of money: frugal to excess: covetous.—*adv.* PARSIMO'NIOUSLY.—*n.* PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS.

PARSIMONY, pär'si-mun-i, *n.*, *sparingness* in the spending of money: frugality: niggardliness. [Fr.—L. *parsimonia*, *parcimonia*—*parco*, to spare.]

PARSLEY, pärs'li, *n.* a bright-green potherb. [Fr. *persil*—L. *petroselinum*—Gr. *petroselinon*—*petros*, a rock, *selinon*, a kind of parsley. See CELERY.]

PARSNIP, PARSNEP, pärs'nip, *n.* an edible plant with a carrot-like root. [O. Fr. *pastenaque*—L. *pastinaca*—*pastinum*, a dibble.]

PARSON, pär'sn, *n.* the priest or incumbent of a parish: a clergyman. [O. Fr. *persone*, a parson, from L. *persona*, a character, person, which in Low L. had the sense of rank, dignity, and so was applied to a clergyman. See PERSON.]

PARSONAGE, pär'sn-āj, *n.* (*orig.*) the benefice of a *parish*: the residence of the incumbent of a parish.

PART, pärt, *n.* a portion: a quantity or number making up with others a larger quantity or number: a fraction: a member: a proportional quantity: share: interest: side or party: action: (*math.*) a quantity which taken a certain number of times will equal a larger quantity: (*music*) one of the melodies of a harmony:—*pl.* qualities: talents.—*v.t.* to divide: to make into parts: to put or keep asunder.—*v.i.* to be separated: to be torn asunder: to have a part or share.—PART OF SPEECH (*gram.*), one of the classes of words.—IN GOOD PART, IN BAD PART, favorably, unfavorably. [Fr.—L. *pars*, *partis*.]

PARTAKE, par-tāk', *v.i.* to *take* or have a *part*: to have something of the properties, etc.: to be admitted.—*v.t.* to have a part in: to share.—*n.* PARTAK'ER.

PARTAKING, par-tāk'ing, *n.* a *sharing*: (*law*) a combination in an evil design.

PARTERRE, par-tār', *n.* a system of plots with spaces of turf or gravel for walks. [Fr.—L. *per terram*, along the ground.]

PARTERRE, pär-ter', *n.* in a theatre, the space beneath the gallery for promenading: the floor of a French theatre.

PARTHENOLOGY, pär-thē-nol'ō-jē, *n.* (*med.*) the scientific study of virginity and its irregularities.

PARTHENON, pär'thē-non, *n.* the temple of Athene *Parthenos* on the Acropolis at Athens. [Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin.]

PARTIAL, pär'shal, *adj.* relating to a *part* only: not total or entire: inclined to favor one party: having a preference: (*bot.*) subordinate.—*adv.* PAR'TIALLY. [Fr.—Low L. *partialis*—L. *pars*.]

PARTIALITY, pär-shi-al'it-i, *n.* quality of being *partial* or inclined to favor one party or side: liking for one thing more than others.

PARTIBLE, pärt'i-bl, *adj.* that may be parted: separable.—*n.* PARTIBIL'ITY.

PARTICIPANT, par-tis'i-pant, *adj.*, *participating*: sharing.—*n.* a partaker.—*adv.* PARTIC'IPANTLY.

PARTICIPATE, par-tis'i-pāt, *v.i.* to *par-*

take: to have a share.—*n.* PARTICIPA'TION. [L. *participo, -atum*—*pars*, and *capio*, to take.]

PARTICIPIAL, par-ti-sip'i-al, *adj.* having the nature of a *participle:* formed from a participle.—*adv.* PARTICIP'IALLY.

PARTICIPLE, pär'ti-si-pl, *n.* a word *partaking* of the nature of both adjective and verb. [L. *participium*—*particeps*, sharing—*pars*, and *capio*, to take.]

PARTICLE, pär'ti-kl, *n.* a *little part:* a very small portion: (*physics*) the minutest part into which a body can be divided: (*gram.*) an indeclinable word, or a word that cannot be used alone: in R Cath Church, a crumb of consecrated bread: also the "smaller breads" used in the communion of the laity. [Fr.—L. *particula*, dim. of *pars, partis.*]

PARTICULAR, par-tik'ū-lar, *adj.* relating to a *particle:* pertaining to a single person or thing: individual: special: worthy of special attention: concerned with things single or distinct: exact: nice in taste: precise.—*n.* a distinct or minute part: a single point: a single instance:—*pl.* details.—IN PARTICULAR, specially, distinctly. [Fr.—L. *particularis*—*particula.*]

PARTICULARITY, par-tik-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *particular:* minuteness of detail: a single act or case: something peculiar or singular.

PARTICULARLY, par-tik'ū-lar-li, *adv.* (*B*) in detail.

PARTICULARIZE, par-tik'ū-lar-iz, *v.t.* to mention the *particulars* of: to enumerate in detail.—*v.i.* to mention or attend to single things or minute details.

PARTING, pärt'ing, *adj.* putting *apart:* separating: departing: given at parting.—*n.* the act of parting: a division: (*geol.*) a fissure in strata.

PARTISAN, pär'ti-zan, *n.* an adherent of a *party* or faction.—*adj.* adhering to a party.—*n.* PAR'TISANSHIP. [Fr.—It. *partigiano*—L. *partior.* See PARTY.]

PARTISAN, pär'ti-zan, *n.* a kind of halberd. [Fr. *pertuisane*, which is perh. from O. Ger. *parta, barte*, a battle-axe, seen in HALBERD.]

PARTITE, pär'tīt, *adj.* (*bot.*) *parted* nearly to the base. [L. *partitus*, pa.p. of *partior*, to divide—*pars.*]

PARTITION, par-tish'un, *n.* act of *parting* or dividing: state of being divided: separate part: that which divides: a wall between apartments: the place where separation is made.—*v.t.* to divide into shares: to divide into parts by walls.

PARTITIVE, pär'ti-tiv, *adj.*, *parting:* dividing: distributive.—*n.* (*gram.*) a word denoting a part or partition.—*adv.* PAR'TITIVELY.]

PARTLET, pärt'let, *n.* a ruff or band worn by women: a hen, from ruffling the feathers round its neck. [Dim. of PART.]

PARTLY, pärt'li, *adv.* in part: in some degree.

PARTNER, pärt'ner, *n.* a sharer: an associate: one who dances with another: a husband or wife.

PARTNERSHIP, pärt'ner-ship, *n.* state of being a partner: a contract between persons engaged in any business.

PARTOOK, par-took', *past tense* of PARTAKE.

PARTRIDGE, pär'trij, *n.* a genus of gallinaceous birds preserved for game. [Fr. *perdrix*—L. *perdix, perdicis*—Gr. *perdix.*]

PARTRIDGE-WOOD, pär'trij-wood, *n.* a hard variegated *wood*, from Brazil and the W. Indies, used in cabinet-work.

PART-SONG, pärt'-song, *n.* a song sung in parts.

PARTURIENT, par-tū'ri-ent, *adj.*, *bringing* or about to bring *forth* young. [L. *parturiens, -entis*, pr.p. of *parturio*—*pario*, to bring forth.]

PARTURITION, par-tū-rish'un, *n.* act of *bringing forth.* [Fr.—L. *parturitio*—*parturio.*]

PARTY, pär'ti, *n.* a *part* of a greater number of persons: a faction: a company met for a particular purpose: an assembly: one concerned in any affair: a single individual spoken of: (*mil.*) a detachment.—*adj.* belonging to a party and not to the whole: consisting of different parties, parts, or things: (*her.*) parted or divided. [Fr. *parti*—O. Fr. *partir*—L. *partior*, to divide, from *pars*, a part.]

PARTY-COLORED, pär'ti-kul'urd, *adj.*, *colored* differently at different *parts.*

PARVENU, pär've-nōō, *n.* an *upstart:* one newly risen into notice or power. [Fr., pa.p. of *parvenir*—L. *pervenio*, to arrive at—*per*, quite to, *venio*, to come.]

PARVIS, pär'vis, *n.* a porch: a schoolroom over a church porch. [O. Fr.—Low L. *paravisus*, corr. of Gr. *paradeisos.* See PARADISE.]

PASA, pä'sa, *n.* a raisin, dried berry, or other dried fruit in the Philippine Islands and Spanish-American countries.

PASCH, pask, *n.* the Jewish *passover:* Easter.—PASCH OF THE CROSS, Good Friday. [A.S. *pascha*—L.—Gr.—Heb. *pesach*, the Passover—*pasach*, to pass over.]

PASCHAL, pas'kal, *adj.* pertaining to the *Pasch* or Passover, or to Easter.

PASCUOUS, pas'kū-us, PASCUAL, pas'kū-al, *adj.* growing in pastures. [L. *pascualis pascuus*, to pasture, and *pascere*, to feed.]

PASHA, PACHA, pä'sha or pash-ä', *n.* a title of Turkish officers who are governors of provinces or hold high naval and military commands. [Per. *basha*, a corr of *padshah*—*pad*, protecting, and *shah*, king.]

PASHALIC, pa-shäl'ik, *n.* the jurisdiction of a pasha.

PASIGRAPHY, pa-sig'ra-fē, *n.* a system of language-signs universally intelligible.

PASQUE-FLOWER, PASCH-FLOWER, pask'-flow'er, *n.* a kind of anemone, which flowers about *Easter.*

PASQUIN, pas'kwin, **PASQUINADE**, pas'kwin-ād, *n.* a lampoon or satire.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* to lampoon or satirize. [*Pasquino*, a tailor in Rome in 15th cent. remarkable for his sarcastic humor.]

PASS, pas, *v.i.* to *pace* or walk onward: to move from one place to another: to travel: to go from one state to another: to change: to circulate: to be regarded: to go by: to go unheeded or neglected: to elapse, as time: to be finished: to move away: to disappear: (*B.*) to pass away: to go through inspection: to be approved: to happen: to fall, as by inheritance: to flow through: to thrust, as with a sword: to run, as a road:—*pa.p.* passed and past. [Fr. *passer*, It. *passare*—L. *passus*, a step. See PACE.]

PASS, pas, *v.t.* to go by, over, beyond, through, etc.: to spend: to omit, to disregard: to surpass: to enact, or to be enacted by: to cause to move: to send: to transfer: to give forth: to cause to go by: to approve: to give circulation to: (*fencing*) to thrust.—COME TO PASS, to happen.

PASS, pas, *n.* that through which one *passes*: a narrow passage: a narrow defile: a passport: state or condition: (*fencing*) a thrust.—*n.* PASS'BOOK, a book that *passes* between a trader and his customer, in which credit purchases are entered.—*n.* PASS'KEY, a *key* enabling one to *pass* or enter a house: a key for opening several locks.—*n.* PASS'WORD, (*mil.*) a private *word* enabling one to *pass* or enter a camp, by which a friend is distinguished from a stranger.

PASSABLE, pas'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *passed*, travelled, or navigated: that may bear inspection: tolerable.—*n.* PASS'ABLENESS.—*adv.* PASS'ABLY.

PASSAGE, pas'āj, *n.* act of *passing*: journey: course: time occupied in passing: way: entrance: enactment of a law: right of passing: occurrence: a single clause or part of a book, etc.: (*B.*) a mountain-pass: ford of a river: (*zool.*) migratory habits.

PASSANT, pas'ant, *adj.* (*her.*) walking (said of an animal). [Fr. See PASS, *v.i.*]

PASSENGER, pas'en-jer, *n.* one who *passes*: one who travels in some public conveyance. [Fr. *passager*, with inserted *n*, as in *messenger*, *porringer*, *nightingale*.]

PASSE-PARTOUT, pās-pär-tōō', *n.* a means of passing anywhere: a master-key: a kind of simple picture-frame, usually of pasteboard, within which the picture is fixed by strips of paper pasted over the edges. [Fr.]

PASSER, pas'er, *n.* one who *passes*.—*n.* PASS'ER-BY, one who *passes by* or near.

PASSERINE, pas'er-in, *adj.* relating to the *passeres*, an order of birds of which the *sparrow* is the type. [L. *passer*, a sparrow.]

PASSING, pas'ing, *adj.*, *going by*: surpassing.—*adv.* exceedingly.—*n.* PASS'ING-BELL, a *bell* tolled immediately after a person's death, orig. to invite prayers for the soul *passing* into eternity.

PASSION, pash'un, *n.* strong *feeling* or agitation of mind, esp. rage: ardent love: eager desire: state of the soul when receiving an impression: endurance of an effect, as opposed to action: the *sufferings*, esp. the death of Christ:—*pl.* excited conditions of mind. [Fr.—L. *passio*, *passionis*—*passus*, pa.p. of *patior*, to suffer. See PATIENT and PASSIVE.]

PASSIONATE, pash'un-āt, *adj.* moved by *passion*: easily moved to anger: intense:—*adv.* PAS'SIONATELY.—*n.* PAS'SIONATENESS.

PASSION-FLOWER, pash'un-flow'er, *n.* a *flower* so called from a fancied resemblance to a crown of thorns, the emblem of Christ's *passion*.

PASSIONLESS, pash'un-les, *adj.* free from passion: not easily excited to anger.

PASSION-PLAY, pash'un-plā, *n.* a religious drama representing the *passion* of Christ.

PASSION-WEEK, pash'un-wēk, *n.* name commonly given to Holy-week (as being the *week* of Christ's *passion* or suffering, that is, his trial and crucifixion); but, according to proper rubrical usage, the week preceding Holy-week. [See HOLY-WEEK.]

PASSIVE, pas'iv, *adj.*, *suffering*: unresisting: not acting: (*gram.*) expressing the suffering of an action.—*adv.* PASS'IVELY.—*n.* PASS'IVENESS.

PASSIVITY, pas-iv'i-ti, *n.*, *passiveness*: inactivity: (*physics*) tendency of a body to preserve a given state, either of motion or rest.

PASSMAN, pas'man, *n.* one who gains only an ordinary degree or *pass* at an examination. [Oxford Univ., Eng.]

PASSOVER, pas'ō-ver, *n.* an annual feast of the Jews, to commemorate the destroying angel's *passing over* the houses of the Israelites when he slew the first-born of the Egyptians.

PASSPORT, pas'pōrt, *n.* a written warrant granting permission to travel in a foreign country: (*orig.*) permission to *pass* out of *port* or through the gates. [PASS, and L. *portus*, a harbor, or *porta*, a gate.]

PAST, past, *pa.p.* of PASS.—*adj.* gone by: elapsed: ended: in time already passed.—*prep.* farther than: out of reach of: no longer capable of.—*adv.* by.—THE PAST, that which has passed, esp. time.

PASTE, pāst, *n.* dough prepared for pies, etc.: a cement of flour and water: anything mixed up to a viscous consistency: a fine kind of glass for making artificial gems.—*v.t.* to fasten with paste.—*n.* PASTE'BOARD, a stiff *board* made of sheets of paper *pasted* together, etc. [O. Fr. *paste* (Fr. *pâte*)—Late L. *pesta*—Gr. *pastē*, a mess of food—*pastos*, besprinkled with salt—*passo*, to sprinkle.]

PASTEL, pas'tel, **PASTIL**, pas'til, *n.* (*paint.*) a roll of colored paste, used for a crayon: a medicated lozenge. [Fr. *pastel*—It. *pastello*—L. *pastillus*, a small loaf, dim. of *pastus*, food—*pasco*, *pastus*, to feed. Doublet PASTILLE.]

PASTERN, pas'tern, *n.* the part of a horse's foot from the fetlock to the hoof, where the shackle is fastened. [O. Fr. *pasturon* (Fr. *pâturon*)—O. Fr. *pasture*, pasture, a tether (for a horse at pasture).]

PASTEURISM, pas-ter'izm, *n.* a system of treatment for the prevention of hydrophobia and other diseases, by inoculation with an attenuated virus, devised by Dr. Louis *Pasteur*, a French scientist.

PASTEURIZATION, pas-ter-ē-zā'shun, *n.* a process for the prevention of fermentation in wines, milk, etc., by exposure to extreme heat, thus destroying the vitality of germs or ferments, devised by *Pasteur*. [See PASTEURISM.]

PASTEURIZE, pas-ter'īz, *v.t.* to subject to *pasteurization*, or to treat by *pasteurism*.

PASTEUR'S FLUID, pas-terz' flū'id, *n.* an artificial nutrient fluid for the study of alcoholic fermentation and the cultivation of bacteria, etc., invented by *Pasteur*. [See PASTEURISM.]

PASTILLE, pas-tēl', *n.* a small cone of charcoal and aromatic substances, burnt to perfume a room: a small aromatic pill. [Fr.—L. *pastillus*, a small loaf; a doublet of PASTEL.]

PASTIME, pas'tīm, *n.* that which serves to *pass* away the *time*: amusement: recreation.

PASTOR, pas'tur, *n.* a *shepherd*: a clergyman. [L., from *pastus*, to feed, pa.p. of *pasco*, to feed.]

PASTORAL, pas'tur-al, *adj.* relating to *shepherds* or shepherd life: rustic: relating to the pastor of a church: addressed to the clergy of a diocese.—*n.* a poem which professes to delineate the scenery and life of the country: a pastoral letter or address: (*mus.*) a simple melody.

PASTORALIST, pas'tor-al-ist, *n.* a shepherd, esp. a breeder and *pasturer* of sheep. [See PASTORAL.]

PASTORATE, pas'tur-āt, PASTORSHIP, pas'tur-ship, *n.* the office of a pastor.

PASTORLY, pas'tur-li, *adj.* becoming a pastor.

PASTRY, pāst'ri, *n.* articles of fancy-bread, chiefly of *paste* or dough: crust of pies: act or art of making articles of paste.—*n.* PAST'RYCOOK, one who *cooks* or sells *pastry*. [From PASTE.]

PASTURABLE, past'ūr-a-bl, *adj.* that can be pastured: fit for pasture.

PASTURAGE, past'ūr-āj, *n.* the business of feeding cattle: pasture.

PASTURE, past'ūr, *n.* grass for grazing: ground covered with grass for grazing.—*v.t.* to feed on pasture: to supply with grass.—*v.i.* to feed on pasture: to graze. [O. Fr. *pasture* (Fr. *pâture*)—L. *pastura*—*pasco*, *pastum*.]

PASTY, pāst'i, *adj.* like *paste*.—*n.* a small pie of crust raised without a dish.

PAT, pat, *n.* a light, quick blow, as with the hand.—*v.t.* to strike gently: to tap:—*pr.p.* patt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* patt'ed. [From the sound.]

PAT, pat, *n.* a small lump of butter. [Celt., as Ir. *pait*, a lump.]

PAT, pat, *adj.* fitly: at the right time or place. [An application of PAT, a light blow.]

PATCH, pach, *v.t.* to mend with a piece: to repair clumsily: to make up of pieces: to make hastily.—*n.* a piece sewed or put on: anything like a patch: a small piece of ground: a plot. [Low Ger. *patschen*; prob. conn. with PIECE.]

PATCHOULI, pa-chōō'li, *n.* the highly odoriferous dried branches of an Eastern shrub, 1½–2 ft. high: the perfume distilled from these. [Lit. "the gum-leaf;" Tamil, *patchei*, gum, and *elei*, a leaf.]

PATCHWORK, pach'wurk, *n.*, *work* formed of *patches* or pieces sewed together: a thing patched up or clumsily executed. [PATCH and WORK.]

PATE, pāt, *n.* the crown of the head: the head. [Through O. Fr., from Ger. *platte*, a plate (whence Low L. *platta*, a priest's tonsure).]

PATEN, pat'en, *n.* the plate for the bread in the Eucharist. [Fr.—L. *patina*, a plate—Gr. *patanē*. See PAN.]

PATENT, pat'ent or pā'tent, *adj.*, *open*: conspicuous: public: protected by a patent: (*bot.*) expanding.—*n.* an official document, *open*, but sealed at the foot, conferring the sole right for a term of years to the proceeds of an invention.—*v.t.* PAT'ENT, to grant or secure by patent. [Fr.—L. *patens*, *patentis*, pr.p. of *pateo*.]

PATENTABLE, pat'ent-a-bl or pā', *adj.* capable of being patented.

PATENTEE, pat-ent-ē' or pā-tent-ē', *n.* one who holds a *patent*.

PATERFAMILIAS, pā-ter-fa-mil'i-as, *n.* the father or head of a family or household. [L. *pater*, a father, and *familias*—*familia*, a household.]

PATERNAL, pa-ter'nal, *adj.*, *fatherly*: showing the disposition of a father: hereditary.—*adv.* PATER'NALLY. [Fr. *paternel*—Low L. *paternalis*—L. *paternus*—*pater* (Gr. *patēr*), a father—root *pa*, to guard, to feed; akin to Sans. *pa*, to protect, and E. FOOD. See FATHER.]

PATERNITY, pa-ter'ni-ti, *n.* the relation of a *father* to his offspring: origination or authorship. [Fr.—L. *paternitas*, *fatherly* feeling.]

PATERNOSTER, pat-er-nos'ter or pā'ter-nos-ter, *n.* the Lord's Prayer. [L. *Pater noster*, "Our Father," the first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin.]

PATH, päth, *n.* a way: track: road: course of action or conduct:—*pl.* PATHS, päthz. [A.S. *pæth*, *path*; akin to Ger. *pfad*, Gr. *patos*, L. *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, and Sans. *patha*, a path.]

PATHETIC, pa-thet'ik, *adj.* affecting the tender emotions: touching.—THE PATHETIC, the style or manner fitted to excite emotion.—*adv.* PATHET'ICALLY.—*n.* PATHET'ICALNESS. [Gr. *pathētikos.*]

PATHLESS, path'les, *adj.* without a *path*: untrodden.

PATHOLOGY, pa-thol'o-ji, *n.* science of diseases.—*n.* PATHOL'OGIST, one versed in pathology.—*adjs.* PATHOLOG'IC, PATHOLOG'ICAL.—*adv.* PATHOLOG'ICALLY. [Fr.—Gr. *pathos*, suffering, *logos*, discourse.]

PATHOS, pā'thos, *n.* that which raises the tender emotions: the expression of deep feeling. [Gr., from root *path*, in *e-pathon*, 2 aorist of *paschō*, to suffer, feel; akin to Sans. *badh*, to suffer, to pain.]

PATHWAY, päth'wā, *n.* a *path* or *way*: a footpath: course of action.

PATIENCE, pā-shens, *n.* quality of being patient or calmly enduring. [Fr.—L. *patientia—patiens.* See PATIENT.]

PATIENT, pā'shent, *adj.* sustaining pain, etc., without repining: not easily provoked: persevering: expecting with calmness.—*n.* one who bears or suffers: a person under medical treatment.—*adv.* PA'TIENTLY. [Fr.—L. *patiens, -entis*, pr.p. of *patior*, to bear; akin to root of PATHOS.]

PATIN, PATINE, pat'in, *n.* same as PATEN.

PATIO, pä'tē-ō, *n.* a courtyard of a house in Spain and Spanish countries: a paved floor or yard where ores are sorted or mixed. [Sp.]

PATISSERIE, pa-tē-s'rē, *n.* pastry. [Fr.]

PATOIS, pat-waw' or pat'-, *n.* a vulgar dialect. [Fr., orig. *patrois*—L. *patriensis*, indigenous, native—*patria*, one's native country.]

PATRIARCH, pā'tri-ärk, *n.* one who governs his family by paternal right: (*B.*) one of the early heads of families from Abraham to Jacob and his sons: in Eastern churches, a dignitary superior to an archbishop. [O. Fr.—L.—Gr. *patriarchēs—patria*, lineage—*patēr*, a father, and *archē*, a beginning. See PATERNAL and ARCHAIC.]

PATRIARCHAL, pā-tri-ärk'al, PATRIARCHIC, pā-tri-ärk'ik, *adj.* belonging or subject to a patriarch.

PATRIARCHATE, pā-tri-ärk'āt, *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a patriarch or church dignitary: the residence of a patriarch.

PATRIARCHISM, pā'tri-ärk-izm, *n.* government by a patriarch.

PATRICIAN, pa-trish'an, *n.* a nobleman in ancient Rome, being a descendant of the *fathers* or first Roman senators: a nobleman.—*adj.* pertaining to a patrician or nobleman: noble. [L. *patricius—pater, patris*, a father. See PATERNAL.]

PATRICIDE, pat'rē-sīd, *n.* the murder or the murderer of one's own father.—*adj.* PATRICIDAL, pat-rē-sīd'al. [L. *patricida—pater, patris*, father, and *cœdere*, to kill.]

PATRIMONIAL, pat-ri-mō'ni-al, *adj.* pertaining to a patrimony: inherited from ancestors.—*adv.* PATRIMO'NIALLY.

PATRIMONY, pat'ri-mun-i, *n.* a right or estate inherited from a *father* or one's ancestors: a church estate or revenue. [Fr. *patrimoine* — L. *patrimonium* — *pater, patris*, a father. See PATERNAL.]

PATRIOT, pā'tri-ot, *n.* one who truly loves and serves his *fatherland.* [Fr.—Low L.—Gr. *patriōtēs—patrios*, of one's father or fatherland—*patēr*, a father. See PATERNAL.]

PATRIOTIC, pā-tri-ot'ik, *adj.* like a *patriot*: actuated by a love of one's country: directed to the public welfare.—*adv.* PATRIOT'ICALLY. [Gr.]

PATRIOTISM, pā'tri-ot-izm, *n.* quality of being patriotic: love of one's country.

PATRISTIC, pa-tris'tik, PATRISTICAL, pa-tris'tik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *fathers* of the Christian Church. [Fr., coined from L. *pater, patris*, a father. See FATHER and PATERNAL.]

PATROL, pa-trōl', *v.i.* to go the rounds in a camp or garrison.—*v.t.* to pass round as a sentry: —*pr.p.* patrōll'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* patrōlled'.—*n.* the marching round of a guard in the night: the guard which makes a patrol. [Fr. *patrouille*, a patrol, *patrouiller*, to march in the mud, through a form *patouiller*, from *patte*, the paw or foot of a beast, which is from Teut. root *pat*, found in Ger. *patsche*, little hand.]

PATROLOGY, pa-trol-ō-jē, *n.* the branch of historical theology that treats of the teachings of the Fathers of the Christian Church: a description of different Christian sects.

PATRON, pā'trun, *n.* a protector: one who countenances: one who has the gift of a benefice:—*fem.* PATRONESS, pā'trun-es. [Fr.—L. *patronus* (*lit.*) one acting as a *father—pater, patris*, a father. See PATERNAL. Doublet PATTERN.]

PATRONAGE, pat'run-āj or pā', *n.* the support of a patron: guardianship of saints: the right of bestowing offices, privileges, or church benefices.

PATRONESS, pā'trun-es, *fem.* of PATRON.

PATRONIZE, pat'run-īz or pā', *v.t.* to act as patron toward: to support: to assume the air of a patron to.—*n.* PAT'RONIZER.—*adv.* PAT'RONIZINGLY.

PATRONYMIC, pat-ro-nim'ik, PATRONYMICAL, pat-ro-nim'ik-al, *adj.* derived from the *name* of a *father* or ancestor. [Gr. *patēr*, a father, *onoma*, a name.]

PATRONYMIC, pat-ro-nim'ik, *n.* a *name* taken from one's *father* or ancestor.

PATTEN, pat'en, *n.* a wooden sole with an iron ring worn under the shoe to keep it from the wet: the base of a pillar. [Fr. *patin*, a skate, clog—*patte.* See PATROL.]

PATTER, pat'er, *v.i.* to *pat* or strike often, as hail:—*pr.p.* patt'ering; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* patt'ered. [A freq. of PAT.]

PATTERN, pat'ern, *n.* a person or thing to be copied: a model: an example: style of ornamental work: anything to serve as a guide in forming objects. [Fr. *patron*, a protector; also a pattern, sample. Doublet PATRON.]

PATTINSONIZE, pat'tin-sun-īz, *v.t.* to treat metals by the *Pattinson* process.

PATTINSON PROCESS, pat'tin-sun proses, *n.* a process of desilverizing lead invented by an English metallurgist, Hugh Lee *Pattinson*, in 1833.

PATTY, pat'i, *n.* a *little pie.* [Fr. *pâté.* See PASTE.]

PAUCITY, paw'sit-i, *n.*, *fewness:* smallness of number or quantity. [Fr.—L. *paucitas—paucus*, few; akin to PAUSE.]

PAULINE, paw'līn, *adj.* of the Apostle *Paul.*

PAUNCH, pawnsh or pänsh, *n.* the belly: the first and largest stomach of a ruminant.—*v.t.* to pierce or rip the belly of: to eviscerate. [O. Fr. *panche*, Fr. *panse*—L. *pantex, panticis.*]

PAUPER, paw'per, *n.* a *poor* person: one supported by charity or some public provision. [L.]

PAUPERISM, paw'per-izm, *n.* state of being a pauper.

PAUPERIZE, paw'per-īz, *v.t.* to reduce to pauperism.—*n.* PAUPERIZA'TION.

PAUSE, pawz, *n.* a *ceasing:* a temporary stop: cessation caused by doubt: suspense: a mark for suspending the voice: (*music*) a mark showing continuance of a note or rest.—*v.i.* to make a pause. [Fr.—L. *pausa*—Gr. *pausis*, from *pauō*, to cause to cease. Doublet POSE.]

PAUSINGLY, pawz'ing-li, *adv.*, *with pauses:* by breaks.

PAVE, pāv, *v.t.* to lay down stone, etc., to form a level surface for walking on: to prepare, as a way or passage.—TO PAVE THE WAY, to prepare the way for.—*ns.* PAV'ER, PAV'IER. [Fr. *paver*—L. *pavio*; cog. with Gr. *paiō*, to beat.]

PAVEMENT, pāv'ment, *n.* a paved causeway or floor: that with which anything is paved. [L. *pavimentum.*]

PAVILION, pa-vil'yun, *n.* a tent: an ornamental building often turreted or domed: (*mil.*) a tent raised on posts.—*v.t.* to furnish with pavilions. [Lit. that which is spread out like the wings of a *butterfly*; Fr. *pavillon*—L. *papilio*, a butterfly, a tent.]

PAVIOR, pāv'yur, *n.* one whose trade is to *pave.*

PAW, paw, *n.* the *foot* of a beast of prey having claws: the hand, used in contempt.—*v.i.* to draw the forefoot along the ground like a horse.—*v.t.* to scrape with the forefoot: to handle with the paws: to handle roughly: to flatter. [Perh. Celtic, as W. *pawen*, a paw; but it is also a Teut. word.]

PAWED, pawd, *adj.* having paws: broad-footed.

PAWKY, pawk'i, *adj.* sly, arch, shrewd.

PAWL, pawl, *n.* a short bar used to prevent the recoil of a windlass, etc.: a catch. [W. *pawl*, a stake, conn. with L. *palus*, a stake. See PALE, *n.*]

PAWN, pawn, *n.* something given as security for the repayment of money.—*v.t.* to give in pledge. [Fr. *pan*—L. *pannus*, a rag, cloth, a thing left in pledge, because a piece of clothing was a convenient thing to leave in pledge.]

PAWN, pawn, *n.* a common piece in chess. [O. Fr. *paon*, a foot-soldier—Low L. *pedo, pedonis*, a foot-soldier, from L. *pes, pedis*, the foot.]

PAWNBROKER, pawn'brōk-er, *n.* a *broker* who lends money on *pawns* or pledges.

PAWNER, pawn'er, *n.* one who gives a *pawn* or pledge as security for money borrowed.

PAXWAX, paks'waks, *n.* the strong tendon in the neck of animals. [Orig. *fax-wax*—A.S. *feax*, *fex*, hair, and *weaxan*, to grow.]

PAY, pā, *v.t.* to discharge a debt: to requite with what is deserved: to reward: to punish.—*v.i.* to recompense:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* paid.—*n.* that which satisfies: money given for service: salary, wages.—*n.* PAY'ER.—PAY OFF, to discharge: to take revenge upon: to requite.—PAY OUT, to cause to run out, as rope. [Fr. *payer*—L. *pacare*, to appease, from base of *pax, pacis*, peace. See PEACE.]

PAY, pā, *v.t.* (*naut.*, and in the proverb "the devil to pay") to smear with tar, pitch, etc. [From L. *picare*, to pitch, prob. through Sp. *pega.*]

PAYABLE, pā'a-bl, *adj.* that may be paid: that ought to be paid.

PAYEE, pā-ē', *n.* one to whom money is *paid.*

PAYMASTER, pā'mas-ter, *n.* the *master* who *pays:* an officer in the army or navy whose duty it is to pay soldiers, etc.

PAYMENT, pā'ment, *n.* the act of *paying:* that which is paid: recompense: reward.

PAYNIM, PAINIM, pā'nim, *n.* a pagan. [Orig. and properly, *paynim* was not a man, but a country, and="heathendom," from O. Fr. *paienisme*, paganism—L. *paganismus—paganus*, a pagan. See PAGAN.]

PEA, pē, *n.* a common vegetable:—def. *pl.* PEAS: indef. *pl.* PEASE. [M. E. *pese*, pl. *pesen* and *peses*—A.S. *pisa*, pl. *pisan*—L. *pisum*, Gr. *pison*, from a root seen in Sans. *pish*, to bruise. Pea is erroneously formed, the *s* of the root being mistaken for the sign of the plural.]

PEACE, pēs, *n.* a state of quiet: freedom from disturbance: freedom from war: friendliness: calm: rest: harmony: silence.—*int.* silence, hist!—HOLD ONE'S PEACE, to be silent. [O.Fr. *pais* (Fr. *paix*)—L. *pax, pacis*, from root *pac-*, to bind, seen in *pac-iscor*, to make a contract. Cf. PACT.]

PEACEABLE, pēs'a-bl, *adj.* disposed to peace: quiet: tranquil.—*adv.* PEACE'ABLY.

PEACEFUL, pēs'fool, *adj.* full of peace: quiet: tranquil: calm: serene.—*adv.* PEACE'FULLY.—*n.* PEACE'FULNESS.

PEACEMAKER, pēs'māk-er, *n.* one who *makes* or produces *peace.* [PEACE and MAKER.]

PEACE-OFFERING, pēs'-of'er-ing, *n.* an *offering* propitiating *peace:* among the Jews, an offering to God, either in gratitude for past or petition for future mercies: satisfaction to an offended person.

PEACE-OFFICER, pēs'-of'is-er, *n.* an *officer* whose duty it is to preserve the *peace:* a police-officer.

PEACE-PARTY, pēs'-pär'ti, *n.* a political *party* advocating the preservation of *peace.*

PEACH, pēch, *n.* a tree with delicious fruit.—*adj.* PEACH'Y. [Fr. *pêche* (It. *persica, pesca*)—L. *Persicum* (*malum*), the Persian (apple), from *Persicus,* belonging to Persia.]

PEACHBLOW, pēch'-blō, *n.* a peach blossom: (*agri.*) a round, smooth pinkish potato.—*adj.* in ceramics, having a delicate color resembling that of peach-blossoms, applied esp. to Chinese porcelain.

PEACH-COLORED, pēch'-kul'urd, *adj.* of the *color* of a *peach* blossom, pale red.

PEACOCK, pē'kok, *n.* a large gallinaceous bird remarkable for the beauty of its plumage, named from its cry:—*fem.* PEA'HEN. [PEA- is from A.S. *pīwe*—L. *pavo*—Gr. *taōs*—(acc. to Max Müller) Pers. *tawus*—O. Tamil *tokei, togei.* See also COCK.]

PEA-JACKET, pē'-jak'et, *n.* a coarse thick jacket worn esp. by seamen. [PEA- is from Dut. *pij* (*pron.* pī), a coat of coarse thick cloth; and JACKET.]

PEAK, pēk, *n.* a *point:* the pointed end of anything: the top of a mountain: (*naut.*) the upper outer corner of a sail extended by a gaff or yard, also the extremity of the gaff. [Celt. See BEAK, PIKE.]

PEAKED, pēkt, *adj., pointed:* ending in a point.

PEAKISH, pēk'ish, *adj., having peaks.*

PEAL, pēl, *n.* a loud sound: a set of bells tuned to each other: the changes rung upon a set of bells.—*v.i.* to resound like a bell: to utter or give forth loud or solemn sounds.—*v.t.* to assail with noise: to celebrate. [Short for APPEAL.]

PEAR, pār, *n.* a common fruit: the tree. [A.S. *pera* or *peru*—L. *pirum,* a pear (whence also Fr. *poire*).]

PEARL, perl, *n.* a well-known shining gem, found in several shellfish, but most in the mother-of-pearl oyster: anything round and clear: anything very precious: a jewel: a white speck or film on the eye: (*print.*) a kind of type intermediate between agate and diamond.—*adj.* made of or belonging to pearls.—*v.t.* to set or adorn with pearls. [Fr. *perle,* acc. to Diez, prob. either a corr. of L. *pirula,* a dim. of *pirum,* a pear (see PEAR), or of L. *pilula,* dim. of *pila,* a ball.]

PEARL-ASH, perl'-ash, *n.* a purer carbonate of potash, obtained by calcining potashes, so called from its *pearly*-white color.

PEARLY, perl'i, *adj.* containing or resembling *pearls:* clear: pure: transparent.—*n.* PEARL'INESS.

PEASANT, pez'ant, *n.* a *countryman.* a rustic: one whose occupation is rural labor.—*adj.* of or relating to peasants: rustic: rural. [O. Fr. *paisant* (with excrescent *-t*), Mod. Fr. *paysan—pays*—L. *pagus,* a district, a country. See PAGAN.]

PEASANTRY, pez'ant-ri, *n.pl.* the body of peasants or tillers of the soil: rustics: laborers.

PEASE, pēz, *indef. pl.* of PEA.

PEAT, pēt, *n.* decayed vegetable matter like turf, cut out of boggy places, dried for fuel.—*adj.* PEAT'Y. [True form *beat,* as in Devonshire; from M. E. *beten,* to mend a fire—A S. *betan,* to make better—*bot,* advantage. See BOOT, *v.t.*]

PEBBLE, peb'l, *n.* a small roundish ball or stone: transparent and colorless rock-crystal. [A.S. *papol(-stan),* a pebble-(-stone); akin to L. *papula,* a pustule.]

PEBBLED, peb'ld, PEBBLY, peb'li, *adj.* full of pebbles.

PECCABLE, pek'a-bl, *adj.* liable to sin.—*n.* PECCABIL'ITY. [L. *peccabilis—pecco, -atum,* to sin.]

PECCADILLO, pek-a-dil'lo, *n.* a *little* or trifling *sin:* a petty fault:—*pl.* PECCADIL'LOS. [Sp. *pecadillo,* dim. of *pecado*—L. *peccatum,* a sin.]

PECCANT, pek'ant, *adj., sinning:* transgressing: guilty: morbid: offensive: bad.—*adv.* PECC'ANTLY.—*n.* PECC'ANCY. [L. *peccans, -antis,* pr.p. of *pecco.*]

PECCARY, pek'ar-i, *n.* a hog-like quadruped of South America. [The S. American word.]

PECITE, pē'sīt, *n.* in electrical engineering, an insulating material consisting of plaster and wax. [Trade name.]

PECK, pek, *n.* a dry measure=2 gallons, or ¼ of a bushel. [M.E. *pekke,* prob. from *peck,* "to pick up," formerly an indefinite quantity.]

PECK, pek, *v.t.* to strike with the *beak:* to pick up with the beak: to eat: to strike with anything pointed: to strike with repeated blows.—*adj.* PECK'ISH, hungry. [A later form of PICK.]

PECKER, pek'er, *n.* that which pecks: a wood-pecker.

PECTINAL, pek'tin-al, *adj.* of a *comb:* having bones like the teeth of a comb. [L. *pecten, pectinis,* a comb.]

PECTINATE, pek'tin-āt, PECTINATED, pek'tin-āt-ed, *adj.* resembling the teeth of a *comb.*—*adv.* PEC'TINATELY.—*n.* PECTINA'TION, the state of being pectinated.

PECTORAL, pek'tor-al, *adj.* relating to the *breast* or chest.—*n.* a pectoral fin: a medicine for the chest.—*adv.* PEC'TORALLY. [Fr.—L. *pectoralis—pectus, pectoris,* the breast.]

PECULATE, pek'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to embezzle: to steal.—*ns.* PECULA'TION, PEC'ULATOR. [L. *peculor, peculatus*, from *pecūlium*, private property, akin to *pecunia*, money. See PECUNIARY.]

PECULIAR, pe-kūl'yar, *adj.* one's own: appropriate: particular: strange.—*adv.* PECUL'IARLY.—*n.* PECULIARITY, pe-kūl-i-ar'it-i. [Fr.—L. *peculiaris—peculium*, private property. Cf. PECULATE.]

PECUNIARY, pe-kū'ni-ar-i, *adj.* relating to *money*.—*adv.* PECU'NIARILY. [Fr.—L. *pecuniarius—pecunia*, money—*pecu-*, which appears in L. *pecua* (pl.), cattle of all kinds, cattle forming the wealth of early races; akin to E. FEE.]

PEDAGOGIC, ped-a-goj'ik, PEDAGOGICAL, ped-a-goj'ik-al, *adj.* relating to *teaching*.

PEDAGOGICS, ped-a-goj'iks, PEDAGOGY, ped'a-goj-i, *n.* the science of *teaching*.

PEDAGOGUE, ped'a-gog, *n.* a teacher: a pedant. [Lit. a *leader of a boy* to and from school, Fr.—L.—Gr. *paidagōgos—pais, paidos*, a boy, *agōgos*, a leader—*agō*, to lead.]

PEDAL, ped'al or pē'dal, *adj.* pertaining to a *foot*.—*n.* in musical instruments, a lever moved by the foot.

PEDANT, ped'ant, *n.* one making a vain and useless display of learning. [Fr.—It. *pedante*, which was prob. formed from Gr. *paideuō*, to instruct, from *pais, paidos*, a boy. See PEDAGOGUE.]

PEDANTIC, ped-ant'ik, PEDANTICAL, ped-ant'ik-al, *adj.* vainly displaying knowledge.

PEDANTRY, ped'ant-ri, *n.* vain and useless display of learning.

PEDDLE, ped'l, *v.i.* to travel about with a *basket* or bundle of goods, esp. smallwares, for sale: to be busy about trifles.—*v.t.* to retail in very small quantities.—*n.* PEDD'LER. [See PEDLAR.]

PEDDLERY, ped'ler-i, *n.* the trade of a peddler: the wares sold by a peddler.

PEDDLING, ped'ling, *n.* the trade of a peddler.

PEDESTAL, ped'es-tal, *n.* the *foot* or base of a pillar, etc. [Sp.—It. *piedestallo*—L. *pes, pedis*, the foot, and It. *stallo*, a place. See STALL.]

PEDESTRIAN, pe-des'tri-an, *adj.* going on *foot*: performed on foot.—*n.* one journeying on foot: an expert walker. [L. *pedestris—pes, pedis*.]

PEDESTRIANISM, pe-des'tri-an-izm, *n.* a going on *foot*: walking: the practice of a pedestrian.

PEDIATRIC, ped-ē-at'rik, *adj.* (*med.*) pertaining to the medical care of children.—*n.* PEDIATRICS, ped-ē-at'riks, the science treating of the hygiene and diseases of children.

PEDICEL, ped'i-sel, PEDICLE, ped'i-kl, *n.* the *little foot*stalk by which a leaf or fruit is fixed on the tree. [Fr. *pédicelle*—L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes, pedis*, the foot.]

PEDICURE, ped'ē-kūr, *n.* the treatment of corns, bunions, or the like: one who treats the feet.

PEDIGREE, ped'i-grē, *n.* a register of descent from ancestors: lineage: genealogy. [Ety. dub.; Wedgewood gives Fr. *pied de gres*, a tree of degrees, *pied* being technically used in the sense of "tree;" Skeat suggests Fr. *pied ae grue*, crane's-foot, from the crane's foot used in drawing out a pedigree.]

PEDILAVIUM, ped-i-lā'vi-um, *n.* the ceremony of washing the feet, as a proof of Christian humility. [L. *pes, pedis*, foot, and *lavare*, to wash.]

PEDIMENT, ped'i-ment, *n.* (*arch.*) a triangular or circular ornament, which finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates.—*adj.* PEDIMENT'AL. [Ety. dub., perh. conn. with L. *pes, pedis*, the foot.]

PEDLAR, PEDLER, PEDDLER, ped'ler, *n.* one who peddles: one who travels about the country carrying commodities for sale.—*n.* PEDLARY, PEDLERY, a pedlar's small wares: his employment. [Older form *peddar* or *pedder*, one who carries wares in a *ped*, prov. E. for basket, and prob. same as PAD.]

PEDOBAPTISM, pē-do-bap'tizm, *n.*, *infant baptism*. [Gr. *pais, paidos*, a child, and BAPTISM.]

PEDOBAPTIST, pē-do-bap'tist, *n.* one who believes in *infant baptism*.

PEDOMETER, ped-om'et-er, *n.* an instrument, somewhat like a watch, by which the steps of a pedestrian are registered, and thus the distance he walks is measured. [L. *pes, pedis*, a foot, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.]

PEDUNCLE, pē-dung'kl, *n.* same as PEDICEL.—*adjs.* PEDUN'CULAR, PEDUN'CULATE, PEDUN'CULATED. [Fr. *pedoncule*—Low L. *pedunculus*—L. *pes, pedis*, the foot.]

PEEL, pēl, *v.t.* to strip off the skin or bark: to bare.—*v.i.* to come off, as the skin.—*n.* the skin, rind, or bark. [Fr. *peler*, to unskin, from L. *pilo*, to deprive of hair, from *pilus*, a hair, or from *pellis*, a skin, E. FELL.]

PEEL, pēl, *n.* a small border fortress. [Celt. *pill*, a stake, a fort.]

PEEL, pēl, *n.* a baker's wooden shovel: a fire-shovel. [Fr. *pelle*—L. *pāla*, a spade.]

PEEL, pēl, *v.t.* to plunder: to pillage. [Same as PILL, *v.*]

PEEP, pēp, *v.i.* to chirp, or cry, as a chicken. [Fr. *piper*—L. *pipare*, an imitative word.]

PEEP, pēp, *v.i.* to look through a narrow space: to look slyly or closely: to begin to appear.—*n.* a sly look: a beginning to appear. [Same as the above word, Fr. *piper*, sig. to chirp like a bird (said of a bird-catcher), then to beguile, whence *peep* = to look out slyly.]

PEEPER, pēp'er, *n.* one that peeps: a chicken just breaking the shell.

PEER, pēr, *n.* an *equal:* an associate: a nobleman: in Great Britain a member of the House of Lords:—*fem.* PEER'ESS. [O. Fr. (Fr. *pair*)—L. *par, paris,* equal.]

PEER, pēr, *v.i.* to appear.

PEER, pēr, *v.i.* to look narrowly: to peep:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* peered. [M.E. *piren*—Low Ger. *piren,* orig. *plüren,* to draw the eyelids together.]

PEERAGE, pēr'āj, *n.* the rank or dignity of a peer: the body of peers.

PEERLESS, pēr'les, *adj.* having no peer or equal: matchless.—*adv.* PEER'LESSLY.—*n.* PEER'LESSNESS.

PEEVISH, pēv'ish, *adj.* habitually fretful: easily annoyed: hard to please.—*adv.* PEEV'ISHLY.—*n.* PEEV'ISHNESS. [Prob. imitative of the puling of fretful infants.]

PEEWIT. Same as PEWIT.

PEG, peg, *n.* a wooden *pin* for fastening boards, etc.: one of the pins of a musical instrument.—*v.t.* to fasten with a peg:—*pr.p.* pegg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pegged. [Scand., as in Dan. *pig,* a spike.]

PEGASUS, peg'a-sus, *n.* a winged horse which arose from the blood of the Gorgon Medusa, when she was slain by Perseus: one of the constellations in the northern sky.

PEGGED pegd, *adj.* fastened or supplied with pegs.

PEGTOP, peg'top, *n.* a child's plaything for spinning.

PEIGNOIR, pā-nwär', *n.* a morning gown, wrapper, or loose dressing-sack worn by women. [Fr.]

PEKOE, pē'kō, *n.* a scented black tea. [Chinese.]

PELAGIAN, pe-lā'ji-an, *n.* one who holds the views of *Pelagius,* a British monk of the 4th century, in respect to original sin.—*adj.* pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines.—*n.* PELA'GIANISM, the doctrines of Pelagius.

PELARGONIUM, pel-ar-gō'ni-um, *n.* a vast genus of beautiful flowering plants. [From Gr. *pelargos,* stork, the fruit resembling a stork's beak.]

PELF, pelf, *n.* riches (in a bad sense): money. [O. Fr. *pelfre,* booty, of unknown origin; allied to PILFER.]

PELICAN, pel'i-kan, *n.* a large water-fowl, having an enormous bill of the shape of an *axe.* [Fr.—L. *pelicanus*—Gr. *pelikan*—*pelekus,* an axe.]

PELISSE, pe-lēs', *n.* (*orig.*) a *furred* coat or robe, now a silk habit worn by ladies. [Fr.—L. *pellis,* a skin.]

PELLAGRA, pel-ā'gra, *n.* an endemic disease, particularly noticed among the Milanese, which consists in the skin becoming covered with tubercles and rough scales, and in debility, vertigo, epilepsy, and great depression of spirits. [Gr. *pella,* skin, and *agra,* seizure.]

PELL, pel, *n.* a *skin* or *hide:* a roll of parchment. [O. Fr. *pel,* Fr. *peau*—L. *pellis,* a skin or hide.]

PELLET, pel'et, *n.* a little *ball,* as of lint or wax. [Fr. *pelote*—L. *pila,* a ball to play with.]

PELLETED, pel'et-ed, *adj.* consisting of pellets: pelted, as with bullets.

PELLICLE, pel'i-kl, *n.* a *thin skin* or film: the film which gathers on liquors.—*adj.* PELLIC'ULAR.

PELL-MELL, pel-mel', *adv.* mixed confusedly: promiscuously. [O. Fr. *pesle-mesle* (Fr. *pêle-mêle*), *-mesle* being from O. Fr. *mesler* (Fr. *mêler*), to mix—Low L. *misculo*—L. *misceo;* and *pesle,* a rhyming addition, perh. influenced by Fr. *pelle,* shovel.]

PELLUCID, pel-lōō'sid, *adj.*, *perfectly clear:* transparent.—*adv.* PELLU'CIDLY.—*n.* PELLU'CIDNESS. [Fr.—L. *pellucidus—per,* perfectly, and *lucidus,* clear—*luceo,* to shine.]

PELT, pelt, *n.* a raw *hide:* the quarry or prey of a hawk all torn.

PELT, pelt, *v.t.* to strike with *pellets,* or with something thrown: to throw or cast.—*n.* a blow from a pellet, or from something thrown. [See PELLET.]

PELTING, pelt'ing, *n.* an assault with a *pellet,* or with anything thrown.

PELTRY, pelt'ri, *n.* the *skins* of furred animals: furs.

PELVIS, pel'vis, *n.* the *basin* or bony cavity forming the lower part of the abdomen. [L.]

PEMMICAN, PEMICAN, pem'i-kan, *n.* (*orig.*) a N. American Indian preparation, consisting of lean venison, dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes, now used in Arctic expeditions.

PEN, pen, *v.t.* to shut up: to confine in a small inclosure:—*pr.p.* penn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* penned or pent.—*n.* a small inclosure: a coop. [A.S. *pennan,* to shut up.]

PEN, pen, *n.* an instrument used for writing, formerly of the *feather* of a bird, but now of steel, etc.—*v.t.* to write:—*pr.p.* penn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* penned. [Fr. *penne*—L. *penna,* old forms, *pesna, petna,* a feather—root *pat,* to fly. See FEATHER, FIND.]

PENAL, pē'nal, *adj.* pertaining to *punishment:* incurring or denouncing punishment: used for punishment.—*adv.* PE'NALLY. [Fr.—L. *pœnalis—pœna,* akin to Gr. *poinē,* punishment.]

PENALTY, pen'al-ti, *n.*, *punishment:* personal or pecuniary punishment: a fine.

PENANCE, pen'ans, *n.* in the R. C. Church, the *punishment* borne by a penitent. [O. Fr. See PENITENCE.]

PENATES, pe-nā'tēs, *n.pl.* the tutelary household deities of ancient Rome. [L., from root *pen* in L. *penitus,* within, *penetralia,* the inner part of anything.]

PENCE, pens, *n.* plural of PENNY, which see.

PENCHANT, päng'shäng, *n.* inclination: decided taste. [Fr., pr.p. of *pencher,* to incline, through a form *pendicare,* from L. *pendeo,* to hang.]

PENCIL, pen'sil, *n.* a small hairbrush for

laying on colors: any pointed instrument for writing or drawing without ink: a collection of rays of light converging to a point: the art of painting or drawing.—*v.t.* to write, sketch, or mark with a pencil: to paint or draw: —*pr.p.* pen'cilling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pen'cilled. [O. Fr. *pincel*, Fr. *pinceau*—L. *penicillum*, a painter's brush, dim. of *penis*, a tail.]

PENCILLED, pen'sild, *adj.* written or marked with a pencil: having pencils of rays: radiated: (*bot.*) marked with fine lines, as with a pencil.

PENCILLING, pen'sil-ing, *n.* the art of writing, sketching, or marking with a pencil: a sketch.

PENDANT, pend'ant, *n.* anything *hanging*, especially for ornament: an earring: a long narrow flag, at the head of the principal mast in a ship. [Fr.—*pendant*, pr.p. of *pendre*, to hang—L. *pendens, -entis*—pr.p. of *pendeo*, to hang.]

PENDENCE, pend'ens, PENDENCY, pend'en-si, *n.* a *hanging* in suspense: state of being undecided.

PENDENT, pend'ent, *adj.*, *hanging:* projecting: supported above the ground or base.—*adv.* PEND'ENTLY. [Latinized form of Fr. adj. *pendant*. See PENDANT.]

PENDING, pend'ing, *adj.*, *hanging:* remaining undecided: not terminated.—*prep.* during.

PENDULOUS, pend'ū-lus, *adj.*, *hanging:* swinging.—*adv.* PEND'ULOUSLY.—*ns.* PEND'ULOUSNESS, PENDULOS'ITY. [L. *pendulus—pendeo*, to hang.]

PENDULUM, pend'ū-lum, *n.* any weight so *hung* or suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely. [L., neut. of *pendulus*, hanging.]

PENETRABLE, pen'e-tra-bl, *adj.* that may be penetrated or pierced by another body: capable of having the mind affected.—*n.* PENETRABIL'ITY.

PENETRATE, pen'e-trāt, *v.t.* to thrust into the *inside:* to pierce into: to affect the feelings: to understand: to find out.—*v.i.* to make way: to pass inwards. [L. *penetro, -atum*—root *pen*, within. See PENATES.]

PENETRATING, pen'e-trāt-ing, *adj.*, *piercing* or entering: sharp: subtle: acute: discerning.

PENETRATION, pen-e-trā'shun, *n.* the act of penetrating or entering: acuteness: discernment.

PENETRATIVE, pen'e-trāt-iv, *adj.* tending to penetrate: piercing: sagacious: affecting the mind.

PENGUIN, pen'gwin, PINGUIN, pin'gwin, *n.* an aquatic bird in the southern hemisphere. [Ety. dub., acc. to some from L. *pinguis*, fat, acc. to others from W. *pen*, head, and *gwen*, white.]

PENINSULA, pen-in'sū-la, *n.* land so surrounded by water as to be *almost an island*. [L.—*pœne*, almost, *insula*, an island. See INSULAR.]

PENINSULAR, pen-in'sū-lar, *adj.* pertaining to a peninsula: in the form of a peninsula: inhabiting a peninsula.

PENITENCE, pen'i-tens, *n.* state of being penitent: sorrow for sin.

PENITENT, pen'i-tent, *adj.* suffering *pain* or sorrow for sin: contrite: repentant.—*n.* one grieved for sin: one under penance.—*adv.* PEN'ITENTLY. [Fr.—L. *pœnitens, -entis—pœniteo*, to cause to repent—*pœna*, punishment.]

PENITENTIAL, pen-i-ten'shal, *adj.* pertaining to or expressive of *penitence.*—*n.* a book of rules relating to penance.—*adv.* PENITEN'TIALLY.

PENITENTIARY, pen-i-ten'shar-i, *adj.* relating to *penance:* penitential.—*n.* a penitent: an office at the court of Rome for secret bulls, etc.: a place for penance: a house of correction for offenders.

PENKNIFE, pen'nīf, *n.* a small *knife* orig. for making and mending quill *pens*.

PENMAN, pen'man, *n.* a *man* skilled in the use of the *pen:* an author.

PENMANSHIP, pen'man-ship, *n.* the use of the pen in writing: art of writing: manner of writing.

PENNANT, pen'ant, PENNON, pen'un, *n.* a small flag: a banner: a long narrow piece of bunting at the mast-heads of war-ships. [*Pennant* is formed from *pennon*, with excrescent *t*; *pennon* is Fr. *pennon*—L. *penna*, a wing, feather.]

PENNATE, pen'āt, PENNATED, pen'āt-ed, *adj.*, *winged:* (*bot.*) same as PINNATE. [L. *pennatus—penna*, feather, wing.]

PENNILESS, pen'i-les, *adj.* without a penny: without money: poor.

PENNY, pen'i, *n.* an English copper coin, orig. silver, of the value of four farthings, or one twelfth of a shilling, equal to about two cents: a small sum: money in general: (*New Test.*) a silver coin = 15c.:—*pl.* PENNIES (pen'iz), denoting the number of coins, PENCE (pens), the amount of pennies in value. [A.S. *pening, penig*; the oldest form is *pending*, where *pend-* = E. *pawn*, Ger. *pfand*, Dut. *pand*, a pledge, all which are from L. *pannus*, a rag, a piece of cloth. See PAWN, something given as security.]

PENNY-A-LINER, pen'i-a-līn'er, *n.* one who writes for a public journal at so much a line: a writer for pay.

PENNYROYAL, pen'i-roy-al, *n.* a species of mint. [Corr. from old form *pulial*, which is traced through O. Fr. to L. *puleium regium*, the plant pennyroyal—*pulex*, a flea; it was thought to be a protection from fleas.]

PENNYWEIGHT, pen'i-wāt, *n.* twenty-four grains of troy weight. [Lit. *the weight of a* silver *penny*.]

PENNYWISE, *adj.* saving small sums at the risk of larger: niggardly on improper occasions.

PENNYWORTH, pen'i-wurth, *n.* a *penny's worth* of anything: a good bargain.

PENOLOGY, pē-nol'ō-jē, *n.* the study of punishment in its relation to crime: the management of prisons.—PENOLOGIST, pē-nol'ō-jist, one versed in *penology*. [Gr. *poine*, punishment, and *logia*, description.]

PENSILE, pen'sīl, *adj.*, *hanging*: suspended.—*n.* PEN'SILENESS. [O. Fr. *pensil*—L. *pensilis—pendeo*, to hang.]

PENSION, pen'shun, *n.* a stated allowance to a person for past services.—*v.t.* to grant a pension to. [Fr.—L. *pensio—pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh, pay, akin to *pendeo*, to hang.]

PENSIONARY, pen'shun-ar-i, *adj.* receiving a *pension*: consisting of a pension.—*n.* one who receives a pension: a chief magistrate of a Dutch town.

PENSIONER, pen'shun-er, *n.* one who receives a *pension*: a dependent.

PENSIVE, pen'siv, *adj.* thoughtful: reflecting: expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.—*adv.* PEN'SIVELY.—*n.* PEN'SIVENESS. [Lit. "weighing in the mind," Fr.—from L. *penso*, to weigh—*pendo*.]

PENT, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of PEN, to shut up.

PENTACHORD, pen'ta-kord, *n.* a musical instrument with *five strings*. [Gr. *pentachordos*, five-stringed—*pente*, five, *chordē*, string.]

PENTAGON, pen'ta-gon, *n.* (*geom.*) a plane figure having *five angles* and five sides.—*adj.* PENTAG'ONAL. [Gr. *pentagōnon—pente*, five, *gōnia*, angle.]

PENTAHEDRON, pen-ta-hē'dron, *n.* (*geom.*) a solid figure having *five* equal *bases* or sides.—*adj.* PENTAHE'DRAL, having five equal sides. [Gr. *pente*, five, and *hedra*, seat, base.]

PENTAMETER, pen-tam'e-ter, *n.* a verse of *five measures* or feet.—*adj.* having five feet. [Gr. *pentametros—pente*, five, and *metron*, a measure.]

PENTANGULAR, pen-tang'gul-ar, *adj.* having *five angles*. [Gr. *pente*, five, and ANGULAR.]

PENTARCHY, pen'tär-ki, *n.*, *government* by *five persons*. [Gr. *pente*, five, *archē*, rule.]

PENTATEUCH, pen'ta-tūk, *n.* the first *five books* of the Old Testament. [Gr. *Pentateuchos—pente*, five, and *teuchos*, a tool, in late Gr. a book from *teuchō*, to prepare.]

PENTATEUCHAL, pen-ta-tūk'al, *adj.* pertaining to the *Pentateuch*.

PENTECOST, pen'te-kost, *n.* a Jewish festival on the *fiftieth* day after the Passover, in commemoration of the giving of the Law: Whitsuntide. [Gr. *pentēkostē* (*hēmera*), the fiftieth (day).]

PENTECOSTAL, pen-te-kost'al, *adj.* pertaining to *Pentecost*.

PENTHOUSE, pent'hows, *n.* a shed projecting from or adjoining a main building. [Lit. "an appendage" or "out-building," a corr. of *pentice*, which is from Fr. *appentis*—L. *appendicium*, an appendage. See APPEND.]

PENTLANDITE, pent'land-īt, *n.* (*min.*) a sulphide of nickel and iron, named after J. B. *Pentland*.

PENTROOF, pent'rōōf, *n.* a roof with a slope on one side only. [A hybrid word, from Fr. *pente*, a slope—*pendre*, to hang, and E. ROOF.]

PENULT, pe-nult' or pē'nult, PENULTIMA, pe-nult'i-ma, *n.* the syllable last but one. [L. *penultima—pœne*, almost, *ultimus*, last.]

PENULTIMATE, pe-nult'i-māt, *adj.* last but one.—*n.* the penult. [See under PENULT.]

PENUMBRA, pe-num'bra, *n.* a *partial shadow* round the perfect shadow of an eclipse: the part of a picture where the light and shade blend. [L. *pœne*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.]

PENURIOUS, pen-ū'ri-us, *adj.* showing *penury* or scarcity: not bountiful: sordid: miserly.—*adv.* PENU'RIOUSLY.—*n.* PENU'RIOUSNESS.

PENURY, pen'ū-ri, *n.*, *want*: absence of means or resources: poverty. [Fr.—L. *penuria*, akin to Gr. *peina*, hunger.]

PEON, pē'on, *n.* in Spanish-American countries, a day-laborer, or one working off a debt by bondage: in India, a native foot soldier, a messenger, or native policeman. [Sp.]

PEONY, pē'o-ni, *n.* a plant having beautiful crimson flowers. [O. Fr. *pione* (Fr. *pivoine*)—L. *pæonia*, healing, the plant being thought to have healing virtues—Gr. *Paiōn*, the physician of the gods.]

PEOPLE, pē'pl, *n.* persons generally: an indefinite number: inhabitants: a nation: the populace:—*pl.* PEOPLES (pē'plz), races, tribes.—*v.t.* to stock with people or inhabitants. [Fr. *peuple*—L. *populus*, prob. reduplicated from root of *plēbs*, people, Gr. *polys*, E. FULL.]

PEPPER, pep'er, *n.* a plant and its fruit, with a hot, pungent taste.—*v.t.* to sprinkle with pepper.

PEPPERCORN, pep'er-korn, *n.* the *corn* or berry of the *pepper* plant: something of little value.

PEPPERMINT, pep'er-mint, *n.* a species of *mint*, aromatic and pungent like *pepper*: a liquor distilled from the plant.

PEPPERY, pep'er-i, *adj.* possessing the qualities of *pepper*: hot: pungent.

PEPSINE, pep'sin, *n.* one of the essential constituents of the gastric juice, which aids in *digestion*. [Fr.—Gr. *pepsis*, digestion—*peptō*, *pessō*, to cook, digest.]

PEPTIC, pep'tik, *adj.* relating to or promoting *digestion*. [Gr. *peptikos—peptō*, to digest.]

PERADVENTURE, per-ad-vent'ūr, *adv.* by *adventure*: by chance: perhaps. [L. *per*, by, ADVENTURE.]

PERAMBULATE, per-am'bū-lāt, *v.t.* to *walk through* or over: to pass through to survey. [L. *perambulo*, *-atum—per*, through, and *ambulo*, to walk.]

PERAMBULATION, per-am-būl-ā'shun, *n.* act of *perambulating:* the district within which a person has the right of inspection.

PERAMBULATOR, per-am'būl-āt-or, *n.* one who *perambulates:* an instrument for measuring distances on roads: a light carriage for a child.

PERCEIVABLE, per-sēv'a-bl, *adj.* same as PERCEPTIBLE.—*adv.* PERCEIV'ABLY, same as PERCEPTIBLY.

PERCEIVE, per-sēv', *v.t.* to obtain knowledge through the senses: to see: to understand: to discern.—*n.* PERCEIV'ER. [O. Fr. *percever* (Fr. *apercevoir*)—L. *percipio, perceptum—per*, perfectly, and *capio*, to take.]

PERCENTAGE, per-sent'āj, *n.* rate per cent. or *by the hundred.* [See CENT.]

PERCEPTIBLE, per-sept'i-bl, *adj.* that can be *perceived:* that may be known: discernible.—*adv.* PERCEPT'IBLY.—*n.* PERCEPTIBIL'ITY, quality of being perceptible.

PERCEPTION, per-sep'shun, *n.* act of *perceiving:* discernment: (*phil.*) the faculty of perceiving: the evidence of external objects by our senses.

PERCEPTIVE, per-sept'iv, *adj.* having the power of *perceiving* or discerning.—*n.* PERCEPTIV'ITY, quality of being perceptive.

PERCH, perch, *n.* a genus of fishes, so called from their *dusky* color. [Fr. *perche*—L. *perca*—Gr. *perkē*, from *perkos*, dark-colored, spotted.]

PERCH, perch, *n.* a *rod* on which birds roost: a measure = 5½ yds.: a square measure = 30¼ square yards.—*v.i.* to sit or roost on a perch: to settle.—*v.t.* to place, as on a perch.

PERCHANCE, per-chans', *adv.* by *chance*: perhaps. [Fr. *par cas*, from L. *per*, by, and L. root of CHANCE.]

PERCHER, perch'er, *n.* a bird that perches on trees.

PERCHERON, per-shē-rong', *n.* a horse of the *Percheron* breed, large, strong, draft horses, usually dapple-gray, originally from Normandy, France.—*adj.* pertaining to the foregoing. [Fr.]

PERCIPIENT, per-sip'i-ent, *adj., perceiving:* having the faculty of perception.—*n.* one who perceives.

PERCOLATE, per'ko-lāt, *v.t.* to *strain through:* to filter.—*v.i.* to filter. [L. *percolo, -atum—per*, through, *colo*, to strain.]

PERCOLATION, per-ko-lā'shun, *n.* act of filtering.

PERCOLATOR, per'ko-lā-tor, *n.* a filtering vessel.

PERCUSSION, per-kush'un, *n.* the *striking* of one body against another: collision, or the shock produced by it: impression of sound on the ear: (*med.*) the tapping upon the body to find the condition of an internal organ by the sounds. [L. *percussio — percutio, percussum — per*, thoroughly, and *quatio*, to shake, strike.]

PERCUSSIVE, per-kus'iv, *adj., striking* against.

PERDITION, per-dish'un, *n.* utter loss or ruin: the utter loss of happiness in a future state. [Lit. a "being put utterly away," Fr.—L. *perditio—perdo, perditum—per*, entirely, and *do*, Sans. *dha*, to put.]

PERDU, PERDUE, per-dū', *adj.* lost to view: concealed: being on a forlorn hope or on a desperate enterprise: reckless. [Fr.]

PERE, pâr, *n.* father: used by the French after a proper name to distinguish a father from a son, as Dumas, *pere.* [Fr.]

PEREGRINATE, per'e-grin-āt, *v.i.* to travel *through* the *country:* to travel about: to live in a foreign country. [L. *peregrinor, -atum—peregrinus*, foreign—*peregre*, away from home, probably from *per*, through, *ager*, a field, territory.]

PEREGRINATION, per-e-grin-ā'shun, *n.* act of peregrinating or travelling about. [Fr.]

PEREGRINATOR, per'e-grin-ā-tor, *n.* one who travels about.

PEREMPTORY, per'emp-tor-i, *adj., preventing* debate: authoritative: dogmatical.—*adv.* PER'EMPTORILY.—*n.* PER'EMPTORINESS. [Fr.—L. *peremptorius*, from *perimo, peremptum—per*, entirely, and *emo*, to take.]

PERENNATE, per-en-nāt, *v.i.* and *t.* to live perennially. [L. *perennare, perennatum.*]

PERENNIAL, per-en'i-al, *adj.* lasting *through* the *year:* perpetual: (*bot.*) lasting more than two years.—*adv.* PERENN'IALLY. [L. *perennis—per*, through, and *annus*, a year.]

PERFECT, per'fekt, *adj., done thoroughly* or *completely:* completed: not defective: unblemished: possessing every moral excellence: completely skilled or acquainted: (*gram.*) expressing an act completed.—*v.t.* (or per-fekt') to make perfect or complete: to finish.—*n.* PER'FECTER. [Fr.—L. *perfectus*, pa.p. of *perficio—per*, thoroughly, and *facio*, to do.]

PERFECTIBLE, per-fekt'i-bl, *adj.* that may be made perfect.—*n.* PERFECTIBIL'ITY, quality of being perfectible.

PERFECTION, per-fek'shun, *n.* state of being perfect: a perfect quality or acquirement.

PERFECTIONIST, per-fek'shun-ist, *n.* one who pretends to be perfect: an enthusiast in religion or politics.—*n.* PERFEC'TIONISM.

PERFECTIVE, per-fekt'iv, *adj.* tending to make perfect.—*adv.* PERFECT'IVELY.

PERFECTLY, per'fekt-li, *adv.* in a perfect manner: completely: exactly.

PERFECTNESS, per'fekt-nes, *n.* state or quality of being perfect: consummate excellence.

PERFERVID, per-fer'vid, *adj.* very fervid: very hot or eager. [See FERVID.]

PERFIDIOUS, per-fid'i-us, *adj.* faithless: unfaithful: violating trust or confidence

treacherous.—*adv.* PERFID'IOUSLY.—*n.* PERFID'IOUSNESS. [L. *perfidiosus—perfidia*, faithlessness.]

PERFIDY, per'fi-di, *n.*, *faithlessness*; treachery. [L. *perfidia—perfidus*, faithless—*per*, away from, *fides*, faith.]

PERFOLIATE, per-fō'li-āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) having the stem as it were passing *through* the *leaf*, having the leaf round the stem at the base. [L. *per*, through, *folium*, a leaf.]

PERFORATE, per'fo-rāt, *v.t.* to *bore through:* to pierce: to make a hole through. [L. *perforo, -atum—per*, through, *foro*, to bore, akin to BORE.]

PERFORATION, per-fo-rā'shun, *n.* act of boring or piercing through: a hole through anything.

PERFORATOR, per'fo-rāt-or, *n.* an instrument for perforating or boring.

PERFORCE, per-fōrs', *adv.* by *force:* violently: of necessity. [L. *per*, by, and FORCE.]

PERFORM, per-form', *v.t.* to do *thoroughly:* to carry out: to achieve: to act.—*v.i.* to do: to act a part: to play, as on a musical instrument. [Fr. *parfournir*, from *par* = L. *per*, and *fournir*, to furnish. See FURNISH.]

PERFORMABLE, per-form'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being performed: practicable.

PERFORMANCE, per-form'ans, *n.* act of performing: carrying out of something: something done: public execution of anything: an act or action.

PERFORMER, per-form'er, *n.* one who performs, esp. one who makes a public exhibition of his skill.

PERFUME, per'fūm or per-fūm', *n.* odorous *smoke:* sweet-smelling scent: anything which yields a sweet odor.—*v.t.* PERFUME', to fill with a pleasant odor: to scent. [Fr. *parfum*—L. *per*, through, *fumus*, smoke.]

PERFUMER, per-fūm'er, *n.* one who or that which perfumes: one who trades in perfumes.

PERFUMERY, per-fūm'er-i, *n.* perfumes in general: the art of preparing perfumes.

PERFUNCTORY, per-fungk'tor-i, *adj.* carelessly performed: negligent: slight.—*adv.* PERFUNC'TORILY.—*n.* PERFUNC'TORINESS. [L. *perfunctorius—perfunctus*, pa.p. of *perfungor*, to execute—*per*, thoroughly, and *fungor*. See FUNCTION.]

PERHAPS, per-haps', *adv.* it may be: possibly. [Lit. "by haps" or "chances," L. *per*, by, and *haps*, pl. of HAP.]

PERI, pē'ri, *n.* in Persian mythology, a female elf or fairy. [Lit. "winged," Pers. *pari*, conn. with root of FEATHER.]

PERIANTH, per'i-anth, *n.* (*bot.*) the floral envelope of those plants in which the calyx and corolla are not easily distinguished. [Gr. *peri*, around, about, and *anthos*, a flower.]

PERICARDIUM, per-i-kārd'i-um, *n.* (*anat.*) the sac which *surrounds* the *heart.*—*adjs.* PERICARD'IAC, PERICARD'IAL, PERICARD'IAN. [Late L.—Gr. *perikardion—peri*, around, *kardia*, E. HEART.]

PERICARP, per'i-kārp, *n.* (*bot.*) the *covering*, shell, or rind of *fruits:* a seed-vessel.—*adj.* PERICARP'IAL. [Gr. *perikarpion—peri*, around, *karpos*, fruit. See HARVEST.]

PERICRANIUM, per-i-krā'ni-um, *n.* (*anat.*) the membrane that *surrounds* the *cranium.* [Late L.—Gr. *perikranion—peri*, around, *kranion*, the skull. See CRANIUM.]

PERIGEE, per'i-jē, *n.* (*astr.*) the point of the moon's orbit *nearest* the *earth.* [From Gr. *peri*, near, *gē*, the earth.]

PERIHELION, per-i-hē'li-on, PERIHELIUM, per-i-hē'li-um, *n.* the point of the orbit of a planet or comet *nearest* to the *sun:*—opposed to APHELION. [Gr. *peri*, near, *hēlios*, the sun.]

PERIL, per'il, *n.* exposure to danger: danger.—*v.t.* to expose to danger:—*pr.p.* per'illing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* per'illed. [Lit. a "trial passed through," Fr. *péril*—L. *periculum*—root of *peritus*, tried, *experior*, to try; akin to Gr. *peiraō*, to try, *peraō*, to pass through, cog. with FARE.]

PERILOUS, per'il-us, *adj.* full of peril: dangerous.—*adv.* PER'ILOUSLY.—*n.* PER'ILOUSNESS.

PERIMETER, per-im'e-ter, *n.* (*geom.*) the circuit or boundary of any plane figure, or sum of all its sides.—*adj.* PERIMET'RICAL, pertaining to the perimeter. [Lit. the "measure round about," Gr. *perimetros—peri*, around, *metron*, measure.]

PERIOD, pē'ri-ud, *n.* the time in which anything is performed: (*astr.*) the time occupied by a body in its revolution: a stated and recurring interval of time: a series of years: length of duration: the time at which anything ends: conclusion: (*gram.*) a mark at the end of a sentence (.): (*rhet.*) a complete sentence. See DATE, EPOCH, ERA. [Lit. a "going round," a "circuit," Fr. *période*—L. *periodus*—Gr. *periodos*, a going round—*peri*, around, *hodos*, a way.]

PERIODIC, pē-ri-od'ik, PERIODICAL, pē-ri-od'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to a period: happening by revolution: occurring at regular intervals: pertaining to periodicals.—*adv.* PERIOD'ICALLY.

PERIODICAL, pē-ri-od'ik-al, *n.* a magazine or other publication which appears in parts at regular *periods.*—*n.* PERIOD'ICALIST, one who writes in a periodical.

PERIODICITY, pē-ri-o-dis'it-i, *n.* state of being periodic.

PERIPATETIC, per-i-pa-tet'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who taught while *walking up and down* in the Lyceum at Athens.—*n.* an adherent of the philosophy of Aristotle: one accustomed or obliged to walk.—*n.* PERIPATET'ICISM, the philosophy of Aristotle. [Gr. *peripatētikos—peri*, about, *pateō*, to walk; cog. with E. PATH.]

PERIPHERY, per-if'er-i, *n.* (*geom.*) the circumference of a circle or any figure.

—*adj.* PERIPH'ERAL. [Lit. "that which is carried round," L.—Gr. *peri*, around, *pherō*, to carry; cog. with E. BEAR.]

PERIPHRASE, per'i-frāz, PERIPHRASIS, per-if'ra-sis, *n.* a *roundabout* way of *speaking*: the use of more words than are necessary to express an idea: (*rhet.*) a figure employed to avoid a trite expression.—*v.t.* or *v.i.* PER'IPHRASE, to use circumlocution. [L.—Gr. *periphrasis*—*peri*, round, about, *phrasis*, a speaking. See PHRASE.]

PERIPHRASTIC, per-i-fras'tik, PERIPHRAS'TICAL, *adj.* containing or expressed by *periphrasis* or circumlocution. —*adv.* PERIPHRAS'TICALLY. [Gr.]

PERIQUE, pē-rēk', *n.* a kind of tobacco grown in Louisiana and cured in its own juice until it becomes black—usually very strong and mixed with other kinds of tobacco for smoking. [Fr.]

PERISCOPE, per'ē-skōp, *n.* an instrument used in directing submarine boats. [Gr. *peri*, about, and *skopein*, to see.]

PERISH, per'ish, *v.i.* to *pass away completely*: to waste away: to decay: to lose life: to be destroyed: to be ruined or lost. [M.E. *perisshen*—Fr. *périr*, pr.p. *périssant*—L. *perire*, to perish—*per*, completely, "to the bad," *ire*, to go.]

PERISHABLE, per'ish-a-bl, *adj.* that may perish: subject to speedy decay.—*adv.* PER'ISHABLY.—*n.* PER'ISHABLENESS.

PERISTYLE, per'i-stīl, *n.* a range of *columns round* a building or square: a court, square, etc., with columns on three sides. [L. *peristylium*—Gr. *peristylon*—*peri*, around, *stylos*, a column.]

PERIWIG, per'i-wig, *n.* a *peruke* or small wig, usually shortened to WIG. [O. Dut. *peruyk*—Fr. *perruque*, a peruke. See PERUKE.]

PERIWINKLE, per'i-wingk-l, *n.* a genus of *binding* or creeping evergreen plants, growing in woods. [M. E. *peruenke*, through A.S. *peruincœ*, from L. *pervinca*, called also *vinca-pervinca*, conn. with *vincio*, to bind.]

PERIWINKLE, per'i-wingk-l, *n.* a small univalve mollusc. [Corrupted by confusion with preceding from A.S. *pinewincla*—*wincle*, a whelk; prov. E. *pin-patch*, prob. because eaten with a pin.]

PERJURE, per'joor, *v.t.* to *swear falsely* (followed by a reciprocal pronoun).—*n.* PER'JURER. [Fr.—L. *perjuro*—*per-* (same as E. *for-* in FORSWEAR), and *juro*, to swear.]

PERJURY, per'jur-i, *n.* false swearing: (*law*) the act of willfully giving false evidence on an oath. [L. *perjurium*.]

PERK, perk, *adj.* trim, spruce.—*v.t.* to make smart or trim.—*v.i.* to hold up the head with smartness. [W. *perc*, *pert*, trim, smart. See PERT.]

PERMANENCE, per'ma-nens, PER'MANENCY, -nen-si, *n.* state or quality of being permanent: continuance in the same state: duration.

PERMANENT, per'ma-nent, *adj.* lasting: durable.—*adv.* PER'MANENTLY. [Fr—L. *permanens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *permaneo*—*per*, through, *maneo*, to continue.]

PERMEABLE, per'me-a-bl, *adj.* that may be permeated.—*adv.* PER'MEABLY.—*n.* PERMEABIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *permeabilis*.]

PERMEATE, per'me-āt, *v.t.* to *pass through* the pores of: to penetrate and pass through.—*n.* PERMEA'TION. [L. *per*, through, *meo*, to go.]

PERMIAN, per'mi-an, *adj.* in *geol.* a term applied to a system of rocks lying beneath the triassic rocks, and immediately above the carboniferous system. Formerly the Permian and triassic rocks were grouped together under the name of the *new red sandstone* system, but later geologists have separated them on palæontological grounds, the Permian group containing many palæozoic forms, while the remains of the triassic are largely mesozoic. The Permian forms the uppermost of the great palæozoic series, and is unconformable in England on the carboniferous, while it passes by almost insensible gradations into the triassic. In England the Permian rocks are largely developed in the county of Durham. Called also MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE. [From *Perm*, in Russia, or that part of Russia which formed the ancient kingdom of *Permia* where the series is largely developed.]

PERMISSIBLE, per-mis'i-bl, *adj.* that may be permitted: allowable.—*adv.* PERMISS'IBLY.

PERMISSION, per-mish'un, *n.* act of permitting: liberty granted: allowance.

PERMISSIVE, per-mis'iv, *adj.* granting permission or liberty: allowing: granted. —*adv.* PERMISS'IVELY.

PERMIT, per-mit', *v.t.* to give leave to: to allow: to afford means:—*pr.p.* permitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* permitt'ed.—*n.* PER'MIT, *permission*, esp. from a custom-house officer to remove goods. [L. *permitto*, *-missus*, to let pass through—*per*, through, *mitto*, to send.]

PERMUTABLE, per-mūt'a-bl, *adj.* mutable or that may be *changed* one for another. —*adv.* PERMUT'ABLY.—*n.* PERMUT'ABLENESS. [L. *permutabilis*—*per*, through, *muto*, to change.]

PERMUTATION, per-mū-tā'shun, *n.* act of *changing one thing for another*: (*math.*) the arrangement of things or letters in every possible order. [Fr. —L.]

PERNICIOUS, per-nish'us, *adj.*, *killing utterly*: hurtful: destructive: highly injurious.—*adv.* PERNI'CIOUSLY.—*n.* PERNI'CIOUSNESS. [Fr.—L. *per*, completely, and *nex*, *necis*, death by violence.]

PERORATION, per-o-rā'shun, *n.* the conclusion of a speech. [Fr.—L. *peroratio*—*peroro*, to bring a speech to an end—*per*, through, *oro*, to speak—*os*, *oris*, the mouth.]

PEROXIDE, per-ox'īd, *n.* an *oxide* having a larger proportion of oxygen than any other *oxide* of the same series.

PERPENDICULAR, per-pen-dik'ū-lar, *adj.* exactly upright: extending in a straight line toward the centre of the earth: (*geom.*) at right angles to a given line or surface.—*n.* a perpendicular line or plane. —*adv.* PERPENDIC'ULARLY.—*n.* PERPENDICULAR'ITY, state of being perpendicular. [Fr.—L. *perpendicularis—perpendiculum*, a plumb-line — *per*, through, and *pendo*, to weigh.]

PERPETRATE, per-pe-trāt, *v.t.* to perform or commit (usually in a bad sense).—*n.* PER'PETRATOR. [L. *perpetro, -atum—per*, thoroughly, and *patro*, to perform, from root of POTENT.]

PERPETRATION, per-pe-trā'shun, *n.* act of perpetrating or committing a crime: the thing perpetrated.

PERPETUAL, per-pet'ū-al, *adj.* never ceasing: everlasting: not temporary.—*adv.* PERPET'UALLY. [Fr. *perpétuel*—L. *perpetuus*, continuous — *per*, through, and root *pet*, to go. See PATH.]

PERPETUATE, per-pet'ū-āt, *v.t.* to make *perpetual:* to preserve from extinction or oblivion. [L.]

PERPETUATION, per-pet-ū-ā'shun, *n.* act of perpetuating or preserving from oblivion.

PERPETUITY, per-pet-ū'i-ti, *n.* state of being perpetual: endless duration: duration for an indefinite period: something perpetual: the sum paid for a perpetual annuity. [Fr.—L.]

PERPLEX, per-pleks', *v.t.* to make difficult to be understood: to embarrass: to puzzle: to tease with suspense or doubt. [Fr.—L. *perplexus*, entangled—*per*, completely, and *plexus*, involved, pa.p. of *plecto*. See PLAIT.]

PERPLEXITY, per-pleks'i-ti, *n.* state of being perplexed: intricacy: embarrassment: doubt.

PERQUISITE, per'kwi-zit, *n.* an allowance granted more than the settled wages: a fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service. [Lit. "anything sought for diligently," L. *perquisitum*, from *perquiro—ver*, thoroughly, *quæro*, to ask.]

PERRY, per'i, *n.* the fermented juice of *pears*. [Fr. *poiré*, from *poire*, a pear—L. *pirum*. See PEAR.]

PERSECUTE, per'se-kūt, *v.t.* to *pursue* so as to injure or annoy: to harass: to annoy or punish, esp. for religious or political opinions.—*n.* PER'SECUTOR. [Fr. *persécuter*—L. *persequor, persecutus—per*, thoroughly, and *sequor*, to follow.]

PERSECUTION, per-se-kū'shun, *n.* act or practice of persecuting: state of being persecuted.

PERSEUS, per'siūs, *n.* a fabled Greek hero who slew the Gorgon Medusa and rescued Andromeda from a sea-monster: a constellation in the northern sky. [Gr.]

PERSEVERANCE, per-se-vēr'ans, *n.* act or state of persevering. [L. *perseverantia.*]

PERSEVERE, per-se-vēr', *v.i.* to persist in anything: to pursue anything steadily. —*adv.* PERSEVER'INGLY. [Fr.—L. *persevero—perseverus*, very strict—*per*, very, *severus*, strict. See SEVERE.]

PERSIENNE, pâr-sē-en', *n.* a printed calico of oriental or fanciful design, or material of a similar character. [Fr.]

PERSIFLAGE, per'si-flāzh, *n.* a frivolous way of talking or treating any subject: banter. [Fr.—*persifler*, to banter—L. *per*, through, and Fr. *siffler*—L. *sibilare*, to whistle, to hiss.]

PERSIST, per-sist', *v.i.* to *stand throughout* to something begun: to continue in any course: to persevere.—*adv.* PERSIST'INGLY. [Fr.—L. *persisto—per*, through, and *sisto*, to cause to stand—*sto*, to stand.]

PERSISTENCE, per-sist'ens, PERSISTENCY, per-sist'en-si, *n.* quality of being persistent: perseverance: obstinacy: duration.

PERSISTENT, per-sist'ent, *adj.*, *persisting*: tenacious: fixed: (*bot.*) remaining till or after the fruit is ripe.—*adv.* PERSIST'ENTLY.

PERSON, per'sun, *n.* character represented, as on the stage: character: an individual: a living soul: the outward appearance, etc.: body: (*gram.*) a distinction in form, according as the subject of the verb is the person speaking, spoken to, or spoken of.—IN PERSON, by one's self, not by a representative. [Fr.—L. *persōna*, a mask, esp. that used by players, which covered the whole head, and was varied acc. to the *character* represented, perh. from *persono, -atus—per*, through, and *sono*, to sound, from the voice of the actor *sounding* through the large-mouthed mask.]

PERSONA, per-sō'na, *n.* a person.—PERSONA GRATA, gra'ta, a person is acceptable to those to whom he is sent. [L.]

PERSONABLE, per'sun-a-bl, *adj.* having a well-formed body or *person:* of good appearance.

PERSONAGE, per'sun-āj, *n.* a *person*: character represented: an individual of eminence.

PERSONAL, per'sun-al, *adj.* belonging to a *person:* peculiar to a person or his private concerns: pertaining to the external appearance: done in person: applying offensively to one's character: (*gram.*) denoting the person.

PERSONALITY, per-sun-al'i-ti, *n.* that which constitutes distinction of *person* individuality: a personal remark or reflection.

PERSONALLY, per'sun-al-li, *adv.* in a personal or direct manner: in person: individually.

PERSONALTY, per'sun-al-ti, *n.* (*law*) *personal* estate or all sorts of movable property.

PERSONATE, per'sun-āt, *v.t.* to assume

the *person* or character of: to represent: to counterfeit: to feign.—*ns.* PERSONA'TION, PER'SONATOR.

PERSONIFY, per-son'i-fī, *v.t.* (*rhet.*) to ascribe to any inanimate object the qualities of a person:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* person'i-fied.—*n.* PERSONIFICA'TION.

PERSPECTIVE, per-spekt'iv, *n.* a view, vista: the art of delineating objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye: a picture in perspective.—*adj.* pertaining or according to perspective. [Fr.—L. *perspicio, perspectus—per*, through, and *specio*, to look.]

PERSPECTIVELY, per-spekt'iv-li, *adv.* according to the rules of perspective.

PERSPICACIOUS, per-spi-kā'shus, *adj.* of clear or acute understanding.—*adv.* PERSPICA'CIOUSLY. —*n.* PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS. [L. *perspicax, perspicacis—perspicio*, to see through.]

PERSPICACITY, per-spi-kas'i-ti, *n.* state of being *perspicacious* or acute in discerning.

PERSPICUITY, per-spi-kū'i-ti, *n.* state of being *perspicuous:* clearness: freedom from obscurity.

PERSPICUOUS, per-spik'ū-us, *adj.* clear to the mind: not obscure in any way: evident.—*adv.* PERSPIC'UOUSLY.—*n.* PERSPIC'UOUSNESS. [L. *perspicuus*, from *perspicio*, to see through.]

PERSPIRATION, per-spi-rā'shun, *n.* act of perspiring: that which is perspired: sweat. [Fr.—L.]

PERSPIRATORY, per-spīr'a-tor-i, *adj.* pertaining to or causing perspiration.

PERSPIRE, per-spīr', *v.i.* and *v.t.* to emit through the pores of the skin: to sweat. [Lit. to *breathe through*, L. *perspiro, -atus — per*, through, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

PERSUADE, per-swād', *v.t.* to influence successfully by argument, advice, etc.: to bring to any particular opinion: to convince.—*n.* PERSUAD'ER. [Fr.—L. *persuadeo, -suasum—per*, thoroughly, and *suadeo*, to advise.]

PERSUASIBLE, per-swā'si-bl, *adj.* capable of being *persuaded.—ns.* PERSUA'SIBLENESS, PERSUASIBIL'ITY.

PERSUASION, per-swā'zhun, *n.* act of *persuading:* state of being persuaded: settled opinion: a creed: a party adhering to a creed.

PERSUASIVE, per-swā'siv, *adj.* having the power to *persuade:* influencing the mind or passions.—*adv.* PERSUA'SIVELY. —*n.* PERSUA'SIVENESS.

PERT, pert, *adj.* forward: saucy: impertinent.—*adv.* PERT'LY.—*n.* PERT'NESS. [A form of PERK.]

PERTAIN, per-tān', *v.i.* to belong: to relate (to). [O. Fr. *partenir*—L. *pertineo —per*, thoroughly, and *teneo*, to hold.]

PERTINACIOUS, per-ti-nā'shus, *adj.*, *thoroughly tenacious:* holding obstinately to an opinion or purpose: obstinate.—*adv.* PERTINA'CIOUSLY.—*n.* PERTINA'CIOUSNESS. [Fr.—L. *pertinax, -acis—per*, thoroughly, and *tenax*, tenacious—*teneo*, to hold.]

PERTINACITY, per-ti-nas'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *pertinacious* or unyielding: obstinacy.

PERTINENCE, per'ti-nens, PERTINENCY, per'ti-nen-si, *n.* state of being *pertinent*: appositeness: fitness.

PERTINENT, per'ti-nent, *adj.*, *pertaining* or related to a subject: fitting or appropriate.—*adv.* PER'TINENTLY.

PERTURB, per-turb', *v.t.* to disturb greatly: to agitate. [Fr.—L. *perturbo, -atus —per*, thoroughly, and *turbo*, disturb—*turba*, a crowd. See TURBID.]

PERTURBATION, per-tur-bā'shun, *n.* state of being *perturbed:* disquiet of mind: (*astr.*) a deviation of a heavenly body from its normal orbit.

PERUKE, per'ōōk or per-rūk', *n.* an artificial cap of *hair:* a periwig. [Fr. *perruque*—It. *parrucca* (Sp. *peluca*)—L. *pilus*, hair. Doublets PERIWIG, WIG.]

PERUSAL, per-ūz'al or per-ōōz'al, *n.* the act of perusing: examination: study.

PERUSE, per-ūz' or per-ōōz', *v.t.* to read attentively: to examine.—*n.* PERUS'ER. [Formed from L. *per*, and USE, *v.t.*]

PERUVIAN, per-ōō'vi-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Peru* in S. America.—*n.* a native of Peru.

PERVADE, per-vād', *v.t.* to *go through* or penetrate: to spread all over. [L. *pervado, pervasum—per*, through, and *vado*, to go: conn. with WADE.]

PERVASIVE, per-vās'iv, *adj.* tending or having power to *pervade.*

PERVERSE, per-vers', *adj.*, *perverted* or turned aside: obstinate in the wrong: stubborn: vexatious. — *ns.* PERVERSE'NESS, PERVERS'ITY.—*adv.* PERVERSE'LY.

PERVERSION, per-ver'shun, *n.* the act of *perverting:* a diverting from the true object: a turning from truth or propriety: misapplication.

PERVERT, per-vert', *v.t.* to *turn wrong* or from the right course: to change from its true use: to corrupt: to turn from truth or virtue. — *n.* PERVERT'ER. [Fr. *pervertir*—L. *perverto—per*, thoroughly, "to the bad," and *verto, versus*, to turn.]

PERVERTIBLE, per-vert'i-bl, *adj.* able to be perverted.

PERVIOUS, per'vi-us, *adj.* penetrable.—*adv.* PER'VIOUSLY. —*n.* PER'VIOUSNESS. [Lit. "affording a *way through*," L. *pervius—per*, through, *via*, a way.]

PESKY, pes'kē, *adj.* annoying.—*adv.* PESKILY, pes'kē-lē.

PESO, pā'sō, *n.* a Spanish dollar. [Sp.]

PESSIMIST, pes'i-mist, *n.* one who complains of everything being for the *worst:* —opposed to OPTIMIST.—*n.* PESS'IMISM. [From L. *pessimus*, worst.]

PEST, pest, *n.* a deadly *disease:* a plague: anything destructive. [Fr. *peste* — L. *pestis*, a contagious disease.]

PESTER, pes'ter, *v.t.* to disturb, to annoy. [Short for *impester*, O. Fr. *empestrer* (Fr.

empêtrer), to entangle, from *in*, in, and Low L. *pastorium*, the foot-shackle of a horse at pasture — L. *pastus*, pa.p. of *pasco*, to feed.]

PĔSTHOUSE, pest'hows, *n.* a *house* or hospital for persons afflicted with any *pest* or contagious disease.

PESTIFEROUS, pest-if'er-us, *adj.*, *bearing pestilence:* pestilent. — *adv.* PESTIF'EROUSLY. [L. *pestis*, and *fero*, E. BEAR.]

PESTILENCE, pest'i-lens, *n.* any contagious deadly disease.

PĔSTILENT, pest'i-lent, *adj.* producing *pestilence:* hurtful to health and life: mischievous: corrupt: troublesome.—*adv.* PEST'ILENTLY. [Fr.—L.]

PESTILENTIAL, pest-i-len'shal, *adj.* of the nature of *pestilence:* producing pestilence: destructive. — *adv.* PESTILEN'TIALLY.

PESTLE, pes'l or pest'l, *n.* an instrument for *pounding* anything in a mortar.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to pound with a pestle. [O. Fr. *pestel*—L. *pistillum*, a pounder, from *pinso*, *pistum*, to pound.]

PĔT, pet, *n.* any animal tame and fondled: a word of endearment often used to young children.—*v.t.* to treat as a pet: to fondle:—*pr.p.* pett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pett'ed. [Celt., as Ir. *peat*, Gael. *peata*.]

PĔT, pet, *n.* a sudden fit of peevishness or slight passion. [From the above word.]

PETAL, pet'al, *n.* a flower-*leaf*. [Gr. *petalon*, a leaf, neuter of *petalos*, spread out, from root of *peta-nnymi*, to spread out. Cf. FATHOM.]

PETALED, pet'ald, PETALOUS, pet'al-us, *adj.* having petals or flower-leaves.

PETALINE, pet'al-in, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a petal: attached to a petal.

PETALOID, pet'al-oid, *adj.* having the *form* of a petal. [PETAL, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

PETARD, pe-tärd', *n.* an engine of war, used to break down barriers, etc., by *explosion*. [Fr. *péter*, to crack or explode—L. *pedo*, cog. with Gr. *perdō*, Sans. *pard*, and Ger. *furzen*.]

PETER-PENCE, pē'ter-pens, *n.* an annual tax of a silver *penny*, formerly paid by the English to the Pope as successor of St. *Peter*.

PETIOLE, pet'i-ōl, *n.* the *foot*stalk of a leaf. [Fr.—L. *petiolus*, a little foot—*pes*, *pedis*, E. FOOT.]

PĔTITION, pe-tish'un, *n.* a request: a prayer: a supplication.—*v.t.* to present a petition to: to supplicate. [Fr.—L. *petitio—peto*, *petitus*, to fall on, to ask—*pat*, to fall. See PEN, *n.*]

PĔTITIONARY, pe-tish'un-ar-i, *adj.* containing a petition: supplicatory.

PETITIONER, pe-tish'un-er, *n.* one who offers a petition or prayer.

PETITIONING, pe-tish'un-ing, *n.* the act of presenting a petition: entreaty: solicitation.

PETRE. Same as SALTPETRE.

PETREAN, pe-trē'an, *adj.* pertaining to *rock*. [L. *petræus*, Gr. *petraios*—L., Gr. *petra*, a rock.]

PĔTREL, pet'rel, *n.* a genus of ocean birds, which appear during flight sometimes to touch the surface of the waves with their feet, prob. so called in allusion to St. *Peter's* walking on the sea. [Fr.]

PETRESCENT, pe-tres'ent, *adj.* growing into or becoming *stone*.—*n.* PETRES'CENCE.

PETRIFACTION, pet-ri-fak'shun, *n.* the act of turning into *stone:* the state of being turned into stone: that which is made stone.

PETRIFACTIVE, pet-ri-fakt'iv, PETRIFIC, pe-trif'ik, *adj.* having the power to change into stone.

PETRIFY, pet'ri-fī, *v.t.* to turn into *stone:* to make callous: to fix in amazement.—*v.i.* to become stone, or hard like stone:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pet'rified. [L. *petra*, a rock—Gr., and *facio*, *factus*, to make.]

PETROLEUM, pe-trō'le-um, *n.* a liquid inflammable substance issuing from certain rocks. [Lit. "rock-oil," L. *petra*, rock—Gr., and *oleum*, oil. See OIL.]

PETROUS, pē'trus, *adj.* like *stone:* hard.

PETTED, pet'ed, *adj.* treated as a pet: indulged.

PETTICOAT, pet'i-kōt, *n.* a *little coat:* a loose under garment worn by females.

PETTICOATED, pet'i-kōt-ed, *adj.* wearing a petticoat.

PETTIFOGGER, pet'i-fog-er, *n.* a lawyer who *practices* only in *petty* or paltry cases. [PETTY, and prov. E. *fog*, to resort to mean contrivances.]

PETTIFOGGERY, pet'i-fog-er-i, *n.* the practice of a pettifogger: mean tricks: quibbles.

PETTISH, pet'ish, *adj.* showing a *pet:* peevish: fretful.—*adv.* PETT'ISHLY.—*n.* PETT'ISHNESS.

PETTY, pet'i, *adj.*, *small:* inconsiderable: contemptible.—*adv.* PETT'ILY.—*n.* PETT'INESS. [M.E. *petit*—Fr. *petit;* cf. W. *pitw*, small.]

PĔTULANCE, pet'ū-lans, PETULANCY, pet'ū-lan-si, *n.* forwardness: impudence: sauciness: peevishness: wantonness.

PETULANT, pet'ū-lant, *adj.*, *falling upon* or assailing saucily: forward: impudent: peevish.—*adv.* PET'ULANTLY. [L. *petulans*, *-antis*—obs. *petulo*, dim. of *peto*, to fall upon.]

PEW, pū, *n.* an inclosed seat in a church. [O. Fr. *pui*, a raised place—L. *podium*, a projecting seat in the amphitheatre for the emperor, etc.—Gr. *podion*, orig. a footstool—*pous*, *podos*, E. FOOT.]

PEWIT, pē'wit, PEWET, pē'wet, *n.* the lapwing, a bird with a black head and crest, common in moors. [From its cry. Cf. Dut. *piewit* or *kiewit*.]

PEWTER, pū'ter, *n.* an alloy of tin and antimony with lead or with copper: vessels made of pewter.—*adj.* made of pewter. [O. Fr. *peutre* (It. *peltro*), from

a Teut. root, found in Ice. *pjatr*, E. SPELTER.]

PEWTERER, pū'ter-er, *n.* one who works in pewter.

PEYOTE, pā-yō'tē, *n.* a kind of cactus of Texas and Mexico, which, when chewed, causes intoxication. [Sp. and Mex.]

PFENNIG, fen'nig, *n.* a German penny, a copper coin, the hundredth part of a mark. [Ger.]

PHAETON, fā'e-tun, *n.* a kind of open pleasure-carriage on four wheels, named after *Phaëthon*, the fabled son of Helios, the sun, whose chariot he attempted to drive: the tropic bird.

PHALANX, fal'angks or fā'-, *n.* a line of battle: a square battalion of heavy armed infantry drawn up in ranks and files close and deep: any compact body of men: —*pl.* PHALAN'GES, the small bones of the fingers and toes.

PHANEROGAMOUS, fan-er-og'am-us, *adj* having visible flowers (as opposed to the CRYPTOGAMIA).

PHANTASM, fant'azm, *n.* a vain, airy *appearance:* a fancied vision: a spectre: —*pl.* PHANT'ASMS, PHANTAS'MATA. [Gr. *phantasma* — *phantazō*, to make visible —*phainō*, to bring to light —*pha-ō*, to shine.]

PHANTASMAGORIA, fant-az-ma-gō'ri-a, *n.* a *gathering* of *appearances* or figures upon a flat surface by a magic-lantern. [Gr. *phantasma* (see PHANTASM), an appearance, and *agora*, an assembly—*ageirō*, to gather.]

PHANTASMOLOGY, fan-taz-mol'ō-jē, *n.* (*med.*) the scientific study of optical illusions or phantasms. [*Phantasm* and *ology*.]

PHANTASTIC, PHANTASY. See FANTASTIC, FANTASY.

PHANTOM. Same as PHANTASM. [O. Fr. *fantosme*—Gr.]

PHANTOSCOPE, fan'tō-skōp, *n.* a moving-picture machine. Written also PHANTASCOPE.

PHARAOH, fā'rō, *n.* a title of kings of ancient Egypt. [Heb.]

PHARISAIC, far-i-sā'ik, PHARISAICAL, far-i-sā'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or like the *Pharisees:* hypocritical.—*adv.* PHARISA'ICALLY.—*n.* PHARISA'ICALNESS.

PHARISAISM, far'i-sā-izm, PHARISEEISM, far'i-sē-izm, *n.* the practice and opinions of the *Pharisees:* strict observance of outward forms in religion without the spirit of it: hypocrisy.

PHARISEE, far'i-sē, *n.* one of a religious school among the Jews, marked by their strict observance of the law and of religious ordinances. [Lit. "one *separate*," L. *pharisæus* — Gr. *pharisaios* — Heb. *parash*, to separate.]

PHARMACEUTIC, fär-ma-sūt'ik, PHARMACEUTICAL, fär-ma-sūt'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the knowledge or art of *pharmacy.*—*adv.* PHARMACEUTICALLY.

PHARMACEUTICS, fär-ma-sūt'iks, *n.sing.* the science of preparing *medicines.*

PHARMACEUTIST, fär-ma-sūt'ist, *n.* one who practices *pharmacy.*

PHARMACOPŒIA, fär-ma-ko-pē'ya, *n.* a book containing directions for the *preparation of medicines.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, and *poieō*, to make.]

PHARMACY, fär'ma-si, *n.* the art of preparing and mixing medicines. [Fr. *pharmacie*—L., Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug.]

PHAROLOGY, fā-rol'ō-jē, *n.* the art or science of directing the course of ships by means of light-signals from the shore.

PHAROS, fā'ros, *n.* a lighthouse or beacon, so named from the famous lighthouse on the island of *Pharos* in the Bay of Alexandria.

PHARYNX, far'ingks, *n.* the *cleft* or cavity forming the upper part of the gullet.—*adj.* PHARYN'GEAL. [Late L.—Gr. *pharyngks.* See BORE, *v.*]

PHASE, fāz, PHASIS, fās'is, *n.* an *appearance:* the illuminated surface exhibited by a planet: the particular state at any time of a phenomenon which undergoes a periodic change: —*pl.* PHAS'ES. [Gr. *phasis*, from the root *pha-*, to shine. See PHANTASM.]

PHASE, fāz, *v.t.* in the United States, a colloquial term meaning to disconcert, to disturb the composure of.

PHEASANT, fez'ant, *n.* a gallinaceous bird abundant in Britain, and highly valued as food. [Lit. "the *Phasian* bird," Fr. *faisan* (with excrescent *-t*)—L. *Phasiana* (*avis*, bird, being understood)—Gr. *Phasianos*, of Phasis, a river flowing into the eastern part of the Black Sea, whence the bird was brought to Europe.]

PHEASANTRY, fez'ant-ri, *n.* an inclosure for pheasants.

PHENIX, PHŒNIX, fē'niks, *n.* a fabulous bird said to exist 500 years single and to rise again from its own ashes: hence, the emblem of immortality. [L. *phœnix*—Gr. *phoinix.*]

PHENOLOGY, fē-nol'ō-jē, *n.* the scientific study of the relations between climate and the phenomena of animal and plant life, as the migration of birds, flowering of plants, etc.

PHENOMENAL, fen-om'en-al, *adj.* pertaining to a phenomenon.—*adv.* PHENOM'ENALLY.

PHENOMENALISM, fen-om'en-al-izm, *n.* that system of philosophy which inquires only into the causes of existing phenomena.

PHENOMENON, fen-om'en-on, *n.* an *appearance:* something as it is perceived (not necessarily as it really is): an observed result: a remarkable or unusual appearance: —*pl.* PHENOM'ENA. [Gr. *phainomenon* — *phainō*, to show. See PHANTASM.]

PHIAL, fī'al, *n.* a small glass vessel or bottle. [L. *phiala* — Gr. *phialē*. Cf. VIAL.]

PHI BETA KAPPA, fī bet-a kap-a, *n.* the oldest of the American college Greek-letter societies. [From the initial letters of its motto in Greek, meaning "Philosophy is the guide of life"—*Philosophia bion Kubernetes.*]

PHILANDER, fi-lan'der, *v.i.* to make love: to flirt or coquet. [Gr. *philandros*, loving men—*philos*, dear—*philō*, to love, and *anēr*, *andros*, a man.]

PHILANTHROPIC, PHILANTHROPICAL, fil-an-throp'ik, *adj.*, *loving mankind:* showing philanthropy: benevolent.—*adv.* PHILANTHROP'ICALLY.

PHILANTHROPIST, fil-an'thro-pist, *n.* one who *loves* and wishes to serve *mankind.*

PHILANTHROPY, fil-an'thro-pi, *n.*, *love* of *mankind:* good-will towards all men. [L.—Gr. *philanthrōpia—philos*, loving, *anthrōpos*, a man.]

PHILHARMONIC, fil-har-mon'ik, *adj.*, *loving harmony* or music. [Gr. *philos*, loving, *harmonia*, harmony.]

PHILIBEG. See FILLIBEG.

PHILIPPIC, fil-ip'ik, *n.* one of the orations of Demosthenes against *Philip* of Macedon: a discourse full of invective.

PHILIPPINO, fil-ip-pē'nō, *n.* same as FILIPINO.

PHILISTINE, fil'is-tin, *n.* one of the ancient inhabitants of South-western Palestine, enemies of the Israelites: name applied by German students to shopkeepers and others not conn. with the university: a person without liberal ideas, an uncultured person.—*n.* PHIL'ISTINISM.

PHILOLOGIST, fil-ol'o-jist, *n.* one versed in *philology.*

PHILOLOGY, fil-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science of language: the study of etymology, grammar, rhetoric, and literary criticism: (*orig.*) the study of the classical languages of Greece and Rome.—*adj.* PHILOLOG'IC, PHILOLOG'ICAL.—*adv.* PHILOLOG'ICALLY. [L.—Gr. *philologia* (*lit.*) love of talking—*philologos*, fond of words—*philos*, loving, *logos*, discourse, from *legō*, to speak.]

PHILOMATH, fil'o-math, *n.* a lover of learning.—*adjs.* PHILOMATH'IC, -AL. [Gr. *philomathēs*, fond of learning—*philos*, loving, and *e-math-on*, 2 aorist of *manthano*, to learn.]

PHILOMEL, PHILOMELA, fil-o-mē'la, *n.* the nightingale. [Gr. *Philomēla*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, fabled to have been changed into a nightingale.]

PHILOPENA, fil-ō-pē'na, *n.* a game in which each of two persons eats a twin kernel of a nut, and one pays a forfeit to the other on certain conditions: the gift made as a forfeit: the twin kernels shared. [Ger.]

PHILOPROGENITIVENESS, fil-o-pro-jen'-i-tiv-nes, *n.* (*phrenology*) the instinctive love of offspring. [A hybrid word, from Gr. *philos* loving, and L. *progenies*, progeny.]

PHILOSOPHER, fil-os'o-fer, *n.* a *lover of wisdom:* one versed in or devoted to philosophy: one who acts calmly and rationally. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *philosophos—philos*, a lover, *sophos*, wise.]

PHILOSOPHIC, PHILOSOPHICAL, fil-o-sof'ik, fil-o-sof'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining or according to philosophy: skilled in or given to philosophy: rational: calm.—*adv.* PHILOSOPH'ICALLY. [L. *philosophicus.*]

PHILOSOPHIZE, fil-os'o-fīz, *v.i.* to reason *like a philosopher.*

PHILOSOPHISM, fil-os'o-fizm, *n.* would-be philosophy. — *n.* PHILOS'OPHIST. — *adj.* PHILOSOPHIST'IC.

PHILOSOPHY, fil-os'o-fi, *n.* the knowledge of the causes of all phenomena: the collection of general laws or principles belonging to any department of knowledge: reasoning: a particular philosophical system. [Lit. "the love of wisdom," Fr.—L.—Gr. *philosophia—philos*, loving, *sophia*, wisdom.]

PHILTRE, PHILTER, fil'ter, *n.* a charm or spell to excite *love.* [Fr. *philtre*—L. *philtrum*—Gr. *philtron—philos*, loving, *-tron*, denoting the agent.]

PHLEBOTOMY, fle-bot'o-mi, *n.* act of letting blood. [Lit. "vein-cutting," Fr.—L.—Gr., from *phleps*, *phlebos*, a vein, and *tomos*, a cutting.]

PHLEGM, flem, *n.* the thick, slimy matter secreted in the throat, and discharged by coughing: sluggishness: indifference. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *phlegma*, *phlegmatos*, a flame, inflammation—*phleg-ō*, to burn; like L. *flam-ma* (for *flag-ma—flag-*, as in L. *flag-rare*, to burn), whence FLAME.]

PHLEGMATIC, PHLEGMATICAL, fleg-mat'ik, fleg-mat'ik-al, *adj.* abounding in or generating *phlegm:* cold: sluggish: not easily excited.—*adv.* PHLEGMAT'ICALLY. [Gr. *phlegmatikos—phlegma.*]

PHLOGISTON, flo-jis'ton, *n.* the imaginary principle of fire, supposed by Stahl to be fixed in combustible bodies.—*adj.* PHLOGIS'TIC. [Gr.]

PHLOX, floks, *n.* a well-known garden plant, so called from its color. [Gr. "a flame"—*phlegō*, to burn. See PHLEGM.]

PHOCINE, fō'sin, *adj.* pertaining to the *seal* family. [L. *phoca*—Gr. *phōkē*, a seal.]

PHŒNIX. Same as PHENIX.

PHONE, fōn, *n.* and *v.t.* and *i.* colloquial abbreviation of *Telephone.*

PHONETIC, fo-net'ik, PHONETICAL, fo-net'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or according to the *sound* of the voice: representing the separate elementary sounds: vocal.—*n.sing.* PHONET'ICS, the science of *sounds*, esp. of the human voice.—*adv.* PHONET'ICALLY. [Gr. *phōnetikos—phōnē*, a sound.]

PHONIC, fon'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *sound.*—*n.sing.* PHON'ICS, the science of sound, acoustics.

PHONOPHORE, fō'nō-fōr, *n.* a system of telegraphy permitting the use of currents

operating Morse instruments without interfering with simultaneous telephone service. [*Phono* and *phore*.]

PHONOGRAPH, fō'no-graf, *n.* an instrument by which articulate speech or other *sounds* can be *recorded* by indentations on tinfoil, and mechanically reproduced at will from the record, almost in the original tones. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *graphō*, to write.]

PHONOGRAPHER, fo-nog'ra-fer, PHONOGRAPHIST, fo-nog'ra-fist, *n.* one versed in phonography.

PHONOGRAPHY, fo-nog'ra-fi, *n.* the art of representing spoken *sounds*, each by a distinct *character*: phonetic shorthand.—*adjs.* PHONOGRAPH'IC, -AL.—*adv.* PHONOGRAPH'ICALLY.

PHONOLOGY, fo-nol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* of the elementary spoken *sounds*: phonetics.—*adj.* PHONOLOG'ICAL.—*n.* PHONOL'OGIST, one versed in phonology. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, *logos*, discourse.]

PHONOTYPE, fō'no-tīp, *n.* a *type* or sign representing a *sound*. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, *typos*, type.]

PHONOTYPY, fo-not'ip-i, *n.* the art of representing *sounds* by *types* or distinct characters.

PHOROSCOPE, fōr'ō-skōp, *n.* an instrument for reproducing a portrait or other drawing by telegraph.

PHOSPHATE, fos'fāt, *n.* a salt formed by the combination of phosphoric acid with a base.

PHOSPHORESCE, fos-for-es', *v.i.* to shine in the dark like phosphorus.

PHOSPHORESCENT, fos-for-es'ent, *adj.* shining in the dark like phosphorus.—*n.* PHOSPHORES'CENCE.

PHOSPHORIC, fos-for'ik, PHOSPHOROUS, fos'for-us, *adj.* pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus.

PHOSPHORUS, fos'for-us, *n.* the morning-star: a yellowish substance, like wax, inflammable and luminous in the dark. [L.—Gr. *phōsphoros*, light-bearer—*phōs*, light, and *phoros*, bearing, from *pherō*, E. BEAR.]

PHOSPHURET, fos'fū-ret, *n.* a compound of phosphorus with a metal.—*adj.* PHOS'PHURETTED, combined with phosphorus.

PHOTO-CHROMY, fō-tō-krō'mē, *n.* the art of reproducing colors by photography.

PHOTO-CRAYON, fō-tō-krā-un, *n.* a photograph having details supplied by crayon: a picture produced by photographic processes supplemented by the use of *crayon*.

PHOTO-ELECTRICITY, fō-tō-ē-lek-tris'i-tē, *n.* the electric polarity developed in a crystal by light.

PHOTO-ENGRAVE, fō-tō-en-grāv', *v.t.* to make a photo-engraving of: to engrave by a photo-mechanical process.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING, fō-tō-en-grāv'ing, *n.* a general term including all the various processes of mechanical engraving by the aid of photography.

PHOTO-ETCHING, fō-tō'-etch-ing, *n.* a photo-engraving produced by a process involving the *etching* of the plate. [*Photo* and *etching*.]

PHOTOGRAPH, fō'to-graf, *n.* a picture produced by photography.

PHOTOGRAPHER, fo-tog'ra-fer, PHOTOGRAPHIST, fo-tog'ra-fist, *n.* one who practices photography.

PHOTOGRAPHIC, fō-to-graf'ik, PHOTOGRAPHICAL, fō-to-graf'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or done by photography.—*adv* PHOTOGRAPH'ICALLY.

PHOTOGRAPHY, fo-tog'raf-i, *n.* the art of producing pictures by the action of *light* on chemically prepared surfaces. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *graphō*, to draw.]

PHOTOGRAVURE, fō-tō-grāv'ūr, *n.* a method of producing, by means of photography and the action of acids on a sensitized surface, a kind of mezzo-engraving on metal. [Fr.]

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY, fō-tō-lith-og'ra-fē, *n.* a method by which a photograph in line can be developed with ink so as to be transferred to stone as a lithograph.

PHOTOLOGY, fō-tol'ō-jē, *n.* the science of light.

PHOTO-MECHANICAL, fō-tō-mē-kan'ē-kal, *adj.* pertaining to the mechanical production of pictures by the aid of light, as in photo-engraving, etc.

PHOTOMETER, fo-tom'et-er, *n.* an instrument for *measuring* the intensity of *light*. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *mētron*, a measure.]

PHOTO-MICROGRAPHY, fō-tō-mī-krog'ra-fē, *n.* the enlargement of microscopic objects by means of the microscope, and the projection of the enlarged image on a sensitive film.

PHOTOPHONE, fō'to-fōn, *n.* an apparatus for transmitting articulate *speech* to a distance along a beam of *light*. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *phōnē*, sound.]

PHOTO-PRINT, fō'tō-print, *n.* a print from a relief plate made by a photo-mechanical process. [*Photo* and *print*.]

PHOTO-PROCESS, *n.* any process by which is produced, by the agency of photography, a matrix from which prints can be made in ink. [*Photo* and *process*.]

PHOTO-RELIEF, *n.* a process of producing plates by means of photography, from which impressions can be taken in an ordinary printing press.

PHOTOSPHERE, fō'to-sfēr, *n.* the luminous envelope round the sun's globe, which is the source of *light*. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and SPHERE.]

PHOTO-TELEGRAPHY, fō-tō-tē-leg'ra-fē, *n.* telegraphy by means of light, such as by heliograph, etc.

PHRASE, frāz, *n.* a part of a sentence: a short pithy expression: a form of speech: (*music*) a short clause or portion of a sentence.—*v.t.* to express in words: to style.

PHRASEOLOGIC, frā-ze-o-loj'ik, PHRASEOLOGICAL, frā-ze-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to phraseology: consisting of phrases.—*adv.* PHRASEOLOG'ICALLY.

PHRASEOLOGY, frā-ze-ol'o-ji, *n.* style or manner of expression or use of *phrases*: peculiarities of diction: a collection of phrases in a language. [Gr. *phrasis*, *phraseōs*, phrase, *logos*, science.]

PHRENOLOGIST, fren-ol'o-jist, *n.* one who believes or is versed in *phrenology*.

PHRENOLOGY, fren-ol'o-ji, *n.* the theory of Gall and his followers, which connects the mental faculties with certain parts of the brain, and professes to discover the character from an examination of the skull.—*adj.* PHRENOLOG'ICAL.—*adv.* PHRENOLOG'ICALLY. [Gr. *phrēn*, *phrenos*, mind, *logos*, science.]

PHTHISIC, tiz'ik, PHTHISICAL, tiz'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or having *phthisis*.

PHTHISIS, thī'sis, *n.* consumption of the lungs. [L.—Gr. *phthiō*, to waste away.]

PHYLACTERY, fi-lak'ter-i, *n.* among the Jews, a slip of parchment inscribed with passages of Scripture, worn on the left arm and forehead.—*adjs.* PHYLACTER'IC, PHYLACTER'ICAL. [Lit. a charm to *protect* from danger, L.—Gr. *phylaktērion*, *phylaktēr*, a guard—*phylassō*, to guard.]

PHYLACTOLÆMATA, fī-lak-tō-lē'ma-ta, *n.pl.* the division of Polyzoa in which the mouth is provided with the arched valvular process known as the "epistome," and in which the tentaculate disc is horse-shoe shaped. [Gr. *phylassō*, to guard, and *laima*, *laimatos*, the throat.]

PHYLLOXERA, fil-ok'ser-a, *n.* a genus of insects destructive to vines. [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *zēros*, dry, withered.]

PHYSIC, fiz'ik, *n.* the science of medicine: the art of healing: a medicine.—*v.t.* to give medicine to:—*pr.p.* phys'icking; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* phys'icked. [From the Fr. of the Middle Ages (mod. Fr. *physique* is the same as E. *physics*)—Gr. *physikē*, natural, physical (as medical men were then the only naturalists)—Gr. *phy-sis*, nature, from the same root as E. BE.]

PHYSICAL, fiz'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *nature* or natural objects: pertaining to material things: known to the senses: pertaining to the body.—*adv.* PHYS'ICALLY. [Gr. *physikos*—*physis*, nature. See PHYSICS.]

PHYSICIAN, fi-zish'an, *n.* one skilled in the use of physic or the art of healing: one who prescribes remedies for diseases.

PHYSICIST, fiz'i-sist, *n.* a *student of nature:* one versed in physics.

PHYSICS, fiz'iks, *n.pl.* used as *sing.* (*orig.*) equivalent to PHYSICAL SCIENCE, *i.e.* the science of the order of nature: usually sig. (as distinguished from chemistry) study of matter and the general properties of matter as affected by energy—also called natural philosophy. [L. *physica*, Gr. *physikē* (*theōria*, theory)—*physis*, nature.]

PHYSIOGNOMY, fiz-i-og'no-mi or fiz-i-on'o-mi, *n.* the art of knowing a man's disposition from his features: expression of countenance: the face.—*adjs.* PHYSIOGNOM'IC, PHYSIOGNOM'ICAL.—*adv.* PHYSIOGNOM'ICALLY.—*n.sing.* PHYSIOGNOM'ICS, same as PHYSIOGNOMY.—*n.* PHYSIOG'NOMIST. [For *physiognomony*—Gr. *physiognōmonia*—*physis*, nature, *gnōmōn*, one who indicates or interprets—*gnōnai*, to know.]

PHYSIOGRAPHY, fiz-i-og'ra-fi, *n.* a *description* of *nature*, esp. in its external aspects: an introduction to the study of nature. [Gr. *physis*, nature, and *graphō*, to describe.]

PHYSIOLATRY, fiz-ē-ol'a-trē, *n.* nature-worship.

PHYSIOLOGY, fiz-i-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science of the functions of living beings—a branch of biology.—*adjs.* PHYSIOLOG'IC, PHYSIOLOG'ICAL.—*adv.* PHYSIOLOG'ICALLY.—*n.* PHYSIOL'OGIST. [Lit. "the science of nature," Gr. *physis*, nature, *logos*, science.]

PHYSIQUE, fiz-ēk', *n.* the physical structure or natural constitution of a person. [Fr., from root of PHYSICAL.]

PHYTOLOGY, fī-tol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* of *plants:* botany.—*adj.* PHYTOLOG'ICAL.—*n.* PHYTOL'OGIST. [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, *logos*, discourse, science.]

PIACULAR, pī-ak'ū-lar, *adj.* serving to *appease*, expiatory: requiring expiation: atrociously bad. [L. *piaculum*, sacrifice—*pio*, expiate—*pius*, pious.]

PIANIST, pi-ā'nist, *n.* one who plays on the piano-forte, or one well skilled in it.

PIANO, pi-ā'no, *adv.* (*mus.*) *softly.*—*adv.* PIANIS'SIMO, very softly. [It. *piano* (superl. *pianissimo*), plain, smooth—L. *planus*, plain. Doublet PLAIN.]

PIANOFORTE, pi-ā'no-fōr'tā (generally shortened to) PIANO, pi-a'no, *n.* a musical instrument with wires struck by little hammers moved by keys, so as to produce both *soft* and *strong* sounds. [It. *piano* (see PIANO, above), and *forte*, strong—L. *fortis*, strong. See FORCE.]

PIASTRE, pi-as'ter, *n.* a silver coin used in Turkey and other countries, of varying value. [Fr.—It. *piastra*, from same root as PLASTER.]

PIAZZA, pi-az'a, *n.* a *place* or square surrounded by buildings: a walk under a roof supported by pillars. [It. (Fr. *place*)—L. *platea*, a broad street. See PLACE, its doublet.]

PIBROCH, pē'brok, *n.* the martial music of the Scottish bagpipe. [Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-music—*piobair*, a piper—*piob*, a pipe, bagpipe. Cf. PIPE.]

PICA, pī'ka, *n.* a printing type, used as a standard of measurement by printers. [See PIE, a book.]

PICADOR, pik-a-dōr', *n.* a horseman armed with a lance, who begins a bull-fight by pricking the bull with his weapon. [Sp.]

PICAROON, pik'a-rōōn, *n.* one who lives

by his wits: a cheat: a pirate. [Sp. *picaron—picaro*, a rogue.]

PICK, pik, *v.t.* to prick with a sharp-pointed instrument: to peck, as a bird: to pierce: to open with a pointed instrument, as a lock: to pluck or gather, as flowers, etc.: to separate from: to clean with the teeth: to gather: to choose: to select: to call: to seek, as a quarrel: to steal.—*v.i.* to do anything nicely: to eat by morsels.—*n.* any sharp-pointed instrument: choice.—*n.* PICK'ER. [A.S. *pycan* (Ger. *picken*)—Celt., as Gael. *pioc*, to pick, W. *pigo*. Cf. the allied PIKE.]

PICKAXE, pik'aks, *n.* a *picking* tool used in digging. [A popular corr. of M. E. *pikois*—O. Fr. *picois* (Fr. *pic*), of same Celt. origin as PICK, *v.t.*]

PICKET, pik'et, *n.* a pointed stake used in fortification: a small outpost or guard.—*v.t.* to fasten to a stake, as a horse: to post as a vanguard. [Fr. *piquet*, dim. of *pic*, a pickaxe. See PICKAXE.]

PICKLE, pik'l, *n.* a liquid in which substances are preserved: anything pickled: a disagreeable position.—*v.t.* to season or preserve with salt, vinegar, etc. [Dut. *pekel*, pickle, brine.]

PICKLOCK, pik'lok, *n.* an instrument for *picking locks*.

PICKPOCKET, pik'pok-et, *n.* one who *picks* or steals from other people's *pockets*.

PICKWICKIAN, pik-wik'ē-an, *adj.* relating to or resembling Mr. *Pickwick*, the hero of Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*.

PICNIC, pik'nik, *n.* a short excursion into the country by a pleasure-party, taking their own provisions: an entertainment in the open air, towards which each person contributes.—*v.i.* to go on a picnic:—*pr.p.* pic'nicking; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pic'nicked. [Prob. from E. *pick*, to eat by morsels, with the rhyming addition *nick* (perh. a weakened form of KNACK, which see).]

PICTORIAL, pik-tōr'i-al, *adj.* relating to pictures: illustrated by pictures.—*adv.* PICTOR'IALLY.

PICTURE, pik'tūr, *n.* a *painting*: a likeness in colors: a drawing: painting: a resemblance: an image.—*v.t.* to paint, to represent by painting: to form an ideal likeness of: to describe vividly. [L. *pictura—pingo*, *pictus*, Sans. *pinj*. See PAINT.]

PICTURESQUE, pik-tūr-esk', *adj.* like a *picture*: fit to make a picture: natural.—*adv.* PICTURESQUE'LY.—*n.* PICTURESQUE'NESS. [It. *pittoresco—pittura*, a picture—L. *pictura*. See PICTURE.]

PIDDLE, pid'l, *v.i.* to *peddle* or deal in trifles: to trifle. [A weakened form of PEDDLE.]

PIDGIN-ENGLISH, pij-in-ing'glish, *n.* a mixture of corrupted English with Chinese and other words, used on the seaboard by the Chinese and foreigners as a medium of communication for business purposes. [*Pidgin*, a Chinese corruption of business.]

PIE, pī, *n.* a magpie: (*print.*) type mixed or unsorted. [Fr.—L. *pica*, akin to *picus*, a woodpecker.]

PIE, pī, *n.* a book which ordered the manner of performing divine service. [Fr.—L. *pica*, lit. magpie, from its old black-letter type on white paper resembling the colors of the magpie.]

PIE, pī, *n.* a quantity of meat or fruit baked within a crust of prepared flour. [Ety. dub.; perh. from Ir. and Gael. *pighe*, pie.]

PIEBALD, pī'bawld, *adj.* of various colors in patches. [For *pie-balled*, lit. "streaked like the magpie," from PIE (a magpie), and W. *bal*, a streak on a horse's forehead. See BALD.]

PIECE, pēs, *n.* a part of anything: a single article: a separate performance: a literary or artistic composition: a gun: a coin: a person (slightingly).—*v.t.* to enlarge by adding a piece: to patch.—*v.i.* to unite by a coalescence of parts: to join.—*n.* PIEC'ER.

PIECELESS, pēs'les, *adj.* not made of pieces: entire.

PIECEMEAL, pēs'mēl, *adj.* made of *pieces* or parts: single.—*adv.* in pieces or fragments: by pieces: gradually. [PIECE, and MEAL, a portion.]

PIECEWORK, pēs'wurk, *n.*, *work* done by the *piece* or job.

PIED, pīd, *adj.* variegated like a mag-*pie*: of various colors: spotted.

PIER, pēr, *n.* the mass of *stone*-work between the openings of a building, also that supporting an arch, bridge, etc.: a mass of stone or wood-work projecting into the sea: a wharf. [M.E. *pere*—Fr. *pierre*, a stone—L. *petra*—Gr. *petra*, a rock.]

PIERCE, pērs, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to thrust or make a hole through: to enter, or force a way into: to touch or move deeply: to dive into, as a secret.—*n.* PIERC'ER. [Fr. *percer*, of doubtful origin.]

PIERCEABLE, pērs'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being pierced.

PIERGLASS, pēr'glas, *n.* a *glass* hung in the space between windows. [See PIER.]

PIERHEAD, pēr'hed, *n.* the seaward end of a pier used as a landing-place.

PIET, pī'et, *n.* a *pie* or magpie. [A form of PIE.]

PIETISM, pī'et-izm, *n.* the doctrine and practice of the pietists.

PIETIST, pī'et-ist, *n.* one marked by strong devotional or religious feeling: a name first applied to a sect of German religious reformers at the end of the 17th century, marked by their devotional feeling.—*adv.* PIETIST'IC.

PIETY, pī'et-i, *n.* the quality of being pious: reverence for the Deity, parents, friends, or country: sense of duty: duti-

ful conduct. [Fr. *piété*—L. *pietas*. Doublet PITY.]

PIG, pig, *n.* a young swine: an oblong mass of unforged metal, as first extracted from the ore, so called because it is made to flow when melted in channels called *pigs*, branching from a main channel called the *sow*.—*v.i.* to bring forth pigs: to live together like pigs:—*pr.p.* pigg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pigged. [A.S. *pecg*, cog. with Dut. *bigge*, *big*, a pig. Cf. Ice. *pika*, Dan. *pige*, a girl.]

PIGEON, pij'un, *n.* (*lit.*) that which pipes or chirps: a well-known bird, the dove. [Fr.—L. *pipio*, *-onis*, a young bird or pigeon, from *pipio*, to chirp. An imitative word. See PIPE.]

PIGEON-HEARTED, pij'un-hārt'ed, *adj.* with a *heart* like a *pigeon's*: timid: fearful.

PIGEON-HOLE, pij'un-hōl, *n.* a *hole* or niche in which pigeons lodge in a dovecot: a division of a case for papers, etc.

PIGEON-LIVERED, pij'un-liv'erd, *adj.* with a *liver* like a *pigeon's*: timid: cowardly.

PIGGERY, pig'er-i, *n.* a place where *pigs* are kept.

PIGGIN, pig'in, *n.* a small wooden vessel. [Gael. *pigean*, dim. of *pigeadh*, or *pige*, a pot.]

PIGGISH, pig'ish, *adj.* belonging to or like pigs.

PIG-IRON, pig'-ī'urn, *n.*, *iron* in *pigs* or rough bars.

PIGMENT, pig'ment, *n.*, *paint*: any substance for coloring: that which gives the iris of the eye its various colors.—*adj.* PIGMENT'AL. [L. *pigmentum*—*pingo*, to paint. See PICTURE.]

PIGMY. Same as PYGMY.

PIGTAIL, pig'tāl, *n.* the hair of the head tied behind in the form of a pig's tail: a roll of twisted tobacco. [PIG and TAIL.]

PIKE, pīk, *n.* a weapon with a shaft and spear-head, formerly used by foot-soldiers: a voracious fresh-water fish (so called from its pointed snout). [Celt., as Gael. *pic*, a pike, W. *pig*, a point; cf. L. *s-pica*, a spike. BEAK, PEAK, PICK, PICKET are all from the same root, of which the fundamental idea is something "pointed," "sharp."]

PIKED, pīkt, *adj.* ending in a point.

PIKEMAN, pīk'man, *n.* a *man* armed with a *pike*.

PIKESTAFF, pīk'staf, *n.* the *staff* or shaft of a *pike*: a staff with a pike at the end.

PILASTER, pi-las'ter, *n.* (*arch.*) a square *pillar* or column, usually set within a wall. [Fr. *pilastre*, It. *pilastro*—L. *pīla*, a pillar. See PILE, a pillar.]

PILASTERED, pi-las'terd, *adj.* furnished with pilasters or inserted pillars.

PILCHARD, pil'chārd, *n.* a sea-fish like the herring, but thicker and rounder, caught chiefly on the Cornish coast. [Prob. from Celt. (as in Ir. *pilseir*), with excrescent *d*.]

PILE, pīl, *n.* a *roundish* mass: a heap: combustibles for burning, esp. dead bodies: a large building: a heap of shot or shell: (*electricity*) a form of battery.—*v.t.* to lay in a pile or heap: to collect in a mass: to heap up: to fill above the brim. [Fr.—L. *pila*, a ball.]

PILE, pīl, *n.* a *pillar*: a large stake driven into the earth to support foundations.—*v.t.* to drive piles into. [A.S. *pil*—L. *pīla*, a pillar.]

PILE, pīl, *n.* a *hairy* surface: the nap on cloth. [L. *pilus*, a hair.]

PILEATE, pī'le-āt, **PILEATED**, pī'le-āt-ed, *adj.* having the form of a cap or hat. [L. *pileatus*—*pileus*, Gr. *pilos*, hair wrought into felt.]

PILE-DRIVER, pīl'-drīv'er, **PILE-ENGINE**, pīl'-en'jin, *n.* an engine for *driving* down *piles*.

PILES, pīlz, *n.pl.* hemorrhoids, which see.

PILFER, pil'fer, *v.i.* to steal small things.—*v.t.* to steal by petty theft. [From O. Fr. *pelfre*, booty. See PELF.]

PILFERING, pil'fer-ing, *n.* petty theft.

PILGRIM, pil'grim, *n.* one who travels to a distance to visit a sacred place: a wanderer. [Fr. *pèlerin* (for *pelegrin*; It. *pellegrino*, *peregrino*)—L. *peregrinus*, foreigner, stranger—*pereger*, a traveller—*per*, through, and *ager*, land, E. ACRE.]

PILGRIMAGE, pil'grim-āj, *n.* the journey of a pilgrim: a journey to a shrine or other sacred place.

PILL, pil, *n.* a *little ball* of medicine: anything nauseous. [Contr. of Fr. *pilule*—L. *pilula*, dim. of *pila*, a ball.]

PILL, pil, *v.t.* to rob or plunder. [Fr. *piller*—L. *pilare*, to plunder. [Cf. COMPILE.]

PILL, another spelling of PEEL, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to strip, etc.

PILLAGE, pil'āj, *n.* plunder: spoil, esp. taken in war.—*v.t.* to plunder or spoil.—*n.* PILL'AGER. [Fr., from *piller*. See PILL, *v.*]

PILLAR, pil'ar, *n.* (*arch.*) a detached support, differing from a column in that it is not necessarily cylindrical, or of classical proportions: anything that sustains. [O. Fr. *piler* (Fr. *pilier*)—Low L. *pilare*—L. *pila*, a pillar.]

PILLARED, pil'ard, *adj.* supported by a *pillar*: having the form of a pillar.

PILLAU, pil-law', *n.* a Turkish dish, made of boiled rice and mutton fat.

PILLION, pil'yun, *n.* a cushion for a woman behind a horseman: the cushion of a saddle. [Ir. *pillíun*, Gael. *pillean*, a pad, a pack-saddle—*peall*, a skin or mat, akin to L. *pellis*, skin, E. FELL, a skin.]

PILLORY, pil'or-i, *n.* a wooden frame, supported by an upright *pillar* or post, and having holes through which the head and hands of a criminal were put as a punishment.—*v.t.* to punish in the pillory:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pill'oried. [Fr. *pilori*; ety. dub.; perh. from root of PILLAR.]

PILLOW, pil'ō, *n.* a cushion filled with feathers for resting the head on: any cushion.—*v.t.* to lay on for support. [A.S. *pyle*, M.E. *pilwe*—L. *pulvinus*.]

PILLOW-CASE, pil'ō-kās, *n.* a *case* for a *pillow*.

PILLOWY, pil'ō-i, *adj.* like a pillow: soft.

PILOSE, pi-lōs', **PILOUS**, pī'lus, *adj.*, *hairy*. —*n.* PILOS'ITY.

PILOT, pī'lut, *n.* one who conducts ships in and out of a harbor, along a dangerous coast, etc.: a guide.—*v.t.* to conduct as a pilot. [Fr. *pilote*—Dut. *piloot*, from *peilen*, to sound, and *loot* (Ger. *loth*, E. LEAD), a sounding-lead.]

PILOTAGE, pī'lut-āj, *n.* the act of piloting: the fee or wages of pilots.

PILOT-CLOTH, pī'lut-kloth, *n.* a coarse, stout kind of cloth for overcoats.

PILOT-FISH, pī'lut-fish, *n.* a fish of the mackerel family, so called from its having been supposed to *guide* sharks to their prey.

PIMENTA, pi-men'ta, **PIMENTO**, pi-men'to *n.* Jamaica pepper: the tree producing it. [Port. *pimenta*—L. *pigmentum*, paint, juice of plants.]

PIMP, pimp, *n.* one who procures gratifications for the lust of others: a pander. —*v.i.* to procure women for others: to pander. [Fr. *pimper*, a nasalized form of *piper*, to pipe, hence, to decoy, to cheat.]

PIMPERNEL, pim'per-nel, **PIMPINELLA**, pim-pi-nel'a, *n.* a plant having a double series of small leaves. [Fr. *pimprenelle* (It. *pimpinella*), either a corr. of a L. form *bipennula*, double-winged, dim. of *bi-pennis*—*bis*, twice, and *penna*, feather, wing; or from a dim. of L. *pampinus*, a vine-leaf.]

PIMPLE, pim'pl, *n.* a *pustule:* a small swelling.—*adjs.* PIM'PLED, PIM'PLY, having pimples. [A.S. *pipel*, nasalized from L. *papula*, a pustule (cf. PAPILLA); cf. W. *pwmp*, a knob.]

PIN, pin, *n.* a sharp-pointed instrument, esp. for fastening articles together: anything that holds parts together: a peg used in musical instruments for fastening the strings: anything of little value.—*v.t.* to fasten with a pin: to fasten: to inclose:—*pr.p.* pinn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pinned. [M.E. *pinne*, like Celt. *pinne*, and Ger. *penn*, from L. *pinna*, or *penna*, a feather, a pen, a peg.]

PINAFORE, pin'a-fōr, *n.* a loose covering of cotton or linen over a child's dress, orig. only *pinned* to its *front*.

PINCASE, pin'kās, **PINCUSHION**, pin'koosh-un, *n.* a *case* or cushion for holding *pins*.

PINCERS. Same as PINCHERS.

PINCH, pinsh, *v.t.* to gripe hard. to squeeze: to squeeze the flesh so as to give pain: to nip: to distress: to gripe. —*v.i.* to act with force: to bear or press hard: to live sparingly.—*n.* a close compression with the fingers: what can be taken up by the compressed fingers: a gripe: distress: oppression. [Fr. *pincer* (It. *pizzare*), from a root seen in Dut. *pitsen*, to pinch.]

PINCHBECK, pinsh'bek, *n.* a yellow alloy of five parts of copper to one of zinc. [From the name of the inventor, Christopher Pinchbeck, in the 18th century.]

PINCHER, pinsh'er, *n.* one who or that which pinches.

PINCHERS, pinsh'erz, **PINCERS**, pin'serz, *n.* an instrument for seizing anything, esp. for drawing out nails, etc. [See PINCH.]

PINCHINGLY, pinsh'ing-li, *adv.* in a pinching manner.

PINDARIC, pin-dar'ik, *adj.* after the style and manner of *Pindar*, a Greek lyric poet. —*n.* a Pindaric ode: an irregular ode.

PINDER, pind'er, **PINNER**, pin'er, *n.* one who *impounds* stray cattle. [From A.S. *pyndan*, to shut up—*pund*. [Cf. PEN, *v.*, and POUND, to shut up.]

PINE, pīn, *n.* a northern cone-bearing, resinous tree, furnishing valuable timber. [A.S. *pin*—L. *pīnus* (for *pic-nus*), "pitch-tree"—*pix*, *picis*, pitch. Cf. PITCH, *n.*]

PINE, pīn, *v.i.* to waste away under pain or mental distress. [Lit. to "suffer *pain*," A.S. *pinan*, to torment, from *pin*, pain—L. *pœna*. See PAIN.]

PINE-APPLE, pīn'-ap'l, *n.* a tropical plant, and its fruit, shaped like a *pine*-cone. [PINE and APPLE.]

PINERY, pīn'er-i, *n.* a place where *pine-apples* are raised.

PINFOLD, pin'fold, *n.* a pound for cattle [For *pind-fold*—POUND-FOLD.]

PINION pin'yun, *n.* a *wing:* the joint of a wing most remote from the body: a smaller wheel with "leaves" or teeth working into others.—*v.t.* to confine the wings of: to cut off the pinion: to confine by binding the arms. [Fr. *pignon*—L. *pinna* (=*penna*), wing. See PEN, *n.*]

PINK, pingk, *v.t.* to stab or pierce. [Either through A.S. *pyngan*, from L. *pungo*, to prick; or acc. to Skeat, a nasalized form of PICK.]

PINK, pingk, *n.* a plant with beautiful flowers: a shade of light-red color like that of the flower: the minnow, from the color of its abdomen in summer: that which is supremely excellent.—*v.t.* to work in eyelet holes: to cut in small scollops or angles. [Prob. a nasalized form of Celt. *pic*, a point, the flower being so called from the finely *pointed* or notched edges of the petals. See PIKE.]

PINK-EYED, pingk'-īd, *adj.* having *small* eyes: having the eyes half-shut.

PINKING-IRON, pingk'ing-ī'urn, *n.* a tool for *pinking* or scolloping. [PINKING and IRON.]

PIN-MONEY, pin'-mun'i, *n.*, *money* allowed to a wife for private expenses, orig. to buy *pins*.

PINNACE, pin'ās, *n.* a small vessel with oars and sails: a boat with eight oars.

[Lit. a "*pine*-wood boat," Fr. *pinasse* —It. *pinassa*—L. *pinus*, a pine. See PINE, *n.*]

PINNACLE, pin'a-kl, *n.* a slender turret: a high point like a spire.—*v.t.* to build with pinnacles. [Fr. *pinacle*—Low L. *pinna-cu-lum*, double dim. from L. *pinna*, a feather.]

PINNATE, pin'āt, *adj.* (*bot.*) shaped like a *feather*: (*zool.*) furnished with fins.—*adv.* PINN'ATELY. [L. *pinnatus*, from *pinna* (=*penna*), a feather.]

PINNER, pin'er, *n.* one who *pins* or fastens: a pin-maker: the lappet of a head-dress flying loose.

PIN-POINT, pin'-point, *n.* the *point* of a *pin*: a trifle.

PINT, pīnt, *n.* a measure of capacity—½ quart or 4 gills: (*med.*) 12 ounces. [Lit. "a measure *painted*"—i.e. indicated by a mark upon the vessel; Fr. *pinte*—Sp. *pinta*, mark, pint, from L. *pingo*, to paint. See PAINT.]

PINTLE, pin'tl, *n.* a *little pin*: a long iron bolt: the bolt hanging the rudder of a ship. [Dim. of PIN.]

PINY, pīn'i, *adj.* abounding with *pine*-trees.

PIONEER, pī-o-nēr', *n.* a soldier who clears the road before an army, sinks mines, etc.: one who goes before to prepare the way.—*v.t.* to act as pioneer to. [Fr. *pionnier*—*pion*, a foot-soldier—Low L. *pedo*, *pedonis*, a foot-soldier—L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot. See PAWN, in chess.]

PIOUS, pī'us, *adj.*, *devout*: having reverence and love for the Deity: proceeding from religious feeling.—*adv.* PI'OUSLY. [Fr. *pieux*—L. *pius*.]

PIP, pip, *n.* a disease of fowls, also called *roup*. [Fr. *pépie* (It. *pipita*), a corr. of L. *pituita*, rheum; akin to Gr. *ptyō*, to spit.]

PIP, pip, *n.* the seed of fruit. [Orig. *pippin* or *pepin*—Fr. *pépin*; ety. unknown.]

PIP, pip, *n.* a spot on cards. [Corr. of prov. *pick*—Fr. *pique*, a spade, at cards. See PIKE.]

PIPE, pīp, *n.* a musical wind instrument consisting of a long tube: any long tube: a tube of clay, etc., with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco: a cask containing two hhds.—*v.i.* to play upon a pipe: to whistle.—*v.t.* to play on a pipe: to call with a pipe, as on board ships.—*n.* PIP'ER. [A.S. *pipe*—imitative of the sound; as are Celt. *pib*, a pipe, Dut. *pijp*; and the L. *pipire*, to chirp, Gr. *pipizo*.]

PIPECLAY, pīp'klā, *n.* white *clay* used for making tobacco *pipes* and fine earthenware.

PIPING, pīp'ing, *adj.* uttering a weak, shrill, *piping* sound, like the sick: sickly: feeble: boiling.

PIPKIN, pip'kin, *n.* a small earthen pot. [Dim. of PIPE.]

PIPPIN, pip'in, *n.* a kind of apple. [Prob. from PIP, seed of fruit.]

PIQUANT, pik'ant, *adj.* stimulating to the taste.—*adv.* PIQ'UANTLY.—*n.* PIQ'UANCY. [Fr. *piquant*, pr.p. of Fr. *piquer*, to prick.]

PIQUE, pēk, *n.* an offence taken: wounded pride: spite: nicety: punctilio.—*v.t.* to wound the pride of: to offend: to pride or value (one's self).—*pr.p.* piq'uing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* piqued. [Fr. *pique*, a pike, pique. See PICK and PIKE.]

PIQUET, pi-ket', *n.* a game at cards. [Said to be named from its inventor.]

PIRACY, pī'ra-si, *n.* the crime of a *pirate*: robbery on the high seas: infringement of copyright.

PIRATE, pī'rāt, *n.* one who *attempts* to capture ships at sea: a sea-robber: one who steals or infringes a copyright.—*v.t.* to take without permission, as books or writings. [Fr.—L. *pirata*—Gr. *peiratēs*, from *peiraō*, to attempt—*peir-a*, an attempt, cog. with EX-PER-IENCE and FARE.]

PIRATICAL, pī-rat'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to a pirate: practicing piracy.—*adv.* PIRAT'ICALLY.

PIROUETTE, pir-oo-et', *n.* a *wheeling* about, esp. in dancing: the turning of a horse on the same ground.—*v.i.* to execute a pirouette. [Fr., prob. dim. of Norm. Fr. *piroue*, a whirligig, cog. with E. *perry*, an old word for a whirlwind (Skeat); cf. Scot. *pearie*, a pegtop.]

PISCATORIAL, pis-ka-tō'ri-al, PISCATORY, pis'ka-tor-i, *adj.* relating to *fishes* or fishing.

PISCES, pis'ēz, *n.* the *Fishes*, the twelfth sign of the zodiac. [L., pl. of *piscis*, E. FISH.]

PISCICULTURE, pis'i-kul-tūr, *n.* the *rearing* of *fish* by artificial methods. [L. *piscis*, fish, and CULTURE.]

PISCINAL, pis'i-nal or pi-sī'nal, *adj.* belonging to a *fishpond*. [L. *piscinalis*, from *piscina*, a fishpond.]

PISCINE, pis'in, *adj.* pertaining to *fishes*. [See PISCES.]

PISCIVOROUS, pis-iv'or-us, *adj.*, *devouring* or feeding on *fishes*. [L. *piscis*, fish, and *voro*, to devour.]

PISH, pish, *int.* expressing contempt. [Imitative.]

PISMIRE, piz'mīr, *n.* an ant or emmet. [M.E. *pissemire*—*pisse*, urine, and A.S. *mire*, ant, cog. with Ice. *maurr*, Ir. *moirbh*, and Gr. *murmēx*.]

PISS, pis, *v.i.* (*B.*) to discharge urine or make water. [Fr. *pisser*; imitative.]

PISTACHIO, pis-tā'shi-o, PISTACIA, pis-tā'shi-a, *n.* a small tree cultivated in S. Europe and in the East: its nut. [It. —L. *pistacium*—Gr. *pistakion*—Pers. *pista*.]

PISTIL, pis'til, *n.* (*bot.*) the female organ in the centre of a flower, so called from its likeness to the *pestle* of a mortar. [Fr.—L. *pistillum*. PESTLE is a doublet.]

PISTILLACEOUS, pis-til-lā'shus, *adj.* growing on a *pistil*: pertaining to or having the nature of a pistil.

PISTILLATE, pis'til-lāt, *adj.* having a pistil.

PISTILLIFEROUS, pis-til-lif'er-us, *adj.* bearing a *pistil* without stamens. [PISTIL, and *fero*, to bear.]

PISTOL, pis'tol, *n.* a small hand-gun. [Orig. a dagger, Fr. *pistole*—It. *pistola*, said to be from *Pistoja* (orig. *Pistola*), a town in Italy.]

PISTOLE, pis-tōl', *n.* a Spanish gold coin worth about $3.60. [Same word as the above, a name jocularly applied to the crowns of Spain, when reduced to a smaller size than the crowns of France.]

PISTOLET, pis'to-let, *n.* a little pistol.

PISTON, pis'tun, *n.* a short solid cylinder, used in pumps, etc., fitting and moving up and down within another hollow one. [Lit. the "pounder," Fr.—It. *pistone—pesto*, to pound—L. *pinso*, *pistus*. See PESTLE.]

PISTON-ROD, pis'tun-rod, *n.* the *rod* by which the *piston* is moved.

PIT, pit, *n.* a hole in the earth: an abyss: the bottomless pit: a hole used as a trap for wild beasts: whatever insnares: the hollow of the stomach: the indentation left by smallpox: the ground-floor of a theatre: the shaft of a mine.—*v.t.* to mark with pits or little hollows: to set in competition:—*pr.p.* pitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pitt'ed.

PITAPAT, pit'a-pat, *adv.* with palpitation or quick beating. [A repetition of *pat*.]

PITCH, pich, *n.* the solid black shining substance obtained by boiling down common tar.—*v.t.* to smear with pitch. [A.S. *pic*—L. *pix*, *pic-is* (whence also Ger. *pech*), conn. with Gr. *pissa*. Cf. PINE, *n.*]

PITCH, pich, *v.t.* (*lit.*) to *pick* or strike with a *pike*: to throw: to fix or set in array: to fix the tone.—*v.i.* to settle, as something pitched: to come to rest from flight: to fall headlong: to fix the choice: to encamp: to rise and fall, as a ship.—*n.* any point or degree of elevation or depression: degree: degree of slope: a descent: (*mus.*) the height of a note: (*mech.*) distance between the centres of two teeth. [A form of PICK.]

PITCHER, pich'er, *n.* a vessel for holding water, etc. [O. Fr. *picher*—Low L. *picarium*, a goblet—Gr. *bīkos*, a wine-vessel, an Eastern word. Doublet BEAKER.]

PITCHER-PLANT, pich'er-plant, *n.* a tropical *plant*, with vase-shaped leaves holding water like *pitchers*.

PITCHFORK, pich'fork, *n.* a *fork* for *pitching* hay, etc.

PITCHPIPE, pich'pīp, *n.* a small *pipe* to *pitch* the voice or tune with.

PITCHY, pich'i, *adj.* having the qualities of pitch: smeared with pitch: black like pitch: dark: dismal.

PITEOUS, pit'e-us, *adj.* fitted to excite *pity*: mournful: compassionate: paltry.—*adv.* PIT'EOUSLY.—*n.* PIT'EOUSNESS.

PITFALL, pit'fawl, *n.* a *pit* slightly covered, so that wild beasts may *fall* into it and be caught.

PITH, pith, *n.* the *marrow* or soft substance in the centre of plants: force: importance: condensed substance: quintessence. [A.S. *pitha*; cog. with Dut. *pit*, marrow.]

PITHLESS, pith'les, *adj.* wanting pith, force, or energy.

PITHY, pith'i, *adj.* full of pith: forcible: strong: energetic.—*adv.* PITH'ILY.—*n.* PITH'INESS.

PITIABLE, pit'i-a-bl, *adj.* deserving pity: affecting: wretched.—*adv.* PIT'IABLY.—*n.* PIT'IABLENESS.

PITIFUL, pit'i-fool, *adj.* compassionate: sad: despicable.—*adv.* PIT'IFULLY.—*n.* PIT'IFULNESS.

PITILESS, pit'i-les, *adj.* without pity: unsympathizing. cruel.—*adv.* PIT'ILESSLY.—*n.* PIT'ILESSNESS.

PITMAN, pit'man, *n.* a *man* who works in a coal-*pit* or a saw-*pit*.

PITSAW, pit'saw, *n.* a large *saw*, worked vertically by two men, one standing in a *pit* below.

PITTANCE, pit'ans, *n.* an allowance of food: a dole: a very small portion or quantity. [Fr. *pitance*; of doubtful origin.]

PITY, pit'i, *n.* sympathy with distress: a subject of pity or grief.—*v.t.* to sympathize with:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pit'ied.—IT PITIETH THEM (*Pr. Bk.*), it causeth pity in them. [Lit. *piety*, O. Fr. *pité* (Fr. *pitié*, It. *pieta*)—L. *pietas*, *pietatis*—*pius*, pious. See PIETY.]

PIVOT, piv'ut, *n.* the *pin* on which anything turns: the officer or soldier at the flank on which a company wheels. [Fr. dim. of It. *piva*, a pipe, a peg, a pin—Low L. *pipa*.]

PIVOTING, piv'ut-ing, *n.* the *pivot*-work in machines.

PIX, piks, *n.* same as PYX.

PIXY, PIXIE, pik'si, *n.* a sort of fairy or imaginary being.

PLACABLE, plā'ka-bl or plak'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *appeased*: relenting: forgiving.—*adv.* PLA'CABLY.—*ns.* PLACABIL'ITY, PLA'CABLENESS. [L. *placabilis*—*placo*, to appease, akin to *placeo*.]

PLACARD, pla-kärd' or plak'ard, *n.* anything *broad* and *flat*: a bill stuck upon a wall as an advertisement, etc. [Fr. *placard*, a bill stuck on a wall—*plaque*, plate, tablet; acc. to Diez, from Dut. *plak*, a piece of flat wood.]

PLACARD, pla-kärd', *v.t.* to publish or notify by *placards*.

PLACE, plās, *n.* a *broad way* in a city: a space: locality: a town: a residence: existence: rank: office: stead: way: passage in a book.—*v.t.* to put in any place or condition: to settle: to lend: to ascribe.—*n.* PLAC'ER. [Fr.—L. *platea*, a broad street—Gr. *plateia*, a street—*platys*, broad; akin to E. FLAT. Cf. PIAZZA.]

PLACEMAN, plās'man, *n.* one who has a

place or office under a government :—*pl.* PLACE'MEN.

PLACENTA, pla-sen'ta, *n.* the spongy organ connecting the fetus in the womb with the mother : (*bot.*) the part of a plant to which the seeds are attached : —*pl.* PLACEN'TÆ. [Lit. "a cake," L. ; akin to Gr. *plak-ous*, a flat cake, from *plax, plak-os*, anything flat and broad.]

PLACENTAL, pla-sen'tal, *adj.* pertaining to or having a placenta.—*n.* a mammal having a placenta.

PLACID, plas'id, *adj.* gentle : peaceful.—*adv.* PLAC'IDLY.—*ns.* PLACID'ITY, PLAC'IDNESS. [L. *placidus—placeo*, to please. See PLACABLE.]

PLAGIARISM, plā'ji-ar-izm, *n.* the act or practice of plagiarizing.

PLAGIARIST, plā'ji-ar-ist, *n.* one who plagiarizes.

PLAGIARIZE, plā'ji-ar-īz, *v.t.* to *steal* from the writings of another.

PLAGIARY, plā'ji-ar-i, *n.* one who *steals* the thoughts or writings of others and gives them out as his own.—*adj.* practicing literary theft. [Fr. *plagiaire*—L. *plagiarius*, a man-stealer—*plagium*, man-stealing.]

PLAGUE, plāg, *n.* any great natural evil : a deadly epidemic or pestilence : anything troublesome.—*v.t.* to infest with disease or calamity : to trouble :—*pr.p.* plāg'uing ; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* plāgued. [L. *plaga*, a blow, stroke, cog. with Gr. *plēgē, plēsso*, to strike.]

PLAGUE-MARK, plāg'-märk, PLAGUE-SPOT, plāg'-spot, *n.* a *mark* or *spot* of *plague* or foul disease.

PLAICE, plās, *n.* a *broad, flat* fish. [O. Fr. *plaïs* (Fr. *plie*)—L. *platessa*, a flat fish, from same root as PLACE.]

PLAID, plad or plād, *n.* a loose outer garment of woollen cloth, chiefly worn by the Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. *plaide*, a blanket, contr. of *peallaid*, a sheep-skin—*peall*, a skin, cog. with L. *pellis*, E. FELL.]

PLAIDED, plad'ed, *adj.* wearing a plaid.

PLAIN, plān, *adj.*, *even : flat :* level : smooth : simple : homely : artless : sincere : evident : mere : not colored or figured.—*adv.* PLAIN'LY.—*n.* PLAIN'NESS. [Fr.—L. *plānus* (for *plac-nus*) ; akin to PLACENTA. See also PLANK.]

PLAIN, plān, *n.*, *plain* level land : any *flat* expanse : an open field.

PLAIN, plān, *adv.* honestly : distinctly.

PLAIN-DEALER, plān'-dēl'er, *n.* one who *deals* or speaks his mind *plainly*.

PLAIN-DEALING, plān'-dēl'ing, *adj.*, *dealing*, speaking, or acting *plainly* or honestly : open : candid.—*n.* frank and candid speaking or acting : sincerity.

PLAIN-HEARTED, plān'-härt'ed, *adj.* having a *plain* or honest *heart :* sincere.—*n.* PLAIN'-HEART'EDNESS.

PLAIN-SPOKEN, plān'-spōk'en, *adj.* *speaking* with *plain*, rough sincerity

PLAINT, plānt, *n.* lamentation : complaint : a sad song : (*law*) the exhibiting of an action in writing by a *plaintiff*. [O. Fr. *pleinte* (Fr. *plainte*)—L. *planctus—plango, planctum*, to beat the breast, etc., in mourning. See COMPLAIN.]

PLAINTIFF, plānt'if, *n.* a *complainant* (*English law*) one who commences a suit against another. [Fr. *plaintif*. See PLAINT.]

PLAINTIVE, plānt'iv, *adj.*, *complaining :* expressing sorrow : sad.—*adv.* PLAINT'IVELY.—*n.* PLAINT'IVENESS. [Same as above word.]

PLAINWORK, plān'wurk, *n.*, *plain* needle-*work*, as distinguished from embroidery.

PLAIT, plāt, *n.* a *fold :* a doubling : a braid. —*v.t.* to fold : to double in narrow folds : to interweave. [O. Fr. *plcit* (Fr. *pli*)—L. *plico, plicatum ;* akin to Gr. *plekō*, to fold.]

PLAITER, plāt'er, *n.* one who plaits or [braids.

PLAN, plan, *n.* a drawing of anything on a *plane* or *flat* surface : a ground plot of a building : a scheme or project : a contrivance.—*v.t.* to make a sketch of on a flat surface : to form in design :—*pr.p.* plann'ing ; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* planned.—*n.* PLANN'ER. [Fr.—L. *planus*, flat. See PLAIN, even.]

PLANARY, plān'ar-i, *adj.* relating to a [plane.

PLANE, plān, *n.* a *level* surface : (*geom.*) an even superficies.—*adj.*, *plain :* even : level : pertaining to, lying in, or forming a plane.—*v.t.* to make level. [Fr.—L. *planus*. See PLAIN, even.]

PLANE, plān, *n.* a carpenter's tool.—*v.t.* to make a surface (as of wood) level. [Same as above.]

PLANET, plan'et, *n.* one of the bodies in the solar system which revolve round the sun. [Fr. *planète*—Gr. *planētēs*, a wanderer—*planaō*, to make to wander ; so called because in the ancient astronomy the planets, among which the sun and moon were included, seemed to *wander* about, whilst the other stars seemed fixed.]

PLANETARIUM, plan-e-tā'ri-um, *n.* a machine showing the motions and orbits of the *planets*.

PLANETARY, plan'et-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to the *planets :* consisting of or produced by planets : under the influence of a planet : erratic : revolving.

PLANETOID, plan'et-oid, *n.* a celestial body having the *form* or *nature* of a *planet :* a very small planet, often called an asteroid. [Gr. *planētēs*, and *eidos*, form—*eidō*, L. *video*, to see.]

PLANE-TREE, plān'-trē, *n.* a fine tall tree, with large *broad* leaves. [Fr. *plane*—L. *platanus*—Gr. *platanos*—*platys*, broad. See PLATANE.]

PLANET-STRICKEN, plan'et-strik'en, PLANET-STRUCK, plan'et-struk, *adj.* (*astrology*) *struck* or affected by the *planets :* blasted.

PLANISPHERE, plan'i-sfēr, *n.* a *sphere*, projected on a *plane*.

PLANK, plangk, *n.* a long, plain piece of timber, thicker than a board.—*v.t.* to cover with planks. [L. *planca*, a board, from root of PLAIN, even.]

PLANNER, plan'er, *n.* one who plans or forms a plan, a projector.

PLANT, plant, *n.* a sprout: any vegetable production: a child: the tools or materials of any trade or business.—*v.t.* to put into the ground for growth: to furnish with plants: to set in the mind: to establish. [A.S. *plante* (Fr. *plante*)—L. *planta*, a shoot, a plant—nasalized form of root *plat*, anything flat, "spread out," seen in Gr. *plat-ys*, broad.]

PLANTAIN, plan'tān, *n.* an important food-plant of tropical countries, so called from its *broad* leaf. [Fr.—L. *plantago*, *plantaginis*, from the root of PLANT.]

PLANTATION, plan-tā'shun, *n.* a place *planted:* in this country a large estate: a colony: introduction.

PLANTER, plant'er, *n.* one who plants or introduces: the owner of a plantation.

PLANTIGRADE, plant'i-grād, *adj.* that walks on the *sole* of the *foot*.—*n.* a plantigrade animal, as the bear. [L. *planta*, the sole, *gradior*, to walk.]

PLANTING, plant'ing, *n.* the act of setting in the ground for growth: the art of forming plantations of trees: a plantation.

PLAQUETTE, pla-ket', *n.* in medal engraving, a delicate bass-relief, or small plaque. [Fr.]

PLASH, plash, a form of PLEACH.

PLASH, plash, *n.* a dash of water: a puddle: a shallow pool.—*v.i.* to dabble in water: to splash. [From the sound.]

PLASHY, plash'i, *adj.* abounding with *plashes* or puddles: watery.

PLASTER, plas'ter, *n.* something that can be *moulded* into figures: a composition of lime, water, and sand for overlaying walls, etc.: (*med.*) an external application spread on cloth, etc.—*adj.* made of plaster.—*v.t.* to cover with plaster: to cover with a plaster, as a wound. [A.S. *plaster*, O. Fr. *plastre*—L. *emplastrum*—Gr. *emplastron*—*em*, upon, *plassō*, to mould, to fashion.]

PLASTERER, plas'ter-er, *n.* one who plasters, or one who works in plaster.

PLASTERING, plas'ter-ing, *n.* a covering of plaster: the plaster work of a building.

PLASTIC, plas'tik, *adj.*, *moulding:* having power to give form: capable of being moulded. [Gr. *plastikos*—*plassō*, to mould.]

PLASTICITY, plas-tis'it-i, *n.* state or quality of being *plastic.*

PLAT, *v.t.* Same as PLAIT.

PLAT, plat, *n.* a piece of ground: a piece of ground laid out. [A form of PLOT.]

PLATANE, plat'ān, *n.* the *plane-tree.* [L. *platanus*, Gr. *platanos*—*platys*, broad, flat.]

PLATE, plāt, *n.* something *flat:* a thin piece of metal: wrought gold and silver: household utensils in gold and silver: a flat dish: an engraved plate of metal.—*v.t.* to overlay with a coating of plate or metal: to adorn with metal: to beat into thin plates.—*n.* PLATE'-GLASS, a fine kind of *glass*, cast in thick *plates.* [O.Fr. *plate*, fem. of Fr. *plat*, flat—Gr. *platys*, broad. See PLACE.]

PLATEAU, pla-tō', *n.* a *broad flat* space on an elevated position: a table-land:—*pl.* PLATEAUX'. [Fr.—O. Fr. *platel*, dim. of Fr. *plat.* See PLATE.]

PLATFORM, plat'form, *n.* a raised *level* scaffolding: (*mil.*) an elevated floor for cannon: a statement of principles to which a body of men declare their adhesion. [Fr. *plate-forme*, a thing of "flat form."]

PLATINA, plat'in-a, PLATINUM, plat'in-um, *n.* a metal of a dim *silvery* appearance. [Sp. *platina*—*plata*, plate, silver. See PLATE.]

PLATING, plāt'ing, *n.* the overlaying with a coating of *plate* or metal: a thin coating of metal.

PLATITUDE, plat'i-tūd, *n.*, *flatness:* that which exhibits dullness: an empty remark.

PLATONIC, pla-ton'ik, PLATONICAL, pla-ton'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *Plato*, the Greek philosopher, or to his philosophical opinions: pure and unmixed with carnal desires.—*adv.* PLATON'ICALLY.

PLATONISM, plā'ton-izm, *n.* the philosophical opinions of *Plato.*—*n.* PLA'TONIST, a follower of Plato.

PLATOON, pla-tōōn', *n.* (*mil.*) orig. a body of soldiers in a hollow square, now a number of recruits assembled for exercise: a subdivision of a company. [Lit. "a *knot* or group of men," Fr. *peloton*, a ball, a knot of men—Fr. *pelote*—L. *pila*, a ball. See PELLET.]

PLATTER, plat'er, *n.* a large flat *plate* or dish.

PLAUDIT, plawd'it, *n.*, *applause:* praise bestowed. [Shortened from L. *plaudite*, praise ye, a call for applause, 2d pers pl. imperative of *plaudo*, *plausum*, to praise.]

PLAUDITORY, plawd'it-or-i, *adj.*, *applauding.*

PLAUSIBLE, plawz'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *applauded:* fitted to gain praise: superficially pleasing: apparently right: popular.—*adv.* PLAUS'IBLY.—*ns.* PLAUS'IBLENESS, PLAUSIBIL'ITY. [L. *plausibilis*—*plaudo*, to praise.]

PLAY, plā, *v.i.* to engage in some exercise or in a *game:* to sport: to trifle: to move irregularly: to operate: to act in a theatre: to perform on a musical instrument: to practice a trick: to act a character: to gamble.—*v.t.* to put in motion: to perform upon: to perform: to act a sportive part: to compete with. [A.S. *plega*, a game.]

PLAY, plā, *n.* any exercise for amusement: amusement: a contending for victory: practice in a contest: gaming: action or

use: manner of dealing, as fair-play: a dramatic composition: movement: room for motion: liberty of action.—*n.* PLAY'BILL, a *bill* or advertisement of a *play*.—*n.* PLAY'BOOK, a *book* of *plays* or dramas.—*ns.* PLAY'FELLOW, PLAY'MATE, a *fellow* or *mate* in *play* or amusements.—*n.* PLAY'THING, anything for *playing* with: a toy.

PLAYER, plā'er, *n.* one who *plays*: an actor of plays or dramas: a musician.

PLAYFUL, plā'fool, *adj.* given to *play*: sportive.—*adv.* PLAY'FULLY.—*n.* PLAY'FULNESS.

PLAYING-CARD, plā'ing-kārd, *n.* one of a set of fifty-two *cards* used in *playing* games.

PLEA, plē, *n.* the defender's answer to the plaintiff's declaration: an excuse: an apology: urgent entreaty. [O. Fr. *plait* (Fr. *plaid*)—Low L. *placitum*, lit. "what has *pleased* or *seemed good*," a decision, a conference, hence, a *pleading* before a court—L. *placet*, it pleases, seems good—*placeo*, to please.]

PLEACH, plēch, *v.t.* to intertwine the branches of, as a hedge. [M. E. *plechen*—O. Fr. *plesser*—L. *plec-tere*, plait, akin to Gr. *plek-ō*, weave. See PLAIT and PLY.]

PLEAD, plēd, *v.i.* to carry on a *plea* or lawsuit: to argue in support of a cause against another: to seek to persuade: to admit or deny a charge of guilt.—*v.t.* to discuss by arguments: to allege in pleading or defence: to offer in excuse:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* plead'ed, or (less correctly) pled —*n.* PLEAD'ER. [Fr. *plaider*—*plaid*, a plea. See PLEA.]

PLEADING, plēd'ing, *adj.* imploring.—*n.pl.* (*law*) the statements of the two parties in a lawsuit.—*adv.* PLEAD'INGLY.

PLEASANT, plez'ant, *adj.*, *pleasing*: agreeable: cheerful: gay: trifling.—*adv.* PLEAS'ANTLY.—*n.* PLEAS'ANTNESS. [Fr. *plaisant*, pr.p. of *plaire*.]

PLEASANTRY, plez'ant-ri, *n.* anything that promotes *pleasure*: merriment: lively talk. [Fr. *plaisanterie*—*plaisant*.]

PLEASE, plēz, *v.t.* to delight: to satisfy,—*v.i.* to like: to choose.—*n.* PLEAS'ER. [O. Fr. *plaisir* (Fr. *plaire*)—L. *placeo*, to please.]

PLEASING, plēz'ing, *adj.* giving *pleasure*: agreeable: gratifying.—*adv.* PLEAS'INGLY.]

PLEASURABLE, plezh'ūr-a-bl, *adj.* able to give *pleasure*: delightful: gratifying.—*adv.* PLEAS'URABLY.—*n.* PLEAS'URABLENESS.

PLEASURE, plezh'ūr, *n.* agreeable emotions: gratification: what the will prefers: purpose: command: approbation.—*v.t.* (*B.*) to give pleasure to.—*n.* PLEAS'URE-BOAT, a *boat* used for *pleasure* or amusement.—*n.* PLEAS'URE-GROUND, *ground* laid out in an ornamental manner for *pleasure*. [Fr. *plaisir*—L. *placeo*.]

PLEBEIAN, ple-bē'yan, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of the *common people*: popular.—*n.* orig. one of the common people of ancient Rome, or those free citizens who did not come under the class of the patricians. [Fr. *plébéien*—L. *plebeius*—*plebs*, *plebis*, the common people, conn. with L. *plenus* (PLENARY), E. FULL, and lit. sig. a "crowd," the "many."]

PLEBISCITE, pleb'i-sīt, *n.* a decree passed by the votes of an entire nation, as in France under Napoleon III. [Fr.—L. *plebiscitum*, "decree of the people," from *plebs*, the people, and *scitum*, a decree—*scisco*—*scio*, to know.]

PLEBS, plebz, *n.* the plebeians of ancient Rome, persons who were citizens without political rights: hence the populace or common people of any country.

PLEDGE, plej, *n.* a security: surety.—*v.t.* to give as security: to engage for by promise: to invite to drink by partaking of the cup first: to drink to the health of.—*n.* PLEDG'ER. [O. Fr. *plege* (Fr. *pleige*); ety. dub.]

PLEIADS, plē'yadz, PLEIADES, plē'ya-dēz, *n.pl.* (*myth.*) seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, after death changed into stars: (*astr.*) a group of seven stars in the shoulder of the constellation Taurus.

PLEIOCENE, plī'o-sēn, *adj.* (*geol.*) relating to the strata *more recent* than the miocene or second tertiary. [Gr. *pleiōn*, more, *kainos*, recent.]

PLEISTOCENE, plīst'o-sēn, *adj.* (*geol.*) pertaining to the *most recent* tertiary deposits. [Gr. *pleistos*, most, *kainos*, recent.]

PLENARY, plen'ar-i or plē'-, *adj.*, *full*: entire: complete.—*adv.* PLEN'ARILY.—*n.* PLEN'ARINESS. [Low L.—L. *ple-nus*, filled, full—*ple-o*, to fill—Gr. *pim-plē-mi*, akin to FULL.]

PLENIPOTENTIARY, plen-i-po-ten'shar-i, *adj.* with *full powers*.—*n.* a negotiator invested with full powers, esp. a special ambassador or envoy. [Low L. *plenipotentiarius*—L. *plenus*, and *potens*, powerful. See POTENT.]

PLENITUDE, plen'i-tūd, *n.* fullness: completeness: repletion. [L.—*plenus*, full.]

PLENTEOUS, plen'te-us, *adj.* fully sufficient: abundant.—*adv.* PLEN'TEOUSLY.—*n.* PLEN'TEOUSNESS.

PLENTIFUL, plen'ti-fool, *adj.* copious: abundant: yielding abundance.—*adv.* PLEN'TIFULLY.—*n.* PLEN'TIFULNESS.

PLENTY, plen'ti, *n.* a *full* supply: abundance. [O. Fr. *plenté*—L. *plenus*, full.]

PLENUM, plē'num, *n.* space considered as in every part *filled* with matter. [L. See PLENARY.]

PLEONASM, plē'o-nazm, *n.* use of *more words* than are necessary: (*rhet.*) a redundant expression. [Gr. *pleonasmos*—*pleiōn*, more, *pleos*, full.]

PLEONASTIC, plē-o-nas'tik, PLEONASTICAL, plē-o-nas'tik-al, *adj.* redundant.—*adv.* PLEONAS'TICALLY.

PLESIOSAURUS, plē-zi-o-saw'rus, *n.* a gigantic extinct animal, *allied* to the *lizard*. [Gr. *plēsios*, near to, and *saura*, lizard.]

PLETHORA, pleth'o-ra, *n.* (*med.*) excessive *fullness* of blood: over-fullness in any way.—*adj.* PLETHOR'IC, afflicted with plethora: superabundant: turgid. [Gr. *plēthōrē*, fullness—*pleos*, full.]

PLEURA, plōō'ra, *n.* a delicate serous membrane which covers the lungs and lines the cavity of the chest:—*pl.* PLEU'RÆ. [Gr., lit. "a rib," then "the side," then the above membrane.]

PLEURISY, plōō'ri-si, *n.* inflammation of the *pleura*. [Fr.—L. *pleurisis*—Gr. *pleuritis*—*pleura*.]

PLEURITIC, plōō-rit'ik, PLEURITICAL, plōō-rit'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or affected with *pleurisy*.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, plōō'ro-nu-mō'ni-a, *n.* inflammation of the *pleura* and *lungs*. [Gr. *pleura*, and *pneumones*, the lungs. See PNEUMONIA.]

PLIABILITY, plī-a-bil'i-ti, PLIABLENESS, plī'a-bl-nes, *n.* quality of being pliable or flexible.

PLIABLE, plī'a-bl, *adj.* easily *bent* or *folded*: supple: easily persuaded. [See PLY.]

PLIANT, plī'ant, *adj.*, *bending* easily: flexible: tractable: easily persuaded.—*adv.* PLI'ANTLY.—*n.* PLI'ANCY.

PLICATE, plī'kāt, PLICATED, plī'kāt-ed, *adj.*, *folded*: plaited. [L. *plicatus*—*plico*. See PLAIT.]

PLIERS, plī'erz, *n.pl.* pincers for seizing and *bending*.

PLIGHT, plīt, *n.* dangerous condition: condition: security: pledge: engagement: promise.—*v.t.* to pledge: to give as security. [A.S. *pliht*, risk—*plion*, to imperil; cog. with Dut. *pligt*, Ger. *pflicht*, an obligation.]

PLINTH, plinth, *n.* (*arch.*) the lowest *brick*-shaped part of the base of a column or pedestal: the projecting face at the bottom of a wall. [L. *plinthus*—Gr. *plinthos*, a brick; cog. with E. FLINT.]

PLIOCENE. Same as PLEIOCENE.

PLOD, plod, *v.i.* to travel laboriously: trudge on steadily: to toil:—*pr.p.* plodd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* plodd'ed. [Orig. "to wade through pools," from Ir. *plod*, a pool.]

PLODDER, plod'er, *n.* one who plods on: a dull, heavy, laborious man.

PLODDING, plod'ing, *adj.* laborious, but slow.—*n.* slow movement or study.—*adv.* PLODD'INGLY.

PLOT, plot, *n.* a small piece of ground.—*v.t.* to make a plan of:—*pr.p.* plott'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* plott'ed. [A.S. *plot*, a patch of land.]

PLOT, plot, *n.* a *complicated* scheme: a conspiracy: stratagem: the chain of incidents in the story of a play, etc.—*v.i.* to scheme: to form a scheme of mischief: to conspire.—*v.t.* to devise:—*pr.p.* plott'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* plott'ed. [Fr. *complot*, acc. to Diez, from L. *complicitum*, pa.p. of *complico*, to fold together, to complicate.]

PLOTTER, plot'er, *n.* one who *plots*: a conspirator.

PLOUGH, plow, *n.* an instrument for turning up the soil: tillage.—*v.t.* to turn up with the plough: to furrow: to tear: to divide: to run through in sailing.—*n.* PLOUGH'ER. [Ice. *plogr* (Dan. *plov*, Ger. *pflug*), perh. conn. with Gr. *ploion*, a ship.]

PLOUGHABLE, plow'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being *ploughed*: arable.

PLOUGHBOY, plow'boy, *n.* a *boy* who drives or guides horses in *ploughing*.

PLOUGHMAN, plow'man, *n.* a *man* who *ploughs*: a husbandman: a rustic:—*pl.* PLOUGH'MEN.

PLOUGHSHARE, plow'shār, *n.* the part of a *plough* which *shears* or cuts the ground. [PLOUGH and A.S. *scear*, a share of a plough, a shearing—*sceran*, to cut. See SHEAR.]

PLOVER, pluv'er, *n.* a well-known wading bird. [Lit. the *rain*-bird, Fr. *pluvier*—L. *pluvia*, rain, cog. with FLOW: so called because associated with rainy weather.]

PLOW, plow, old spelling of PLOUGH.

PLUCK, pluk, *v.t.* to *pull* away: to snatch: to strip.—*n.* a single act of plucking. [A.S. *pluccian*; akin to Dut. *plukken*, Ger. *pflücken*.]

PLUCK, pluk, *n.* the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal, perh. so called because *plucked* out after it is killed: hence heart, courage, spirit.

PLUCKY, pluk'i, *adj.* having pluck or spirit.—*adv.* PLUCK'ILY.—*n.* PLUCK'INESS.

PLUG, plug, *n.* a *block* or *peg* used to stop a hole.—*v.t.* to stop with a plug: to drive plugs into.—*pr.p.* plugg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* plugged. [Dut. *plug*, a bung, a peg (Sw. *plugg*, a peg, Ger. *pflock*); most prob. of Celtic origin, as in Ir., Gael., and W. *ploc*. See BLOCK.]

PLUGGING, plug'ing, *n.* the act of stopping with a *plug*: the material of which a *plug* is made.

PLUM, plum, *n.* a well-known stone fruit of various colors: the tree producing it. [A.S. *plume*—L. *prunum*—Gr. *prounon*. Doublet PRUNE.]

PLUMAGE, plōōm'āj, *n.* the whole *feathers* of a bird. [Fr.—*plume*, a feather. See PLUME.]

PLUMB, plum, *n.* a mass of *lead* or other material, hung on a string, to show the perpendicular position.—*adj.* perpendicular.—*adv.* perpendicularly.—*v.t.* to adjust by a plumb-line: to make perpendicular: to sound the depth of water by a plumb-line. [Fr. *plomb*—L. *plumbum*, lead, prob. akin to Gr. *molybdos*, and Ger. *blei*.]

PLUMBAGO, plum-bā'go, *n.* a mineral of carbon and iron, used for pencils, etc., wrongly thought to be *lead*, from its re-

semblance to it, and hence commonly called "blacklead." [L. — *plumbum*, lead. See PLUMB.]

PLUMBEAN, plum'be-an, PLUMBEOUS, plum'be-us, *adj.* consisting of or resembling *lead:* stupid.

PLUMBER, plum'er, *n.* one who works in *lead.*

PLUMBERY, plum'er-i, *n.* articles of *lead:* the business of a plumber: a place for plumbing.

PLUMBIC, plum'bik, *adj.* pertaining to or obtained from *lead.*

PLUMBING, plum'ing, *n.* the art of casting and working in *lead*, etc.: business of arranging pipes for conducting water or gas.

PLUMB-LINE, plum'-līn, *n.* a *line* attached to a mass of *lead* to show the perpendicular: a plummet.

PLUMCAKE, plum'kāk, *n.*, *cake* containing *plums* (raisins) or other fruit.

PLUME, plōōm, *n.* a *feather:* a feather worn as an ornament: a crest: token of honor: prize of contest.—*v.t.* to sort the feathers of, as a bird: to adorn with plumes: to strip of feathers: to boast (used reflexively). [Fr.—L. *pluma*, a small soft feather; perh. from the root of FLOW and FLOAT.]

PLUMMER, PLUMMERY. See PLUMBER, PLUMBERY.

PLUMMET, plum'et, *n.* a weight of *lead* hung at a string, used for ascertaining the direction of the earth's attraction and for sounding depths: a plumb-line. [Fr. *plombet*, dim. of *plomb*, lead. See PLUMB.]

PLUMOSE, plōō'mōs, PLUMOUS, plōō'mus, *adj.*, *feathery:* plume-like.

PLUMP, plump, *adv.* falling straight downward (like *lead*).—*adj.* downright: unqualified.—*v.i.* to fall or sink suddenly.—*v.t.* to cause to sink suddenly. — *adv.* PLUMP'LY. [A variation of PLUMB.]

PLUMP, plump, *adj.* fat and rounded: sleek: in good condition.—*n.* PLUMP'NESS. [From a common Teut. root, seen in Dut. *plomp*, lumpish, clownish, Ger. *plump.*]

PLUMP, plump, *v.t.* to give in the *lump* or undivided (as a vote to one only). [See PLUMP, *adj.* fat.]

PLUMPER, plump'er, *n.* a vote given to one candidate only when more are to be elected: one who so votes. [Same as above word.]

PLUMPUDDING, plum-pood'ing, *n.*, *pudding* containing *plums*, raisins, or other fruit.

PLUMULE, plōō'mūl, *n.* (*bot.*) the rudimentary bud of an embryo. [L. *plumula*, dim. of *pluma*. See PLUME.]

PLUNDER, plun'der, *v.t.* to seize the *baggage* or goods of another by force: to pillage.—*n.* that which is seized by force: booty.—*n.* PLUN'DERER. [Ger. *plündern*, to pillage—*plunder*, trash, baggage; akin to Low Ger. *plunnen*, rags.]

PLUNGE, plunj, *v.t.* to cast suddenly into water or other fluid: to force suddenly (into): to baptize by immersion.—*v.i.* to sink suddenly into any fluid: to dive: to rush headlong, as a horse: to rush into any danger.—*n.* act of plunging: act of rushing headlong, as a horse. [Fr. *plonger* (It. *piombare*, to fall like a plumb-line)—L. *plumbum*, lead.]

PLUNGER, plunj'er, *n.* one who *plunges:* a diver: a long, solid cylinder used as a forcer in pumps.

PLUNGING, plunj'ing, *adj.* rushing headlong: pitching downward.—*n.* the putting or sinking under water, or other fluid: the act of a horse trying to throw its rider.

PLUNK, plunk, *v.i.* a descriptive word meaning to make a quick or harsh sound, such as that of beating carpet.

PLUPERFECT, plōō'per-fekt, *adj.* (*gram.*) noting that an action happened before some period referred to. [A corr. of L. *plus-quam-perfectum*, (*lit.*) *more than* or *before perfect.*]

PLURAL, plōō'ral, *adj.* containing or expressing *more* than one.—*n.* (*gram.*) the form denoting more than one. — *adv.* PLU'RALLY. [Fr.—L. *pluralis—plus, pluris*, more.]

PLURALISM, plōō'ral-izm, *n.* the state of being plural.

PLURALITY, plōō-ral'i-ti, *n.* the state of being plural: a number consisting of more than one: the majority.

PLUS, plus, *n.* the sign (+) prefixed to positive quantities, and set between quantities or numbers to be added together. [L. *plus*, more.]

PLUSH, plush, *n.* a variety of cloth woven like velvet, but having its *pile* or *hairy* surface uncropped. [Fr. *peluche*, through Low L., from L. *pilus*, hair. See PILE, a hairy surface.]

PLUTOCRACY, plōō-tok'ra-si, *n.* *government* by the *wealthy.* [Gr. *ploutokratia—ploutos*, wealth, and *kratos*, strength, akin to E. HARD.]

PLUTOMANIA, plū-tō-mā'nē-a, *n.* (*med.*) the condition in which there is a delusion of possessing vast wealth.

PLUTONIAN, plōō-tō'ni-an, PLUTONIC, plōō-ton'ik, *adj.*, *infernal:* dark: (*geol.*) formed by the agency of heat at a depth below the surface of the earth. [L. (*lit.*) belonging to *Pluto*—Gr. *Ploutōnios—Ploutōn*, Pluto, the god of the nether world.]

PLUVIAL, plōō'vi-al, *adj.* pertaining to *rain:* rainy. [Fr.—L. *pluvialis—pluvia*, rain, akin to FLOW.]

PLUVIOUS, plōō'vi-us, *adj.* rainy. [L. *pluvius.* See PLUVIAL.]

PLY, plī, *v.t.* to work at steadily: to urge.—*v.i.* to work steadily: to go in haste: to make regular passages between two ports: (*naut.*) to make way against the wind:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* plied.—*n.* a fold: bent: direction. [Fr. *plier*, to bend or fold—L. *plico*, to bend; Gr. *plekō*, to fold.]

PNEUMATIC, nū-mat'ik, **PNEUMATICAL**, nū-mat'ik-al, *adj.* relating to *air*: consisting of air: moved by air or wind: pertaining to pneumatics.—*adv.* **PNEUMAT'ICALLY.** [L. — Gr. *pneumatikos*—*pneum-a*, *-atos*, wind, air.]

PNEUMATIC TIRE, *n.* an inflated rubber tube on the rim of a wheel, for absorbing shocks in automobiles or bicycles.

PNEUMATICS, nū-mat'iks, *n.sing.* the science which treats of *air* and other elastic fluids or gases.

PNEUMATOLOGY, nū-mat-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science of elastic *fluids*, or, more generally, of spiritual substances. [Gr. *pneuma*, wind, spirit, and *logos*, science.]

PNEUMONIA, nū-mō'ni-a, *n.* inflammation of the *lungs*. [Gr. from *pneumōn*, *pneumonis*, the lungs—*pneuma*, air.]

PNEUMONIC, nū-mon'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the *lungs*.

POACH, pōch, *v.t.* to dress eggs by breaking them into boiling water. [Perh. Fr. *pocher*, to put in a pocket—*poche*, pouch, because the yolk is enveloped by the white as in a *pouch*.]

POACH, pōch, *v.i.* to intrude on another's preserves in order to steal game.—*v.t.* to steal game.—*n.* **POACH'ER**, one who poaches or steals game. [Fr. *pocher*, orig. to pocket—*poche*, pouch. Cf. above word.]

POCK, pok, *n.* a small elevation of the skin containing matter, as in smallpox.—*ns.* **POCK'MARK**, **POCK'PIT**, the mark, pit, or scar left by a *pock*. [A.S. *poc*, a pustule; cog. with Ger. *pocke*, Dut. *pok*. The correct pl. form was *pocks*, erroneously spelt *pox*, and treated as sing.]

POCKET, pok'et, *n.* a *little pouch* or bag, esp. one attached to a dress.—*v.t.* to put in the pocket: to take stealthily:—*pr.p* pock'eting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pock'eted.—*n* **POCK'ET-BOOK**, a *book* for holding papers carried in the *pocket*.—*n.* **POCK'ET-MON'EY**, *money* carried in the *pocket* for ordinary expenses. [Fr. *pochette*, dim. of *poche*, pouch.]

POD, pod, *n.* the covering of the seed of plants, as the pea or bean.—*v.i.* to fill, as a pod: to produce pods:—*pr.p.* podd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* podd'ed. [Allied to PAD, anything stuffed, and to Dan. *pude*, a cushion, from a root meaning "bag," anything "swollen out." See PUDDING.]

PODGY, poj'ē, *adj.* short and fat: thick.

POEM, pō'em, *n.* a composition in verse. [Lit. "anything made," Fr. *poème*—L. *poema*—Gr. *poiēma*—*poieō*, to do or make.]

POESY, pō'e-si, *n.* the art of *composing poems*: poetry: a poem. [Fr. *poésie*—L. *poesis*—Gr. *poiēsis*—*poieō*, to do or make.]

POET, pō'et, *n.* the author of a poem: one skilled in making poetry: one with a strong imagination: — *fem.* **PO'ETESS.** [Lit. "a maker," Fr. *poète*—L. *poeta*—Gr. *poiētēs*—*poieō*, to do or make.]

POETASTER, pō'et-as-ter, *n.* a *petty poet*: a writer of contemptible verses. [Freq. of POET.]

POETIC, po-et'ik, **POETICAL**, po-et'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining or suitable to *poetry*: expressed in poetry: marked by poetic language: imaginative. — *adv.* **POET'ICALLY**, in a poetic manner.

POETICS, po-et'iks, *n.sing.* the branch of criticism which relates to *poetry*.

POETIZE, pō'et-īz, *v.i.* to write as a *poet*: to make verses.

POETRY, pō'et-ri, *n.* the art of expressing in melodious words the creations of feeling and imagination: utterance in song: metrical composition. [O. Fr. *poeterie*.]

POIGNANCY, poin'an-si, *n.* state of being *poignant*.

POIGNANT, poin'ant, *adj.*, *stinging*, *pricking*, sharp: penetrating: acutely painful: satirical: pungent.—*adv.* **POIGNANTLY.** [Fr. *poignant*, pr.p. of O. Fr. *poindre*, to sting—L. *pungo*, to sting, to prick. See POINT and PUNGENT.]

POINT, point, *n.* that which *pricks* or *pierces*: anything coming to a sharp end: the mark made by a sharp instrument: (*geom.*) that which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness: a mark showing the divisions of a sentence: (*mus.*) a dot at the right hand of a note, to raise its value one-half: a very small space: a moment of time: a small affair: a single thing: a single assertion: the precise thing to be considered: anything intended: exact place: degree: that which stings, as the *point* of an epigram: a lively turn of thought: that which awakens attention: a peculiarity:—*pl.* the switch on a railway. [Fr. (It. *punta*)—L. *punctum*—*pungo*—root *pug*. See POIGNANT.]

POINT, point, *v.t.* to give a *point* to: to sharpen: to aim: to direct one's attention: to punctuate, as a sentence: to fill the joints of with mortar, as a wall.—*v.i.* to direct the finger towards an object: to show game by looking, as a dog.—**POINT OUT** (*B.*), to assign.

POINT-BLANK, point-blank', *adj.* aimed directly at the mark: direct.—*adv.* directly. [Lit. the *white spot* in the butt at which archers aimed, from Fr. *point-blanc*, white point. See BLANK.]

POINT-DEVICE, point-de-vīs', *n.* anything uncommonly nice and exact.—*adj.* scrupulously neat. [Fr.]

POINTED, point'ed, *adj.* having a sharp *point*: sharp: direct: personal: keen: telling: (*arch.*) having arches sharply pointed, Gothic.—*adv.* **POINT'EDLY.**—*n.* **POINT'EDNESS.**

POINTER, point'er, *n.* that which *points*: a dog trained to point out game.

POINTING, point'ing, *n.* the marking of divisions in writing by *points* or marks: act of filling the crevices of a wall with mortar.

POINTLESS, point'les, *adj.* having no

point: blunt: dull: wanting keenness or smartness.

POINTSMAN, points'man, *n.* a *man* who has charge of the *points* or switches on a railway.

POISE, poiz, *v.t.* to balance: to make of equal weight: to examine.—*n.* weight: balance: equilibrium: that which balances, a regulating power: the weight used with steelyards. [O. Fr. *poiser*, Fr. *peser*—L. *penso*, inten. of *pendo*, to hang, to weigh.]

POISON, poi'zn, *n.* any substance having injurious or deadly effects: anything malignant or infectious: that which taints or destroys moral purity.—*v.t.* to infect or to kill with poison: to taint: to mar: to embitter: to corrupt.—*n.* Poi'soner. [Lit. a *potion* or *draught*, Fr.—L. *potio*, a draught—*poto*, to drink. Doublet Potion.]

POISONOUS, poi'zn-us, *adj.* having the quality of *poison:* destructive: impairing soundness or purity.—*adv.* Poi'sonously.—*n.* Poi'sonousness.

POKE, pōk, *n.* a bag: a pouch. [Prob. from Celt., as Ir. *poc*, a bag. Cf. Pouce, Pock.]

POKE, pōk, *v.t.* to thrust or push against with something pointed: to search for with a long instrument: to thrust at with the horns.—*v.i.* to grope or feel.—*n.* act of pushing or thrusting: a thrust. [Ir. *poc*, a blow, Gael. *puc*, to push.]

POKER, pōk'er, *n.* an iron rod for *poking* or stirring the fire: a game of cards.

POLAR, pō'lar, *adj.* pertaining to or situated near either of the poles: pertaining to the magnetic poles.—Polar circle, a parallel of latitude encircling each of the poles at a distance of 23° 28′ from the pole; the north polar being called the arctic, the south, the antarctic circle.

POLARITY, pō-lar'it-i, *n.* a property in certain bodies by which they arrange themselves in certain directions, or point, as it were, to given poles.

POLARIZATION, pō-lar-i-zā'shun, *n.* (*opt.*) a particular modification of rays of light, by the action of certain media or surfaces, so that they cannot be reflected or refracted again in certain directions: state of having polarity.

POLARIZE, pō'lar-iz, *v.t.* to give *polarity* to.—*n.* Po'larizer, that which polarizes or gives polarity to.

POLDER, pol'der, *n.* in the Netherlands, a tract of land below the level of the sea or nearest river, which, being originally a morass or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation. [Dut.]

POLE, pōl, *n.* that on which anything turns, as a pivot or axis: one of the ends of the axis of a sphere, esp. of the earth: (*physics*) one of the two points of a body in which the attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated, as a magnet.—Poles of the heavens, the two points in the *heavens* opposite to the *poles* of the earth.—*n.* Pole-star, a *star* at or near the *pole* of the heavens. [Fr.—L. *polus*—Gr. *polos*—*pelō*, to be in motion.]

POLE, pōl, *n.* a *pale* or *pile:* a long piece of wood: an instrument for measuring: a measure of length, 5½ yards; in square measure, 30¼ yards.—*n.* Poleaxe, an *axe* fixed on a *pole*. [A.S. *pāl* (Ger. *pfahl*)—L. *palus*, a stake. Doublet Pale.]

POLE, pōl, *n.* a native of *Poland*.

POLECAT, pōl'kat, *n.* a kind of weasel, which emits a disagreeable odor, called also the Fitchet and Foumart. [M.E. *polcat*, ety. of *Pole-* unknown. See Cat.]

POLEMIC, po-lem'ik, POLEMICAL, po-lem'ik-al, *adj.* given to disputing: controversial.—*adv.* Polem'ically. [Lit. "warlike," Gr. *polemos*, war.]

POLEMIC, po-lem'ik, *n.* a disputant.—*n. sing.* Polem'ics, contest or controversy: (*theol.*) the history of ecclesiastical controversy.

POLENTA, po-len'ta, *n.* pudding made of the flour of maize. [It.—L. *polenta*, peeled barley.]

POLICE, po-lēs', *n.* the system of regulations of a city, town, or district, for the preservation of order and enforcement of law: the internal government of a state: (short for *police-force*) the civil officers for preserving order, etc.—*n.* Police'man. [Fr.—L. *politia*—Gr. *politeia*, the condition of a state—*politeuō*, to govern a state—*politēs*, a citizen—*polis*, a city, from root of *polys*, many, E. Full.]

POLICY, pol'i-si, *n.* the art or manner of governing a nation: a system of official administration: dexterity of management: prudence: cunning: in Scotland, the pleasure-grounds around a mansion. [O. Fr. *policie* (Fr. *police*)—L. etc. See Police.]

POLICY, pol'i-si, *n.* a warrant for money in the public funds: a writing containing a contract of insurance. [Fr. *police*, a policy—L. *polyptychum*, a register—Gr. *polyptychon*, a writing folded into leaves—*polys*, many, *ptyx*, *ptychos*, fold, leaf.]

POLISH, pōl'ish, *adj.* relating to *Poland* or its people.

POLISH, pol'ish, *v.t.* to make smooth and glossy by rubbing: to refine: to make elegant.—*v.i.* to become smooth and glossy.—*n.* Pol'isher. [Fr. *polir*, *polissant*—L. *polio*, to make to shine.]

POLITE, po-līt', *adj.*, *polished:* smooth: refined: well-bred: obliging.—*adv.* Polite'ly.—*n.* Polite'ness. [L. *politus*, pa.p. of *polio*.]

POLITIC, pol'i-tik, *adj.* pertaining to *policy:* well-devised: judicious: skilled in political affairs: prudent: discreet: cunning.—*adv.* Pol'iticly. [Fr. *politique*—Gr. *politikos*—*politēs*, a citizen.]

POLITICAL, po-lit'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *polity* or government: pertaining to nations: derived from government.—*adv.* Polit'ically.—Political Economy, the

science which treats of the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth.

POLITICIAN, pol-i-tish'an, *n.* one versed in or devoted to *politics:* a man of artifice and cunning.

POLITICS, pol'i-tiks, *n.sing.* the art or science of *government:* the management of a political party: political affairs.

POLITY, pol'i-ti, *n.* the constitution of the *government* of a state: civil constitution.

POLKA, pōl'ka, *n.* a dance of Bohemian origin: also its tune. [Bohem. *pulka*, half, from the half-step prevalent in it; also given from Slav. *polka*, a Polish woman.]

POLL, pol, *n.* a familiar name, often of a parrot. [Contr. of *Polly*, a form of *Molly* = *Mary*.]

POLL, pōl, *n.* the round part of the head, esp. the back of it: a register of heads or persons: the entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers, such as members of Congress: an election of civil officers: the place where the votes are taken.—*v.t.* to remove the top: to cut: to clip: to lop, as the branches of a tree: to enter one's name in a register: to bring to the poll as a voter.—*n.* POLL'ER. [O. Dut. *polle*, *bol*, a ball, top, Ice. *kollr*, top, head. Cf. KILL.]

POLLACK, pol'ak, POLLOCK, pol'uk, *n.* a sea-fish of the cod family, resembling the whiting. [Celt., as in Gael. *pollag*, a whiting.]

POLLARD, pol'ard, *n.* a tree *polled* or with its top cut off.

POLLEN, pol'en, *n.* the fertilizing powder contained in the anthers of flowers: fine flour. [L. "fine flour."]

POLLOCK. See POLLACK.

POLL-TAX, pōl'-taks, *n.* a *tax* by the poll or head—*i.e.* on each person.

POLLUTE, pol-lōōt', *v.t.* to soil: to defile: to make foul: to taint: to corrupt: to profane: to violate.—*n.* POLLUT'ER. [Lit. "to overflow," L. *polluo*, *pollutus* —*pol*, sig. towards, and *luo*, to wash.]

POLLUTION, pol-lōō'shun, *n.* act of *polluting:* state of being polluted: defilement: impurity. [L.]

POLO, pō'lo, *n.* a military game, devised by the British officers in India, in which a ball is played between two goals by men on horseback.

POLONY, po-lō'ni, *n.* a dry sausage made of meat partly cooked. [A corr. of *Bologna sausage*.]

POLTROON, pol-trōōn', *n.* an idle, lazy fellow: a coward: a dastard: one without courage or spirit.—*adj.* base, vile, contemptible. [Lit. "one who lies in bed," Fr. *poltron*—It. *poltro* (for *polstro*), orig. a bed, from Ger. *polster*, a bolster. See BOLSTER.]

POLTROONERY, pol-trōōn'er-i, *n.* the spirit of a *poltroon:* laziness: cowardice: want of spirit. [Fr. *poltronnerie*.]

POLVERINE, pol'ver-īn or -in, *n.* the *dust* or calcined ashes of a plant, used in glass-making. [It. *polverino*—L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust.]

POLYANDRIAN, pol-i-an'dri-an, *adj.* having many or more than twenty stamens. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *anēr*, *andros*, a man.]

POLYANDRY, pol-i-an'dri, *n.* the practice of the woman having more husbands than one at the same time; cf. POLYGAMY. [Gr., from *polys*, many, and *anēr*, *andros*, a husband.]

POLYANTH, pol'i-anth, POLYANTHUS, pol-i-an'thus, *n.* a kind of primrose bearing *many flowers*. [Gr., from *polys*, many, and *anthos*, a flower.]

POLYCOTYLEDON, pol-i-kot-i-lē'don, *n.* a plant having *many cotyledons* or seed-lobes.—*adj.* POLYCOTYLE'DONOUS. [Gr. *polys*, many, and COTYLEDON.]

POLYGAMIST, pol-ig'a-mist, *n.* one who practices or advocates *polygamy*.

POLYGAMY, pol-ig'a-mi, *n.* the having more than one wife at the same time. —*adj.* POLYG'AMOUS. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *polygamia*—*polys*, many, and *gamos*, a marriage. Cf. BIGAMY.]

POLYGLOT, pol'i-glot, *adj.* having or containing *many languages*.—*n.* a book in several languages, esp. a Bible of this kind. [From Gr. *polys*, many, and *glōtta*, the tongue, language.]

POLYGON, pol'i-gon, *n.* a figure of *many angles*, or with more than four.—*adjs.* POLYG'ONAL, POLYG'ONOUS. [L.—Gr. *polygōnon*—*polys*, many, and *gōnia*, a corner. See KNEE.]

POLYHEDRON, pol-i-hē'dron, *n.* a solid body with *many bases* or sides.—*adjs.* POLYHE'DRAL, POLYHE'DROUS. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *hedra*, a base—*hed*.]

POLYLITH, pol'i-lith, *n.* a structure composed of many stones, serving as a monument—opposite of monolith.—POLYLITHIC, *adj.*

POLYNOMIAL, pol-i-nō'mi-al, *n.* an algebraic quantity of *many names* or terms. —*adj.* of many names or terms. [A hybrid, from Gr. *polys*, many, and L. *nomen*, a name.]

POLYP, POLYPE, pol'ip, POLYPUS, pol'i-pus, *n.* something with *many feet* or roots: an aquatic animal of the radiate kind, with many arms: a tumor growing in the nose, etc.:—*pl.* POLYPES, pol'ips, POLYPI, pol'i-pī.—*adj.* POL'YPOUS. [Gr. *polypous*—*polys*, many, and *pous*, E. FOOT.]

POLYPETALOUS, pol-i-pet'al-us, *adj.* with *many petals*. [Gr. *polys*, many, and PETALOUS.]

POLYPHONIC, pol-i-fon'ik, *adj.* having or consisting of many voices or sounds. "The barking crow possesses the most remarkable *polyphonic* powers. It can shriek, laugh, yell, shout, whistle, scream and bark."—*Sat. Rev.* In *music*, consisting of several tone series, or parts, progressing simultaneously according to the rules of counterpoint: contrapuntal: as,

a fugue is a *polyphonic* composition. [Gr. *polyphōnos*—*polys*, many, and *phōnē*, sound.]

POLYPODE, pol'i-pōd, *n.* an animal with *many feet.* [Gr. *polypous*—*polys*, many, *pous, podos*, a foot.]

POLYPUS. See POLYP.

POLYSYLLABLE, pol'i-sil-a-bl, *n.* a word of *many* or more than three *syllables.*—*adjs.* POLYSYLLAB'IC, POLYSYLLAB'ICAL. [Gr. *polys*, many, and SYLLABLE.]

POLYTECHNIC, pol-i-tek'nik, *adj.* comprehending *many arts.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *technē*, an art.]

POLYTHEISM, pol'i-thē-izm, *n.* the doctrine of a *plurality* of *gods.*—*adjs.* POLYTHEIST'IC, POLYTHEIST'ICAL.—*n.* POL'YTHEIST, a believer in many *gods.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *theos*, a god.]

POLYZOA, pol-i-zō'a, *n.pl.* a class of animals forming the lowest members of the Mollusca, and generally known by the popular names of "sea-mosses" and "sea-mats." They are invariably compound, forming associated growths or colonies produced by gemmation from a single primordial individual, and inhabit a polyzoarium, corresponding to the polypidom of the composite hydroids. The typical polypide of a polyzoon differs from the polypite of the Hydrozoa in having a distinct alimentary canal suspended freely in a body cavity, and in having the reproductive organs contained within the body. The body is inclosed in a double-walled sac, the outer layer (ectocyst) of which is chitinous or calcareous, and the inner (endocyst) a delicate membranous layer. All the Polyzoa are hermaphrodite. Besides true sexual reproduction, and besides the power of producing colonies by continuous budding, fresh individuals are in many cases produced by a process of discontinuous gemmation. The Polyzoa are chiefly marine, encrusting stones, old shells, and sea-weeds; but some are fresh-water.

POMACE, po-mās' or pum'as, *n.* the substance of *apples* or similar fruit. [Low L. *pomacium*—L. *pomum*, fruit, such as apples, etc.]

POMACEOUS, po-mā'shus, *adj.* relating to, consisting of, or resembling *apples:* like pomace.

POMADE, po-mād', POMATUM, po-mā'tum, *n.* (*orig.*) an ointment made from *apples:* any greasy composition for dressing the hair. [Fr. *pommade*—It. *pomada, pommata*, lip-salve—L. *pomum*, an apple.]

POMEGRANATE, pōm'gran-āt or pum'-, *n.* a tree bearing *fruit* like the orange, with numerous *grains* or seeds. [Through the O.Fr. from L. *pomum*, and *granatum*, having many grains—*granum*, a grain. See GRAIN.]

POMICULTURE, pō'mē-kul-tur, *n.* the culture of fruit. [L. *pomum*, fruit, and *cultura*, culture.]

POMMEL, pum'el, *n.* a knob or ball: the knob on a sword hilt: the high part of a saddle-bow.—*v.t.* to beat as with a pommel, or anything thick or heavy: to bruise:—*pr.p.* pomm'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pomm'elled. [Lit. "anything round like an apple," O. Fr. *pomel* (Fr. *pommeau*), dim. of L. *pomum*, an apple.]

POMP, pomp, *n.* pageantry: ceremony: splendor: ostentation: grandeur. [Lit. "a sending," then "a showy procession," Fr. *pompe*—L. *pompa*—Gr. *pompē*—*pempō*, to send.]

POMPADOUR, pom'pa-dōōr, *n.* an 18th c. headdress for women: a corsage with a low, square neck: a pattern for silk with leaves and flowers: latterly, a fashion of brushing the hair up from the forehead by both men and women. [Fr. From Marquise de *Pompadour.*]

POMPEIAN, pom-pē'yan, *adj.* pertaining to *Pompeii*, the famous ancient city of Italy, buried by an eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D., and partly uncovered by modern excavations.

POMPOUS, pomp'us, *adj.* displaying *pomp* or grandeur: grand: magnificent: dignified: boastful.—*adv.* POMP'OUSLY.—*ns.* POMP'OUSNESS, POMPOS'ITY.

PONCHO, pon'chō, *n.* a blanket with a hole in the middle for the head: a cloak worn in tropical countries, esp. for protection from rain.

POND, pond, *n.* a pool of standing water. [From A.S. *pyndan*, to shut in, thus a doublet of POUND, an inclosure.]

PONDER, pon'der, *v.t.* to *weigh* in the mind: to think over: to consider.—*n.* PON'DERER. [Lit. to "weigh," L. *pondero*—*pondus, ponderis*, a weight. See POUND, a weight.]

PONDERABLE, pon'der-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *weighed:* having sensible weight.—*n.* PONDERABIL'ITY.

PONDEROUS, pon'der-us, *adj.*, *weighty* massive: forcible: important.—*adv.* PON'DEROUSLY.

PONDEROUSNESS, pon'der-us-nes, PONDEROSITY, pon-der-os'i-ti, *n.* weight: heaviness.

PONGEE, pon-jē', *n.* a soft kind of silk, woven in China.

PONIARD, pon'yard, *n.* a small dagger for stabbing.—*v.t.* to stab with a poniard. [Fr. *poignard*—*poing*, fist (It. *pugno*)—L. *pugnus.*]

PONTAGE, pont'aj, *n.* a *toll* paid on *bridges.* [Low L. *pontagium*—L. *pons, pontis*, a bridge, a nasalized form of the root of PATH.]

PONTIFF, pon'tif, *n.* (*orig.*) a Roman high-priest: in the R. Cath. Church, the Pope. [Fr. *pontife*—L. *pontifex, pontificis*—*pons, pont-is*, a bridge, and *facio*, to make or do, the original meaning being obscure.]

PONTIFIC, pon-tif'ik, PONTIFICAL, pon-tif'ik-al, *adj.* of or belonging to a *pontiff* or the Pope: splendid: magnificent.—*n.*

a book of ecclesiastical ceremonies.—*n.* PONTIF'ICALS, the dress of a priest, bishop, or Pope. [Fr.—L. *pontificalis.*]

PONTIFICATE. pon-tif'i-kāt, *n.* the dignity of a *pontiff* or high-priest: the office and dignity or reign of a Pope.

PONTONIER, pon-to-nēr', *n.* (*mil.*) an engineer in charge of the construction of pontoon bridges. [Fr. *pontonnier.*]

PONTOON, pon-tōōn', *n.* a portable floating vessel used in forming a bridge for the passage of an army: a bridge of boats: a lighter. [Fr. *ponton*—L. *pons*, a bridge. See PONTAGE.]

PONY, pō'ni, *n.* a *small* horse. [Gael. *ponaidh.*]

POODLE, pōō'dl, *n.* a small dog with long silky hair. [Ger. *pudel;* akin to Low Ger. *pudeln*, to waddle.]

POOH, pōō, *int.* of disdain. [Imitative.]

POOL, pōōl, *n.* a small body of water. [A.S. *pól* (Dut. *poel*, Ger. *pfuhl*)—Celt. *poll, pwll;* akin to L. *palus*, a marsh, Gr. *pēlos*, mud.]

POOL, pōōl, *n.* the receptacle for the stakes in certain games: the stakes themselves: a variety of play at billiards. [Fr. *poule*, originally a hen (the stakes being jocularly compared to eggs in a nest)—L. *pullus*, a young animal, E. FOAL.]

POOP, pōōp, *n.* the hinder part of a ship: a deck above the ordinary deck in the after-part of a ship.—*v.t.* to strike the stern. [Fr. *poupe*—L. *puppis*, the poop.]

POOR, pōōr, *adj.* without means: needy: spiritless: depressed: (*B.*) humble: contrite: wanting in appearance: lean: wanting in strength: weak: wanting in value: inferior: wanting in fertility: sterile: wanting in fitness, beauty, or dignity: trifling: paltry: dear (endearingly).—*adv.* POOR'LY.—*n.* POOR'NESS. [O. Fr. *poure, povre* (Fr. *pauvre*)—L. *pau-per = pauca pariens*, producing or providing little, from *paucus*, little, and *pario*, to produce.]

POORHOUSE, pōōr'hows, *n.* a *house* established at the public expense for the benefit of the *poor.*

POOR-LAWS, pōōr'-lawz, *n.*, *laws* relating to the support of the *poor.*

POOR-RATE, pōōr'-rāt, *n.* a *rate* or tax for the support of the *poor.*

POOR-SPIRITED, pōōr-spir'it-ed, *adj.*, *poor* or mean in *spirit:* cowardly: base.—*n.* POOR-SPIR'ITEDNESS.

POP, pop, *v.i.* to make a sharp, quick sound: to dart: to move quickly.—*v.t.* to thrust suddenly: to bring suddenly to notice:—*pr.p.* popp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* popped.—*n.* a sharp, quick sound or report.—*adv.* suddenly. [From the sound.]

POPE, pōp, *n.* the bishop of Rome, head of the R. Cath. Church: a kind of perch. [A.S. *pápa*—L. *papa*, a father. See PAPA.]

POPEDOM, pōp'dom, *n.* office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the *Pope.* [A.S. *pápedóm.*]

POPERY, pōp'er-i, *n.* the religion of which the *Pope* is the head: Roman Catholicism.

POPINJAY, pop'in-jā, *n.* (*orig.*) a parrot: a mark like a parrot, put on a pole to be shot at: a fop or coxcomb. [Lit. the "babbling cock," Fr. *papegai*, from the imitative root *pap* or *bab*, to chatter, and Fr. *gau*—L. *gallus*, a cock.]

POPISH, pōp'ish, *adj.* relating to the *Pope* or *Popery:* taught by Popery.—*adv.* POP'ISHLY.

POPLAR, pop'lar, *n.* a tree common in the northern hemisphere, of rapid growth, and having soft wood. [O. Fr. *poplier* (Fr. *peuplier*)—L. *pōpulus.*]

POPLIN, pop'lin, *n.* a fabric made of silk and worsted. [Fr. *popeline.* Ety. unknown.]

POPPY, pop'i, *n.* a plant having large showy flowers, from one species of which opium is obtained. [A.S. *popig*—L. *papaver.*]

POPULACE, pop'ū-lās or -las, *n.* the common *people.* [Fr.—It. *popolazzo*—L. *populus.* See PEOPLE.]

POPULAR, pop'ū-lar, *adj.* pertaining to the *people:* pleasing to or prevailing among the people: easily comprehended: inferior: vulgar.—*adv.* POP'ULARLY. [Fr. *populaire*—L. *popularis—populus.*]

POPULARITY, pop-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* quality or state of being *popular* or pleasing to the people.

POPULARIZE, pop'ū-lar-īz, *v.t.* to make *popular* or suitable to the people.

POPULATE, pop'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to *people:* to furnish with inhabitants. [L. *populor, populatus—populus.*]

POPULATION, pop-ū-lā'shun, *n.* act of *populating:* the inhabitants of any place.

POPULIST, pop'ū-list, *n.* in United States politics, a member of the People's Party.

POPULOUS, pop'ū-lus, *adj.* full of *people:* numerously inhabited.—*adv.* POP'ULOUSLY.—*n.* POP'ULOUSNESS.

PORCELAIN, pors'lān, *n.* a fine kind of earthenware, white, thin, and semi-transparent. [Fr. *porcelaine*—It. *porcellana*, the Venus' shell which porcelain resembles in tran parency)—L. *porcella*, a young sow (which the shell was thought to resemble in form), dim. from *porcus*, a pig.]

PORCH, pōrch, *n.* a covered way or entrance: a portico at the *entrance* of churches and other buildings: the public porch in the forum of Athens where Zeno the Stoic taught: (*fig.*) the Stoic philosophy. [Fr. *porche* (It. *portico*)—L. *porticus*, from *porta*, a gate, entrance. See PORT, a gate.]

PORCINE, por'sīn, *adj.* pertaining to *swine.* [L. *porcinus—porcus*, a swine.]

PORCUPINE, por'kū-pīn, *n.* a rodent quadruped, covered with spines or quills. [Lit. "the spiny hog," M.E. *porkepyn*—O. Fr. *porc espin*—L. *porcus*, a pig, and *spina*, a spine.]

PORE, pōr, *n.* (*anat.*) a minute *passage* in the skin for the perspiration: an opening between the molecules of a body. [Fr.—L. *porus*—Gr. *poros*; akin to FARE and FERRY.]

PORE, pōr, *v.i.* to look with steady attention on: to study closely. [Perh. akin to PEER, to peep.]

PORIFEROUS, pō-rif'er-us, *adj.* having pores.

PORIFORM, pōr'i-form, *adj.* in the *form* of a *pore*.

PORK, pōrk, *n.* the flesh of *swine*. [Fr. *porc*—L. *porcus*, a hog; cog. with W. *porch* and E. FARROW. See FARROW.]

PORKER, pōrk'er, *n.* a *young hog*: a pig fed for pork.

POROSITY, pō-ros'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *porous*.

POROUS, pōr'us, *adj.* having *pores*.—*adv.* POR'OUSLY.

PORPHYRITIC, por-fir-it'ik, **PORPHYRACEOUS**, por-fir-ā'shus, *adj.* resembling or consisting of *porphyry*.

PORPHYRIZE, por'fir-īz, *v.t.* to cause to resemble *porphyry*.

PORPHYRY, por'fir-i, *n.* a very hard, variegated rock of a *purple* and white color, used in sculpture. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. *porphyrites—porphyra*, purple. Cf. PURPLE.]

PORPOISE, por'pus, **PORPESS**, por'pes, *n.* a gregarious kind of whale, from 4 to 8 feet long, caught for its oil and flesh. [Lit. "the hog-fish," O. Fr. *porpeis*—L. *porcus*, a hog, and *piscis*, a fish, from its hog-like appearance in the water.]

PORRIDGE, por'ij, *n.* a kind of pudding usually made by slowly stirring oatmeal amongst boiling water: a kind of broth. [M. E. *porree*, through O. Fr., from Low L. *porrata*, broth made with *leeks*—L. *porrum*, a leek. The affix *-idge* (= *-age*) arose through confusion with POTTAGE.]

PORRINGER, por'in-jer, *n.* a small dish for *porridge*. [*Porriger*, with inserted *n*. Cf. PASSENGER.]

PORT, pōrt, *n.*, *bearing*: demeanor: carriage of the body: the left side of a ship.—*v.t.* to put (as the helm) to the left side of a ship (*lit.* to "carry"): to hold, as a musket, in a slanting direction upward across the body. [Fr.—L. *porto*, to carry, cog. with FARE.]

PORT, pōrt, *n.* a *harbor*: a haven or safe station for vessels. [A.S.—L. *portus*; akin to *porta*, a gate.]

PORT, pōrt, *n.* a *gate* or *entrance*: a port-hole: lid of a porthole. [Fr. *porte*—L. *porta*, from root of FARE.]

PORT, pōrt, *n.* a dark purple wine from *Oporto* in Portugal. [Oporto=(*lit.*) "the port."]

PORTABLE, pōrt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *carried*: not bulky or heavy.—*n.* PORT'ABLENESS. [See PORT, bearing.]

PORTAGE, pōrt'āj, *n.* act of *carrying*: carriage: price of carriage.

PORTAL, pōrt'al, *n.* a *small gate*: any entrance: (*arch.*) the arch over a gate: the lesser of two gates. [O. Fr. (Fr. *portail*)—Low L. *portale*.]

PORT-CRAYON, pōrt-krā'on, *n.* a metallic handle for *holding* a *crayon*. [L. *porto*, to carry. CRAYON.]

PORTCULLIS, pōrt-kul'is, *n.* a *sliding door* of cross timbers pointed with iron, hung over a gateway, so as to be let down in a moment to keep out an enemy. [Fr. *portecoulisse*, from *porte*, a gate, and L. *cōlo*, to filter, to slide. See COLANDER.]

PORTE, pōrt, *n.* the Turkish government, so called from the "High Gate," the chief office of the Ottoman government.

PORTEND, por-tend', *v.t.* to indicate the future by signs: to betoken: presage. [Lit. "to stretch towards," L. *portendo*, *portentus—pro*, forth, and *tendo*, to stretch. See TEND, to stretch.]

PORTENT, por'tent, *n.* that which *portends* or foreshows: an evil omen. [O. Fr.—L.]

PORTENTOUS, por-tent'us, *adj.* serving to *portend*: foreshadowing ill.—*adv.* PORTENT'OUSLY.

PORTER, pōrt'er, *n.* a *door*-keeper or *gate*-keeper: one who waits at the door to receive messages:—*fem.* PORT'ERESS or PORT'RESS. [See PORT, a gate.]

PORTER, pōrt'er, *n.* one who *carries* burdens for hire: a dark-brown malt liquor—so called because it was a favorite drink with London *porters*.

PORTERAGE, pōrt'er-āj, *n.* charge made by a *porter*.

PORTFOLIO, pōrt-fō'li-ō, *n.* a portable case for keeping loose papers, drawings, etc.: a collection of such papers: the office of a minister of state. [From L. *porto*, to carry, and FOLIO, a sheet of paper; cf. Fr. *portefeuille*.]

PORTHOLE, pōrt'hōl, *n.* a *hole* or *opening* in a ship's side for light and air, or for pointing a gun through. [PORT, a gate, and HOLE.]

PORTICO, pōr'ti-kō, *n.* (*arch.*) a range of columns in the front of a building:—*pl.* PORTICOES or PORTICOS, pōr'ti-kōz. [It.—L. *porticus*. Doublet PORCH.]

PORTICOED, pōr'ti-kōd, *adj.* furnished with a portico.

PORTION, pōr'shun, *n.* a *part*: an allotment: dividend: the part of an estate descending to an heir: a wife's fortune.—*v.t.* to divide into portions: to allot a share: to furnish with a portion. [Fr.—L. *portio*, *portionis*, akin to *pars*, a part, and Gr. *porō*, to share.]

PORTIONED, pōr'shund, *adj.* having a portion or endowment.

PORTIONER, pōr'shun-er, *n.* one who portions or assigns shares.

PORTIONLESS, pōr'shun-les, *adj.* having no portion, dowry, or property.

PORTLY, pōrt'li, *adj.* having a dignified *port* or mien: corpulent.—*n.* PORT'LINESS, state of being portly. [See PORT, bearing.]

PORTMANTEAU, pōrt-man'tō, *n.* a bag for carrying apparel, etc., on journeys. [Lit. "a cloak-carrier," Fr. *porter*, to carry, *manteau*, a cloak, mantle.]

PORTRAIT, pōr'trāt, *n.* the likeness of a person: description in words. [See PORTRAY.]

PORTRAITURE, pōr'trāt-ūr, *n.* the drawing of *portraits*, or describing in words.

PORTRAY, pōr-trā', *v.t.* to paint or draw the likeness of: to describe in words.—*n.* PORTRAY'ER. [Fr. *portraire*—L.—*pro*, forth, *traho*, to draw.]

POSE, pōz, *n.* a position: an attitude.—*v.i.* to assume an attitude. [Fr.—*poser*, to place—Low L. *pausare*, to cease, to make to cease—L. *pausa*, pause—Gr. *pausis*. See PAUSE. Between Fr. *poser*, and L. *ponere*, *positum*, there has been great confusion, which has influenced the derivatives of both words.]

POSE, pōz, *v.t.* to puzzle: to perplex by questions: to bring to a stand. [M.E. *apposen*, a corr. of OPPOSE, which in the schools meant to "argue against."]

POSER, pōz'er, *n.* one who or that which *poses*: a puzzle.

POSITION, po-zish'un, *n.*, *place*, situation: attitude: state of affairs: the ground taken in argument, or a dispute: principle laid down: place in society. [Fr.—L.—*pono*, *positus*, to place.]

POSITIVE, poz'it-iv, *adj.* definitely *placed* or *laid down*: clearly expressed: actual: not admitting any doubt or qualification: decisive: settled by arbitrary appointment: dogmatic: fully assured: certain: (*gram.*) noting the simple form of an adjective: (*math.*) to be added.—*n.* that which is *placed* or laid down: that which may be affirmed: reality.—*adv.* POS'ITIVELY.—*n.* POS'ITIVENESS. [Fr.—L. *positivus*, fixed by agreement, from *pono*. See POSITION.]

POSITIVISM, poz'it-iv-izm, *n.* a system of philosophy originated by Comte, a French philosopher (1798–1857), which, rejecting all inquiry into causes whether efficient or final, deals only with what is *positive*, or simply seeks to discover the laws of phenomenon.

POSITIVIST, poz'it-iv-ist, *n.* a believer in positivism.

POSSESS, poz-zes', *v.t.* to have or hold as an owner: to have the control of: to inform: to seize: to enter into and influence. [L. *possideo*, *possessus*.]

POSSESSION, poz-zesh'un, *n.* act of possessing: the thing possessed: property: state of being possessed, as by an evil spirit.

POSSESSIVE, poz-zes'iv, *adj.* pertaining to or denoting possession.—*adv.* POSSESS'IVELY.

POSSESSOR, poz-zes'or, *n.* one who possesses: owner: proprietor: occupant.

POSSESSORY, poz-zes'or-i, *adj.* relating to a possessor or possession: having possession.

POSSET, pos'et, *n.* hot *milk curdled* with wine or acid. [W. *posel*, curdled milk, Ir. *pusoid*.]

POSSIBILITY, pos-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* state of being *possible*: that which is possible: a contingency.

POSSIBLE, pos'i-bl, *adj.* that is *able* to be or happen: that may be done: not contrary to the nature of things.—*adv.* POSS'IBLY. [Fr.—L. *possibilis—possum*, to be able—*potis*, able, and *esse*, to be.]

POST, pōst, *n.* a piece of timber fixed in the ground, generally as a support to something else: a pillar.—*v.t.* to fix on or to a post, that is, in a public place: to expose to public reproach. [A.S. *post*—L. *postis*, a doorpost, from *pono*, to place.]

POST, pōst, *n.* a *fixed* place, as a military station: a fixed place or stage on a road: an office: one who travels by stages, esp. carrying letters, etc.: a public letter-carrier: an established system of conveying letters: a size of writing-paper, double that of common note-paper:—*v.t.* to set or station: to put in the post-office: (*book-k.*) to transfer to the ledger.—*v.i.* to travel with posthorses, or with speed.—*adv.* with posthorses: with speed. [Fr. *poste*, from L. *pono*, *positus*, to place.]

POSTAGE, pōst'āj, *n.* money paid for conveyance of letters, etc., by *post* or mail.

POSTAL, pōst'al, *adj.* belonging to the *post*-office or mail-service.

POSTBOY, pōst'boy, *n.* a boy that rides *post*-horses, or who carries letters.

POST-CANONICAL, pōst-ka-non'i-kal, *adj.* occurring at a period later than the close of the *canon* of Scripture. [Pfx. *post* and *canonical*.]

POSTCARD, pōst'kärd, *n.* a stamped card on which a message may be sent by post.

POSTCHAISE, pōst'shāz, *n.* a *chaise* or carriage with four wheels for the conveyance of those who travel with *post*-horses.

POST-CONNUBIAL, pōst-kon-nū'bē-al, *adj.* occurring after marriage. [Pfx. *post* and *connubial*.]

POSTDATE, pōst-dāt', *v.t.* to *date after* the real time. [L. *post*, after, and DATE.]

POST-DILUVIAL, pōst-di-lū'vi-al, **POST-DILU'VIAN**, *adj.* being or happening *after* the *deluge*.—*n.* POST-DILU'VIAN, one who has lived since the deluge. [L. *post*, after, and DILUVIAL, DILUVIAN.]

POSTERIOR, pos-tē'ri-or, *adj.*, *coming after*: later: hind or hinder.—*n.pl.* POSTE'RIORS, short for *posterior parts*.—*n.* POSTERIOR'ITY.—*adv.* POSTE'RIORLY. [L., comp. of *posterus*, coming after—*post*, after.]

POSTERITY, pos-ter'it-i, *n.* those *coming after*: succeeding generations: a race. [Fr.—L.—*posterus*. See POSTERIOR.]

POSTERN, pōst'ern, *n.* (*orig.*) a *back* door or gate: a small private door.—*adj.* back: private. [O. Fr. *posterne*, *posterle* — L. *posterula*, a dim. from *posterus*. See POSTERIOR.]

POSTFIX, pōst'fiks, *n.* a letter, syllable, or word *fixed* to or put *after* another word, an affix.—POSTFIX', *v.t.* to add to the end of another word. [L. *post*, after, and FIX.]

POST-GRADUATE, pōst-grad'ū-āt, *adj.* pertaining to a course of studies pursued after receiving the bachelor's degree at college.—*n.* a student who pursues such studies. [Pfx. *post* and *graduate*.]

POSTHASTE, pōst-hāst', *n.*, *haste* in travelling like that of a *post*.—*adv.* with haste or speed.

POSTHORSE, pōst'hors, *n.* a *horse* kept for *posting*.

POSTHUMOUS, post'hu-mus, *adj.* born *after* the father's death: published after the death of the author.—*adv.* POST'HUMOUSLY. [L. *posthumus*, *postumus*, superl. of *posterus*, coming after—*post*, after.]

POSTIL, pos'til, *n.* (*orig.*) a note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written *after* the text or *other words*: a marginal note: in R. Cath. Church, a homily read after the gospel.—*v.* to make such notes. [O. Fr. *postille* (It. *postilla*)—Low L. *postilla*—L. *post illa* (*verba*), after those (words).]

POSTILLION, pōs-til'yun, *n.* a *post*boy, one who guides posthorses, or horses in any carriage, riding on one of them. [Fr. *postillon*—*poste*.]

POSTMAN, pōst'man, *n.* a post or courier: a letter-carrier.

POSTMARK, pōst'märk, *n.* the mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.

POSTMASTER, pōst'mas-ter, *n.* the manager or superintendent of a post-office: one who supplies posthorses.—*n.* POSTMASTER-GENERAL, the chief officer of the post-office department.

POST-MERIDIAN, pōst-me-rid'i-an, *adj.* coming *after* the sun has crossed the *meridian*: in the afternoon (written P.M.). [L. *post*, after, and MERIDIAN.]

POST-MORTEM, pōst-mor'tem, *adj.*, *after death*. [L. *post*, after, and *mortem*, accus. of *mors*, death.]

POST-OBIT, pōst-ō'bit, *n.* a bond payable with unusual interest *after* the *death* of an individual from whom the person granting it has expectations. [L. *post*, after. See OBIT.]

POST-OFFICE, pōst'-of'is, *n.* an *office* for receiving and transmitting letters by *post*.

POSTPAID, pōst'pād, *adj.* having the *postage paid*, as a letter.

POSTPONE, pōst-pōn', *v.t.* to *put* off to an *after*-period: to defer: to delay. [L. *postpono*, *-positus*—*post*, after, *pono*, to put.]

POSTPONEMENT, pōst-pōn'ment, *n.* act of *putting* off to an *after*-time: temporary delay.

POST-PRANDIAL, pōst-pran'di-al, *adj.*, *after dinner*. [From L. *post*, after, and *prandium*, a repast.]

POSTSCRIPT, pōst'skript, *n.* a part added to a letter after the signature: an addition to a book after it is finished. [L., from *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written, pa.p. of *scribo*, to write.]

POST-TOWN, pōst'-town, *n.* a *town* with a *post*-office.

POSTULANT, pos'tū-lant, *n.* a candidate.

POSTULATE, pos'tū-lāt, *v.t.* to assume without proof: to take without positive consent.—*n.* a position assumed as self-evident: (*geom.*) a self-evident problem. [L. *postulo*, *-atus*, to demand—*posco*, to ask urgently.]

POSTULATORY, pos'tū-la-tor-i, *adj.* assuming or assumed without proof as a *postulate*.

POSTURE, pos'tūr, *n.* the *placing* or position of the body: attitude: state or condition: disposition.—*v.t.* to place in a particular manner. [Fr.—L. *positura*—*pono*, *positum*, to place.]

POSY, pō'zi, *n.* a verse of *poetry*: a motto: an inscription on a ring: a motto sent with a bouquet: a bouquet. [Corr. of POESY.]

POT, pot, *n.* a metallic vessel for various purposes, esp. cooking: a drinking vessel: an earthen vessel for plants: the quantity in a pot.—*v.t.* to preserve in pots: to put in pots:—*pr.p.* pott'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pott'ed.—TO GO TO POT, to go to ruin, orig. said of old metal, to go into the melting-pot. [M.E. *pot*, from the Celt., as Ir. *pota*, Gael. *poit*, W. *pot*.]

POTABLE, pō'ta-bl, *adj.* that may be *drunk*: liquid.—*n.* something drinkable.—*n.* PO'TABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *potabilis*—*pōto*, to drink.]

POTASH, pot'ash, *n.* a powerful alkali, obtained from the ashes of plants. [Lit. "pot ashes."]

POTASSA, po-tas'a, *n.* Latinized form of POTASH.

POTASSIUM, po-tas'i-um, *n.* the metallic base of potash. [From POTASSA.]

POTATION, po-tā'shun, *n.* a *drinking*: a draught. [L. *potatio*—*pōt-o*, *-atus*, to drink.]

POTATO, po-tā'to, *n.* one of the tubers of a plant almost universally cultivated for food: the plant itself:—*pl.* POTA'TOES. [Sp. *patata*, *batata*, orig. a Haytian word.]

POT-AU-FEU, pō-tō-fe', *n.* in cookery, esp. among the French, a dish of broth, meat, and vegetables prepared by boiling in a pot. [Fr.]

POTEEN, po-tēn', *n.* Irish whisky. [Ir. *poitim*, I drink.]

POTENCY, pō'ten-si, *n.* power.

POTENT, pō'tent, *adj.* strong: powerful: having great authority or influence.—*adv.* PO'TENTLY. [L. *potens*—*potis*, able, *esse*, to be.]

POTENTATE, pō'ten-tāt, *n.* one who is *potent*: a prince: a sovereign. [Fr. *potentat*—Low L. *potentatus*, pa.p. of *potento*, to exercise power.]

POTENTIAL, po-ten'shal, *adj.*, *powerful*, efficacious: existing in possibility, not in reality: (*gram.*) expressing power, possibility, liberty, or obligation.—*n.* the name for a function of great importance in the mathematical theory of attractions, also in electricity.—*adv.* POTEN'TIALLY.—*n.* POTENTIAL'ITY.

POTHER, po*th*'er, *n.* bustle: confusion.—*v.t.* to puzzle: to perplex: to tease.—*v.i.* to make a pother. [A variant of POTTER.]

POTHERB, pot'herb or pot'erb, *n.* an *herb* or vegetable used in *cooking*.

POTHOOK, pot'hook, *n.* a *hook* on which *pots* are hung over the fire: a letter or character formed like a pothook: an ill-formed or scrawled letter.

POTHOUSE, pot'hows, *n.* a low drinking-house.

POTION, pō'shun, *n.* a *draught*: a liquid medicine: a dose. [Fr.—L. *potio—pōto*, to drink. Doublet POISON.]

POTLUCK, pot'luk, *n.* whatever may chance to be provided for dinner.

POTSHERD, pot'sherd, *n.* fragment of a pot. [POT, and A.S. *sceard*, a shred—*sceran*, to divide.]

POTTAGE, pot'āj, *n.* anything cooked in a *pot*: a thick soup of meat and vegetables. [Fr. *potage—pot*. See POT.]

POTTER, pot'er, *n.* one whose trade is to make *pots* or earthenware.

POTTER, pot'er, *v.i.* to be fussily engaged about trifles.—*n.* POTT'ERER. [Freq. of prov. *pote*, to push. See POTHER and PUT.]

POTTERY, pot'er-i, *n.* earthenware *pots* or vessels: a place where earthenware is manufactured.

POTTLE, pot'l, *n.* a *little pot*: a measure of four pints: a small basket for fruit. [Dim. of POT.]

POTWALLOPER, pot-wol'op-er, *n.* a voter in certain English boroughs where every one who boiled a pot was entitled to vote. [Lit. "pot-boiler," the latter part of the word being from an O. Low Ger. *wallen*, to boil, E. WELL.]

POUCH, powch, *n.* a *poke*, *pocket*, or *bag*: the bag or sac of an animal.—*v.t.* to put into a pouch. [Fr. *poche*. See POKE, a bag.]

POULARD, pōō'lärd,' *n.* a fat pullet, one from which the ovaries have been removed to produce fattening. [Fr. *poularde*, pullet.]

POULT, pōlt, *n.* a *little hen* or *fowl*, a chicken. [Fr. *poulet*, dim. of *poule*, hen, fowl—L. *pullus*, the young of any animal; cog. with FOAL. Doublet PULLET.]

POULT-DE-SOIE, pōō-de-swa', *n.* a heavy, corded silk for women's dresses. [Fr.]

POULTERER, pōlt'er-er, *n.* one who deals in *fowls*.

POULTICE, pōl'tis, *n.* a soft composition of meal, bran, etc., applied to sores.—*v.t.* to dress with a poultice. [Lit. "porridge," L. *pultes*, pl. of *puls*, *poltis*, Gr. *poltos*, porridge.]

POULTRY, pōlt'ri, *n.* domestic fowls. [See POULT.]

POUNCE, powns, *v.i.* to fall (upon) and seize with the claws: to dart suddenly (upon).—*n.* a hawk's claw. [Orig. to *pierce*, to stamp holes in for ornament; through Romance forms, from L. *pungo*, *punctus*. Doublet PUNCH, *v.*]

POUNCE, powns, *n.* a fine powder for preparing a surface for writing on: colored powder sprinkled over holes pricked in paper as a pattern.—*v.t.* to sprinkle with pounce, as paper or a pattern.—*n.* POUNCE'-BOX, a *box* with a perforated lid for sprinkling *pounce*. [Orig. powdered *pumice*-stone, Fr. *ponce*, pumice—L. *pumex*, *pumicis*. Doublet PUMICE.]

POUND, pownd, *n.* a *weight* of 12 oz. troy, or 16 oz. avoir.: a sovereign, or 20s., equal to about $4.84, also represented by a note: (*B.*)=about $20. [A.S. *pund*—L. *pondo*, by weight, *pondus*, a weight—*pendo*, to weigh.]

POUND, pownd, *v.t.* to *shut up* or confine, as strayed animals.—*n.* an inclosure in which strayed animals are confined. [M.E. *pond*—A.S. *pund*, inclosure. Doublet POND.]

POUND, pownd, *v.t.* to *beat*, to *bruise*: to bray with a pestle.—*n.* POUND'ER. [M.E. *pounen*—A.S. *punian*, to beat; *-d* excrescent.]

POUNDAGE, pownd'āj, *n.* a charge made for each *pound*.

POUNDAGE, pownd'āj, *n.* a charge made for *pounding* stray cattle.

POUNDER, pownd'er, *n.* a pestle: the instrument of pounding: he who or that which has so many *pounds*.

POUR, pōr, *v.t.* to cause to flow: to throw with force: to send forth: to give vent to: to utter.—*v.i.* to flow: to issue forth: to rush. [Celt., as W. *bwrw*, to throw, Gael. *purr*, to push.]

POUT, powt, *v.i.* to push out the lips, in contempt or displeasure: to look sulky: to hang or be prominent.—*n.* a fit of sullenness. [Ety. dub.; cf. prov. Fr. *pot*, *pout*, lip, Fr. *bouder*, to pout; W. *pwdu*, pout.]

POUTER, powt'er, *n.* one who pouts: a variety of pigeon, having its breast inflated.

POUTING, powt'ing, *n.* childish sullenness.

POUTINGLY, powt'ing-li, *adv.* in a pouting or sullen manner.

POVERTY, pov'er-ti, *n.* the state of being *poor*: necessity: want: meanness: defect. [O. Fr. *poverte* (Fr. *pauvreté*)—L. *paupertas*, *-tatis*—*pauper*, poor. See POOR.]

POWDER, pow'der, *n.*, *dust*: any substance in fine particles: gunpowder: hair-powder.—*v.t.* to reduce to powder: to sprinkle with powder: to salt.—*v.i.* to crumble into powder. [M.E. *poudre*—Fr.—L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust.]

POWDERED, pow'derd, *adj.* reduced to powder: sprinkled with powder: salted.

POWDERY, pow'der-i, *adj.* resembling or sprinkled with powder: dusty: friable.

POWER, pow'er, *n.*, *strength:* energy: faculty of the mind: any agency: moving force of anything: rule: authority: influence: ability: capacity: a ruler: a divinity: the result of the continued multiplication of a quantity by itself any given number of times: (*optics*) magnifying strength: (*obs.*) a great many. [M.E. *poër*—O. Fr. (Fr. *pouvoir*)—Low L. *pot-ere*, to be able, L. *posse* (*pot-esse*). See POTENT.]

POWERFUL, pow'er-fool, *adj.* having great power: mighty: intense: forcible: efficacious. — *adv.* POW'ERFULLY. — *n.* POW'ERFULNESS.

POWERLESS, pow'er-les, *adj.* without power: weak: impotent.—*adv.* POW'ERLESSLY.—*n.* POW'ERLESSNESS.

POX, poks, *n.* pustules: an eruptive disease. [Written for *pocks*, pl. of POCK.]

PRACTICABILITY, prak-ti-ka-bil'i-ti, *n.* state or quality of being practicable.

PRACTICABLE, prak'tik-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *practiced*, used, or followed: that may be done: passable.—*adv.* PRAC'TICABLY.

PRACTICAL, prak'tik-al, *adj.* that can be put in *practice*: useful: applying knowledge to some useful end.—*adv.* PRAC'TICALLY.—*n.* PRAC'TICALNESS.

PRACTICE, prak'tis, *n.* a *doing:* the habit of doing anything: frequent use: performance: method: medical treatment: exercise of any profession: a rule in arithmetic. [M.E. *praktike*—O. Fr. *practique*—Gr. *praktikos*, fit for doing—*prassō*, *praxō*, to do.]

PRACTICE, prak'tis, *v.t.* to put in *practice* or do habitually: to perform: to exercise, as a profession: to use or exercise: to commit.—*v.i.* to have or to form a habit: to exercise any employment or profession: to try artifices.—*n.* PRAC'TICER. [From the noun.]

PRACTITIONER, prak-tish'un-er, *n.* one who *practices* or is engaged in the exercise of any profession, esp. medicine or law. [Older form *practician*—O. Fr. *practicien*.]

PRÆMUNIRE, prem-ū-nī're, *n.* the offence of disregard or contempt of the king and his government, especially the offence of introducing papal or other foreign authority into England: the writ founded on such an offence. the penalty incurred by the offence. [A corr. of *præmonere*, to forewarn, to cite.]

PRÆTOR, prē'tor, *n.* a magistrate of ancient Rome, next in rank to the consuls. —*n.* PRÆTORSHIP. [Lit. "one who goes before," L. *prætor* for *præitor*—*præ*, before, *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

PRÆTORIAL, pre-tō'ri-al, PRÆTORIAN, pre-tō'ri-an, *adj.* pertaining to a *prætor* or magistrate: authorized or exercised by the prætor: judicial.

PRÆTORIUM, pre-tō'ri-um, *n.* the official residence of the Roman *prætor*, proconsul, or governor in a province: the general's tent in a camp: the council of officers who attended the general and met in his tent.

PRAGMATIC, prag-mat'ik, PRAGMATICAL, prag-mat'ik-al, *adj.* over-active, officious, meddlesome.—*adv.* PRAGMAT'ICALLY.—PRAGMATIC SANCTION, a special decree issued by a sovereign, such as that passed by the Emperor Charles VI. of Germany, securing the crown to Maria Theresa, and which led to the war so called in 1741. [Orig. *fit for action*, Fr.—L.—Gr. *pragmatikos*—*pragma* *pragmatos*, deed—*prassō*, to do.]

PRAIRIE, prā'ri, *n.* an extensive *meadow* or tract of land, level or rolling, without trees, and covered with tall coarse grass. [Fr.—Low L. *prataria*, meadow-land—L. *pratum*, a meadow.]

PRAISE, prāz, *n.* the expression of the *price* or *value* in which any person or thing is held: commendation: tribute of gratitude: a glorifying, as in worship: reason of praise.—*v.t.* to express estimation of: to commend: to honor: to glorify, as in worship. [O. Fr. *preis* (Fr. *prix*) —L. *pretium*, price, value. See PRICE.]

PRAISEWORTHY, prāz'wur-*thi*, *adj.*, *worthy* of *praise*, commendable.—*n.* PRAISE'WORTHINESS.

PRANCE, prans, *v.i.* to strut about in a showy or warlike manner: to ride showily: to bound gaily, as a horse. [Another form of PRANK.]

PRANCING, prans'ing, *adj.* riding showily: springing or bounding gaily.—*adv.* PRANC'INGLY.

PRANK, prangk, *v.t.* to display or adorn showily. [Closely akin to *prink*, which is a nasalized form of PRICK.]

PRANK, prangk, *n.* a sportive action: a mischievous trick. [Same word as the above.]

PRATE, prāt, *v.i.* to talk idly: to tattle: to be loquacious.—*v.t.* to speak without meaning.—*n.* trifling talk. [Scand. and Low Ger., as Dan. *prate*, Dut. *praaten*, to tattle.]

PRATER, prāt'er, *n.* one who prates or talks idly.

PRATING, prāt'ing, *adj.*, *talking* idly or unmeaningly.—*n.* idle talk.—*adv.* PRAT'INGLY.

PRATTLE, prat'l, *v.i.* to *prate* or talk much and idly: to utter child's talk.—*n.* empty talk. [Freq. of PRATE.]

PRATTLER, prat'ler, *n.* one who *prattles*, as a child.

PRAWN, prawn, *n.* a small crustacean animal like the shrimp. [Ety. unknown.]

PRAXIS, praks'is, *n.*, *practice:* an example for exercise. [Gr.—*prassō*, *praxō*, to do.]

PRAY, prā, *v.i.* to *ask* earnestly: to entreat: to petition or address God.—*v.t.* to ask earnestly and reverently, as in worship: to supplicate:—*pr.p.* prāy'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* prāyed. [O. Fr. *preier* (Fr.

prier)—L. *prec-or*—*prex*, *prec-is*, a prayer, akin to Sans. *prarch*, Ger. *fragen*, to ask.]

PRAYER, prār, *n.* the act of *praying*: entreaty: the words used: solemn address to God: a formula of worship.

PRAYERFUL, prār'fool, *adj.*, *full* of or given to *prayer*: devotional.—*adv.* PRAYER'FULLY.—*n.* PRAYER'FULNESS.

PRAYERLESS, prār'les, *adj.* without or not using prayer.—*adv.* PRAYER'LESSLY.—*n.* PRAYER'LESSNESS.

PRAYING, prā'ing, *n.* the act of making a *prayer*: a prayer made.—*adj.* given to prayer.

PREACH, prēch, *v.i.* to pronounce a public discourse on sacred subjects: to discourse earnestly: to give advice in an offensive or obtrusive manner.—*v.t.* to publish in religious discourses: to teach publicly. [Fr. *prêcher* (It. *predicare*)—L. *prædico*, *-atum*, to proclaim—*præ*, before, *dico*, to proclaim, akin to *dico*, to say. See DICTION.]

PREACHER, prēch'er, *n.* one who discourses publicly on religious matters.

PREACHING, prēch'ing, *n.* the act of preaching: a public religious discourse.

PREAMBLE, prē-am'bl or prē'am-bl, *n.* preface: introduction. [Lit. that which "goes before." Fr. *préambule*—L. *præ*, before, *ambulo*, to go.]

PRE-AUDIENCE, prē-aw'di-ens, *n.* right of *previous audience* or hearing: precedence at the bar among lawyers. [L. *præ*, before, and AUDIENCE.]

PREBEND, preb'end, *n.* the share of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church *allowed* to a member of a cathedral church. [L. *præbenda*, a payment to a private person from a public source—*præbeo*, to allow.]

PREBENDAL, pre-bend'al, *adj.* relating to a *prebend*.

PREBENDARY, preb'end-ar-i, *n.* an ecclesiastic who enjoys a *prebend*: an officiating or residentiary canon.—*n.* PREB'ENDARYSHIP.

PRECARIOUS, pre-kā'ri-us, *adj.* uncertain, because depending on the will of another: held by a doubtful tenure.—*adv.* PRECA'RIOUSLY.—*n.* PRECA'RIOUSNESS. [Lit. "obtained by prayer or entreaty," L. *precarius*—*precor*, to pray. See PRAY.]

PRECAUTION, pre-kaw'shun, *n.*, *caution* or care *before*hand: a preventive measure.—*v.t.* to warn or advise beforehand.

PRECAUTIONARY, pre-kaw'shun-ar-i, *adj.* containing or proceeding from *precaution*.

PRECEDE, pre-sēd', *v.t.* to *go before* in time, rank, or importance. [Fr. *précéder*—L. *præcedo*—*præ*, before, *cedo*, go. See CEDE.]

PRECEDENCE, pre-sēd'ens, **PRECEDENCY**, pre-sēd'en-si, *n.* the act of *going before* in time: priority: the state of being before in rank, or the place of honor: the foremost place in ceremony. [Fr.

PRECEDENT, pre-sēd'ent, *adj.*, *going before*: anterior.—*adv.* PRECED'ENTLY. [Fr.—L. *præcedens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *præcedo*.]

PRECEDENT, pres'e-dent, *n.* that which may serve as an example or rule in the future: a parallel case in the past. [Lit. "foregoing." See above word.]

PRECEDENTED, pres'e-dent-ed, *adj.* having a *precedent*: warranted by an example.

PRECEDING, pre-sēd'ing, *adj.*, *going before* in time, rank, etc.: antecedent: previous: former.

PRECENTOR, pre-sen'tor, *n.* he that leads in music: the leader of a choir: the leader of the psalmody in the Scotch Church.—*n.* PRECEN'TORSHIP. [L. *præ*, before, *cantor*, a singer—*canto*. See CHANT.]

PRECEPT, prē'sept, *n.* rule of action: a commandment: principle, or maxim: (*law*) the written warrant of a magistrate. [Fr. *précepte*—L. *præceptum*—*præceptus*, pa.p. of *præcipio*, to take beforehand, to give rules to—*præ*, before, and *capio*. See CAPABLE.]

PRECEPTIVE, pre-sept'iv, *adj.* containing or giving *precepts*: directing in moral conduct: didactic.

PRECEPTOR, pre-sept'or, *n.* one who delivers *precepts*: a teacher: an instructor: the head of a school.—*adj.* PRECEPTŌ'RIAL.—*n.* PRECEPT'RESS.

PRECEPTORY, pre-sept'or-i, *adj.* giving *precepts*.—*n.* a religious house or college of the Knights Templar.

PRECESSION, pre-sesh'un, *n.* the act of *going before*.

PRECINCT, prē'singkt, *n.* limit or boundary of a place: a territorial district or division: limit of jurisdiction or authority. [Lit. "girt about," "encompassed," L. *præcinctus*, pa.p. of *præcingo*—*præ* before, and *cingo*, to gird.]

PRECIOUS, presh'us, *adj.* of great *price* or worth: costly: highly esteemed: worthless, contemptible (in irony): (*B.*) valuable because of its rarity.—*adv.* PREC'IOUSLY.—*n.* PREC'IOUSNESS. [O. Fr. *precios* (Fr. *précieux*)—L. *pretiosus*—*pretium*, price. See PRICE.]

PRECIPICE, pres'i-pis, *n.* a very steep place: any steep descent. [Fr.—L. *præcipitium*—*præceps*, *præcipitis*, headlong—*præ*, before, and *caput*, *capitis*, the head. See HEAD.]

PRECIPITABLE, pre-sip'i-ta-bl, *adj.* (*chem.*) that may be *precipitated*.—*n.* PRECIPITABIL'ITY.

PRECIPITANCE, pre-sip'i-tans, **PRECIPITANCY**, pre-sip'i-tan-si, *n.* quality of being *precipitate*: haste in resolving or executing a purpose.

PRECIPITANT, pre-sip'i-tant, *adj.*, *falling headlong*: rushing down with velocity: hasty: unexpectedly brought on.—*adv.* PRECIP'ITANTLY. [Pr.p. of L. *præcipito*. See PRECIPITATE.]

PRECIPITATE, pre-sip'i-tāt, *v.t.* to *throw head-foremost:* to urge with eagerness: to hurry rashly: to hasten: (*chem.*) to throw to the bottom, as a substance in solution or suspension.—*adj.*, *falling*, flowing, or rushing *headlong:* lacking deliberation: overhasty: (*med.*) ending soon in death.—*n.* (*chem.*) a substance *precipitated.* [L. *præcipito, -atus—præceps.* See PRECIPICE.]

PRECIPITATELY, pre-sip'i-tāt-li, *adv.* in a *precipitate* manner: headlong.

PRECIPITATION, pre-sip-i-tā'shun, *n.* act of *precipitating:* great hurry: rash haste: rapid movement.

PRECIPITOUS, pre-sip'i-tus, *adj.* like a *precipice:* very steep: hasty: rash.—*adv.* PRECIP'ITOUSLY.—*n.* PRECIP'ITOUSNESS. [O. Fr. *precipiteux*—L. *præceps.* See PRECIPICE.]

PRÉCIS, prā-sē', *n.* a *precise* or abridged statement: an abstract: summary. [Fr.]

PRECISE, pre-sīs', *adj.* definite: exact: not vague: adhering too much to rule: excessively nice.—*adv.* PRECISE'LY.—*n.* PRECISE'NESS. [Fr. *précis*—L. *præcisus*, pa.p. of *præcido—præ*, before, and *cædo*, to cut. See CÆSURA.]

PRECISIAN, pre-sizh'an, *n.* an over-*precise* person.

PRECISION, pre-sizh'un, *n.* quality of being *precise:* exactness: accuracy.

PRECLUDE, pre-klōōd', *v.t.* to hinder by anticipation: to keep back: to prevent from taking place. [L. *præcludo, -clusus —præ*, before, and *claudo*, to shut. See CLAUSE.]

PRECLUSION, pre-klōō'zhun, *n.* act of *precluding* or hindering: state of being precluded.

PRECLUSIVE, pre-klōō'siv, *adj.* tending to *preclude:* hindering beforehand.—*adv.* PRECLU'SIVELY.

PRECOCIOUS, pre-kō'shus, *adj.* having the mind developed very early: premature: forward.—*adv.* PRECO'CIOUSLY.—*ns.* PRECO'CIOUSNESS, PRECOC'ITY. [Orig. "ripe before the natural time," formed from L. *præcox, præcocis—præ*, before, and *coquo*, to cook, to ripen. See COOK.]

PRECOGNITION, prē-kog-nish'un, *n.* *cognition*, knowledge, or examination *before*hand: (*Scots law*) an examination as to whether there is ground for prosecution. [L. *præ*, before, and COGNITION.]

PRECONCEIVE, prē-kon-sēv', *v.t.* to *conceive* or form a notion of *before*hand. [L. *præ*, before, and CONCEIVE.]

PRECONCEPTION, prē-kon-sep'shun, *n.* act of *preconceiving:* previous opinion.

PRECONCERT, prē-kon-sert', *v.t.* to *concert* or settle *before*hand. [L. *præ*, before, and CONCERT, *v.*]

PRECURSOR, pre-kur'sor, *n.* a *forerunner:* one who or that which indicates approach. [L. —*præ*, before, and *cursor —curro*, to run. See COURSE.]

PRECURSORY, pre-kur'sor-i, *adj.*, *forerunning:* indicating something to follow.

PREDACEOUS, pre-dā'shus, *adj.* living by *prey:* predatory. [It. *predace*—L. *præda*, booty, prey.]

PREDAL, prē'dal, *adj.* pertaining to *prey*, plundering.

PREDATORY, pred'a-tor-i or prē'da-tor-i, *adj.*, *plundering:* characterized by plundering: hungry: ravenous.—*adv.* PRED'ATORILY. [L. *prædor, -atus*, to plunder—*præda*, booty. See PREY.]

PREDECEASE, prē-de-sēs', *n.*, *decease* or *death before* something else.—*v.t.* to die before. [L. *præ*, before, and DECEASE.]

PREDECESSOR, prē-de-ses'or, *n.* one who has *preceded* another in any office. [L. *præ*, before, and *decessor—decedo, decessus*, to withdraw—*de*, away, and *cedo.* See CEDE.]

PREDESTINARIAN, pre-des-tin-ā'ri-an, *adj.* pertaining to *predestination.*—*n.* one who holds the doctrine of predestination. [See PREDESTINE.]

PREDESTINATE, pre-des'tin-āt, *v.t.* to *determine before*hand: to preordain by an unchangeable purpose. [See PREDESTINE.]

PREDESTINATION, pre-des-tin-ā'shun, *n.* act of *predestinating:* (*theol.*) the doctrine that God has from all eternity immutably fixed whatever is to happen.

PREDESTINATOR, pre-des'tin-ā-tor, *n.* one who *predestinates* or foreordains: a predestinarian.

PREDESTINE, pre-des'tin, *v.t.* to *destine* or decree *before*hand: to foreordain. [L. *prædestino, -atus—præ*, before, and *destino.* See DESTINE.]

PREDETERMINATE, prē-de-ter'min-āt, *adj.*, *determined before*hand.—*n.* PREDETERMINA'TION.

PREDETERMINE, prē-de-ter'min, *v.t.* to *determine before*hand. [L. *præ*, before, and DETERMINE.]

PREDIAL, prē'di-al, *adj.* consisting of land or *farms:* growing from land. [Fr. *prédial*—L. *prædium* (for *præ-hendium*), an estate. See PREHENSILE.]

PREDICABLE, pred'i-ka-bl, *adj.* that may be *predicated* or affirmed of something: attributable.—*n.* anything that can be predicated.—*n.* PREDICABIL'ITY, quality of being predicable.

PREDICAMENT, pre-dik'a-ment, *n.* (*logic*) one of the classes or categories which include all *predicables:* condition: an unfortunate or trying position. [Low L. *predicamentum.*]

PREDICATE, pred'i-kāt, *v.t.* to affirm one thing of another.—*n.* (*logic* and *gram.*) that which is stated of the subject. [L. *prædico, -atus*, to proclaim, thus a doublet of PREACH.]

PREDICATION, pred-i-kā'shun, *n.* act of *predicating:* assertion.

PREDICATIVE, pred'i-kāt-iv, *adj.* expressing *predication* or affirmation.

PREDICT, pre-dikt', *v.t.* to *declare* or tell *before*hand: to prophesy. [L. *prædictus*, pa.p. of *prædico*, from *præ*, before, and *dico*, to say.]

PREDICTION, pre-dik'shun, *n.* act of *predicting:* that which is predictedor foretold: prophecy.

PREDICTIVE, pre-dikt'iv, *adj.*, *foretelling:* prophetic.

PREDILECTION, prē-di-lek'shun, *n.* a *choosing beforehand*: favorable prepossession of mind: partiality. [L. *præ*, before, and *dilectio, -onis*, choice, from *diligo, dilectus*, to love—*dis*, apart, and *lego*, to choose.]

PREDISPOSE, prē-dis-pōz', *v.t.* to *dispose* or incline *beforehand*. [L. *præ*, before, and DISPOSE.]

PREDISPOSITION, prē-dis-po-zish'un, *n.* state of being *predisposed* or previously inclined.

PREDOMINANCE, pre-dom'in-ans, **PREDOMINANCY**, pre-dom'in-an-si, *n.* condition of being *predominant:* superiority: ascendency.

PREDOMINANT, pre-dom'in-ant, *adj.*, *ruling:* ascendant. — *adv.* PREDOM'INANTLY.

PREDOMINATE, pre-dom'in-āt, *v.t.* to *dominate* or rule *over*.—*v.i.* to be dominant over: to surpass in strength or authority: to prevail. [L. *præ*, over, and DOMINATE.]

PRE-EMINENCE, pre-em'i-nens, *n.* state of being *pre-eminent:* superiority in excellence. [Fr.—L.]

PRE-EMINENT, pre-em'i-nent, *adj.*, *eminent above* others: surpassing others in good or bad qualities: outstanding.—*adv.* PRE-EM'INENTLY. [L. *præ*, before, and EMINENT.]

PRE-EMPTION, pre-em'shun, *n.* right of *purchasing before* others. [L. *præ*, before, and *emptio*, a buying—*emo, emptus*, to buy.]

PREEN, prēn, *v.t.* to compose and arrange as birds do their feathers. [Same as PRUNE, *v.*]

PRE-ENGAGE, prē-en-gāj', *v.t.* to *engage beforehand*.—*n.* PRE-ENGAGE'MENT. [L. *præ*, before, and ENGAGE.]

PRE-ESTABLISH, prē-es-tab'lish, *v.t.* to *establish beforehand*.—*n.* PRE-ESTAB'LISHMENT. [L. *præ*, before, and ESTABLISH.]

PRE-EXIST, prē-egz-ist', *v.i.* to *exist beforehand*.—*n.* PRE-EXIST'ENCE. [L. *præ*, before, and EXIST.]

PRE-EXISTENT, prē-egz-ist'ent, *adj.*, *existent* or existing *beforehand*.

PREFACE, pref'ās or -as, *n.* something *spoken before:* the introduction to a book, etc.—*v.t.* to introduce with a preface. [Fr. *préface*—L. *præfatio—præ*, before, and *for, fatus*, to speak. See FATE.]

PREFATORY, pref'a-tor-i, *adj.* pertaining to a *preface:* introductory.—*adv.* PREF'ATORILY.

PREFECT, prē'fekt, *n.* one *placed* in authority *over* others: a commander: a governor, esp. of a province in France. —*ns.* PRE'FECTURE, PRE'FECTSHIP, his office or jurisdiction. [Fr. *préfet*—L. *præfectus*, pa.p. of *præficio—præ*, over, and *facio*, to make, to place. See FACT.]

PREFER, pre-fer', *v.t.* to esteem above another: to regard or hold in higher estimation: to choose or select: to promote: to exalt: to offer or present, as a prayer: to place in advance:—*pr.p.* preferr'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* preferred'. [Lit. "to place before," Fr. *préférer*—L. *præfero —præ*, before, and *fero*, E. BEAR.]

PREFERABLE, pref'er-a-bl, *adj.* worthy to be *preferred* or chosen: more desirable, or excellent: of better quality.—*adv.* PREF'ERABLY.—*n.* PREF'ERABLENESS.

PREFERENCE, pref'er-ens, *n.* the act of *preferring:* estimation above another: the state of being preferred: that which is preferred: choice.—*adj.* PREFERENTIAL, pref-er-en'shal, having a preference.

PREFERMENT, pre-fer'ment, *n.* the act of *preferring:* the state of being advanced: advancement to a higher position: promotion: superior place.

PREFIGURATIVE, pre-fig'ū-ra-tiv, *adj.* showing by *previous figures*, types, or similitudes.

PREFIGURE, pre-fig'ūr, *v.t.* to *figure beforehand*: to suggest by antecedent representation or by types.—*ns.* PREFIG'UREMENT, PREFIGURA'TION. [L. *præ*, before, and FIGURE.]

PREFIX, pre-fiks', *v.t.* to *fix* or put *before*, or at the beginning. [L. *præ*, before, and FIX.]

PREFIX, prē'fiks, *n.* a letter, syllable, or word *fixed* or put at the beginning of another word.

PREGNANCY, preg'nan-si, *n.* state of being *pregnant* or with young: fertility: unusual capacity.

PREGNANT, preg'nant, *adj.* with child or young: fruitful: abounding with results: full of significance: implying more than is actually expressed: full of promise.—*adv.* PREG'NANTLY. [Lit. "bringing forth," O. Fr.—L. *prægnans, -antis—præ*, before, and *-gnans*, pr.p. of the obs. verb of which *gnatus* (see NATAL) is the pa.p.]

PREHENSIBLE, pre-hen'si-bl, *adj.* that may be *seized*. [See PREHENSILE.]

PREHENSILE, pre-hen'sil, *adj.*, *seizing:* adapted for seizing or holding. [From L. *prehensus*, pa.p. of *pre-hendo*, to seize, from *præ*, before, and root of GET.]

PREHENSION, pre-hen'shun, *n.* a *seizing* or taking hold. [L. *prehensio, -onis.*]

PREHISTORIC, prē-his-tor'ik, *adj.* relating to a time *before* that treated of in *history*. [L. *præ*, before, and HISTORIC.]

PREJUDGE, pre-juj', *v.t.* to *judge* or decide upon *before* hearing the whole case: to condemn unheard.—*n.* PREJUDG'MENT. [L. *præ*, before, and JUDGE.]

PREJUDICATE, pre-jōō'di-kāt, *v.t.* to *judge beforehand*: to prejudge.—*v.i.* to decide without examination.—*n.* PREJUDICA'TION. [L. *præjudico, -atum—præ*, before, and *judico*, to judge.]

PREJUDICATIVE, pre-jōō'di-kāt-iv, *adj.* forming a *judgment* or opinion *before*hand.

PREJUDICE, prej'ū-dis, *n.* a *judgment* or opinion formed *before*hand or without due examination: a prejudgment: unreasonable prepossession for or against anything: bias: injury or wrong of any kind: disadvantage: mischief.—*v.t.* to fill with prejudice: to prepossess: to bias the mind of: to injure or hurt. [L. *præjudicium* — *præ*, before, and *judicium*, judgment. See JUDGE.]

PREJUDICIAL, prej-ū-dish'al, *adj.* disadvantageous: injurious: mischievous: tending to obstruct.—*adv.* PREJUDI'CIALLY. [Orig. "resulting from *prejudice*."]

PRELACY, prel'a-si, *n.* the office of a *prelate*: the order of bishops or the bishops collectively: episcopacy

PRELATE, prel'āt, *n.* a superior clergyman having authority over others, as a bishop: a church dignitary.—*n.* PREL'ATESHIP. [Lit. "one placed over others," Fr. *prélat*—L. *prelatus*—*præ*, before, and *latus*, borne. See ELATE.]

PRELATIC, pre-lat'ik, **PRELATICAL**, pre-lat'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *prelates* or *prelacy*.—*adv.* PRELAT'ICALLY.

PRELATIST, prel'at-ist, *n.* an upholder of *prelacy*.

PRELECT, pre-lekt', *v.i.* to *read before* or in presence of others: to read a discourse to lecture. [L. *prælego*—*præ*, before, and *lego*, *lectum*, to read.]

PRELECTION, pre-lek'shun, *n.* a *lecture* or discourse *read* to others.

PRELECTOR, pre-lek'tor, *n.* one who *prelects*: a lecturer.

PRELIBATION, prē-lī-bā'shun, *n.* a *tasting beforehand*, foretaste. [L. *prælibatio*—*præ*, before, and *libo*, *-atus*, to taste.]

PRELIMINARY, pre-lim'in-ar-i, *adj.* introductory: preparatory: preceding the main discourse or business.—*n.* that which precedes: introduction.—*adv.* PRELIM'INARILY. [L. *præ*, before, and *liminaris*, relating to a threshold—*limen*, *liminis*, a threshold. Cf. LIMIT.]

PRELUDE, prel'ūd, *n.* a short piece of music *before* a longer piece: a preface: a forerunner. [Lit. "anything played before," Fr.—Late L. *præludium*—L. *præ*, before, *ludere*, to play.]

PRELUDE, pre-lūd', *v.t.* to *play before*: to precede, as an introduction. [From above word.]

PRELUSIVE, pre-lū'siv, *adj.* of the nature of a *prelude*: introductory.

PREMATURE, prem'a-tūr or prē-ma-tūr', *adj.*, *mature before* the proper time: happening before the proper time: too soon believed, unauthenticated (as a report).—*adv.* PREM'ATURELY.—*ns.* PREMATUR'ITY, PREM'ATURENESS. [L. *præmaturus*—*præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe.]

PREMEDITATE, pre-med'i-tāt, *v.t.* to *meditate* upon *before*hand: to design previously.—*v.i.* to deliberate beforehand.—*n.* PREMEDITA'TION. [L. *præmeditor*, *-atus*—*præ*, before, and *meditor*, to meditate.]

PREMIER, prēm'yer or prem'-, *adj.*, *prime* or *first*: chief: (*her.*) most ancient.—*n.* the first or chief minister of state: the prime or premier minister, as of England.—*n.* PREM'IERSHIP. [Fr.—L. *prim-arius*, of the first rank—*prim-us*, first; cf. PRIME.]

PREMIERE, prem-yār', *adj.* first, as the *première danseuse*.—*n.* the leading woman of a theatrical company, or of any group of women. [Fr.]

PREMISE, prem'is, *n.* that which is *premised*: a proposition antecedently supposed or proved for after-reasoning: (*logic*) one of the two propositions in a syllogism from which the conclusion is drawn: the thing set forth in the beginning of a deed:—*pl.* a building and its adjuncts.

PREMISE, pre-mīz', *v.t.* to *send* or state *before* the rest: to make an introduction: to lay down propositions for subsequent reasonings. [Fr.—L. (*sententia*) *præmissa* (a sentence) put before—*præ*, before, and *mitto*, *missus*, to send. Cf. MISSION.]

PREMISS, prem'is, *n.* same as PREMISE.

PREMIUM, prē'mi-um, *n.* a reward: a prize: a bounty: payment made for insurance: the difference in value above the original price or par of stock (opposed to DISCOUNT): anything offered as an incentive. [L. *præmium*—*præ*, above, and *emo*, to take, to buy.]

PREMONISH, pre-mon'ish, *v.t.* to *admonish* or warn *before*hand.—*n.* PREMONI'TION. [From *pre-*, before, and *monish*, a corr. form through O. Fr., from L. *moneo*, to warn. See ADMONISH, MONITION.]

PREMONITIVE, pre-mon'it-iv, **PREMONITORY**, pre-mon'it-or-i, *adj.* giving *warning* or notice *before*hand.—*adv.* PREMON'ITORILY.

PREMONITOR, pre-mon'it-or, *n.* one who or that which gives *warning before*hand.

PRENTICE, pren'tis, *n.* short for APPRENTICE.

PREOCCUPANCY, pre-ok'ū-pan-si, *n.* the act or the right of occupying beforehand.

PREOCCUPY, pre-ok'ū-pī, *v.t.* to *occupy* or take possession of *before*hand: to occupy beforehand or by prejudices.—*n.* PREOCCUPA'TION. [L. *præ*, before, and OCCUPY.]

PREORDAIN, prē-or-dān', *v.t.* to *ordain*, appoint, or determine *before*hand.—*n.* PREORDINA'TION. [L. *præ*, before, and ORDAIN.]

PREPAID, pre-pād', *adj.*, *paid before*hand.

PREPARATION, prep-ar-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *preparing*: previous arrangement: the state of being prepared or ready: that which is prepared or made ready: (*anat.*) a part of any animal body preserved as a specimen. [Fr.—L. *præparatio*.]

PREPARATIVE, pre-par'a-tiv, *adj.* having

the power of *preparing* or making ready: fitting for anything.—*n.* that which prepares: preparation.

PREPARATORY, pre-par'a-tor-i, *adj.*, *preparing for:* previous: introductory: preparative.

PREPARE, pre-pār', *v.t.* to *make ready beforehand*: to fit for any purpose: to make ready for use: to adapt: to form: to set or appoint: to provide: to equip.—*n.* PREPAR'ER. [Fr.—L. *præparo—præ*, before, and *paro*, to make ready.]

PREPARED, pre-pārd', *adj.*, made ready: ready.—*adv.* PREPAR'EDLY.—*n.* PREPAR'EDNESS.

PREPAY, pre-pā', *v.t.* to *pay before* or in advance.—*n.* PREPAY'MENT. [L. *præ*, before, and PAY.]

PREPENSE, pre-pens', *adj.* premeditated: intentional, chiefly in the phrase "malice prepense."—*adv.* PREPENSE'LY. [Lit. "weighed beforehand," through the Fr., from L. *præ*, before, and *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh.]

PREPONDERANT, pre-pon'der-ant, *adj.*, *outweighing:* superior in weight, power, or influence.—*adv.* PREPON'DERANTLY.—*n.* PREPON'DERANCE.

PREPONDERATE, pre-pon'der-āt, *v.t.* to *outweigh:* to incline to one side: to exceed in power or influence.—*n.* PREPONDERA'TION. [L. *præ*, before, and *pondero*, *-atus*, to weigh, from *pondus*, a weight.]

PREPOSITION, prep-o-zish'un, *n.* a word *placed before* a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other word of the sentence.—*adj.* PREPOSI'TIONAL.—*adv.* PREPOSI'TIONALLY. [Fr.—L. *præpositio—præ*, before, and *pono*, *positum*, to place or put; so called because orig. *prefixed* to the verb, in order to modify its meaning.]

PREPOSSESS, pre-poz-zes', *v.t.* to *possess beforehand*: to preoccupy, as the mind: to bias or prejudice. [L. *præ*, before, POSSESS.]

PREPOSSESSING, pre-poz-zes'ing, *adj.* tending to *prepossess* in one's favor: giving a favorable impression.—*adv.* PREPOSSESS'INGLY.

PREPOSSESSION, pre-poz-zesh'un, *n.*, *previous possession:* preconceived opinion or impression.

PREPOSTEROUS, pre-pos'ter-us, *adj.* contrary to nature or reason: wrong: absurd: foolish.—*adv.* PREPOS'TEROUSLY.—*n.* PREPOS'TEROUSNESS. [Lit. "having that *first* which ought to be *last*," L. *præposterus—præ*, before, *posterus*, after—*post*, after.]

PREROGATIVE, pre-rog'a-tiv, *n.* an exclusive or peculiar privilege. [Lit. "privilege of voting first, or before others," Fr.—L. *prærogativus*, that is asked before others for his opinion or vote—*præ*, before, *rogo*, *-atum*, to ask.]

PRESAGE, pres'āj, *n.* something that indicates a future event.—*adj.* PRESAGE'FUL. [Lit. "something perceived beforehand," Fr. *présage*—L. *præsagium—præsagio—præ*, before, *sagio*, to perceive quickly. See SAGACIOUS.]

PRESAGE, pre-sāj', *v.t.* to forebode: to indicate something to come: to predict.—*n.* PRESAG'ER.

PRESBYOPIA, pres-bi-ō'pi-a, *n.* long-sightedness. [Gr. *presbys*, old, and *ops*, *opos*, the eye.]

PRESBYTER, prez'bi-ter, *n.* (in the Eng Church) one of the second order of the ministry: a member of a presbytery. [Lit. "elder," L.—Gr. *presbyteros*, comp. of *presbys*, old. Cf. PRIEST.]

PRESBYTERIAN, prez-bi-tē'ri-an, PRESBYTERIAL, prez-bi-tē'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of *presbyters:* pertaining to Presbytery or that form of church government in which all the clergy or presbyters are equal:—opp. to EPISCOPACY.—*n.* PRESBYTE'RIAN, an adherent of this form of church government.

PRESBYTERIANISM, prez-bi-tē'ri-an-izm, *n.* the form of church government of *Presbyterians.*

PRESBYTERY, prez'bi-ter-i, *n.* (*orig.*) a council of *presbyters* or elders: a church court consisting of the ministers and one elder, a layman, from each church within a certain district: (*arch.*) that part of the church reserved for the officiating priests.

PRESCIENCE, prē'shi-ens, *n.*, *knowledge* of events *beforehand*: foresight. [Fr.]

PRESCIENT, prē'shi-ent, *adj.*, *knowing* things *beforehand*. [L. *præsciens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *præscio*, to foreknow—*præ*, before, *scio*, to know.]

PRESCRIBE, pre-skrīb', *v.t.* to lay down for direction: to appoint: (*med.*) to give directions for, as a remedy.—*n.* PRESCRIB'ER. [L. *præscribo*, *-scriptum—præ*, before, *scribo*, to write.]

PRESCRIPT, prē'skript, *n.* something *prescribed:* direction: model prescribed.

PRESCRIPTIBLE, pre-skript'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *prescribed* for.—*n.* PRESCRIPTIBIL'ITY.

PRESCRIPTION, pre-skrip'shun, *n.* act of *prescribing* or directing: (*med.*) a written direction for the preparation of a medicine: a recipe: (*law*) custom continued until it has the force of law. [Fr.—L. *præscriptio.*]

PRESCRIPTIVE, pre-skript'iv, *adj.* consisting in or acquired by custom or immemorial use. [L.]

PRESENCE, prez'ens, *n.* state of being *present* (opp. of ABSENCE): situation within sight, etc.: approach face to face: the person of a superior: the persons assembled before a great person: mien: personal appearance: calmness, readiness, as of mind. [Fr.—L. *præsentia—præsens.* See PRESENT, *adj.*]

PRESENCE-CHAMBER, prez'ens-chām'ber, *n.* the *chamber* or room in which a great personage receives company.

PRESENT, prez'ent, *adj.* being in a certain

place (opp. to ABSENT): now under view or consideration: being at this time: not past or future: ready at hand: attentive: not absent-minded: (*gram.*) denoting time just now, or making a general statement.—*n.* present time.—AT PRESENT, at the present time, now. [Lit. "being before or near," Fr.—L. *præsens, -sentis—præ*, before, and *sens*, being, cog. with Sans. *sant*, being, and SOOTH.]

PRESENT, pre-zent', *v.t.* to *set before*, to introduce: to exhibit to view: to offer: to put into the possession of another: to make a gift of: to lay before for consideration: to point, as a gun before firing. — *adj.* PRESENT'ABLE. — *n.* PRESENT'ER. [Fr. — L. *præsento — præsens.* See PRESENT, *adj.*]

PRESENT, prez'ent, *n.* that which is *presented* or given, a gift.

PRESENTATION, prez-en-tā'shun, *n.* act of *presenting:* a setting: representation.

PRESENTIMENT, pre-sen'ti-ment, *n.* a *sentiment* or perceiving *before*hand: previous opinion: a conviction of something unpleasant to happen. [O. Fr.—L. *præsentire.* See SENTIMENT.]

PRESENTLY, prez'ent-li, *adv.* without delay: after a little. [Orig. "at present," now.]

PRESENTMENT, pre-zent'ment, *n.* act of *presenting:* the thing presented or represented: (*law*) notice taken of an offence by a grand-jury from observation: accusation presented by a grand-jury.

PRESERVATION, prez-er-vā'shun, *n.* act of *preserving:* state of being preserved.

PRESERVATIVE, pre-zerv'a-tiv, PRESERVATORY, pre-zerv'a-tor-i, *adj.* tending to *preserve:* having the quality of preserving.—*n.* that which preserves: a preventive of injury or decay.

PRESERVE, pre-zerv', *v.t.* to keep from injury: to defend: to keep in a sound state: to season for preservation: to keep up, as appearances.—*n.* that which is preserved, as fruit, etc.: a place for the protection of animals, as game, etc. —*n.* PRESERV'ER. [Fr. *préserver*—L. *præ*, beforehand, *servo*, to preserve.]

PRESIDE, pre-zīd', *v.i.* to direct or control, esp. at a meeting: to superintend. [Lit. "to sit before" or "above," Fr. *présider* —L. *præsideo—præ*, before, *sedeo*, E. SIT.]

PRESIDENCY, prez'i-den-si, *n.* the office of a *president*, or his dignity, term of office, jurisdiction, or residence.

PRESIDENT, prez'i-dent, *n.* one who *presides* over a meeting: a chairman: the chief officer of a college, institution, etc.: an officer elected to the supreme executive of a province or nation.—*n.* PRES'IDENTSHIP. [Fr.—L. *præsidens, -entis*, pr.p. of *præsideo.*]

PRESIDENTIAL, prez-i-den'shal, *adj.*, *presiding* over: pertaining to a president.

PRESIGNIFY, pre-sig'ni-fī, *v.t.* to signify beforehand. [L. *præ*, before, and SIGNIFY.]

PRESS, pres, *v.t.* to squeeze or crush strongly: to hug: to drive with violence: to bear heavily on: to distress: to urge: to inculcate with earnestness.—*v.i.* to exert pressure: to push with force: to crowd: to go forward with violence: to urge with vehemence and importunity: to exert a strong influence.—*n.* PRESS'ER. [Fr. *presser*—L. *presso—premo, pressus*, to squeeze.]

PRESS, pres, *n.* an instrument for squeezing bodies: a printing machine: the art or business of printing and publishing: act of urging forward: urgency: a crowd: a closet for holding articles.—THE PRESS, the literature of a country, esp. newspapers.—PRESS OF SAIL, as much sail as can be carried.

PRESS, pres, *v.t.* (*orig.*) to engage men by *prest* or earnest-money for the public service: to carry men off by violence to become soldiers or sailors.—*n.* PRESS'-MONEY, earnest-money. [Corr. from old form *prest*, from O. Fr. *prester* (Fr. *prêter*), to lend—L. *præsto*, to stand before, to offer—*præ*, before, and *sto*, E. STAND.]

PRESSFAT, pres'fat, *n.* (*B.*) the *vat* of an olive or wine *press* for collecting the liquor.

PRESSGANG, pres'gang, *n.* a gang or body of sailors under an officer empowered to impress men into the navy. [See PRESS, to carry men off, etc.]

PRESSING, pres'ing, *adj.* urgent: importunate: forcible.—*adv.* PRESS'INGLY.

PRESSURE, presh'ūr, *n.* act of *pressing:* a squeezing: the state of being pressed: impulse: constraining force: that which presses or afflicts: difficulties: urgency: (*physics*) the action of force on something resisting it. [O. Fr.—L. *pressura —premo.*]

PRESTIDIGITATION, pres'ti-dij'it-ā-shun, also PRESTIG'IATION, *n.* sleight of hand. —*n.* PRES'TIDIG'ITATOR and PRESTIG'IATOR, one who practices such.

PRESTIGE, pres'tij or pres'tēzh, *n.* influence arising from past conduct or from reputation. [Orig. "illusion" or "deception," Fr —L. *præstigium—præsti(n)guo*, to obscure, to deceive.]

PRESUMABLE, pre-zūm'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *presumed.*—*adv.* PRESUM'ABLY.

PRESUME, pre-zūm', *v.t.* to take as true without examination or proof: to take for granted.—*v.i.* to venture beyond what one has ground for: to act forwardly. [Lit. "to take beforehand," Fr. *présumer* —L. *præsumo—præ*, before, *sumo*, to take —*sub.* under, and *emo*, to take, to buy.]

PRESUMING, pre-zūm'ing, *adj.* venturing without permission: unreasonably bold. —*adv.* PRESUM'INGLY.

PRESUMPTION, pre-zum'shun, *n.* act of *presuming:* supposition: strong probability: confidence grounded on something not proved: forward conduct: (*law*) assuming the truth of certain facts from circumstantial evidence.

PRESUMPTIVE, pre-zump'tiv, *adj.*, *presuming:* grounded on probable evidence: (*law*) proving circumstantially. — *adv.* PRESUMP'TIVELY.

PRESUMPTUOUS, pre-zump'tū-us, *adj.* full of *presumption:* bold and confident: founded on presumption: willful.—*adv.* PRESUMP'TUOUSLY. — *n.* PRESUMP'TUOUSNESS. [L. *præsumptuosus.*]

PRESUPPOSE, pre-sup-pōz', *v.t.* to *suppose before* other things: to assume.—*n.* PRESUPPOSI'TION. [L. *præ*, before, and SUPPOSE.]

PRETENCE, pre-tens', *n.* something *pretended:* appearance or show: pretext: assumption: claim.

PRETEND, pre-tend', *v.t.* to hold out as a cloak for something else: to offer something feigned: to affect to feel.—*v.i.* to put in a claim.—*n.* PRETEND'ER. [Lit. "to stretch out before one," Fr. *prétendre*—L. *prætendo—præ*, before, *tendo, tentum, tensum*, to stretch.]

PRETENSION, pre-ten'shun, *n.* something *pretended:* false or fictitious appearance: claim.

PRETENTIOUS, pre-ten'shus, *adj.* marked by or containing *pretence:* presumptuous: arrogant.

PRETERIMPERFECT, prē-ter-im-per'fekt, *adj.* implying that an event was happening at a certain time. [L. *præter*, beyond, and IMPERFECT.]

PRETERIT, PRETERITE, pret'er-it, *adj.*, *gone by: past:* noting the *past* tense.—*n.* the past tense. [L. *præteritus—præter*, beyond, and *eo, itum*, to go.]

PRETERMISSION, prē-ter-mish'un, *n.* the act of passing by: omission.

PRETERMIT, prē-ter-mit', *v.t.* to pass by: to omit:—*pr.p.* prētermitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* prētermitt'ed. [L. *præter*, past, and *mitto*, to send.]

PRETERNATURAL, prē-ter-nat'ū-ral, *adj.* *beyond* what is *natural:* extraordinary. —*adv.* PRETERNAT'URALLY. [L. *præter*, beyond, and NATURAL.]

PRETERPERFECT, prē-ter-per'fekt, *adj.* denoting the *perfect* tense. [L. *præter*, more than, and PERFECT.]

PRETERPLUPERFECT, prē-ter-plōō'per-fekt, *adj.* denoting the *pluperfect* tense.

PRETEXT, prē'tekst or pre-tekst', *n.* an ostensible motive or reason put forward in order to conceal the real one: a pretence. [Lit. "something *woven* in front," L. *prætextum — prætexo — præ*, before, *texo*, to weave.]

PRETOR, etc. See PRÆTOR, etc.

PRETTILY, pret'i-li, *adv.* in a *pretty* manner: pleasingly: elegantly: neatly.

PRETTY, pret'i, *adj.* tasteful: pleasing: neat: beautiful without dignity: small: affected: (in contempt) fine.—*n.* PRETT'INESS. [A.S. *prættig*, tricky — *prætt*, trickery; prob. from the Celt., as W. *praith*, a deed.]

PRETTY, pret'i *adv.* in some degree: moderately.

PRETYPIFY, pre-tip'i-fī, *v.t.* to represent *before*hand in a *type.* [L. *præ*, before, and TYPIFY.]

PREVAIL, pre-vāl', *v.i.* to be *very powerful:* to have influence or effect: to overcome: to gain the advantage: to be in force: to succeed. [Fr. *prévaloir*—L. *prævaleo—præ*, before or above others, and *valeo*, to be powerful.]

PREVAILING, pre-vāl'ing, *adj.* having great power: efficacious: most general.

PREVALENCE, prev'al-ens, PREVALENCY, prev'al-en-si, *n.* the state of being *prevalent:* preponderance: superiority: influence: efficacy.

PREVALENT, prev'al-ent, *adj.*, *prevailing:* having great power: victorious: most common.—*adv.* PREV'ALENTLY.

PREVARICATE, pre-var'i-kāt, *v.i.* to shift about from side to side, to evade the truth: to quibble. [Lit. "to spread the legs apart in walking," L. *prævaricor, -atus—præ*, inten., and *varicus*, straddling—*varus*, bent, straddling.]

PREVARICATION, prē-var-i-kā'shun, *n.* the act of quibbling to evade the truth.

PREVARICATOR, pre-var'i-kāt-or, *n.* one who *prevaricates* to evade the truth: a quibbler.

PREVENT, pre-vent', *v.t.* to hinder: to obviate. [Lit. and orig. "to come or go before," L. *præventus*, pa.p. of *prævenio —præ*, before, and *venio*, to come.]

PREVENTABLE, pre-vent'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *prevented* or hindered.

PREVENTION, pre-ven'shun, *n.* act of preventing: anticipation: obstruction. [Lit. "a coming before."]

PREVENTIVE, pre-vent'iv, *adj.* tending to *prevent* or hinder: preservative.—*n.* that which prevents: a preservative.

PREVIOUS, prē'vi-us, *adj.*, *going before:* former.—*adv.* PRE'VIOUSLY. [Lit. "on the way before," L. *prævius—præ*, before, and *via*, a way.]

PREWARN, pre-wawrn', *v.t.* to *warn beforehand.* [L. *præ*, before, and WARN; a hybrid word, a quite unnecessary synonym of the correct form FOREWARN.]

PREY, prā. *n.* booty: plunder: that which is or may be seized to be devoured. —*v.i.* to plunder: to seize and devour: to waste or impair gradually: to weigh heavily (followed by *on* or *upon*). [O.Fr. *praie* (Fr. *proie*)—L. *præda.*]

PRICE, prīs, *n.* that at which anything is *prized, valued* or *bought:* excellence: recompense.—*v.t.* to set a value on. [O. Fr. *pris* (Fr. *prix*)—L. *pretium*, akin to Gr. *priamai*, to buy. See PRIZE, *v.*]

PRICELESS, prīs'les, *adj.* beyond *price:* invaluable: without value: worthless.

PRICK, prik, *n.* a sharp *point:* a puncture: a sting: remorse.—*v.t.* to pierce with a prick: to erect any pointed thing: to fix by the point: to put on by puncturing: to mark or make by pricking: to incite: to pain:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pricked. [A.S.

pricu, a point, a dot, cog. with Ger. *prick-eln*, Dut. *prikk-el*, a prickle.]

PRICKER, prik'er, *n.* that which *pricks:* a sharp-pointed instrument: light-horseman.

PRICKLE, prik'l, *n.* a *little prick:* a sharp point growing from the bark of a plant.

PRICKLY, prik'li, *adj.* full of *prickles.*—*n.* PRICK'LINESS.

PRICKLY-PEAR, prik'li-pār, *n.* a class of plants generally covered with clusters of strong hairs or *prickles*, and bearing fruit like the *pear.*

PRIDE, prīd, *n.* state or feeling of being *proud:* extreme self-esteem: haughtiness: noble self-esteem: that of which men are proud: that which excites boasting.—*v.t.* to take pride: to value (followed by a reciprocal pron.). [A.S. *pryte —prut*, proud. See PROUD.]

PRIEST, prēst, *n.* one who officiates in sacred offices: one above a deacon and below a bishop: a clergyman:—*fem.* PRIEST'ESS. [A.S. *preóst* (O. Fr. *prestre*, Fr. *prêtre*), contr. of L. *presbyter*, an elder or presbyter. Doublet PRESBYTER.]

PRIESTCRAFT, prēst'kraft, *n.* priestly policy: the *craft* or schemes of *priests* to gain wealth or power.

PRIESTHOOD, prēst'hood, *n.* the office or character of a *priest:* the priestly order.

PRIESTLY, prēst'li, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a *priest.*—*n.* PRIEST'LINESS.

PRIEST-RIDDEN, prēst'-rid'en, *adj.*, *ridden* or controlled entirely by *priests.*

PRIG, prig, *n.* a pert fellow who gives himself airs of superior wisdom. [Ety. unknown.]

PRIG, prig, *n.* a thief. [Ety. dub.]

PRIM, prim, *adj.* exact and precise in manner: affectedly nice.—*v.t.* to deck with great nicety: to form with affected preciseness:—*pr.p.* primm'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* primmed.—*adv.* PRIM'LY.—*n.* PRIM'NESS. [O. Fr. *prim*, fem. *prime*—L. *primus*, *prima*, first.]

PRIMACY, prī'ma-si, *n.* the office or dignity of a *primate* or archbishop.

PRIMA-DONNA, prē'ma-don'a, *n.* the *first* or leading *female* singer in an opera. [Lit. "first lady"—It.—L. *prima domina.*]

PRIMAGE, prīm'āj, *n.* an allowance to the captain of a vessel by the shipper or consignee of goods for loading the same [See PRIME, first.]

PRIMAL, prī'mal, *adj.*, *first:* original.

PRIMARY, prī'mar-i, *adj.*, *first*, original: chief: primitive.—*n.* that which is highest in rank or importance.—*adv.* PRI'MARILY.

PRIMATE, prī'māt, *n.* the *first* or highest dignitary in a church: an archbishop.—*n.* PRI'MATESHIP.

PRIME, prīm, *adj.*, *first*, in order of time, rank, or importance: chief: excellent: original: early.—*n.* the beginning: the dawn: the spring: the best part: the height of perfection.

PRIME, prīm, *v.t.* to put powder on the nipple of a firearm: to lay on the first coating of color.—*v.i.* to serve for the charge of a gun. [See PRIME, *adj.*]

PRIME-MINISTER, prīm-min'is-ter, *n.* the *first* or chief *minister* of state. [See PREMIER.]

PRIME-NUMBER, prīm-num'ber, *n.* a *first number*, *i.e.* one divisible only by itself or unity.

PRIMER, prim'er or prīm'-, *n.* a *first* book: a work of elementary religious instruction: a first reading-book: an elementary introduction to any subject. [Orig. a small prayer-book.]

PRIMEVAL, prī-mē'val, *adj.* belonging to the *first ages:* original: primitive. [L. *primævus—primus*, first, and *ævum*, an age. See AGE.]

PRIMING, prīm'ing, *n.* the *first* coating of color: the powder in the nipple of a firearm.

PRIMITIVE, prim'i-tiv, *adj.* belonging to the beginning, or to the *first* times: original: ancient: antiquated: old-fashioned: not derived.—*n.* a primitive word or one not derived from another.—*adv.* PRIM'ITIVELY.—*n.* PRIM'ITIVENESS. [Fr.—L. *primitivus*, an extension of *primus.*]

PRIMOGENIAL, prī-mo-jē'ni-al, *adj.*, *first born* or made: primary: constituent. [L. *primus*, first, and *geno*, *genitus*, to beget. See GENUS.]

PRIMOGENITOR, prī-mo-jen'i-tor, *n.* the *first begetter* or father: a forefather.

PRIMOGENITURE, prī-mo-jen'i-tūr, *n.* state of being *born first* of the same parents: (*law*) the right of inheritance of the eldest born.

PRIMORDIAL, prī-mor'di-al, *adj.*, *first* in *order:* original: existing from the beginning.—*n.* first principle or element. [L. *primus*, first, and *ordo*, order.]

PRIMROSE, prim'rōz, *n.* an *early* spring flower common in woods and meadows. [Lit. the "first rose," Fr. *prime rose*—L. *prima rosa;* see PRIME and ROSE. Historically, this form took the place of M.E. *primerole*, which is traced through O. Fr. *primerole* and Low L. diminutive forms to L. *primus.*]

PRINCE, prins, *n.* one of highest rank: a sovereign: son of a king or emperor: the chief of any body of men:—*fem.* PRINCESS, prin'ses. [Lit. "one *taking* the *first* place," Fr.—L. *princeps—primus*, first, *capio*, to take.]

PRINCEDOM, prins'dum, *n.* the estate, jurisdiction, sovereignty, or rank of a prince.

PRINCELY, prins'li, *adj.*, *princelike:* becoming a prince: grand: august: regal.—*adv.* in a princelike manner.—*n.* PRINCE'LINESS.

PRINCIPAL, prin'si-pal, *adj.* taking the *first* place: highest in character or importance: chief.—*n.* a principal person or thing: a head, as of a school or college: one who takes a leading part: money on

which interest is paid: (*arch.*) a main beam or timber: (*law*) the perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor: (*music*) an organ stop.—*adv.* PRIN'CIPALLY. [L. *principalis.*]

PRINCIPALITY, prin-si-pal'i-ti, *n.* the territory of a *prince* or the country which gives title to him: obs. (*B.*) a prince, a power.

PRINCIPLE, prin'si-pl, *n.* a fundamental truth: a law or doctrine from which others are derived: an original faculty of the mind: a settled rule of action: (*chem.*) a constituent part.—*v.t.* to establish in principles: to impress with a doctrine. [L. *principium*, beginning—*princeps.*]

PRINT, print, *v.t.* to *press* or *impress:* to mark by pressure: to impress letters on paper, etc.: to publish.—*v.i.* to practice the art of printing: to publish a book.—*n.* a *mark* or character made by *impression*: the impression of types in general: a copy: an engraving: a newspaper: a printed cloth: calico: that which impresses its form on anything: a cut, in wood or metal: (*arch.*) a plaster-cast in low relief. [Shortened from O. Fr. *empreindre, empreint* — L. *imprimo* — *in*, into, and *premo*, to press.]

PRINTER, print'er, *n.* one who prints, esp. books, newspapers, etc.

PRINTING, print'ing, *n.* act, art, or practice of printing.

PRIOR, prī'or, *adj.*, *former: previous:* coming before in time.—*n.* the head of a priory:—*fem.* PRI'ORESS. [L. *prior*, former, earlier, comp. from a positive form *pro-*, in front. See PRIME.]

PRIORATE, prī'or-āt, PRIORSHIP, prī'or-ship, *n.* the government or office of a *prior.*

PRIORITY, prī-or'i-ti, *n.* state of being *prior* or first in time, place, or rank: preference.

PRIORY, prī'or-i, *n.* a convent of either sex, under a *prior* or *prioress*, and next below an abbey.

PRISM, prizm, *n.* (*geom.*) a solid whose ends are similar, equal, and parallel planes, and whose sides are parallelograms: (*optics*) a solid glass, triangular-shaped body. [Lit. "anything sawn," L.—Gr. *prism-a, -atos*, from *prizō*, to saw.]

PRISMATIC, priz-mat'ik, PRISMATICAL, priz-mat'ik-al, *adj.* resembling or pertaining to a *prism:* formed by a prism. —*adv.* PRISMAT'ICALLY.

PRISMOID, priz'moid, *n.* a figure in the form of a prism. [PRISM, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

PRISON, priz'n, *n.* a building for the confinement of criminals, etc.: a jail: any place of confinement. [Fr.—L. *prensio, -onis*, for *prehensio*, a seizing—*pre-hendo, -hensus*, to seize, from obs. *hendo.* See GET.]

PRISONER, priz'n-er, *n.* one arrested or confined in prison: a captive.

PRISTINE, pris'tin, *adj.* as at *first:* former: belonging to the beginning or earliest time: ancient. [O. Fr.—L. *pristinus*, from *pris-* (=*prius*, earlier), and *-tenus*, stretching.]

PRIVACY, prī'va-si or priv'-, *n.* state of being *private* or retired from company or observation: a place of seclusion: retreat: retirement: secrecy.

PRIVATE, prī'vāt, *adj.* apart from the state: not invested with public office: peculiar to one's self: belonging to an individual person or company: not public: retired from observation: secret: not publicly known: not holding a commission.—*n.* a common soldier.—*adv.* PRI'VATELY. — *n.* PRI'VATENESS. [Lit. "cut off from others," L. *privatus*, pa.p. of *privo*, to separate—*privus*, single. Doublet PRIVY.]

PRIVATEER, prī-va-tēr', *n.* an armed *private* vessel commissioned to seize and plunder an enemy's ships.—*v.i.* to cruise in a privateer: to fit out privateers.

PRIVATION, prī-vā'shun, *n.* state of being *deprived* of something, esp. of what is necessary for comfort: destitution: hardship: absence of any quality. [Fr. See under PRIVATE.]

PRIVATIVE, priv'a-tiv, *adj.* causing *privation:* consisting in the absence of something.—*n.* that which is privative or depends on the absence of something else: (*logic*) a term denoting the absence of a quality: (*gram.*) a prefix denoting absence or negation.—*adv.* PRIV'ATIVELY. [L.]

PRIVET, priv'et, *n.* a half-evergreen European shrub much used for hedges. [Ety. unknown.]

PRIVILEGE, priv'i-lej, *n.* a peculiar advantage: a right not general: prerogative.—*v.t.* to grant a privilege to: to exempt. [Fr.—L. *privilegium*, lit. "a law regarding only a single person"—*privus*, single, and *lex, legis*, a law.]

PRIVILY, priv'i-li, *adv. privately:* secretly.

PRIVITY, priv'i-ti, *n.* joint knowledge of something *private* or confidential: knowledge implying concurrence:—*pl.* secret parts.

PRIVY, priv'i, *adj.*, *private:* pertaining to one person: for private uses: secret: appropriated to retirement: admitted to the knowledge of something secret.—*n.* (*law*) a person having an interest in an action: a necessary-house.—*n.* PRIVY-COUNCIL, the *private council* of a sovereign to advise in the administration of government.—*n.* PRIVY-COUNCILLOR, a member of the privy-council.—*n.* PRIVY-PURSE, the *purse* or money for the *private* or personal use of the sovereign.—*n.* PRIVY SEAL or SIGNET, the seal used by or for the king in subordinate matters, or those which are not to pass the great seal. [Fr. *privé* — L. *privatus.* See PRIVATE.]

PRIZE, prīz, *n.* that which is *taken* or

gained by competition: anything taken from an enemy in war: a captured vessel: that which is won in a lottery: anything offered for competition: a reward. [Fr. *prise—pris*, taken, pa.p. of *prendre* —L. *pre(he)ndo*. See PRISON.]

PRIZE, prīz, *v.t.* to set a *price* on: to value: to value highly. [Fr. *priser*—O. Fr. *pris*, price (Fr. *prix*)—L. *pretium*, price, value.]

PRIZE-COURT, prīz'-kōrt, *n.* a *court* for judging regarding *prizes* made on the high seas.

PRIZE-FIGHTER, prīz'-fīt'er, *n.* a boxer who *fights* publicly for a *prize*.—*n.* PRIZE'-FIGHT'ING.

PRIZE-MONEY, prīz'-mun'ı, *n.* share of the *money* or proceeds from any *prizes* taken from an enemy.

PROA, prō'a, *n.* a small Malay sailing-vessel. [Malay *prau*.]

PROBABILITY, prob-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *probable*: appearance of truth: that which is probable: chance.

PROBABLE, prob'a-bl, *adj.* having more evidence for than against: giving ground for belief: likely.—*adv.* PROB'ABLY. [Orig. "that may be proved," Fr.—L. *probabilis—probo, probatus*, to prove—*probus*, good, excellent. See PROVE.]

PROBATE, prō'bāt, *n.* the *proof* before competent authority that an instrument, purporting to be the will of a person deceased, is indeed his lawful act: the official copy of a will, with the certificate of its having been proved: the right or jurisdiction of proving wills. [L. *probatum*, proved. See PROBABLE.]

PROBATION, pro-bā'shun, *n.* act of *proving*: any proceeding to elict truth, etc.: trial: time of trial: moral trial: novitiate. [Fr.—L.]

PROBATIONAL, pro-bā'shun-al, PROBATIONARY, pro-bā'shun-ar-i, *adj.* relating to probation or trial.

PROBATIONER, pro-bā'shun-er, *n.* one who is on probation or trial: (*Scotland*) one licensed to preach, but not ordained to a pastorate.

PROBATIVE, prō'ba-tiv, PROBATORY, prō'ba-tor-i, *adj.* serving for *proof* or trial: relating to proof.

PROBE, prōb, *n.* an instrument for *proving* or examining a wound, etc.: that which tries or probes.—*v.t.* to examine with or as with a *probe*: to examine thoroughly.

PROBITY, prob'i-ti, *n.* uprightness: honesty. [Fr.—L. *probitas—probus*, good, excellent.]

PROBLEM, prob'lem, *n.* a matter difficult of settlement or solution: (*geom.*) a proposition in which something is required to be done. [Lit. "a question *thrown* or put *forward*," Fr.—L.—Gr. *problēma*, *-atos* —*pro*, before, and *ballō*, to throw.]

PROBLEMATIC, prob-lem-at'ik, PROBLEMATICAL, prob-lem-at'ik-al, *adj.* of the nature of a problem: questionable: doubtful.—*adv.* PROBLEMAT'ICALLY.

PROBOSCIS, pro-bos'is, *n.* the trunk of some animals, as the elephant, for conveying food to the mouth. [L.—Gr.—*pro boskis*, a trunk, lit. "front-feeder"—*pro* in front, and *boskō* (L. *pasco*), to feed.]

PROCATHEDRAL, prō-ka-thē'dral, *n.* a church used as a cathedral in a diocese which has no cathedral. [Pfx. *pro* and *cathedral*.]

PROCEDURE, pro-sēd'ūr, *n.* the act of *proceeding*: progress: process: conduct.

PROCEED, pro-sēd', *v.i.* to *go forward*: to advance: to issue: to be produced: to prosecute. [Fr. *procéder*—L. *procedo—pro*, before, and *cedo, cessum*, to go.]

PROCEEDING, pro-sēd'ing, *n.* a *going forth* or *forward*: progress: step: operation: transaction.

PROCEEDS, prō'sēdz, *n.pl.* the money *proceeding* or arising from anything: rent: produce.

PROCESS, pros'es or prō'-, *n.* a *going forward*: gradual progress: operation: the whole proceedings in an action or prosecution: series of measures: a projection on a bone. [Fr. *procès*—L. *processus*.]

PROCESSION, pro-sesh'un, *n.* the act of *proceeding*: a train of persons in a formal march. [Fr.—L.]

PROCESSIONAL, pro-sesh'un-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *procession*: consisting in a procession.—*n.* a book of the processions of the Romish Church.

PROCLAIM, pro-klām', *v.t.* to publish: to announce officially.—*n.* PROCLAIM'ER. [Fr. *proclamer*—L. *proclamo—pro*, out, and *clamo*, to cry. See CLAIM.]

PROCLAMATION, prok-la-mā'shun, *n.* the act of *proclaiming*: official notice given to the public.

PROCLIVITY, pro-kliv'i-ti, *n.* an *inclining forwards*: tendency: inclination: aptitude. [L. *proclivitas—proclivus*, having a slope forwards—*pro*, forwards, and *clivus*, a slope. See DECLINE.]

PROCONSUL, pro-kon'sul, *n.* a Roman officer having the power *of* a *consul* without his office: the governor of a province.

PROCONSULAR, pro-kon'sū-lar, *adj.* pertaining to or under the government of a *proconsul*.

PROCONSULATE, pro-kon'sū-lāt, PROCONSULSHIP, pro-kon'sul-ship, *n.* the office or term of office of a *proconsul*.

PROCRASTINATE, pro-kras'ti-nāt, *v.t.* to *put off* till some future time: to postpone.—*n.* PROCRAS'TINATOR. [Lit. "to put off till the morrow," L.—*pro*, forward, off, and *crastinus*, of to-morrow—*cras*, to-morrow, and *tenus*, stretching.]

PROCRASTINATION, pro-kras-ti-nā'shun, *n.* a putting off till a future time: dilatoriness.

PROCREATE, prō'kre-āt, *v.t.* to generate: to propagate. [L. *procre-o, -atus—pro*, forth, and *creo*, to produce. See CREATE.]

PROCREATION, prō-kre-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *procreating*: generation: production. [Fr.—L.]

PROCREATIVE, prō'kre-ā-tiv, *adj.* having the power to *procreate:* generative: productive.—*n.* PRO'CREATIVENESS.

PROCREATOR, prō'kre-ā-tor, *n.* one who *procreates:* a father.

PROCRUSTEAN, pro-krus'te-an, *adj.* reducing by violence to strict conformity to a measure or model: from *Procrustes*, a fabled robber of ancient Greece, who stretched or cut a piece off the legs of his captives, so as to fit them to an iron bed, on which he laid them. [Gr. *prokroustēs* (*lit.*) "the stretcher."]

PROCTOR, prok'tor, *n.* a *procurator* or manager for another: an attorney in the spiritual courts: an official in the English universities who attends to the morals of the students and enforces obedience to university regulations.—*n.* PROC'TORSHIP. [Contr. of PROCURATOR.]

PROCTORIAL, prok-tō'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *proctor:* magisterial.

PROCUMBENT, pro-kum'bent, *adj.*, *leaning forwards:* lying down or on the face: (*bot.*) trailing. [L. *pro*, forward, *cumbo*, to lie down.]

PROCURABLE, pro-kūr'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *procured.*

PROCURATION, prok-ūr-ā'shun, *n.* the act of procuring: the act of managing another's affairs: the instrument giving power to do this: in the Church of England, a sum paid by incumbents to the bishop or archdeacon on account of visitations.

PROCURATOR, prok'ūr-ā-tor, *n.* one who *takes care of* or attends to a thing for another: a governor of a province uuder the Roman emperors.—*n.* PROC'URATORSHIP. [L. See PROCURE. Cf. PROCTOR.]

PROCURE, pro-kūr', *v.t.* to obtain: to cause: to attract. [Fr. *procurer*—L. *procuro*, to take care of, to manage—*pro*, in behalf of, and *curo*, *-atus*, to care for.]

PROCUREMENT, pro-kūr'ment, *n.* the act of *procuring:* management: agency.

PROCURER, pro-kūr'er, *n.* one who *procures:* a pimp: a pander:—*fem.* PROC'URESS.

PROCUREUR, prō-ku-rer', *n.* in French law, an attorney or solicitor. [Fr.]

PRODIGAL, prod'i-gal, *adj.* wasteful: lavish: profuse.—*n.* one who throws away from him: a waster: a spendthrift.—*adv.* PROD'IGALLY, wastefully. [Lit. "driving forth or away," Fr.—L. *prodigus—prodigo*, to drive away, squander—*pro*, forth or away, and *ago*, to drive.]

PRODIGALITY, prod-i-gal'i-ti, *n.* state or quality of *being prodigal:* extravagance: profusion.

PRODIGIOUS, pro-dij'us, *adj.* like a *prodigy:* astonishing: enormous: monstrous.—*adv.* PRODIG'IOUSLY.—*n.* PRODIG'IOUSNESS. [Fr. *prodigieux*—L. *prodigiosus.* See PRODIGY.]

PRODIGY, prod'i-ji, *n.* a portent: anything extraordinary: a wonder: a monster. [Fr. *prodige*—L. *prodigium*, a prophetic sign.]

PRODUCE, pro-dūs', *v.t.* to *lead* or *bring forward:* to bear: to exhibit: to yield: to cause: (*geom.*) to extend.—*n.* PRODUC'ER. [L. *produco*, *-ductus*—*pro*, forward, and *duco*, to lead. See DUKE.]

PRODUCE, prod'ūs, *n.* that which is *produced:* product, proceeds.

PRODUCIBLE, pro-dūs'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *produced:* that may be generated or made: that may be exhibited.—*n.* PRODUC'IBLENESS.

PRODUCT, prod'ukt, *n.* that which is *produced:* work: composition: effect: (*arith.*) the result of numbers multiplied together.

PRODUCTION, pro-duk'shun, *n.* the act of *producing:* that which is produced: fruit: product.

PRODUCTIVE, pro-duk'tiv, *adj.* having the power to *produce:* generative: fertile: efficient.—*adv.* PRODUC'TIVELY.—*n.* PRODUC'TIVENESS.

PROEM, prō'em, *n.* an *introduction:* a prelude: a preface.—*adj.* PROEM'IAL. [Fr. *proème*—L. *prœmium*—Gr. *prooimion*—*pro*, before, and *oi-mos*, a way—root *i-*, to go.]

PROFANATION, prof-a-nā'shun, *n.* the act of *profaning:* desecration: irreverence to what is holy. [Fr.—L.]

PROFANE, pro-fān', *adj.* unholy: impious: impure: common: secular.—*adv.* PROFANE'LY.—*n.* PROFANE'NESS. [Lit. "before the temple," outside of it, common, Fr.—L. *profanus—pro*, before, and *fanum*, a temple. See FANE.]

PROFANE, pro-fān', *v.t.* to violate anything holy: to abuse anything sacred: to put to a wrong use: (*B.*) to pollute: to debase.—*n.* PROFAN'ER.

PROFANITY, pro-fan'i-ti, *n.* irreverence: that which is profane: profane language. [L.]

PROFESS, pro-fes', *v.t.* to own freely: to declare in strong terms: to announce publicly one's skill in. [Fr. *profès*, professed, said of a member of a religious order—L. *professus*, perf.p. of *profiteor*—*pro*, publicly, *fateor*, to confess. See CONFESS.]

PROFESSED, pro-fest', *adj.*, *openly declared:* avowed: acknowledged.—*adv.* PROFESS'EDLY.

PROFESSION, pro-fesh'un, *n.* the act of *professing:* open declaration: an employment not mechanical and requiring some degree of learning: calling, known employment: the collective body of persons engaged in any profession: entrance into a religious order. [Fr.]

PROFESSIONAL, pro-fesh'un-al, *adj.* pertaining to a profession.—*n.* one who makes his living by an art, as opposed to an amateur who practices it merely for pastime.—*adv.* PROFESS'IONALLY.

PROFESSOR, pro-fes'or, *n.* one who *professes:* one who publicly practices or

teaches any branch of knowledge: a public and authorized teacher in a university.—*adj.* PROFESSO'RIAL.—*n.* PROFESS'ORSHIP.

PROFFER, prof'er, *v.t.* to *bring forward:* to propose: to offer for acceptance.—*n.* an offer made: a proposal.—*n.* PROFF'ERER. [Fr. *proférer*—L. *profero*—*pro*, forward, and *fero*, E. BEAR.]

PROFICIENCE, pro-fish'ens, PROFICIENCY, pro-fish'en-si, *n.* state of being *proficient:* improvement in anything.

PROFICIENT, pro-fish'ent, *adj.* competent: thoroughly qualified.—*n.* one who has made considerable advancement in anything: an adept.—*adv.* PROFIC'IENTLY. [L. *proficiens, -entis*, pr.p. of *proficere*, to make progress—*pro*, forward, and *facio*, to make.]

PROFILE, prō'fil, *n.* an *outline* . a head or portrait in a side-view: the side-face: the outline of any object without foreshortening.—*v.t.* to draw in profile. [It. *profilo* (Fr. *profil*)—L. *pro*, and *filum*, a thread, outline.]

PROFIT, prof'it, *n.* gain: the gain resulting from the employment of capital: advantage: benefit: improvement.—*v.t.* to benefit or be of advantage to: to improve.—*v.i.* to gain advantage: to receive profit: to improve: to be of advantage: to bring good. [Fr.—L. *profectus*, progress, advance—*proficio, profectum*, to make progress. See PROFICIENT.]

PROFITABLE, prof'it-a-bl, *adj.* yielding or bringing *profit* or gain: lucrative: productive: advantageous: beneficial.—*adv.* PROF'ITABLY.—*n.* PROF'ITABLENESS. [Fr.]

PROFITING, prof'it-ing, *n.*, *profit*, gain, or advantage: (*B.*) progress or proficiency.

PROFITLESS, prof'it-les, *adj.* without profit, gain, or advantage.

PROFLIGACY, prof'li-gas-i, PROFLIGATENESS, prof'li-gāt-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being *profligate:* a profligate or vicious course of life.

PROFLIGATE, prof'li-gāt, *adj.* abandoned to vice: without virtue or decency: dissolute: prodigal.—*n.* one leading a profligate life: one shamelessly vicious.—*adv.* PROF'LIGATELY. [Lit. "dashed down," L. *profligatus*, pa.p. of *profligo—pro*, and *fligo*, to dash, E. BLOW, *n.*]

PROFOUND, pro-fownd', *adj.* far below the surface: low: very deep: intense: abstruse: mysterious: occult: intellectually deep: penetrating deeply into knowledge.—*n.* the sea or ocean. [Lit. "deep," Fr. *profond*—L. *profundus*—*pro*, forward, downward, and *fundus*, E. BOTTOM.]

PROFOUNDLY, pro-fownd'li, *adv.* deeply: with deep knowledge or insight: with deep concern.

PROFOUNDNESS, pro-fownd'nes, PROFUNDITY, pro-fund'it-i, *n.* the state or quality of being *profound:* depth of place, of knowledge, etc.

PROFUSE, pro-fūs', *adj.* liberal to excess: lavish: extravagant: prodigal.—*adv.* PROFUSE'LY. [L. *profusus*, pa.p. of *profundo—pro*, forth and *fundo*, to pour. See FUSE, *v.*]

PROFUSENESS, pro-fūs'nes, PROFUSION, pro-fū'zhun, *n.* state of being *profuse:* rich abundance: extravagance: prodigality.

PROGENITOR, pro-jen'it-or, *n.* a *forefather:* an ancestor. [Fr.—L.—*pro*, before, and *genitor*, a parent, from root *gan*, in *gigno, genitus*, to beget.]

PROGENY, proj'en-i, *n.* that which is *brought forth:* descendants: race: children.

PROGNOSIS, prog-nō'sis, *n.*, *foreknowledge:* (*med.*) the act or art of foretelling the course of a disease from the symptoms: the opinion thus formed. [Gr.—*pro*, before, *gignōskō*, root *gna*, to know.]

PROGNOSTIC, prog-nos'tik, *n.* a foreshowing: an indication: a presage.—*adj.* foreknowing: foreshowing: indicating what is to happen by signs or symptoms.

PROGNOSTICATE, prog-nos'ti-kāt, *v. t.* to *foreshow:* to foretell: to indicate as future by signs.

PROGNOSTICATION, prog-nos-ti-kā'shun *n.* the act of *prognosticating* or foretelling something future by present signs: a foretoken or previous sign.

PROGNOSTICATOR, prog-nos'ti-kā-tor, *n.* a *predictor* of *future events*, esp. a weather prophet.

PROGRAMME, PROGRAM, prō'gram, *n.* a public notice in writing: an outline of any forthcoming proceeding: a preliminary outline. [Lit. "something written publicly," Fr.—L.—Gr. *programma—pro*, before, and *graphō*, to write.]

PROGRESS, prog'res, *n.* a *going forward:* advance: improvement: proficiency: course: passage: procession: a journey of state: a circuit. [Fr.—L. *progressus—progredior*, to go forward—*pro*, forward, and *gradior*, to go.]

PROGRESS, pro-gres', *v.i.* to *go forward:* to make progress: to proceed: to advance: to improve.

PROGRESSION, pro-gresh'un, *n.*, *motion onward:* progress: regular and gradual advance: increase or decrease of numbers or magnitudes according to a fixed law: (*music*) a regular succession of chords or movement in harmony.—*adj.* PROGRESS'IONAL.

PROGRESSIVE, pro-gres'iv, *adj.*, *progressing* or moving forward: advancing gradually: improving.—*adv.* PROGRESS'IVELY.—*n.* PROGRESS'IVENESS.

PROHIBIT, pro-hib'it, *v.t.* to hinder: to check or repress: to prevent: to forbid: to interdict by authority. [Lit. "to hold in front," L. *prohibeo, prohibitum—pro*, before, and *habeo*, to have. See HAVE.]

PROHIBITION, prō-hi-bish'un, *n.* the act of *prohibiting*, forbidding, or interdicting: an interdict.

PROHIBITIVE, pro-hib'it-iv, **PROHIBITORY**, pro-hib'it-or-i, *adj.* that *prohibits* or forbids: forbidding.

PROJECT, proj'ekt, *n.* a plan: a scheme: contrivance. [Lit. "a thing cast forward," O. Fr. (Fr. *projet*)—L. *projectum*—*pro*, before, and *jacio*, to throw.]

PROJECT, pro-jekt', *v.t.* to contrive or devise: to exhibit (as in a mirror): to draw: to exhibit in relief.—*v.i.* to shoot forward: to jut out: to be prominent.

PROJECTILE, pro-jek'til, *adj.*, *projecting* or throwing forward: impelling or impelled forward.—*n.* a body projected by force, esp. through the air.

PROJECTION, pro-jek'shun, *n.* the act of *projecting:* that which juts out: a plan or design: a delineation: a representation of any object on a plane.

PROJECTOR, pro-jek'tor, *n.* one who projects or forms schemes.

PROLATE, prō'lāt, *adj.*, *extended:* elongated in the direction of the line of the poles, as a spheroid. [L. *prolatus*, pa.p. of *profero*, to bring forward or extend—*pro*, forth, and *fero*, to bear.]

PROLEGOMENA, pro-leg-om'en-a, *n.pl.* an introduction to a treatise. [Gr. "things said before."]

PROLEPSIS, pro-lep'sis, *n*, a *taking beforehand* or anticipation: (*rhet.*) a figure by which objections are anticipated and answered: the dating of an event before its proper time.—*adjs.* **PROLEP'TIC**, **PROLEP'TICAL**.—*adv.* **PROLEP'TICALLY**. [Gr. *prolambano, prolēpsomai—pro*, before, and *lambanō*, to take.]

PROLETARIAN, pro-le-tā'ri-an, *adj.* belonging to the poorest laboring class: having little or no property: plebeian: vulgar.—*n.* **PROLETA'RIAT**, the lowest class. [L. *proletarius* (in ancient Rome) a citizen of the sixth and lowest class, who served the state not with his property, but with his *children—proles*, offspring.]

PROLIFIC, pro-lif'ik, **PROLIFICAL**, pro-lif'ik-al, *adj.* producing *offspring:* fruitful: productive: (*bot.*) applied to a flower from which another is produced.—*n.* **PROLIF'ICNESS**. [Fr. *prolifique*—L. *proles* (for *pro-oles*), offspring (root *ol*, as in *olesco*, to grow), and *facio*, to make.]

PROLIX, pro-liks' or prō'-, *adj.* tedious, lengthy, minute.—*adv.* **PROLIX'LY**.—*ns.* **PROLIX'ITY**, **PROLIX'NESS**. [Fr. *prolixe*—L. *prolixus* (*lit.*) "having *flowed beyond* bounds," from *pro*, forward, and *-lixus*, from *liquor*, to flow. See **LIQUID**.]

PROLOCUTOR, pro-lok'ū-tor, *n.* the *speaker* or chairman of a convocation. [L.—*pro*, before, and *loquor*, *locutus*, to speak.]

PROLOGUE, prol'og or prō'-, *n.* a preface: the introductory verses before a play. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *prologos—pro*, before, *logos*, speech.]

PROLONG, pro-long', *v.t.* to *lengthen out:* to continue. [Fr. *prolonger*—L. *prolongo—pro*, forwards, *longus*, long.]

PROLONGATE, pro-long'gāt, *v.t.* to *lengthen.*—*n.* **PROLONGA'TION**.

PROMENADE, prom-e-nād' or -nād', *n.* a *walk* for pleasure, show, or exercise: a place for walking.—*v.i.* to walk for amusement, show, or exercise. [Fr.—from (*se*) *promener*, to walk—L. *promino*, to drive forwards—*pro*, forwards, and *mino*, to drive.]

PROMETHEAN, pro-mē'the-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Prometheus:* life-giving, like the fire which (in the Greek myth) Prometheus stole from heaven.

PROMINENT, prom'i-nent, *adj.*, *projecting:* conspicuous: principal: eminent: distinguished.—*adv.* **PROM'INENTLY**.—*ns.* **PROM'INENCE**, **PROM'INENCY**. [Lit. "jutting out," Fr.—L. *promineo*, to jut forth—*pro*, forth, and *mineo*, to jut.]

PROMISCUOUS, pro-mis'kū-us, *adj.*, *mixed:* confused: collected together without order: indiscriminate.—*adv.* **PROMIS'CUOUSLY**.—*n.* **PROMIS'CUOUSNESS**. [L. *promiscuus—pro*, inten., and *misceo.*, to mix.]

PROMISE, prom'is, *n.* an engagement to do or not to do something: expectation or that which affords expectation.—*v.t.* to make an engagement to do or not to do something: to afford reason to expect: to assure: to engage to bestow.—*ns.* **PROM'ISER**, **PROM'ISOR**. [Lit. "a sending forward." Fr. *promesse*—L. *promissa*, *promitto*, to send forward—*pro*, forward, and *mitto*, to send. See **MISSION**.]

PROMISING, prom'is-ing, *adj.* affording ground for hope or expectation.—*adv.* **PROM'ISINGLY**.

PROMISSORY, prom'is-or-i, *adj.* containing a *promise* of some engagement to be fulfilled.

PROMONTORY, prom'on-tor-i, *n.* a headland or high cape. [L. *promontorium—pro*, forward, and *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]

PROMOTE, pro-mōt', *v.t.* to *move forward:* to advance: to further: to encourage: to raise to a higher position: to elevate.—*n.* **PROMOT'ER**.—*adj.* **PROMO'TIVE**. [L. *promotus*, pa.p. of *promoveo—pro*, forward, and *moveo*, to move.]

PROMOTION, pro-mō'shun, *n.* the act of *promoting:* advancement: encouragement: preferment.

PROMPT, promt, *adj.* prepared: ready: acting with alacrity: cheerful: unhesitating.—*adv.* **PROMPT'LY**.—*n.* **PROMPT'NESS**. [Lit. "brought forward," Fr.—L. *promptus—prōmo*, to bring forward—*pro*, forth, and *emo*, to bring or take.]

PROMPT, promt, *v.t.* to incite: to move to action: to assist a speaker when at a loss for words: to suggest.—*n.* **PROMPT'ER**.

PROMPTITUDE, promt'i-tūd, *n.*, *promptness:* readiness: quickness of decision and action. [Fr.]

PROMULGATE, pro-mul'gāt, *v.t.* to publish: to proclaim.—*n.* **PROM'ULGATOR**. [L. *promulgo*, *-atus*. Ety. unknown.]

PROMULGATION, prō-mul-gā'shun, *n.* act of promulgating: publication: open declaration.

PRONE, prōn, *adj.* with the face downward: bending forward: headlong: disposed: inclined.—*adv.* PRONE'LY.—*n.* PRONE'NESS. [O. Fr.—L. *pronus;* cog. with Gr. *prēnēs*, prone.]

PRONG, prong, *n.* the spike of a fork or similar instrument. [Nasalized form of Prov. E. *prog*, to prick—W. *procio;* cf. Gael. *brog*, to goad, and *brog*, an awl, and E. BROOCH. See also PANG.]

PRONOMINAL, pro-nom'i-nal, *adj.* belonging to or of the nature of a *pronoun.*—*adv.* PRONOM'INALLY.

PRONOUN, prō'nown, *n.* a word used *instead of* a *noun.*

PRONOUNCE, pro-nowns', *v.t.* to utter: to speak distinctly: to utter formally: to utter rhetorically: to declare.—*n.* PRONOUN'CER. [Fr. *prononcer*—L. *pronuncio*—*pro*, forth, and *nuncio*, to announce—*nuncius*, a messenger. See NUNCIO.]

PRONOUNCEABLE, pro-nowns'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being pronounced.

PRONOUNCING, pro-nowns'ing, *adj.* giving pronunciation.

PRONUNCIATION, pro-nun-si-ā'shun, *n.* act or mode of *pronouncing:* utterance.

PROOF, prōōf, *n.* that which *proves:* test: experiment: any process to discover or establish a truth: that which convinces: demonstration: evidence: condition of having been proved: firmness of mind: a certain strength of alcoholic spirits: (*print.*) an impression taken for correction, also "proof-sheet": an early impression of an engraving:—*pl.* PROOFS—*adj.* (*lit.*) *proved:* firm in resisting. [M.E. *preef*—Fr. *preuve*—L. *probo*, to prove. See PROVE.]

PROOFLESS, prōōf'les, *adj.* wanting proof or evidence.

PROP, prop, *n.* a support: a stay.—*v.t.* to support by something under or against: to sustain:—*pr.p.* propp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* propped. [Allied to Sw. *propp*, Ger. *pfropf*, a stopper.

PROPAGANDISM, prop-a-gand'izm, *n.* practice of *propagating* tenets or principles. [From the Congregatio de *propagandâ* Fide (L.), "Society for propagating the Faith," founded at Rome in 1622.]

PROPAGANDIST, prop-a-gand'ist, *n.* one who devotes himself to propagandism.

PROPAGATE, prop'a-gāt, *v.t.* to multiply plants by *layers:* to extend: to produce: to impel forward in space, as sound: to spread: to extend the knowledge of.—*v.i.* to be produced or multiplied: to have young.—*n.* PROP'AGATOR. [L. *propago*, *-atus*, conn. with *pro-pag-eo pro-pag-o*, a layer, from root of PACK and PACT.

PROPAGATION, prop-a-gā'shun, *n.* act of propagating: the spreading or extension of anything.

PROPEL, pro-pel', *v.t.* to *drive forward:* to urge onward by force:—*pr.p.* propelling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* propelled'. [L. *pro*, forward, *pello*, to drive.]

PROPELLER, pro-pel'er, *n.* one who or that which propels: a screw for propelling a steamboat: a vessel thus propelled.

PROPENSITY, pro-pens'i-ti, *n.* inclination: disposition. [Lit. "a hanging forwards;" L. *propensus*, pa.p. of *propendo*, to hang forwards—L. *pro*, forward, *pendeo*, to hang.]

PROPER, prop'er, *adj.*, *one's own:* naturally or essentially belonging: peculiar: belonging to only one of a species (as a name): natural: suitable: correct: just: right: becoming: (*B.*) comely, pretty.—*adv.* PROP'ERLY. [Fr. *propre*—L. *proprius*, one's own, akin to *prope*, near.]

PROPERTY, prop'er-ti, *n.* that which is *proper* to anything: a peculiar or essential quality: a quality: that which is one's own: an estate: right of possessing, employing, etc.: ownership:—*pl.* articles required by actors in a play. [O. Fr. *propreté:* a doublet of PROPRIETY.]

PROPHECY, prof'e-si, *n.* a declaration of something to come: a prediction: public interpretation of Scripture: instruction. (*B.*) also, a book of prophecies. [Lit. a *speaking for* another, O. Fr. *prophecie*—L. *prophētia*—Gr. *prophēteia*—*prophētēs.*

PROPHESY, prof'e-sī, *v.t.* to foretell: to predict.—*v. i.* (*B.*) to exhort: to expound religious subjects:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* proph'esīed. [*s* has been arbitrarily substituted for *c*, to distinguish the *v.* from the *n.*]

PROPHET, prof'et, *n.* one who proclaims or interprets the will of God: one who announces things to come: one who predicts or foretells events: (*B*). one inspired by God to teach:—*pl.* the writings of the prophets:—*fem.* PROPH'ETESS. [Fr.—L. *propheta*—Gr. *prophētēs*, (*lit.*) one who *speaks for* another, esp. for a divine power; hence one who delivers an oracle revealing future events or otherwise announcing the divine will—*pro*, before, in behalf of, and *phē-mi*, to speak. See FAME.]

PROPHETIC, pro-fet'ik, PROPHETICAL, pro-fet'ik-al, *adj.* containing *prophecy:* foreseeing or foretelling events.—*adv.* PROPHET'ICALLY.

PROPINQUITY, pro-ping'kwi-ti, *n. nearness* in time, place or blood: proximity. [L. *propinquitas*—*propinquus*, near—*prope*, near.]

PROPITIABLE, pro-pish'i-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *propitiated.*

PROPITIATE, pro-pish'i-āt, *v.t.* to make *propitious:* to render favorable.—*v.i.* to make propitiation: to atone.—*n.* PROPI'TIATOR. [L. *propitio*, *propitiatum.*]

PROPITIATION, pro-pish-i-ā'shun, *n.* act of *propitiating:* (*theol.*) that which propitiates: atonement.

PROPITIATORY, pro-pish'i-a-tor-i, *adj.* having power to *propitiate:* expiatory. —*n.* the Jewish mercy-seat.

PROPITIOUS, pro-pish'us, *adj.* favorable: disposed to be gracious or merciful.—*adv.* PROPI'TIOUSLY.—*n.* PROPI'TIOUSNESS. [L. *propitius—prope*, near.]

PROPORTION, pro-pōr'shun, *n.* the relation of one thing to another in regard to magnitude: mutual fitness of parts: symmetrical arrangement: (*math.*) the identity or equality of ratios: the "rule of three," in which three terms are given to find a fourth equal or just share.—*v.t.* to adjust: to form symmetrically. [L. *proportio—pro*, in comparison with, and *portio, portionis*, part, share. See PORTION.]

PROPORTIONABLE, pro-pōr'shun-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *proportioned.* —*adv.* PROPOR'TIONABLY

PROPORTIONAL, pro-pōr'shun-al, *adj.* having a due *proportion:* relating to proportion: (*math.*) having the same or a constant ratio.—*n.* (*math.*) a number or quantity in a proportion.—*adv.* PROPOR'TIONALLY.—*n.* PROPORTIONAL'ITY.

PROPORTIONATE, pro-pōr'shun-āt, *adj.* adjusted according to a *proportion:* proportional.—*adv.* PROPOR'TIONATELY.

PROPOSAL, pro-pōz'al, *n.* anything *proposed:* a scheme or design: terms or conditions proposed.

PROPOSE, pro-pōz', *v.t.* to *put forward* or offer for consideration, etc.—*v.i.* to make a proposal: to make an offer of marriage. —*n.* PROPOS'ER.

PROPOSITION, prop-o-zish'un, *n.* a *placing before:* offer of terms: the act of stating anything: that which is stated: (*gram.* and *logic*) a complete sentence, or one which affirms or denies something: (*math.*) a theorem or problem to be demonstrated or solved. [Fr. — L. *propositio.* See PROPOUND.]

PROPOSITIONAL, prop-o-zish'un-al, *adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of a *proposition:* considered as a proposition.

PROPOUND, pro-pownd', *v.t.* to offer for consideration: to exhibit.—*n.* PROPOUND'ER. [Orig. *propone*, from L.—*pro*, forth, and *pono*, to place.]

PROPRIETARY, pro-prī'e-tar-i, *adj.* belonging to a *proprietor.*—*n.* a *proprietor:* an owner.

PROPRIETOR, pro-prī'e-tor, *n.* one who has anything as his *property:* an owner: —*fem.* PROPRI'ETRESS.—*n.* PROPRI'ETORSHIP.

PROPRIETY, pro-prī'e-ti, *n.* state of being *proper* or right: agreement with established principles or customs: fitness: accuracy: *peculiar* right of *possession, property.* [Fr.—L. *proprietas—proprius*, one's own. See PROPER.]

PROPULSION, pro-pul'shun, *n.* act of *propelling.*

PROPULSIVE, pro-pul'siv, *adj.* tending or having power to *propel.*

PROROGATION, prō-ro-gā'shun, *n.* act of *proroguing.*

PROROGUE, pro-rōg', *v.t.* to continue from one session to another, as the British Parliament:—*pr.p.* prorōg'uing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* prorōgued'. [Fr. — L. *prorogo, -atum—pro*, forward, and *rogo*, to ask.]

PROSAIC, pro-zā'ik, PROSAICAL, pro-zā'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to prose: like prose.—*adv.* PROSA'ICALLY. [See PROSE.]

PROSCENIUM, pro-sē'ni-um, *n.* the *front* part of the *stage.* [L.—Gr. *proskēnion —pro*, before, *skēnē*, the stage.]

PROSCRIBE, pro-skrīb', *v.t.* to publish the names of persons to be punished: to banish: to prohibit: to denounce, as doctrine.—*n.* PROSCRIB'ER. [L. *proscribo—pro* before, publicly, and *scribo, scriptum*, to write.]

PROSCRIPTION, pro-skrip'shun, *n.* the act of *proscribing* or dooming to death, or outlawry: utter rejection. [Fr.—L.]

PROSCRIPTIVE, pro-skrip'tiv, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting in *proscription.*

PROSE, prōz, *n.* the direct, *straightforward* arrangement of words, free from poetical measures: ordinary spoken and written language: all writings not in verse. — *adj.* pertaining to prose: not poetical: plain: dull.—*v.i.* to write prose: to speak or write tediously.—*n.* PROS'ER. [Fr. — L. *prosa*, for *prorsa — prorsus*, straightforward — *pro*, forward, *verto, versum*, to turn.]

PROSECUTE, pros'e-kūt, *v.t.* to *follow onwards* or pursue, in order to reach or accomplish: to continue: to pursue by law.—*v.i.* to carry on a legal prosecution. [L. *prosequor—pro*, onwards, and *sequor, secutus*, to follow. See SEQUENCE.]

PROSECUTION, pros-e-kū'shun, *n.* the act of *prosecuting:* pursuit: a civil or criminal suit.

PROSECUTOR, pros'e-kūt-or, *n.* one who *prosecutes* or pursues any plan or business: one who carries on a criminal suit: —*fem.* PROS'ECUTRIX.

PROSELYTE, pros'e-līt, *n.* one who *has come* over to a religion or opinion: a convert. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *prosēlytos—proserchomai*, to come to—*pros*, to, and *erchomai, ēlython*, to come.]

PROSELYTISM, pros'e-lit-izm, *n.* the act of *proselytizing* or of making converts.

PROSELYTIZE, pros-e-lit-īz', *v.t.* to make *proselytes.*

PROSODIAL, pros-ō'di-al, PROSODICAL, pros-od'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *prosody* according to the rules of prosody.—*adv.* PROSOD'ICALLY.

PROSODIAN, pros-ō'di-an, PROSODIST, pros'o-dist, *n.* one skilled in *prosody.*

PROSODY, pros'o-di, *n.* that part of grammar which treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of verse or versification. [Fr.—L. *prosodia*, Gr. *prosōdia*, a song sung to music, an accompanying song—*pros*, to, and *odē* a song.]

PROSOPOPŒIA, pros-o-po-pē'ya, *n.* a rhetorical figure by which inanimate objects are spoken of as *persons:* personification. [Gr. *prosōpopoiia—prosōpon*, a person, and *poieō*, to make.]

PROSPECT, pros'pekt, *n.* a *looking forward:* a view: object of view: a scene: expectation.—*n.* PROSPECT'ING, searching a district for gold or silver mines with a view to further operations. [L. *prospectus—prospicio, prospectum*, to look forward—*pro*, forward, and *specio*, to look.]

PROSPECTION, pro-spek'shun, *n.* the act of *looking forward* or of providing for future wants.

PROSPECTIVE, pro-spek'tiv, *adj.*, *looking forward:* acting with foresight: relating to the future: distant.—*adv.* PROSPECTIVELY. [Fr.—L.]

PROSPECTUS, pro-spek'tus, *n.* the outline of any plan submitted for public approval, particularly of a literary work or of a company or joint-stock concern.

PROSPER, pros'per, *v.t.* to make fortunate or happy: (*B.*) to make to prosper.—*v.i.* to be successful: to succeed.

PROSPERITY, pros-per'i-ti, *n.* the state of being *prosperous:* success: good fortune.

PROSPEROUS, pros'per-us, *adj.*, *according to hope:* in accordance with one's wishes: favorable: successful.—*adv.* PROS'PEROUSLY. [L. *prosper, prosperus—pro*, in accordance with, and *spes*, hope.]

PROSTITUTE, pros'ti-tūt, *v.t.* to expose for sale for bad ends: to sell to wickedness or lewdness: to devote to any improper purpose.—*adj.* openly devoted to lewdness: sold to wickedness.—*n.* a female who indulges in lewdness, esp. for hire: a base hireling. [L. *prostituo, -utum—pro*, before, *statuo*, to place.]

PROSTITUTION, pros-ti-tū'shun, *n.* the act or practice of *prostituting:* lewdness for hire: the life of a lewd woman: the being devoted to infamous purposes.

PROSTITUTOR, pros'ti-tūt-or, *n.* one who prostitutes either himself or another.

PROSTRATE, pros'trāt, *adj.*, *thrown forwards* on the ground: lying at length: lying at mercy: bent in adoration.—*v.t.* to throw forwards on the ground: to lay flat: to overthrow: to sink totally: to bow in humble reverence. [L. *pro*, forwards, and *sterno, stratum*, to throw on the ground.]

PROSTRATION, pros-trā'shun, *n.* act of *throwing down* or laying flat: act of falling down in adoration: dejection: complete loss of strength.

PROSY, prōz'i, *adj.* like dull *prose:* dull and tedious in discourse or writing.—*adv.* PROS'ILY.—*n.* PROS'INESS.

PROTEAN, prō'te-an or pro-tē'an, *adj.* readily assuming different shapes, *like Proteus*, the sea-god, fabled to have the power of changing himself into an endless variety of forms.

PROTECT, pro-tekt', *v.t.* to *cover in front:* to cover over: to defend: to shelter. [L. *pro*, in front, and *tego, tectum*, akin to Gr. *stegō*, to cover.]

PROTECTION, pro-tek'shun, *n.* act of *protecting:* state of being protected: preservation: defence: guard: refuge: security: passport.

PROTECTIONIST, pro-tek'shun-ist, *n.* one who favors the *protection* of trade by law.

PROTECTIVE, pro-tekt'iv, *adj.* affording *protection:* defensive: sheltering.

PROTECTOR, pro-tekt'or, *n.* one who *protects* from injury or oppression: a guardian: a regent:—*fem.* PROTECT'RESS, PROTECT'RIX.—*n.* PROTECT'ORSHIP.

PROTECTORAL, pro-tekt'or-al, PROTECTORIAL, pro-tek-tō'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *protector* or regent.

PROTECTORATE, pro-tekt'or-āt, *n.* government by a *protector:* the authority assumed by a superior.

PROTÉGÉ, pro-tā-zhā', *n.* one under the *protection* of another: a pupil: a ward:—*fem.* PROTÉGÉE'. [Fr., pa.p. of *protéger*, to protect—L. *protego*.]

PROTEIN, prō'te-in, *n.* the supposed common radical of the group of bodies which form the most essential articles of food, albumen, fibrine, etc. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and suffix *-in*.]

PROTEST, pro-test', *v.i.* to bear *witness before* others: to declare openly: to give a solemn declaration of opinion.—*v.t.* to make a solemn declaration of: to note, as a bill of exchange, from non-acceptance or non-payment.—*n.* PROTEST'ER. [Fr.—L. *protestor, -atus—pro*, before, *testor—testis*, a witness.]

PROTEST, prō'test, *n.* a solemn or formal *protesting* or declaration, esp. one in writing by the minority of a body, expressing dissent: the attestation by a notary-public of an unpaid or unaccepted bill.

PROTESTANT, prot'es-tant, *adj.*, *protesting:* pertaining to the faith of those who protest against the Church of Rome.—*n.* (*orig.*) one of those who, in 1529, protested against an edict of Charles V. and the Diet of Spires: one who protests against the Church of Rome.

PROTESTANTISM, prot'es-tant-izm, *n.* the *Protestant* religion.

PROTESTATION, prot-es-tā'shun, *n.* the act of *protesting:* a solemn declaration: a declaration of dissent: a declaration in pleading.

PROTOCOL, prō'to-kol, *n.* the *first* copy of any document: the rough draught of an instrument or transaction. [Fr. *protocole*—Low L. *protocollum*—late Gr. *prōtokollon*, the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and to notarial documents—Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *kolla*, glue.]

PROTOMARTYR, prō'to-mär'ter, *n.* St. Stephen the *first* Christian *martyr:* the first who suffers in any cause. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and MARTYR.]

PROTOPHYTE, prō'to-fīt, *n.* the *first* or

lowest order of *plants*. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *phyton*, a plant—*phyō*, to cause to grow.]

PROTOPLASM, prō'to-plazm, *n.* a homogeneous, structureless substance, forming the physical basis of life, endowed with contractility, with a chemical composition allied to that of albumen. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *plasma*, form—*plassō*, to form.]

PROTOTYPE, prō'to-tīp, *n.* the *first* or original *type* or model after which anything is copied: an exemplar: a pattern. [Fr.—L.—Gr., from *prōtos*, first, and *typos*, a type.]

PROTOZOAN, prō-to-zō'an, *n.* one of the *first* or lowest class of *animals*. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *zōon*, an animal.]

PROTOZOIC, prō-to-zō'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the *protozoans:* containing remains of the earliest life of the globe.

PROTRACT, pro-trakt', *v.t.* to *draw out* or lengthen in time: to prolong: to draw to a scale. [L.—*pro*, forth, and *traho*, to draw.]

PROTRACTION, pro-trak'shun, *n.* act of *protracting* or prolonging: the delaying the termination of a thing: the plotting or laying down of the dimensions of anything on paper.

PROTRACTIVE, pro-trakt'iv, *adj.*, *drawing out* in time: prolonging: delaying.

PROTRACTOR, pro-trakt'or, *n.* one who or that which *protracts:* a mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper, used in surveying, etc.

PROTRUDE, pro-trōōd', *v.t.* to *thrust* or push *forwards:* to drive along: to put out.—*v.i.* to be thrust forward or beyond the usual limit. [L. *protrudo—pro*, forwards, and *trudo*, to thrust.]

PROTRUSION, pro-trōō'zhun, *n.* the act of *thrusting forward* or beyond the usual limit: the state of being protruded. [*Protrusus*, pa.p. of *protrudo*. [See PROTRUDE.]

PROTRUSIVE, pro-trōō'siv, *adj.*, *thrusting* or impelling *forward*.

PROTUBERANCE, pro-tūb'er-ans, *n.* a *swelling forward* or *forth:* a prominence: a tumor.

PROTUBERANT, pro-tūb'er-ant, *adj.*, *swelling:* prominent.—*adv.* PROTUB'ERANTLY.

PROTUBERATE, pro-tūb'er-āt, *v.i.* to *swell* or bulge *out*. [L. *protubero*, *-atus—pro*, forward, *tuber*, a swelling. See TUBER.]

PROUD, prowd (*comp.* PROUD'ER; *superl.* PROUD'EST), *adj.* having excessive self-esteem: arrogant: haughty: daring: grand: ostentatious.—*adv.* PROUD'LY. [M.E. *prud*—A.S. *prút*. Cf. PRIDE.]

PROUD-FLESH, prowd'-flesh, *n.* a growth or excrescence of *flesh* in a wound. [PROUD and FLESH.]

PROVABLE, prōōv'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *proved*.—*adv.* PROV'ABLY.—*n.* PROV'ABLENESS.

PROVE, prōōv, *v.t.* to *try* by experiment or by a test or standard: to try by suffering: to establish or ascertain as truth by argument or other evidence: to demonstrate: to ascertain the genuineness of: to experience or suffer: (*math.*) to ascertain the correctness of any result.—*v.i.* to make trial: to turn out: to be shown afterwards.—*n.* PROV'ER. [O. Fr. *prover* (Fr. *prouver*), which, like A.S. *profian* and Ger. *proben*, is from L. *probo—probus*, excellent.]

PROVEN, prov'n, (*Scots law*) same as PROVED, *pa.p.* of PROVE.

PROVENDER, prov'en-der, *n.* dry food for beasts, as hay or corn: esp. a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay. [M.E. *provende*—Fr.—L. *præbenda*. See PREBEND, in Late L. a daily allowance of food.]

PROVERB, prov'erb, *n.* a short familiar sentence, forcibly expressing a well-known truth or moral lesson: a by-word:—*pl.* a book of the Old Testament. [Fr. *proverbe*—L. *proverbium—pro*, publicly, and *verbum*, a word.]

PROVERBIAL, pro-verb'i-al, *adj.* pertaining to *proverbs:* mentioned in or resembling a proverb: widely spoken of.—*adv.* PROVERB'IALLY.

PROVIDE, pro-vīd', *v.t.* to make ready *before*hand: to prepare: to supply.—*v.i.* to procure supplies or means of defence: to take measures: to bargain previously.—*n.* PROVID'ER. [Lit. "to foresee," L. *provideo—pro*, before, *video*, to see. Doublet PURVEY. See VISION.]

PROVIDENCE, prov'i-dens, *n.* timely preparation: (*theol.*) the foresight and care of God over all his creatures: God, considered in this relation: prudence in managing one's affairs. [Fr.—L. *providentia*.]

PROVIDENT, prov'i-dent, *adj.* providing for the future: cautious: prudent: economical.—*adv.* PROV'IDENTLY. [L. *provid-ens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *provideo*. See PROVIDE. Doublet PRUDENT.]

PROVIDENTIAL, prov-i-den'shal, *adj.*, *effected by* or proceeding from divine *providence*.—*adv.* PROVIDEN'TIALLY.

PROVINCE, prov'ins, *n.* a portion of an empire or state: the district over which one has jurisdiction: a region: a business or duty: one's business or calling: a department of knowledge. [Fr.—L. *provincia*. Ety. unknown.]

PROVINCIAL, pro-vin'shal, *adj.* relating to a *province:* belonging to a division of a country: characteristic of the inhabitants of a province: rude: unpolished.—*n.* an inhabitant of a province or country district: in the R. Cath. Church, the superintendent of the heads of the religious houses in a *province*.—*adv.* PROVIN'CIALLY.

PROVINCIALISM, pro-vin'shal-izm, *n.* mode of speech peculiar to a *province* or country district: a peculiarity of dialect.

PROVISION, pro-vizh'un, *n.* act of *providing:* that which is provided or prepared: measures taken beforehand: preparation:

previous agreement: a store of food: provender.—*v.t.* to supply with provisions or food. [Fr.—L.—*provisus*, pa.p. of *provideo*. See PROVIDE.]

PROVISIONAL, pro-vizh'un-al, *adj.*, *provided* for an occasion: temporary.—*adv.* PROVIS'IONALLY.

PROVISO, pro-vī'zō, *n.* a *provision* or condition in a deed or other writing: the clause containing it: any condition:—*pl.* PROVISOS, provī'zōz. [From the L. phrase *proviso quod*, it being provided that.]

PROVISORY, pro-vī'zor-i, *adj.* containing a *proviso* or condition: conditional: making temporary provision: temporary.—*adv.* PROVI'SORILY.

PROVOCATION, prov-o-kā'shun, *n.* act of *provoking:* that which provokes. [Fr.—L. *provocatus*, pa.p. of *provoco*. See PROVOKE.]

PROVOCATIVE, pro-vō'ka-tiv, *adj.* tending to *provoke* or excite.—*n.* anything provocative.

PROVOKE, pro-vōk', *v.t.* to *call forth:* to excite to action: to excite with anger: to offend: (*B.*) to challenge.—*adv.* PROVOK'INGLY. [Fr. *provoquer*—L.—*pro*, forth, *voco*, to call. See VOCAL.]

PROVOST, prov'ust, *n.* the dignitary *set over* a cathedral or collegiate church: the head of a college: (*Scotland*) the chief magistrate of certain classes of burghs, answering to *mayor* in other cities.—*n.* LORD PROVOST, the style of the chief magistrates of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen.—*n.* PROVOST-MARSHAL, an officer of the English army with special powers for enforcing discipline: an officer of the English navy having charge of prisoners. [Lit. "one placed over others," O. Fr. *provost* (Fr. *prévôt*)—L. *præpositus*, pa.p. of *præpono*—*præ*, over, *pono*, to place.]

PROVOSTSHIP, prov'ust-ship, *n.* the office of a *provost*.

PROW, prow, *n.* the *fore*part of a ship. [Fr. *proue* (It. *prua*)—L. *prora*—Gr.—*pro*, before.]

PROWESS, prow'es or prō'es, *n.* bravery, esp. in war: valor. [Fr. *prouesse*, from O. Fr. *prou* (Fr. *preux*), valiant, prob. from L. *pro*, for the good of. Cf. PRUDE.]

PROWL, prowl, *v.i.* to rove in search of *prey* or plunder.—*n.* PROWL'ER. [O. Fr., as if *proieler*, from Fr. *proie*—L. *præda*, prey. See PREY.]

PROXIMATE, proks'i-māt, *adj.*, *nearest* or *next:* having the most intimate connection: near and immediate.—*adv.* PROX'IMATELY. [L. *proximus*, next, superl. of obs. *propis*, near.]

PROXIMITY, proks-im'it-i, *n.* immediate nearness. [Fr.—L.]

PROXIMO, proks'i-mo, *adj.* (*in*) the next (*month*).

PROXY, proks'i, *n.* the agency of one who acts for another: one who acts for another, or the writing by which he is deputed. [Lit. "the office of procurator," from obs. E. *procuracy*, from PROCURATOR.]

PRUDE, prōōd, *n.* a woman of affected modesty. [Fr.—O. Fr. *prode*, fem. of *prod*, excellent, from L. *probus*, good, virtuous.]

PRUDENCE, prōō'dens, *n.* quality of being *prudent:* wisdom applied to practice: caution. [Fr.—L.]

PRUDENT, prōō'dent, *adj.* (*lit.*) *provident* or foreseeing: cautious and wise in conduct: careful: discreet: dictated by forethought: frugal.—*adv.* PRU'DENTLY. [Fr.—L. *prūdens*, *prūdentis*, contr. of *providens*, pr.p. of *provideo*, to foresee. See PROVIDE.]

PRUDENTIAL, prōō-den'shal, *adj.* proceeding from or dictated by *prudence.*—*adv.* PRUDEN'TIALLY.

PRUDERY, prōōd'er-i, *n.* manners of a *prude.*

PRUDISH, prōōd'ish, *adj.* like a *prude:* affectedly modest or reserved.—*adv.* PRUD'ISHLY.

PRUNE, prōōn, *v.t.* to trim, as trees or branches, by lopping off superfluous parts: to divest of anything superfluous.—*n.* PRUN'ER. [Lit. "to propagate," older form *proin*, prob. from Fr. *provigner*, to propagate by slips—*provin*, a shoot—L. *propag-o*, *-inis*. See PROPAGATE.]

PRUNE, prōōn, *n.* a *plum*, esp. a dried plum. [Fr.—L. *prunum*—Gr. *prounon*.]

PRUNELLA, prōō-nel'a, PRUNELLO, prōō-nel'ō, *n.* a strong, woollen stuff, generally *black.* [Prob. Latinized form of Fr. *prunelle*, a sloe, dim. of Fr. *prune.* See PRUNE, *n.*]

PRUNIFORM, prū'nē-fôrm, *adj.* having the appearance of a plum. [L. *prunum*, plum, and *form.*]

PRURIENCE, prōō'ri-ens, PRURIENCY, prōō'ri-en-si, *n.* state of being *prurient.*

PRURIENT, prōō'ri-ent, *adj.*, *itching* or uneasy with desire. [L. *pruriens*, pr.p. of *prurio*, to itch.]

PRY, prī, *v.i.* to *peer* or peep into that which is closed: to inspect closely: to try to discover with curiosity:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pried.—*adv.* PRY'INGLY. [M.E. *piren.* Doublet PEER, to look narrowly.]

PSALM, säm, *n.* a sacred song.—THE PSALMS, one of the books of the Old Testament. [L. *psalmus*—Gr. *psalmos* (*lit.*) a *twitching* or *twanging* the strings of a harp, from *psallō*, to twang.]

PSALMIST, säm'ist or sal'mist, *n.* a composer of *psalms*, applied to David and the writers of the Scriptural psalms. [L.—Gr.]

PSALMODIC, sal-mod'ik, PSALMODICAL, sal-mod'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *psalmody.*

PSALMODIST, sal'mod-ist, *n.* a singer of *psalms.*

PSALMODY, säm'o-di or sal'mo-di, *n.* the *singing* of *psalms:* psalms collectively. [Gr. *psalmōdia*, singing to the harp—*psalmos* (see PSALM), and *ōdē*, a song (see ODE).]

PSALTER, sawl'ter, *n.* the book of Psalms, esp. when separately printed: in the R. Cath. Church, a series of 150 devout sentences: a rosary of 150 beads, according to the number of the psalms. [O. Fr. *psaltier*—L. *psalterium.*]

PSALTERY, sawl'ter-i, *n.* a stringed instrument of the Jews. [O. Fr. *psalterie* (Fr. *psaltérion*)—L. *psalterium*—Gr. *psalterion.* Cf. PSALM.]

PSEUDONYM, sū'do-nim, *n.* a *fictitious name* assumed, as by an author.—*adj.* PSEUDO'NYMOUS, bearing a fictitious name.

PSHAW, shaw, *int.* of contempt. [Imitative.]

PSYCHICAL, sī'kik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *soul*, or living principle in man. [L. *psychicus*—Gr. *psychikos*—*psychē*, the soul—*psychō*, to breathe.]

PSYCHOLOGIC, sī-ko-loj'ik, PSYCHOLOGICAL, sī-ko-loj'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *psychology.*—*adv.* PSYCHOLOG'ICALLY.

PSYCHOLOGIST, sī-kol'o-jist, *n.* one who studies *psychology.*

PSYCHOLOGY, sī-kol'o-ji, *n.* the science which classifies and analyzes the phenomena of the human mind. [Gr. *psychē*, the soul, and *logos*, a treatise.]

PTARMIGAN, tär'mi-gan, *n.* a species of grouse with feathered toes inhabiting the tops of mountains. [Gael. *tarmachan.*]

PUBERTY, pū'ber-ti, *n.* the age of full development: early manhood or womanhood. [Fr. *puberté*—L. *pubertas, -tatis*—*pubes*, the signs of manhood, from root of PUPIL.]

PUBESCENCE, pū-bes'ens, *n.* state of one arrived at *puberty:* (*bot.*) the soft, short hair on plants.

PUBESCENT, pū-bes'ent, *adj.* arriving at *puberty:* (*bot.* and *zool.*) covered with soft, short hair. [L. *pubesc-ens, -entis*, pr.p. of *pubesco*, to arrive at puberty—*pubes.* See PUBERTY.]

PUBLIC, pub'lik, *adj.* of or belonging to the people: pertaining to a community or a nation: general: common to all: generally known.—*n.* the people: the general body of mankind: the people, indefinitely.—*adv.* PUB'LICLY. [Fr.—L. *publicus—populus*, the people. Cf. PEOPLE.]

PUBLICAN, pub'lik-an, *n.* the keeper of an inn or public-house: (*orig.*) a farmer-general of the Roman *public* revenue: a tax-collector. [L.]

PUBLICATION, pub-li-kā'shun, *n.* the act of *publishing* or making public: a proclamation: the act of printing and sending forth to the public, as a book: that which is published as a book, etc.

PUBLIC-HOUSE, pub'lik-hows, *n.* a *house* open to the *public:* a house of public entertainment. [Eng.]

PUBLICIST, pub'li-sist, *n. one* who writes on, or is skilled in *public* law, or current political topics.

PUBLICITY, pub-lis'i-ti, *n.* the state of being *public* or open to the knowledge of all: notoriety.

PUBLIC-SPIRITED, pub'lik-spir'it-ed, *adj.* having a *spirit* actuated by regard to the *public* interest: with a regard to the public interest.—*adv.* PUB'LIC-SPIR'ITEDLY.—*n.* PUB'LIC-SPIR'ITEDNESS.

PUBLISH, pub'lish, *v.t.* to make *public:* to divulge or reveal: to announce: to proclaim: to send forth to the public: to print and offer for sale: to put into circulation. [Fr.—L. *publico, -atus*—*publicus.*]

PUBLISHER, pub'lish-er, *n.* one who makes *public* or proclaims: one who publishes books.

PUCE, pūs, *adj.* brownish-purple. [Lit. flea-colored; Fr. *puce*—L. *pulex, pulicis*, a flea.]

PUCK, puk, *n.* a goblin or mischievous sprite: a celebrated fairy. [M.E. *pouke*—Celt., as Ir. *puca*, W. *bwg;* conn. with Ice. *púki.* See the parallel forms PUG, BUG.]

PUCKER, puk'er, *v.t.* to gather into folds: to wrinkle.—*n.* a fold or wrinkle. [Lit. "to gather into the form of a *poke.*" See POKE, a bag, and POCK.]

PUDDENING, pud'n-ing, *n.* (*naut.*) a quantity of yarns, oakum, or mats wrought round a rope, to make a stop upon it, to prevent chafing, or for other purposes.

PUDDING, pood'ing, *n.* an intestine filled with meat, a sausage: a soft kind of food, of flour, milk, eggs, etc. [Prob. Celt., as W. *poten*, Ir. *putog—pot*, a bag; Ger. *pudding*, Fr. *boudin*, L. *botulus*, are prob. all related words.]

PUDDLE, pud'l, *n.* a small *pool* of muddy water: a mixture of clay and sand.—*v.t.* to make muddy: to make impervious to water with clay: to convert into bar or wrought iron.—*v.i.* to make a dirty stir. [M.E. *podel* (for *plod-el*)—Celt. *plod*, a pool, conn. with FLOOD and FLOW.]

PUDDLER, pud'ler, *n.* one who turns cast-iron into wrought-iron by *puddling.*

PUDDLING, pud'ling, *n.* the act of rendering impervious to water by means of clay: the process of converting cast into bar or wrought iron.

PUERILE, pū'er-īl, *adj.* pertaining to *children:* childish: trifling: silly.—*adv.* PU'ERILELY. [Fr. *puéril*—L. *puerilis—puer*, a child. Cf. FOAL.]

PUERILITY, pū-er-il'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *puerile:* that which is puerile: a childish expression.

PUERPERAL, pū-er'per-al, *adj.* relating to *childbirth.* [L. *puerpera*, bearing children—*puer*, a child, and *pario*, to bear. Cf. FOAL and PARENT.]

PUFF, puf, *v.i.* to blow in puffs or whiffs: to swell or fill with air: to breathe with vehemence: to blow at, in contempt: to bustle about.—*v.t.* to drive with a puff: to swell with a wind: to praise in exaggerated terms.—*n.* a sudden, forcible

breath: a sudden blast of wind. a gust or whiff: a fungous ball containing dust: anything light and porous, or swollen and light: a kind of light pastry: an exaggerated expression of praise.—*n.* PUFF'ER.—PUFF UP (*B.*) to inflate. [Imitative; cog. with Ger. *puff-en*, etc.]

PUFFERY, puf'er-i, *n.*, *puffing* or extravagant praise.

PUFFIN, puf'in, *n.* a water-fowl having a short, thick, projecting beak like that of a parrot. [Named either from its swelling beak or its round belly. See PUFF.]

PUFFY, puf'i, *adj.*, *puffed out* with air or any soft matter: tumid: bombastic.—*adv.* PUFF'ILY.—*n.* PUFF'INESS.

PUG, pug, *n.* a monkey: a small kind of dog: any small animal (in familiarity or contempt). [Lit. "an imp;" a corr. of PUCK.]

PUGGAREE, PUGGERY, PUGGREE, pug'-grē, *n.* in India, a scarf worn around the helmet and hanging down over the neck, as protection from the sun. [Hind. *pagri*, turban.]

PUGH, pōō, *int.* of contempt or disdain. [Imitative.]

PUGILISM, pū'jil-izm, *n.* the art of boxing or fighting with the *fists*.—*adj.* PUGILIST'IC. [From L. *pugil*, a boxer—root *pug*, whence L. *pugnus*, E. FIST.]

PUGILIST, pū'jil-ist, *n.* one who fights with his *fists*.

PUGNACIOUS, pug-nā'shus, *adj.* fond of *fighting*: combative: quarrelsome.—*adv.* PUGNA'CIOUSLY.—*n.* PUGNAC'ITY. [L. *pugnax*, *pugnacis*—*pugno*, to fight—*pugnus*, E. FIST.]

PUISNE, pū'ni, *adj.* (*law*) inferior in rank, applied to certain judges in England. [Lit. "born after," O. Fr. (Fr. *puîné*), from *puis*—L. *post*, after, and *né*, pa.p. of *naître*—L. *nascor*, *natus*, to be born. Doublet of PUNY.]

PUISSANT, pū'is-ant or pū-is'ant, *adj.*, *potent* or *powerful*: strong: forcible.—*adv.* PU'ISSANTLY.—*n.* PU'ISSANCE. [Fr. (It. *possente*), from L. *potens*, powerful, modified by the influence of L. *posse*, to be able. Cf. POTENT and POSSIBLE.]

PUKE, pūk, *v.i.* to spew: vomit. [A form of SPEW.]

PULE, pūl, *v.i.* to *pipe* or chirp: to cry, whimper, or whine, like a child.—*n.* PUL'ER. [From Fr. *piauler*, like It. *pigolare*, L. *pipilo*, and *pipo*, to pipe, formed from the sound.]

PULL, pool, *v.t.* to draw or try to draw: to draw forcibly: to tear: to pluck.—*v.i.* to give a pull: to draw.—*n.* the act of pulling: a struggle or contest. [A.S. *pullian*, conn. with Low Ger. *pulen*, to pluck.]

PULLET, pool'et, *n.* a *young hen*. [Fr. *poulette*, dim. of *poule*, a hen—Low L. *pulla*, a hen, fem. of L. *pullus*, a young animal, cog. with FOAL. POULT is a doublet.]

PULLEY, pool'i, *n.* a wheel turning about an axis, and having a groove in which a cord runs, used for raising weights:—*pl.* PULL'EYS. [M. E. *poleyn*, from A.S. *pullian*; acc. to others, from Fr. *poulain*—Low L. *pullanus*—*pullus* (E. FOAL); acc. to Diez from Fr. *poulie*, which is from E. PULL.]

PULMOMETRY, pul-mom-ē-trē, *n.* the study of the capacity of the lungs. [*Pulmo* and *metry*.]

PULMONARY, pul'mon-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to or affecting the *lungs*. [L. *pulmonarius*—*pulmo*, *pulmonis*, a lung—Gr. *pleumōn*, *pneumōn*, lung—root *pnu*, to breathe.]

PULMONIC, pul-mon'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or affecting the *lungs*.—*n.* a medicine for disease of the lungs: one affected by disease of the lungs.

PULP, pulp, *n.* the soft fleshy part of bodies: marrow: the soft part of plants, esp. of fruits: any soft mass.—*v.t.* to reduce to pulp: to deprive of pulp: to separate the pulp. [Fr. *pulpe*—L. *pulpa*, perh. conn. with root of PALPABLE.]

PULPIT, pool'pit, *n.* a platform for speaking from: an elevated or inclosed place in a church where the sermon is delivered: a desk.—*adj.* belonging to the pulpit. [Fr.—L. *pulpitum*, a stage. Ety. unknown.]

PULPOUS, pulp'us, *adj.* consisting of or resembling *pulp*: soft.—*n.* PULP'OUSNESS.

PULPY, pulp'i, *adj.* like *pulp*: soft.—*n.* PULP'INESS.

PULSATE, pul'sāt, *v.i.* to throb. [L. *pulso*, *pulsatus*, to beat, freq. of *pello*, *pulsus*, to drive.]

PULSATILE, pul'sat-il, *adj.* that may be *beaten*: played by beating: acting by pulsation.

PULSATION, pul-sā'shun, *n.* a *beating* or throbbing: a motion of the pulse: any measured beat: a vibration. [L. *pulsatio*.]

PULSATIVE, pul'sa-tiv, PULSATORY, pul'sa-tor-i, *adj.*, *beating* or throbbing.

PULSE, puls, *n.* a *beating*: a throb: a vibration: the beating of the heart and the arteries. [Fr. *pouls*—L. *pulsus*—*pello*, *pulsus*. See PULSATE.]

PULSE, puls, *n.* grain or seed of beans, pease, etc. [L. *puls*, porridge (Gr. *poltos*). Cf. POULTICE.]

PULSELESS, puls'les, *adj.* having no pulsation.

PULVERABLE, pul'ver-a-bl, PULVERIZABLE, pul'ver-īz-a-bl, *adj.* that may be reduced to fine powder. [L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, powder.]

PULVERIZE, pul'ver-īz, *v.t.* to reduce to *dust* or fine powder.—*n.* PULVERIZA'TION. [Fr.—Late L. *pulverizo*—*pulvis*.]

PULVEROUS, pul'ver-us, *adj.* consisting of or like *dust* or powder. [L. *pulvereus*.]

PUMA, pū'ma, *n.* a carnivorous animal, of the cat kind, of a reddish-brown color without spots, called also the American lion. [Peruvian *puma*.]

PUMICE, pū'mis, *n.* a hard, light, spongy, volcanic mineral.—*adj.* PUMI'CEOUS, of or like pumice. [A.S. *pumic(-stan)*, pumice-(-stone)—L. *pumex, pumicis*, for *spumex —spuma*, foam—*spuo*. See SPUME, and POUNCE, a fine powder.]

PUMP, pump, *n.* a machine for raising water and other fluids.—*v.t.* to raise with a pump: to draw out information by artful questions.—*v.i.* to work a pump: to raise water by pumping.—*n.* PUMP'ER. [Fr. *pompe*—Ger. *pumpe* (for *plumpe*), from the sound of splashing in water. See PLUMP.]

PUMP, pump, *n.* a thin-soled shoe used in dancing. [Fr. *pompe*. So called from being used on *showy* occasions. See POMP.]

PUMPKIN, pump'kin, **PUMPION**, pump'-yun, *n.* a plant of the gourd family and its fruit. [A corr. of Fr. *pompon*—L. *pepō, -onis*—Gr. *pepōn*, ripe, so called because not eaten until ripe.]

PUN, pun, *v.t.* to play upon words similar in sound but different in meaning:—*pr.p.* punn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* punned.—*n.* a play upon words. [Lit. "to hammer or torture words," an old form of POUND, to beat, from A.S. *punian*.]

PUNCH, contr. of PUNCHINELLO. [Through the influence of prov. E. *punch*, thick, fat.]

PUNCH, punsh, *n.* a beverage of *five* ingredients, spirit, water, sugar, lemon-juice, and spice. [Hindi *panch*, five—Sans. *panchan*, cog. with E. FIVE.]

PUNCH, punsh, *v.t.* to *prick* or pierce with something sharp: to perforate with a steel tool.—*n.* a tool for stamping or perforating, a kind of awl. [A curtailed form of PUNCHEON, a tool.]

PUNCH, punsh, *v.t.* to strike or hit, esp. on the head.—*n.* a stroke or blow. [Prob. a corr. of PUNISH.]

PUNCHEON, punsh'un, *n.* a steel tool with one end for stamping or perforating metal plates. [O. Fr. *poinson*, a bodkin, a puncheon—L. *punctio, -onis*, a pricking —*pungo, punctus*, to prick.]

PUNCHEON, punsh'un, *n.* a *cask*: a liquid measure of 84 gallons. [O. Fr. *poinson*, a cask: perh. from the above, so called from the brand stamped on it. Cf. HOGS-HEAD.]

PUNCHINELLO, punsh-i-nel'o, **PUNCH**, punsh, *n.* the short, humpbacked figure of a puppet-show: a buffoon. [A corr. of It. *pulcinello*, dim. of *pulcino*, a young chicken, a child—L. *pullus*, a young animal. See PULLET and FOAL.]

PUNCTATE, pungk'tāt, **PUNCTATED**, pungk'tāt-ed, *adj.*, *pointed*: (*bot.*) punctured: full of small holes. [Formed from L. *punctum*, a point—*pungo, punctus*, to prick.]

PUNCTILIO, pungk-til'yo, *n.* a nice point in behavior or ceremony: nicety in forms. [Lit. "a little point," Sp. *puntillo*, dim. of *punto*, point—L. *punctum*, point.]

PUNCTILIOUS, pungk-til'yus, *adj.* attending to *little points* or matters: very nice or exact in behavior or ceremony: exact or punctual to excess.—*adv.* PUNCTIL'IOUSLY.—*n.* PUNCTIL'IOUSNESS.

PUNCTUAL, pungk'tū-al, *adj.* observant of nice *points*, punctilious: exact in keeping time and appointments: done at the exact time.—*n.* PUNC'TUALIST.—*adv.* PUNC'TUALLY. [Fr. *ponctuel*—L. *punctum*, a point.]

PUNCTUALITY, pungk-tū-al'i-ti, *n.* quality or state of being *punctual*: the keeping the exact time of an appointment.

PUNCTUATE, pungk'tū-āt, *v.t.* to mark with *points*: to divide sentences by certain marks.

PUNCTUATION, pungk-tū-ā'shun, *n.* the act or art of dividing sentences by *points* or marks.

PUNCTURE, pungk'tūr, *n.* a *pricking*: a small hole made with a sharp point.—*v.t.* to prick: to pierce with a pointed instrument. [L. *punctura—pungo*.]

PUNDIT, pun'dit, *n.* a learned man. [Sans. *pandita—pand*, to pile up.]

PUNGENT, pun'jent, *adj. pricking* or acrid to taste or smell; keen: sarcastic.—*adv.* PUN'GENTLY.—*n.* PUN'GENCY. [L. *pungens, -entis*, pr.p. of *pungo*. See POIGNANT.]

PUNISH, pun'ish, *v.t.* to exact a *penalty*: to cause loss or pain for a fault or crime: to chasten.—*n.* PUN'ISHER. [Fr. *punir, punissant*—L. *punire—pœna*, penalty. See PAIN.]

PUNISHABLE, pun'ish-a-bl, *adj.* that may be punished.

PUNISHMENT, pun'ish-ment, *n.* loss or *pain* inflicted for a crime or fault.

PUNITIVE, pūn'i-tiv, *adj.* pertaining to punishment.

PUNKAH, pung'ka, *n.* a large *fan* consisting of a light framework covered with cloth and suspended from the ceiling of a room. [Hind. *pankhā*, a fan.]

PUNSTER, pun'ster, *n.* one who *puns* or is skilled in punning.

PUNT, punt, *n.* a ferry-boat: a flat-bottomed boat.—*v.t.* to propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole against the bottom of a river. [A.S.—L. *ponto*, a punt, a pontoon—*pons, pontis*. See PONTAGE and PONTOON.]

PUNY, pū'ni, *adj.* (*comp.* PU'NIER, *superl.* PU'NIEST), small: feeble: inferior in size or strength. [Lit. "born after or late." Doublet of PUISNE.]

PUP, pup, *v.t.* to bring forth *puppies*, as a bitch:—*pr.p.* pupp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pupped. [Short for PUPPY.]

PUPA, pū'pa, **PUPÆ**, pup or pū'pē, *n.* an insect inclosed in a case before its full development: a chrysalis:—*pl.* PUPÆ, pū'pē, PUPES, pū'pēs. [L. *pupa*, a girl, a doll, fem. of *pupus*, a boy, a child.]

PUPIL, pū'pil, *n.* a *little boy* or *girl*: one under the care of a tutor: a scholar: a ward: (*law*) one under puberty. [Fr.

pupille—L. *pupillus, pupilla*, dims. of *pupus*, boy, *pupa*, girl.]

PUPIL, pū'pil, *n.* the apple of the eye, so called from the *baby*-like figures seen on it. [Same as above word.]

PUPILAGE, pū'pil-āj, *n.* state of being a *pupil*.

PUPILLARY, PUPILARY, pū'pil-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to a *pupil* or ward, or to the pupil of the eye.

PUPPET, pup'et, *n.* a small *doll* or image moved by wires in a show: one entirely under the control of another.—*n.* PUPP'ET-SHOW, a mock *show* or drama performed by *puppets*. [O. Fr. *poupette*, dim. from L. *pupa*.]

PUPPY, pup'i, *n.* a *doll*: a conceited young man: a whelp.—*n.* PUPP'YISM, conceit in men. [Fr. *poupée*, a doll or puppet—L. *pupa*. Cf. PUPA.]

PURBLIND, pur'blīnd, *adj.* nearly *blind*: near-sighted. — *adv.* PUR'BLINDLY. — *n.* PUR'BLINDNESS. [For *pure-blind, i.e.* wholly blind; the meaning has been modified, prob. through some confusion with the verb *to pore*.]

PURCHASABLE, pur'chas-a-bl, *adj.* that may be purchased.

PURCHASE, pur'chās, *v.t.* (*lit.*) to *chase* or *seek for*: to acquire: to obtain by paying: to obtain by labor, danger, etc.: (*law*) to sue out or procure.—*n.* act of purchasing: that which is purchased: any mechanical power or advantage in raising or moving bodies. — *n.* PUR'CHASER. [Fr. *pourchasser*, to seek eagerly, pursue—*pour* (L. *pro*), for, *chasser*, to chase. See CHASE.]

PURE, pūr, *adj.* (*comp.* PUR'ER, *superl.* PUR'EST), *clean*, unsoiled: unmixed: not adulterated: real: free from guilt or defilement: chaste: modest: mere: that and that only.—*adv.* PURE'LY.—*n.* PURE'NESS. [Fr. *pur*—L. *purus*—root *pu*, to make clean; conn. with E. FIRE, L. *puto*, and its derivatives.]

PURGATION, pur-gā'shun, *n.* a *purging*: (*law*) the clearing from imputation of guilt. [Fr.—L. *purgatio*.]

PURGATIVE, pur'ga-tiv, *adj.*, *cleansing*: having the power of evacuating the intestines.—*n.* a medicine that evacuates. [L. *purgativus*.]

PURGATORIAL, pur-ga-tō'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to *purgatory*.

PURGATORY, pur'ga-tor-i, *adj.*, *purging* or cleansing: expiatory.—*n.* according to R. Catholic and some eastern religions, a place or state in which souls are after death *purified* from venial sins. [Fr. *purgatoire*—L. *purgatorius*. See PURGE.]

PURGE, purj, *v.t.* to *make pure*: to carry off whatever is impure or superfluous: to clear from guilt: to evacuate, as the bowels: to clarify, as liquors.—*v.i.* to become pure by clarifying: to have frequent evacuations. [Fr. *purger*—L. *purgo* (for *pur-igo*)—*purus*, pure, and *ago*, to do or make.]

PURGING, purj'ing, *n.* act of *cleansing* or clearing.

PURIFICATION, pūr-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* act of *purifying*: (*B.*) the act of cleansing ceremonially by removing defilement. [Fr.—L. *purificatio*.]

PURIFICATORY, pūr-if'i-ka-tor-i, *adj.* tending to *purify* or cleanse.

PURIFY, pūr'i-fī, *v.t.* to *make pure*: to free from guilt or uncleanness: to free from improprieties or barbarisms, as language. —*v.i.* to become pure:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pūr'ified.—*n.* PUR'IFIER. [Fr. *purifier*—L. *purifico*—*purus*, pure, *facio*, to make.]

PURISM, pūr'izm, *n.*, *pure* or immaculate conduct or style: the doctrine of a purist.

PURIST, pūr'ist, *n.* one who is excessively *pure* or nice in the choice of words.

PURITAN, pūr'i-tan, *n.* one professing great *purity* in religious life: one of a religious party in the time of Elizabeth and the Stuarts marked by rigid purity in doctrine and practice.—*adj.* pertaining to the Puritans.

PURITANIC, pūr-i-tan'ik, PURITANICAL, pūr-i-tan'ik-al, *adj.* like a Puritan: rigid: exact.

PURITANISM, pūr'i-tan-izm, *n.* the notions or practice of Puritans.

PURITY, pūr'i-ti, *n.* condition of being *pure*.

PURL, purl, *v.i.* to flow with a murmuring sound: to ripple.—*n.* a soft murmuring sound, as of a stream among stones: an eddy or ripple. [Prob. freq. of PURR; cf. Sw. *porla*, Ger. *perlen*, to bubble.]

PURL, purl, *v.t.* to fringe with a waved edging, as lace: (*knitting*) to invert stitches. [Contr. of *purfle*—Fr. *pourfiler*—*pour* (L. *pro*), and *filer*, to twist threads, from *fil*, a thread. Cf. FILE, a line, etc.]

PURL, purl, *n.* ale warmed and spiced. [Prob. from Fr. *perle*, a pearl, from the small pearl-like bubbles rising on its surface. See PEARL.]

PURLIEU, pur'lū, *n.* the borders or environs of any place: (*orig.*) the grounds on the borders of a forest. [Acc. to Skeat, a corr. of O. Fr. *puralee* (a mere translation of L. *perambulatio*), land severed from a royal forest by perambulation—O. Fr. *pur* (= L. *pro*), and *allee*, a going. See ALLEY.]

PURLOIN, pur-loin', *v.t.* to steal: to plagiarize.—*n.* PURLOIN'ER. [Lit. "to carry away to a long distance;" M.E. *purlongen*—O. Fr. *purloignier*—L. *prolongo*. See PROLONG.]

PURPLE, pur'pl, *n.* a very dark-red color: a purple dress or robe, orig. worn only by royalty: a robe of honor.—*adj.* red tinged with blue: blood-red: bloody.—*v.t.* to dye purple: to clothe with purple. [M.E. *purpre*—O. Fr. *porpre* (Fr. *pourpre*)—L. *purpura*—Gr. *porphyra*. See PORPHYRY.]

PURPORT, pur'pōrt, *n.* design: signification.—*v.i.* to mean. [Lit. "that which is carried or conveyed." O.Fr. *pur* (Fr.

pour)—L. *pro*, for, and Fr. *porter*—L. *porto*, to carry.]

PURPOSE, pur'pos, *n.* that which a person *sets before* himself as an end: aim: intention: effect.—*v.t.* to intend.—*v.i.* to have an intention. [O. Fr. *purposer*, form of *proposer* (see PROPOSE), influenced by Fr. *propos* (L. *ponere*), to place.]

PURPOSELESS, pur'pos-les, *adj.* without purpose or effect: aimless.

PURPOSELY, pur'pos-li, *adv.* with purpose or design: intentionally.

PURR, PUR, pur, *v.i.* to utter a murmuring sound, as a cat.—*n.* (also PURR'ING), the low, murmuring sound of a cat. [From the sound.]

PURSE, purs, *n.* a small bag for money, orig. made of *skin*: a sum of money: a treasury.—*v.t.* to put into a purse: to contract as the mouth of a purse: to contract into folds. [O. Fr. *borse* (Fr. *bourse*)—Low L. *bursa*—Gr. *byrsa*, a skin, a hide.]

PURSE-PROUD, purs'-prowd, *adj.*, *proud* of one's *purse* or wealth: insolent from wealth.—*n.* PURSE'-PRIDE.

PURSER, purs'er, *n.* an officer who has charge of the provisions, clothing, and accounts of a ship, now termed a "pay master."—*n.* PURS'ERSHIP.

PURSLANE, PURSLAIN, purs'lān, *n.* an annual plant, frequently used in salads. [It. *porcellana*, from L. *portulaca*.]

PURSUANCE, pur-sū'ans, *n.* the act of *pursuing* or following out: process: consequence.

PURSUANT, pur-sū'ant, *adj.* done *pursuing* or seeking any purpose: hence agreeable.

PURSUE, pur-sū', *v.t.* to *follow onwards* in order to overtake: to chase: to prosecute: to seek: to imitate: to continue.—*n.* PURSU'ER, one who pursues: (*Scots law*) a plaintiff. [O. Fr. *porsuir* (Fr. *poursuivre*)—L. *prosequor*, *-secutus*—*pro*, onwards, *sequor*, to follow.]

PURSUIT, pur-sūt', *n.* the act of *pursuing*, following, or going after: endeavor to attain: occupation.

PURSUIVANT, pur'swi-vant, *n.* a *pursuer* or follower: in Great Britain, a state messenger; an attendant on the heralds; one of four junior officers in the Heralds' College. [Fr. *poursuivant*.]

PURSY, purs'i, *adj.*, *pushed* out: puffy: fat and short: short-breathed.—*n.* PURS'INESS. [O. Fr. *pourcif* (Fr. *poussif*), orig. *poulsif*, broken-winded—O. Fr. *pourcer* (Fr. *pousser*), to push. See PUSH.]

PURTENANCE, pur'ten-ans, *n.* that which *pertains* or belongs to: (*B.*) the intestines of an animal. [Short for APPURTENANCE.]

PURULENCE, pū'roo-lens, PURULENCY, pū'roo-len-si, *n.* the forming of *pus* or matter: pus.

PURULENT, pū'roo-lent, *adj.* consisting of, full of, or resembling *pus* or matter.—*adv.* PU'RULENTLY.

PURVEY, pur-vā', *v.t.* to *provide*, esp. with conveniences: to procure.—*v.i.* to provide: to buy in provisions. [O. Fr. *porvoir* (Fr. *pouvoir*)—L. *provideo*. See PROVIDE.]

PURVEYANCE, pur-vā'ans, *n.* the act of *purveying:* procuring of victuals: in England, the royal prerogative of pre-emption, now abolished.

PURVEYOR, pur-vā'or, *n.* one who *provides* victuals: in England, an officer who formerly exacted provisions for the use of the king's household: a procurer.

PUS, pus, *n.* that which has become *putrid:* white matter of a sore. [L. *pus*, *puris*, matter; akin to Gr. *pyon*, and Sans. root *puy*, to become putrid.]

PUSEYISM, pū'zi-izm, *n.* a name given collectively to the principles of Dr. *Pusey* and other Oxford divines, as put forth in a series of pamphlets, called "Tracts for the Times."—*n.* PU'SEYITE, one supposed to hold certain views attributed to Dr. Pusey.

PUSH, poosh, *v.t.* to *thrust* or *beat* against: to drive by pressure: to press forward: to urge.—*v.i.* to make a thrust: to make an effort: to press against: to burst out.—*n.* a thrust: an impulse: assault: effort: exigence. [Fr. *pousser*—L. *pulso*, freq. of *pello*, *pulsum*, to beat.]

PUSHING, poosh'ing, *adj.*, *pressing* forward in business: enterprising: vigorous.

PUSILLANIMOUS, pū-sil-an'i-mus, *adj.* having a *little mind:* mean-spirited: cowardly.—*adv.* PUSILLAN'IMOUSLY.—*ns.* PUSILLAN'IMOUSNESS, PUSILLANIM'ITY. [L. *pusillanimis*—*pusillus*, very little (—*pusus*, dim. of *puer*, a boy), and *animus*, the mind.]

PUSS, poos, *n.* a familiar name for a *cat*: a hare, in sportsmen's language. [Dut. *poes*, puss; Ir. and Gael. *pus*, a cat: prob. imitative of a cat's spitting.]

PUSSY, poos'i, *n.* a dim. of PUSS.

PUSTULAR, pus'tū-lar, PUSTULOUS, pus'tū-lus, *adj.* covered with *pustules*.

PUSTULATE, pus'tū-lāt, *v.t.* to form into *pustules*.

PUSTULE, pus'tūl, *n.* a small pimple containing *pus*. [Fr.—L. *pustula*—*pus*.]

PUT, poot, *v.t.* to *push* or *thrust:* to drive into action: to throw suddenly, as a word: to set, lay, or deposit: to bring into any state: to offer: to propose: to apply: to oblige: to incite: to add.—*v.i.* to place: to turn:—*pr.p.* putting (poot'-); *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* put. [A.S. *potian*; prob. from the Celt., as Gael. *put*, W. *pwtio*.]

PUTATIVE, pū'ta-tiv, *adj.*, *supposed: reputed.* [Fr.—L. *putativus*—*puto*, *putatus*, to suppose.]

PUTREFACTION, pū-tre-fak'shun, *n.* the act or process of *putrefying:* rottenness: corruption.

PUTREFACTIVE, pū-tre-fak'tiv, *adj.* pertaining to or causing *putrefaction*.—*n.* PUTREFAC'TIVENESS.

PUTREFY, pū'tre-fī, *v.t.* to *make putrid* or rotten: to corrupt.—*v.i.* to become putrid: to rot:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* pū'tre-fied. [PUTRID, and L. *facio, factum*, to make.]

PUTRESCENT, pū-tres'ent, *adj.*, *becoming putrid:* pertaining to putrefaction.—*n.* PUTRES'CENCE.

PUTRID, pū'trid, *adj.*, *stinking: rotten:* corrupt.—*ns.* PUTRID'ITY, PU'TRIDNESS. [Fr. *putride*—L. *putridus*—*puter, putris*, rotten—*puteo*, akin to Gr. *puthō*, Sans. *puy.* to stink. See PUS.]

PUTT, put, *v.t.* and *i.* in golf, a stroke made to put the ball into a hole: to make such a stroke.—PUTTING GREEN, put-ing grēn, *n.* the plot of smooth turf surrounding a hole.

PUTTER, put-er, *n.* in golf, a club with a wooden or metal head, used for making *putts.*

PUTTY, put'i, *n.* an oxide of tin, or of lead and tin, used in polishing glass, etc.: a cement, of whiting and linseed-oil, used in glazing windows.—*v.t.* to fix or fill up with putty:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* putt'ied. [O. Fr. *potée*, properly that which is contained in a pot (Fr. *pot*).]

PUZZLE, puz'l, *n.* perplexity: something to try the ingenuity, as a toy or riddle.—*v.t.* to pose: to perplex.—*v.i.* to be bewildered. —*n.* PUZZ'LER. [From M. E. *opposaile* (E. *opposal*), an objection or question put by an examiner—Fr. *opposer.*

PUZZLING, puz'ling, *adj.*, *posing:* perplexing.

PYEBALD. See PIEBALD.

PYGARG, pī'gärg, *n.* a kind of antelope. [Lit. "the *white-rumped* animal," Gr. *pygargos*—*pygē*, rump, *argos*, white.]

PYGMEAN, pig-mē'an, PYGMY, pig'mi, *adj.* pertaining to or like a *pygmy:* dwarfish: diminutive.

PYGMY, pig'mi, *n.* one of a fabulous dwarfish race of antiquity: a dwarf: any diminutive thing. [Fr. *pygmé*—L. *Pygmæi*—Gr. *Pygmaioi*, the Pygmies, fabled to be of the length of a (Gr.) *pygmē* = 13½ inches (measured from the elbow to the knuckles)—*pygmē*, fist, L. *pugnus.*]

PYLORUS, pi-lō'rus, *n.* the lower opening of the stomach leading to the intestines. —*adj.* PYLOR'IC. [Lit. "gate-keeper," L.—Gr. *pylōros*—*pylē*, an entrance, and *ouros*, a guardian.]

PYRAMID, pir'a-mid, *n.* a solid figure on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, with triangular sides meeting in a point: —*pl.* "the pyramids" or great monuments of Egypt: a game played on a billiard table. [L.—Gr. *pyramis, pyramidos.* Ety. unknown; prob. Egyptian.]

PYRAMIDAL, pi-ram'i-dal, PYRAMIDIC, pir-a-mid'ik, PYRAMIDICAL, pir-a-mid'-ik-al, *adj.* having the form of a *pyramid.* —*advs.* PYRAM'IDALLY, PYRAMID'ICALLY.

PYRE, pīr, *n.* a pile of wood, etc., to be set on *fire* at a funeral.

PYRITES, pir-ī'tēz, *n.* a native compound of sulphur with other metals, so called because it strikes *fire* when struck against steel.—*adjs.* PYRIT'IC, PYRIT'ICAL. [L. —Gr. *pyr*, E. FIRE.]

PYROGENOUS, pir-oj'en-us, *adj.*, *produced* by *fire.* [Gr. *pyrogenēs—pyr*, fire, and *gen*, root of *gignomai*, to produce.]

PYROMETER, pir-om'e-ter, *n.* an instrument for *measuring* the temperature of bodies under fierce *heat.*—*adjs.* PYROMET'RIC, PYROMET'RICAL. [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *metron*, a measure.]

PYROTECHNIC, pir-o-tek'nik, PYROTECHNICAL, pir-o-tek'nik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *fireworks.*

PYROTECHNICS, pir-o-tek'niks, PYROTECHNY, pir'o-tek-ni, *n.* the *art* of making *fireworks.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *technikos*, artistic—*technē*, art.]

PYROTECHNIST, pir'o-tek-nist, *n.* one skilled in *pyrotechny.*

PYRRHONIST, pir'ro-nist, *n.* one who holds the tenets of *Pyrrho*, who taught universal scepticism: a sceptic.—*n.* PYRRHONISM, scepticism.

PYTHAGOREAN, pi-thag-o-rē'an, *adj.* pertaining to *Pythagoras*, a celebrated Greek philosopher, or to his philosophy. —*n.* a follower of Pythagoras. —*n.* PYTHAG'ORISM, his doctrines.

PYTHIAN, pith'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to the *Pythoness:* noting one of the four national festivals of ancient Greece, in honor of Apollo.

PYTHON, pī'thon, *n.* a genus of large serpents, family Boidæ, nearly allied to the boa, from which they differ in having the plates on the under surface of the tail double. They are natives of the Old World, and are found in the East Indies, South Africa, and elsewhere. They sometimes attain a length of 30 feet. They are not venomous, but kill their prey by compression. [Gr. *pythōn*, a great serpent slain near Delphi by Apollo.]

PYTHONESS, pith'on-es, *n.* the priestess of the oracle of Apollo at *Pytho*, the oldest name of Delphi, in Greece: a witch.

PYTHONIC, pi-thon'ik, *adj.* pretending to foretell future events like the Pythoness.

PYTHONISM, pith'on-izm, *n.* the art of predicting events by divination. —*n.* PYTH'ONIST.

PYX, piks, *n.* in the R. Cath. Church, the sacred *box* in which the host is kept after consecration: at the British Mint, the box containing sample coins. —*v.t.* to test the weight and fineness of, as the coin deposited in the pyx.—TRIAL OF THE PYX, final trial by weight and assay of the gold and silver coins of Great Britain, prior to their issue from the Mint. [L. *pyxis*, a box—Gr. *pyxis—pyxos* (L. *buxus*), the box-tree, box-wood—*pyk-nos*, dense—root, *pak*, to bind. Cf. BOX, a tree, etc., and PACT.]

Q

QUACK, kwak, *v.i.* to cry like a duck: to boast: to practice as a quack.—*v.t.* to doctor by quackery.—*n.* the cry of a duck: a boastful pretender to skill which he does not possess, esp. medical skill: a mountebank.—*adj.* pertaining to quackery: used by quacks. [An imitative word, seen also in Ger. *quaken*, Dut. *kwaken*, Gr. *koax*, a croak.]

QUACKERY, kwak'er-i, *n.* the pretensions or practice of a *quack*, esp. in medicine.

QUACKSALVER, kwak'sal-ver, *n.* a *quack* who deals in *salves*, ointments, etc.: a quack generally.

QUADRAGENARIAN, kwod-ra-je-nā'rē-an, *adj.* and *n.* consisting of forty: forty years old: one who is forty years old.

QUADRAGESIMA, kwod-ra-jes'i-ma, *n.* Lent, or the *forty* days of fast before Easter. [L.—*quadragesimus*, fortieth—*quadraginta*, forty—*quatuor*, four. See FOUR.]

QUADRAGESIMAL, kwod-ra-jes'i-mal *adj.* belonging to or used in Lent.

QUADRANGLE, kwod'rang-gl, *n.* a square surrounded by buildings: (*geom.*) a plane figure having *four* equal sides and *angles*. [Fr.—L. *quadrangulum—quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle.]

QUADRANGULAR, kwod-rang'gū-lar, *adj.* of the form of a quadrangle.—*adv.* QUADRANG'ULARLY.

QUADRANT, kwod'rant, *n.* (*geom.*) the *fourth part* of a circle, or an arc of 90°: an instrument consisting of the *quadrant* of a circle graduated in degrees used for taking altitudes. [L. *quadrans* from *quatuor*, four.]

QUADRANTAL, kwod-rant'al, *adj.* pertaining to, equal to, or included in a *quadrant*.

QUADRAT, kwod'rat, *n.* in printing, a piece of type-metal lower than the letters used in spacing between words and filling out blank lines, commonly called *quad*, and distinguished as *en* (--), *em* (—), *two-em* (——), and *three-em* (———).

QUADRATE, kwod'rāt, *adj.*, *squared:* having four equal sides and four right angles: divisible into four equal parts: (*fig.*) balanced: exact: suited.—*n.* a square or *quadrate* figure.—*v.i.* to square or agree with: to correspond. [L. *quadratus*, pa.p. of *quadro*, to square, from *quatuor*, four.]

QUADRATIC, kwod-rat'ik, *adj.* pertaining to, containing or denoting a *square*.

QUADRATRIX, kwod-rā'trix, *n.* a curve by which may be found straight lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves. [L. *quadrare*, to square, and *quatuor*, four.]

QUADRATURE, kwod'ra-tūr, *n.* a *squaring:* (*geom.*) the finding, exactly or approximately, of a square that shall be equal to a given figure of some other shape: the position of a heavenly body when 90° distant from another.

QUADRENNIAL, kwod-ren'yal, *adj.* comprising *four years:* once in four years —*adv.* QUADRENN'IALLY. [L. *quadrennis—quatuor*, four, *annus*, a year.]

QUADRICENTENNIAL, kwod-rē-sen-ten'-ni-al, *n.* the four hundredth anniversary of any event: also the ceremonies in observance of such event. [*Quadri* and *centennial*.]

QUADRICYCLE, kwod'rē-sī-kl, *n.* a four-wheeled velocipede. [*Quadri* and *cycle*.]

QUADRILATERAL, kwod-ri-lat'er-al, *adj.* having *four sides*.—*n.* (*geom.*) a plane figure having four sides. [L. *quadrilaterus—quatuor*, four, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.]

QUADRILITERAL, kwod-ri-lit'er-al, *adj.* of *four letters*. [L. *quatuor*, four, and *litera*, a letter.]

QUADRILLE, ka-dril' or kwa-dril', *n.* a game at cards played by *four:* a dance made up of sets of dancers containing *four* couples each. [Fr.; from It. *quadriglia*—L. *quadra*, a square—*quatuor*, four.]

QUADRILLION, kwod-ril'yun, *n.* a *million* raised to the *fourth* power, represented by a unit with 24 ciphers, according to the English notation, but according to the French notation, in common use on the Continent and in the U. S., represented by a unit with 15 ciphers. [Coined from L. *quater*, four times, on the model of MILLION.]

QUADRINOMIAL, kwod-ri-nō'mi-al, *adj.* (*math.*) consisting of *four divisions* or terms.—*n.* an expression of four terms. [From L. *quatuor*, four, and Gr. *nomē*, a division—*nemō*, to distribute.]

QUADRIPENNATE, kwod-rē-pen'āt, *adj.* and *n.* having four wings.

QUADRISECTION, kwod-rē-sec'shun, *n.* a division into four equal parts. [L. *quatuor*, four, and *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.]

QUADRISYLLABLE, kwod-rē-sil'a-bl, *n.* a word consisting of four syllables. [*Quadri* and *syllable*.]

QUADROON, kwod-rōōn', *n.* the offspring of a mulatto and a white person. [Fr. *quarteron*—L. *quatuor*, four; so called because their blood is *one-fourth* black.]

QUADRUPED, kwod'roo-ped, *n.* a *four-footed* animal. [L. *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]

QUADRUPEDAL, kwod-rōō'pe-dal, *adj.* having four feet.

QUADRUPLE, kwod'roo-pl, *adj.*, *fourfold.* —*n.* four times the quantity or number. —*v.t.* to increase fourfold. [Fr.—L. *quadruplus—quatuor*, four.]

QUADRUPLET, kwod'ru-plet, *n.* any combination or collection of four of a kind: a cycle propelled by four riders:—*pl.* four children born of the same mother at one time. [See QUADRUPLE.]

QUADRUPLICATE, kwod-rōō'pli-kāt, *adj.* made *fourfold.*—*v.t.* to make fourfold: to double twice.—*n.* QUADRUPLICA'TION. [L. *quadruplicatus—quatuor*, four, and *plico, plicatus*, to fold.]

QUADRUPLY, kwod'roo-plī, *adv.* in a fourfold manner.

QUAFF, kwaf, *v.t.* to drink in large draughts.—*v.i.* to drink largely.—*n.* QUAFF'ER. [Scot. *queff, quaich*, a small drinking-cup; from Ir. and Gael. *cuach*, a cup.]

QUAGGA, kwag'a, *n.* a quadruped of South Africa, like the ass in form and the zebra in color. [Hottentot *quagga, guacha.*]

QUAGGY, kwag'i, *adj.* of the nature of a *quagmire:* shaking or yielding under the feet.

QUAGMIRE, kwag'mīr, *n.* wet, boggy ground that yields under the feet. [Obs. *Quag*, same as QUAKE, and MIRE.]

QUAIL, kwāl, *v.i.* to cower: to fail in spirit. [A.S. *cwelan*, to suffer, to die; Ger. *qual*, torment.]

QUAIL, kwāl, *n.* a migratory bird like the partridge, found in every country from the Cape of Good Hope to the North Cape. [O. Fr. *quaille, caille* — Low L. *quaquila*—O. Flem. *quakele*, from root of QUACK.]

QUAINT, kwānt, *adj.* neat: unusual: odd: whimsical.—*adv.* QUAINT'LY.—*n.* QUAINT'NESS. [Lit. "known, famous, remarkable," O. Fr. *cointe*, neat, acquainted—L. *cognitus*, known.]

QUAKE, kwāk, *v.i.* to tremble, esp. with cold or fear:—*pr.p.* quāk'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* quāked.—*n.* a shake: a shudder.—*adv.* QUAK'INGLY.

QUAKER, kwāk'er, *n.* one of the Society of Friends, a religious sect founded by George Fox, born in 1624. [A nickname first given them by Judge Bennet at Derby, because Fox bade him and those present tremble at the word of the Lord. This is Fox's own statement in his *Journal.*]

QUAKERISM, kwāk'er-izm, *n.* the tenets of the *Quakers.*

QUALIFICATIVE, kwol-i-fi-cā'tiv, *n.* that which qualifies, modifies, or restricts: a qualifying term or statement.

QUALIFICATION, kwol-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* that which *qualifies:* a quality that fits a person for a place, etc.: abatement.

QUALIFY, kwol'i-fī, *v.t.* to render capable or suitable: to furnish with legal power: to limit by modifications: to soften: to abate: to reduce the strength of: to vary.—*n.* QUAL'IFIER. [Fr. *qualifier*, from L. *qualis*, of what sort, and *facio*, to make.]

QUALITATIVE, kwol'i-tā-tiv, *adj.* relating to *quality:* (*chem.*) determining the nature of components.

QUALITY, kwol'i-ti, *n.* that which makes a thing *what* it is: property: peculiar power: acquisition: character: rank: superior birth or character. [Fr.—L. *qualitas, qualitatis.*]

QUALM, kwäm, *n.* a sudden attack of illness: a scruple, as of conscience. [A.S. *cwealm*, pestilence, death; Ger. *qualm*, a disposition to vomit, vapor; Sw. *qvalm*, a suffocating heat; allied to QUAIL, *v.*]

QUALMISH, kwäm'ish, *adj.* affected with *qualm*, or a disposition to vomit, or with slight sickness.

QUANDARY, kwon-dā'ri, *n.* a state of *difficulty* or uncertainty: a hard plight. [Prob. a corr. of M.E. *wandreth*, from Ice. *vandrœdi*, difficulty, trouble.]

QUANTIFY, kwon'ti-fī, *v.t.* to determine with respect to quantity: to fix or express the quantity of.—*n.* QUANTIFICATION, kwon-ti-fī-cā'shun, the art, process, or form by which anything is *quantified.* [L. *quantus*, how great, and *facere*, to make.]

QUANTITATIVE, kwon'ti-tā-tiv, *adj.* relating to *quantity:* measurable in quantity: (*chem.*) determining the relative proportions of components.

QUANTITY, kwon'ti-ti, *n.* the *amount* of anything. bulk: size: a determinate amount: a sum or bulk: a large portion: (*logic*) the extent of a conception: (*gram.*) the measure of a syllable: (*music*) the relative duration of a tone: (*math.*) anything which can be increased, divided, or measured. [Fr.—L. *quantitas, quantitatis—quantus*, how much—*quam*, how.]

QUANTUM, kwon'tum, *n.* quantity: amount. [L. *quantum*, neut. of *quantus*, how great, how much.]

QUARANTINABLE, kwor-an-tē'na-bl, *adj.* admitting of, or controlled by, *quarantine.*

QUARANTINE, kwor'an-tēn, *n.* the time, orig. *forty* days, during which a ship suspected to be infected with a contagious disease, is obliged to forbear intercourse with the shore.—*v.t.* to prohibit from intercourse from fear of infection. [Fr. *quarante*—L. *quadraginta*, forty—*quatuor*, four.]

QUARL, kwärl, *n.* a segment of fireclay used in making covers for retorts, etc.: also a medusa or jelly-fish.

QUARREL, kwor'el, *n.* an angry dispute: a breach of friendship: a brawl.—*v.i.* to dispute violently: to fight: to disagree:—*pr.p.* quarr'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* quarr'elled.—*n.* QUARR'ELLER. [M.E. *querele*—Fr. *querelle*—L. *querela—queror*, to complain.]

QUARRELSOME, kwor'el-sum, *adj., disposed to quarrel:* brawling: easily provoked.—*n.* QUARR'ELSOMENESS.

QUARRIABLE, kwor-ē-bl, *adj.* capable of being *quarried.*

QUARRY, kwor'i, *n.* a place where stones are dug for building or other purposes.—

v.t. to dig or take from a quarry:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* quarr'ied. [Lit. "a place where stones are *squared*," O. Fr. *quarriere* (Fr. *carrière*)—Low L. *quadraria*—L. *quadrus*, square. See QUADRANT.]

QUARRY, kwor'i, *n.* the *entrails* of the *game* given to the dogs after the chase: the object of the chase: the game a hawk is pursuing or has killed: a heap of dead game. [M.E. *querré*—O. Fr. *coree* (Fr. *curée*)—Low L. *corata*, the intestines or inwards of a slain animal, so called because including the heart, from L. *cor, cordis*, the heart; but acc. to Littré, through O. Fr. *cuirée*, from *cuir*, the skin (—L. *corium*), in which these parts were thrown to the dogs.]

QUARRYMAN, kwor'i-man, QUARRIER, kwor'i-er, *n.* a *man* who works in a *quarry*.

QUART, kwort or kwawrt, *n.* the *fourth* part of a gallon, or two pints: a vessel containing two pints. [Fr.—L. *quartus*, fourth—*quatuor*, four.]

QUARTAN, kwor'tan, *adj.* occurring every *fourth* day, as an intermittent fever or ague. [Fr.—L. *quartanus*, of or belonging to the fourth.]

QUARTE, kärt, *n.* a sequence of four cards: one of the eight thrusts and parries in fencing.—QUARTE and TIERCE, practice between fencers. See CARTE. [Fr.]

QUARTER, kwor'ter, *n.* a *fourth* part: the fourth part of a cwt.=28 lbs. avoirdupois: in England, 8 bushels (dry measure): the fourth part of a chaldron of coal—of the year—of the moon's period—of a carcass (including a limb)—of the horizon: a cardinal point: a region of a hemisphere: a division of a town, etc.: place of lodging, as for soldiers, esp. in *pl.*: mercy granted to a disabled antagonist, prob. from the idea of the captor sending the prisoner to his quarter or lodging: (*naut.*) the part of a ship's side between the mainmast and the stern.—*v.t.* to divide into *four* equal parts: to divide into parts or compartments: to furnish with quarters: to lodge: to furnish with entertainment: (*her.*) to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. [Fr. *quartier*; from L. *quartarius*—*quartus*, fourth.]

QUARTER-DAY, kwor'ter-dā, *n.* the last *day* of a *quarter*, on which rent or interest is paid in England.

QUARTER-DECK, kwor'ter-dek, *n.* the part of the deck of a ship abaft the mainmast.

QUARTERED, kwor-terd, *adj.* divided into four parts, quarters, or regions: provided with quarters, shelter, or entertainment: in the timber industry, *quarter-sawed*, said principally of oak.

QUARTERING, kwor-ter-ing, *adj.* (*naut.*) sailing nearly before the wind: striking on the quarter of a ship, as a wind.—*n.* assignment of quarters to soldiers: (*arch.*) a series of small upright posts for forming partitions of rooms.

QUARTERLY, kwor'ter-li, *adj.* relating to a *quarter*: consisting of or containing a fourth part: once a quarter of a year.—*adv.* once a quarter.—*n.* a periodical published every quarter of a year.

QUARTERMASTER, kwor'ter-mas-ter, *n.* an officer who looks after the *quarters* of the soldiers, and attends to the supplies: (*naut.*) a petty officer who attends to the helm, signals, etc.

QUARTERN, kwor'tern, *n.* the *fourth* of a pint: a gill: (in dry measure) the fourth part of a peck, or of a stone.—QUARTERN LOAF, a loaf of 4 lbs., because orig. made of a *quarter* stone of flour.

QUARTER-SAW, kwor-ter-saw, *v.t.* in the timber industry, to saw logs, esp. oak, into quarters and then into boards, to secure lumber that will show the grain to advantage, or warp comparatively little.—*n.* QUARTER-SAWING.

QUARTER-SESSIONS, kwor'ter-sesh'uns, *n.pl.* English county or borough *sessions* of court held *quarterly*.

QUARTER-STAFF, kwor'ter-staf, *n.* a long *staff* or weapon of defence, grasped at a *quarter* of its length from the end and at the middle.

QUARTETTE, QUARTET, kwor-tet', *n.* anything in *fours*: a musical composition of four parts, for voices or instruments: a stanza of four lines.

QUARTO, kwor'tō, *adj.* having the sheet folded into *four* leaves.—*n.* a book of a quarto size:—*pl.* QUARTOS, kwor'tōz.

QUARTZ, kworts, *n.* a mineral composed of pure silica: rock-crystal.—*adj.* QUARTZOSE, kworts'ōs, of or like quartz. [From Ger. *quarz*.]

QUASH, kwosh, *v.t.* to crush: to subdue or extinguish suddenly and completely: to annul or make void. [O. Fr. *quasser*, Fr. *casser*—L. *quasso*, inten. of *quatio*, to shake; prob. from the sound.]

QUASI-, kwā'sī, *pfx.* and *adj.* as if: in a certain manner, sense, or degree: in appearance only, as *quasi*-historical, etc.

QUASSATION, kwas-sā'shun, *n.* the act of shaking: the state of being shaken: concussion.—*adj.* QUASSATIVE, kwas-sā'tiv. [L. *quassatio—quassare*, to shake.]

QUASSIA, kwash'i-a, *n.* a South American tree, the bitter wood and bark of which are used as a tonic, so called from a negro named *Quassy*, who first discovered its properties.

QUATERNARY, kwa-ter'nar-i, *adj.* consisting of *four*: by fours: a term applied to strata more recent than the upper tertiary.—*n.* the number four. [L. *quaternarius*.]

QUATERNION, kwa-ter'ni-on, *n.* the number *four*: a file of four soldiers. [L. *quaternio*.]

QUATERNIONS, kwa-ter'ni-ons, *n.* a kind of calculus or method of mathematical investigation invented by Sir W. R. Hamilton of Trinity College, Dublin. [So called because *four* independent quantities are involved.]

QUATORZE, kä-torz', *n.* the four aces, kings, queens, and jacks, or tens in certain card games. [Fr.]

QUATORZIAN, kä-tor'zān, *n.* a stanza or poem of fourteen lines. [Fr.]

QUATRAIN, kwot'rān or kä'trān, *n.* a stanza of *four* lines rhyming alternately. [Fr.]

QUATTROCENTO, kwot-rō-chān'tō, *n.* and *adj.* the 15th c., applied esp. to Italian art and literature: the early Renaissance. Hence QUATTROCENTIST. [It.]

QUAVER, kwā'ver, *v.i.* to *shake:* to sing or play with tremulous modulations.—*n.* a vibration of the voice: a note in music = ½ a crotchet or ⅛ of a semibreve. [From the sound, allied to QUIVER.]

QUAWK, kwawk, *n.* a descriptive word, used locally in the United States, meaning a night heron: the sound made by that bird.

QUAY, kē, *n.* a wharf for the loading or unloading of vessels. [Fr. *quai*—Celt., as in W. *cae*, an inclosure, barrier, Bret. *kae.*]

QUAYAGE, kē'āj, *n.* payment for use of a *quay.*

QUEAN, kwēn, *n.* a saucy girl or young woman: a woman of worthless character. [Same as QUEEN.]

QUEASY, kwē'zi, *adj.* sick, squeamish: inclined to vomit: causing nausea: fastidious.—*adv.* QUEA'SILY.—*n.* QUEA'SINESS. [Norw. *kveis*, sickness after a debauch, Ice. *kveisa*, pains in the stomach.]

QUEEN, kwēn, *n.* the wife of a king: a female sovereign: the best or chief of her kind. [Lit. "a woman," A.S. *cwen;* Ice. *kvan, kona*, O. Ger. *quena*, Gr. *gynē*, Russ. *jena*, Sans. *jani*, all from root *gan*, "to produce," from which are GENUS, KIN, KING, etc.]

QUEEN ANNE STYLE, kwēn-an'stīl, *n.* (*arch.*) the style popular in the early part of the 18th c., the buildings plain and simple, with classic cornices and details: the imitation thereof in the latter part of the 19th c. in the United States.

QUEEN-BEE, kwēn-bē', *n.* the reigning female bee, usually the only female (larger than an ordinary bee) of a colony or hive: hence in simile and metaphor, the principal woman in any group of persons.

QUEEN CONSORT, kwēn kon'sort, *n.* the wife of the reigning sovereign.

QUEEN DOWAGER, kwēn dow'a-jer, *n.* the widow of a deceased king.

QUEENING, kwēn'ing, *n.* the act of introducing a queen-bee into an apiary or hive: the queen apple.

QUEENLY, kwēn'li, *adj.* like a *queen:* becoming or suitable to a queen.

QUEEN-MOTHER, kwēn-mu*th*'er, *n.* a *queen*-dowager, the *mother* of the reigning king or queen.

QUEEN REGENT, kwēn rē'jent, *n.* a queen or queen dowager who acts as regent.

QUEEN REGNANT, kwēn reg'nant, *n.* a queen who holds the crown in her own right.

QUEER, kwēr, *adj.* odd: singular: quaint.—*adv.* QUEER'LY.—*n.* QUEER'NESS.—THE QUEER, in U. S., counterfeit money. [Low Ger. *queer*, across, oblique; Ger. *quer.*]

QUEERISH, kwēr'ish, *adj.*, *rather queer:* somewhat singular.

QUELCH, kwelch, *v.i.* a descriptive word—to make a sucking sound like that of water in one's boots.

QUELL, kwel, *v.t.* to crush: subdue: to allay.—*n.* QUELL'ER. [A.S. *cwellan*, to kill, akin to QUAIL, *v.*]

QUENCH, kwensh, *v.t.* to put out: to destroy: to check: to allay. [A.S. *cwencan*, to quench, *cwincan*, O. Ger. *kwinka*, to waste away; akin to WANE.]

QUENCHABLE, kwensh'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *quenched* or extinguished.

QUENCHLESS, kwensh'les, *adj.* that cannot be *quenched* or extinguished: irrepressible.

QUENELLE, ke-nel', *n.* in cookery, a meat-ball of chicken, veal, or the like. [Fr.]

QUERELA, kwē-rē'la, *n.* in civil law, an action in court, or the bill of complaint in such action. [See QUARREL.]

QUERIMONIOUS, kwer-i-mōn'yus, *adj.*, *complaining:* discontented.—*adv.* QUERIMON'IOUSLY.—*n.* QUERIMON'IOUSNESS. [L. *querimonia*, a complaining—*queror*, to complain.]

QUERL, kwerl, *v.t.* locally in the United States, to twirl.—*n.* a coil.

QUERN, kwern, KERN, kern, *n.* a hand-mill for *grinding* grain. [A.S. *cwyrn, cweorn;* Ice. *kvern*, Goth. *qwairnus;* Sans. *churn*, to grind; prob. connected with CHURN.]

QUERULOUS, kwer'ū-lus, *adj.*, *complaining:* discontented.—*adv.* QUER'ULOUSLY.—*n.* QUER'ULOUSNESS.

QUERY, kwē'ri, *n.* an *inquiry* or *question:* the mark of interrogation.—*v.t.* to inquire into: to question: to doubt of: to mark with a query.—*v.i.* to question:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* quē'ried.—*n.* QUE'RIST. [L. *quære*, imperative of *quæro, quæsitum*, to inquire.]

QUEST, kwest, *n.* the act of *seeking:* search: pursuit: request or desire.

QUESTION, kwest'yun, *n.* a *seeking:* an inquiry: an examination: an investigation: dispute: doubt: a subject of discussion.—*v.t.* to ask questions of: to examine by questions: to inquire of: to regard as doubtful: to have no confidence in.—*v.i.* to ask questions: to inquire.—*n.* QUEST'IONER.

QUESTIONABLE, kwest'yun-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *questioned:* doubtful: uncertain: suspicious.—*adv.* QUEST'IONABLY.—*n.* QUEST'IONABLENESS.

QUESTIONARY, kwest'yun-ar-i, *adj.*, *asking questions.*

QUESTIONIST, kwest'yun-ist, *n.* a *questioner.*

QUESTOR, kwest'or, *n.* a Roman magistrate who had charge of the money affairs of the state: a treasurer.—*n.* **QUEST'ORSHIP.** [L. *quæstor*, contr. of *quæsitor*—*quæro.*]

QUEUE, kū, *n.* a *tail*-like twist of hair formerly worn at the back of the head. [See CUE.]

QUIBBLE, kwib'l, *n.* a turning away from the point in question into matters irrelevant or insignificant: an evasion, a pun: a petty conceit.—*v.i.* to evade a question by a play upon words: to cavil: to trifle in argument: to pun.—*n.* **QUIBB'LER.** [From M.E. *quib*, a form of QUIP.]

QUICK, kwik, *adj.*, *living*, *moving*: lively: speedy: rapid: nimble: ready.—*adv.* without delay: rapidly: soon.—*n.* a living animal or plant: the living: the living flesh: the sensitive parts.—*adv.* **QUICK'LY.**—*n.* **QUICK'NESS.** [A.S. *cwic*; Ice. *kvikr*, Prov. Ger. *queck*. Goth. *qwius*, living; allied to L. *vivo*, *victum*, Gr. *bioō*, Sans. *jiv*, to live.

QUICKEN, kwik'n, *v.t.* to make *quick* or *alive*: to revive: to reinvigorate: to cheer: to excite: to sharpen: to hasten.—*v.i.* to become alive: to move with activity.—*n.* **QUICK'ENER.** [A.S. *cwician.*]

QUICKLIME, kwik'līm, *n.* recently burnt lime, caustic or unslaked: carbonate of lime without its carbonic acid.

QUICKSAND, kwik'sand, *n.*, *sand* easily *moved*, or readily yielding to pressure: anything treacherous.

QUICKSET, kwik'set, *n.* a *living* plant *set* to grow for a hedge, particularly the hawthorn.—*adj.* consisting of living plants.

QUICKSIGHTED, kwik'sīt-ed, *adj.* having quick or sharp sight: quick in discernment.

QUICKSILVER, kwik'sil-ver, *n.* the common name for fluid mercury, so called from its great *mobility* and its *silver* color.

QUID, kwid, *n.* something chewed or kept in the mouth, esp. a piece of tobacco. [A corr. of CUD.]

QUIDDITY, kwid'i-ti, *n.* the essence of anything: any trifling nicety: a cavil: a captious question. [Low L. *quidditas*—L. *quid*, what.]

QUIDNUNC, kwid'nungk, *n.* one always on the lookout for news: one who pretends to know all occurrences. [L. "What now?"]

QUID PRO QUO, kwid prō kwō, *n.* something given or taken as equivalent to something else. [L. "something for something."]

QUIEN SABE, kien-sä'be, "Who knows?"—a common reply to a question in the southwestern United States, meaning, "I do not know." [Sp.]

QUIESCENCE, kwī-es'ens, *n.* state of being *quiescent* or at rest: rest of mind: silence.

QUIESCENT, kwī-es'ent, *adj.* being *quiet*, *resting*: still: unagitated: silent.—*adv.* QUIES'CENTLY. [L. *quiescens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *quiesco*, to rest. See QUIET.]

QUIET, kwī'et, *adj.* at *rest*: calm: smooth: peaceable: gentle, inoffensive.—*n.* the state of being at rest: repose: calm: stillness: peace.—*v.t.* to bring to rest: to stop motion: to calm or pacify: to lull: to allay.

QUIETISM, kwī'et-izm, *n.*, *rest* of the mind: mental tranquillity: apathy: the doctrine that religion consists in repose of the mind and passive contemplation of the Deity.—*n.* QUI'ETIST, one who believes in this doctrine.

QUIETLY, kwī'et-li, *adv.* in a *quiet* manner: without motion or alarm: calmly: silently: patiently.

QUIETNESS, kwī'et-nes, **QUIETUDE**, kwī'et-ūd, *n.* rest: repose: freedom from agitation or alarm: stillness: peace: silence.

QUIETUS, kwī-ē'tus, *n.* a final settlement or discharge. [L., at rest, quiet.]

QUILL, kwil, *n.* a reed-pen: the feather of a goose or other bird used as a pen: a pen: anything like a quill: the spine, as of a porcupine: the reed on which weavers wind their thread: the instrument for striking the strings of certain instruments: the tube of a musical instrument.—*v.t.* to plait with small ridges like quills, to wind on a quill. [Orig. a stalk, the stalk of a cane or reed, and lit. anything pointed, tapering, Fr. *quille*, a peg—O. Ger. *kegil* or *chegil*, Ger. *kegel*, a cone-shaped object, ninepin.]

QUILLET, kwil'et, *n.* a trick in argument: a petty quibble. [A corr. of L. *quidlibet*, "what you will."]

QUILL NIB, kwil-nib, *n.* a quill-pen shortened for use with a holder.

QUILT, kwilt, *n.* a bed-cover of two cloths sewed together with something soft between them: a thick coverlet.—*v.t.* to make into a quilt: to stitch together with something soft between: to sew like a quilt. [O. Fr. *cuilte* (Fr. *couette*)—L. *culcita*, a cushion, mattress. See COUNTERPANE.]

QUILTING-BEE, kwilt'ing-bē, *n.* in New England, a gathering of women to help one in quilting a counterpane, followed by a supper to which men are admitted.

QUINARY, kwī'nar-i, *adj.* consisting of or arranged in *fives*. [L. *quinarius*—*quinque*, five.]

QUINCE, kwins, *n.* a fruit with an acid taste and pleasant flavor, much used in making preserves and pies. [O. Fr. *coignasse* (Fr. *coing*), It. *cotogna*—L. *cydonium*—Gr. *Cydōnia*, a town in Crete, where it abounds.]

QUINCENTENARY, kwin-sen'tē-nā-rē, *adj.* relating to five hundred years.—*n.* a five hundredth anniversary.

QUININE, kwin'īn, *n.* an alkaline substance, obtained from the bark of the

Cinchona tree, much used in medicine in the treatment of agues and fevers. [Fr.—Peruvian *kina*, bark.]

QUINQUAGESIMA, kwin-kwa-jes'i-ma, *adj.*, *fiftieth*, applied to the Sunday 50 days before Easter. [L. *quinquaginta*, fifty—*quinque*, five.]

QUINQUANGULAR, kwin-kwang'gū-lar, *adj.*, having *five angles*. [L. *quinque*, five, and ANGULAR.]

QUINQUENNIAL, kwin-kwen'yal, *adj.* occurring once in *five years*: lasting five years. [L. *quinquennalis—quinque*, five, and *annus*, a year.]

QUINSY, kwin'zi, *n.* inflammatory sore throat. [M.E. and O. Fr. *squinancie* (Fr. *esquinancie*)—Gr. *kynanchē*, "dog-throttling"—*kyōn*, a dog, and *anchō*, to press tight, to throttle.]

QUINTAIN, kwin'tān, *n.* a post with a turning and loaded top or cross-piece, to be tilted at. [Fr.—L. *quintana*, *quintus*, fifth, from the position of the place of recreation in the Roman camp.]

QUINTAL, kwin'tal, *n.* a *hundred*weight, either 112 or 100 pounds according to the scale. [Through Fr. and Sp. *quintal*, from Arab. *quintar*, weight of 100 pounds—L. *centum*, a hundred.]

QUINTESSENCE, kwin-tes'ens, *n.* the pure essence of anything: a solution of an essential oil in spirit of wine. [Fr.—L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence, orig. applied to ether, which was supposed to be purer than fire, the highest of the four ancient elements. See ESSENCE.]

QUINTET, QUINTETTE, kwin-tet', *n.* a musical composition for five voices or instruments: a company of five singers or players. [It. *quintetto—quinto*, a fifth part.]

QUINTIC, kwin'tik, *adj.* of the fifth degree.

QUINTILLION, kwin-til'yun, *n.* the *fifth* power of a *million*, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed, according to the English notation, but according to the French notation, in common use on the Continent and in the U. S., represented by a unit with 18 ciphers. [L. *quintus*, fifth, and MILLION.]

QUINTROON, kwin-trōōn', *n.* the child of a white person and one who has one-sixteenth negro blood. [Sp. *quinteron*.]

QUINTUPLE, kwin'tū-pl, *adj.*, *fivefold*: (*music*) having five crotchets in a bar.—*v.t.* to make fivefold. [Fr.—L. *quin*[illegible]*plex—quintus*, fifth, *plico*, to fold.]

QUINTUPLET, kwin'tū-plet, *n.* any combination of five of a kind: (*mus.*) five connected notes:—*pl.* five children born of the same mother at one time. [See QUINTUPLE.]

QUINTUPLICATE, kwin-tū'plē-kāt, *n.* consisting of five: one of five exactly corresponding things.—*v.t.* to make or to increase a set fivefold.—*n.* QUINTUPLICATION, kwin-tū-plē-kā'shun.

QUIP, kwip, *n.* a sharp sarcastic turn, a jibe: a quick retort. [W. *chwip*, a quick turn, *chwipio*, to move briskly.]

QUIRE, kwīr, *n.* a collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold. [O. Fr. *quaier* (Fr. *cahier*), prob. from Low L. *quaternum*, a *quarto* sheet, from *quatuor*, four.]

QUIRINAL, kwi-rī'nal, *adj.* of or pertaining to one of the seven hills of Rome (*Monte Quirinale*).—*n.* the royal palace at Rome. [L. *quirinalis*—a name of Romulus.]

QUIRINALIA, kwir-i-nā'li-a, *n.pl.* a Roman festival celebrated annually on February 17, in honor of Romulus, or *Quirinus*. [L. *quirinalis*, pertaining to *quirinus*.]

QUIRK, kwerk, *n.* a quick *turn*: an artful evasion: a quibble: a taunt or retort: a slight conceit. [Obs. E. *quirk*, to turn; prob. from a Celtic imitative root seen in W. *chwiori*, to turn briskly; by some conn. with QUEER and THWART.]

QUIRKISH, kwerk'ish, *adj.* consisting of quirks.

QUIT, kwit, *v.t.* to release from obligation, accusation, etc.: to acquit: to depart from: to give up: to clear by full performance:—*pr.p.* quitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* quitt'ed.—*adj.* (*B.*) set free: acquitted: released from obligation.—To BE QUITS, to be even with one.—To QUIT ONE'S SELF (*B.*) to behave. [Fr. *quitter*, through Low L. *quietare*, from L. *quietus*, quiet. See QUIET.]

QUITCLAIM, kwit'clām, *n.* a deed of release.—*v.t.* to relinquish claim or title to.

QUITE, kwīt, *adv.* completely: wholly: entirely. [Merely a form of QUIT, QUIET.]

QUIT-RENT, kwit'-rent, *n.* (*law*) a *rent* on British manors by which the tenants are *quit* or discharged from other service.

QUITTANCE, kwit'ans, *n.* a *quitting* or discharge from a debt or obligation: acquittance.

QUITTER, kwit'ter, *n.* in metal-working, slag from tin melting: loosely, one who quits, gives up, falls out, fails, prematurely.

QUITTER, kwit'ter, QUITTOR, -or, *n.* a sore on the crown of a horse's hoof.

QUIVER, kwiv'er, *n.* a case for arrows. [O. Fr. *cuivre*; from O. Ger. *kohhar* (Ger. *köcher*); cog. with A.S. *cocer*.]

QUIVER, kwiv'er, *v.i.* to *shake* with slight and tremulous motion: to tremble: to shiver. [M.E. *cwiver*, brisk—A.S. *cwifer*, seen in adv. *cwiferlice*, eagerly; cf. Dut. *kuiveren*. See QUICK and QUAVER.]

QUIVERED, kwiv'erd, *adj.* furnished with a *quiver*: sheathed, as in a quiver.

QUI VIVE, kē vēv, "Who goes there?"—the challenge of French sentries to those who approach their posts: hence to be on the *qui vive*, to be on the alert.

QUIXOTIC, kwiks-ot'ik, *adj.* like Don *Quixote*, the knight-errant in the novel of Cervantes: romantic to absurdity.—*adv.* QUIXOT'ICALLY.

QUIXOTISM, kwiks'ot-izm, *n.* romantic and absurd notions, schemes, or actions like those of Don *Quixote*.

QUIZ, kwiz, *n.* a riddle or enigma: one who quizzes another: an odd fellow.—*v.t.* to puzzle: to banter or make sport of: to examine narrowly and with an air of mockery.—*v.i.* to practice derisive joking:—*pr.p.* quizz'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* quizzed. [Said to have originated in a wager that a new word of no meaning would be the talk and puzzle of Dublin in twenty-four hours, when the wagerer chalked the letters *q u i z* all over the town with the desired effect.]

QUOIF, koif, *n.* a cap or hood.—*v.t.* to cover or dress with a quoif. [Same as COIF.]

QUOIN, koin, *n.* (*arch.*) a wedge used to support and steady a stone: an external angle, esp. of a building: (*gun.*) a wedge of wood or iron put under the breech of heavy guns or the muzzle of siege mortars to raise them to the proper level: (*print.*) a wedge used to fasten the types in the forms. [Same as COIN.]

QUOIT, koit, *n.* a heavy flat ring of iron for throwing at a distant point in play. [Perh. from O. Fr. *coiter*, to drive, press, which may be from L. *coactare—cogere*, to force. See COGENT.]

QUONDAM, kwon'dam, *adj.* that was formerly: former. [L., formerly.]

QUORUM, kwō'rum, *n.* a number of the members of any body sufficient to transact business: in American legislative assemblies, a majority of all the members constitute a quorum. [The first word of a commission formerly issued to certain justices, *of whom* (quorum) a certain number had always to be present when the commission met.]

QUOTA, kwō'ta, *n.* the part or share assigned to each. [It.—L. *quotus*, of what number—*quot*, how many.]

QUOTABLE, kwōt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *quoted*.

QUOTATION, kwo-tā'shun, *n.* act of quoting: that which is quoted: the current price of anything.

QUOTE, kwōt, *v.t.* to repeat the words of any one: to adduce for authority or illustration: to give the current price of.—*n.* QUOT'ER. [Lit. to say "how many," from O. Fr. *quoter*, to number—Low L. *quotare*, to divide into chapters and verses—L. *quotus*.]

QUOTH, kwōth or kwuth, *v.t.*, *say*, *says*, or *said*—used only in the 1st and 3d persons present and past, and always followed by its subject. [A.S. *cwethan*, pt.t. *cwœth*, to say.]

QUOTIDIAN, kwo-tid'i-an, *adj.*, *every day:* occurring daily.—*n.* anything returning daily: (*med.*) a kind of ague that returns daily. [Fr.—L. *quotidianus—quot*, as many as, and *dies*, a day.]

QUOTIENT, kwō'shent, *n.* (*math.*) the number which shows *how often* one number is contained in another. [Fr.; from L. *quotiens*, *quoties*, how often—*quot*.]

R

RAAD, räd, *n.* in South Africa, one of the legislative bodies of what was formerly the Transvaal Republic or the Orange Free State; volksraad. [Dut.]

RABBET, rab'et, *n.* a groove cut in the edge of a plank so that another may fit into it.—*v.* to groove a plank thus.

RABBI, rab'ī or rab'ī, RABBIN, rab'in, *n.* Jewish title of a doctor or expounder of the law:—*pl.* RABBIS (rab'īz), RABB'INS. [Lit. "my master," Gr.—Heb. *rabi—rab*, great, a chief.]

RABBINIC, rab-bin'ik, RABBINICAL, rab-bin'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *rabbis* or to their opinions, learning, and language.

RABBINISM, rab'in-izm, *n.* the doctrine or teaching of the *rabbis:* a rabbinic expression.

RABBINIST, rab'in-ist, *n.* one who adheres to the Talmud and traditions of the *rabbis*.

RABBIT, rab'it, *n.* a small rodent burrowing animal of the hare family: a cony. [M.E. *rabet*, dim. of a root seen in Dut. *robbe*.]

RABBIT-HUTCH, rab-it-hutch, *n.* a box for the rearing of rabbits.—RABBIT-WARREN, rab-it-wär-ren, *n.* a place where rabbits are kept and bred.

RABBLE, rab'l, *n.* a disorderly, noisy crowd: a mob: the lowest class of people. [Allied to Dut. *rabbelen*, to gabble, Prov. Ger. *rabbeln*.]

RABBLE, rab'l, *v.t.* to stir and skim (melted iron) with a rabble or puddling-tool.

RABELAISIAN, rab-ē-lā'zi-an, *n.* characteristic of *Rabelais* (1490-1553): hence broadly humorous, coarse.

RABID, rab'id, *adj.*, *raving:* furious: mad.—*adv.* RAB'IDLY.—*n.* RAB'IDNESS. [L. *rabies*, rage.]

RABIES, rā'bi-ēs, *n.* the disease (esp. of dogs) from which hydrophobia is communicated. [L. "madness."]

RABIFORM, rab'-i-form, *adj.* (*med.*) resembling RABIES, which see.

RACA, ra'ka, *adj.*, *worthless:*—a term of reproach used by the Jews. [Chaldee *reka*, worthless.]

RACCOON, RACOON, ra-kōōn', *n.* a carnivorous animal of N. America, valuable for its fur.

RACE, rās, *n.* family: the descendants of a common ancestor: a breed or variety: a herd: peculiar flavor or strength, as of wine, showing its *kind*. [Fr. (It. *razza*)—O. Ger. *reiza*, a line; prob. modified by the influence of L. *radix*, a root.]

RACE, rās, *n.* a *running:* rapid motion: trial of speed: progress: movement of any kind: course of action: a rapid current: a canal to a water-wheel.—*v.i.* to run swiftly: to contend in running. [A.S. *ræs*, race, stream, cog. with Ice. *rás*, rapid course, Sans. *rish*, to flow.]

RACEABOUT, rās'a-bout, *n.* (*naut.*) a sloop-rigged racing yacht having a short bowsprit and carrying about six hundred square feet of sail.

RACECOURSE, rās'kōrs, *n.* the *course* or path over which *races* are run. Also RACE TRACK.

RACEHORSE, rās'hors, *n.* a *horse* bred for *racing.*

RACEME, ra-sēm', *n.* a *cluster:* (*bot.*) a flower cluster, as in the currant. [Fr.—L. *racemus*, akin to Gr. *rax*, *ragos*, a berry, a grape. Doublet RAISIN.]

RACEMED, ra-sēmd', *adj.* having *racemes.*

RACER, rās'er, *n.* one who races: a racehorse.

RACEWAY, rāc'wā, *n.* a mill-race.

RACK, rak, *n.* an instrument for racking or extending: an engine for stretching the body in order to extort a confession: a framework on which articles are arranged: the grating above a manger for hay: (*mech.*) a straight bar with teeth to work with those of a wheel: (*fig.*) extreme pain, anxiety, or doubt.—*v.t.* to stretch forcibly: to strain: to stretch on the rack or wheel: to torture: to exhaust. [Conn. with M.E. *rechen*—A.S. *ræcan*, to reach, and cog. with Ger. *recken*, Goth. *rakjan.* See REACH.]

RACK, rak, *n.* thin or broken clouds, *drifting* across the sky. [Ice. *rek*, drift—*reka*, to drive, E. WREAK.]

RACK, rak, *v.t.* to strain or draw off from the lees, as wine. [O. Fr. *raqué*, etym unknown.]

RACKABONES, rak-a-bōnz, *n.* a very lean person or animal. [Amer.]

RACKET, rak'et, *n.* a strip of wood with the ends together, covered with network, and having a handle—used in tennis: a snow-shoe.—*v.t.* to strike, as with a racket. [Fr. *raquette*—Sp. *raqueta*—Ar. *rahat*, the palm of the hand.]

RACKET, rak'et, *n.* a clattering noise. [Gael. *racaid*—*rac*, to cackle.]

RACK-RENT, rak'-rent, *n.* an annual rent stretched to the full value of the thing rented or nearly so.

RACOON. See RACCOON.

RACONTEUR, rā-kong-ter', *n.* a story-teller. [Fr.]

RACY, rā'si, *adj.* having a strong flavor showing its *origin:* rich: exciting to the mind by strongly characteristic thought or language: spirited.—*adv.* RA'CILY.—*n.* RA'CINESS. [From RACE, a family.]

RADDLE, rad'l, *v.t.* to interweave.—*n.* a hedge formed by interweaving the branches of trees: a species of red earth, colored by sesquioxide of iron, used for marking sheep: a layer of raddle or other red pigment. "Some of us have more serious things to hide than a yellow cheek behind a *raddle* of rouge."—*Thackeray.* [A.S. *wræd*, a wreath or band.]

RADDLED, rad'ld, *p.* and *adj.* smeared or painted with raddle: coarsely rouged. "Can there be any more dreary object than those whitened and *raddled* old women who shudder at the slips?"—*Thackeray.*

RADIABLE, rā'di-a-bl, *adj.* capable of transmitting radiation, used chiefly with reference to X-rays, etc.—*n.* RADIABILITY.

RADIAL, rā'di-al, *adj.* shooting out like a *ray* or *radius:* pertaining to the radius of the forearm.

RADIALIZE, rā-di-al-īz, *v.t.* to make ray-like: to cause to radiate.

RADIANCE, RADIANCY, rā'di-ans, rā'di-an-si, *n.* quality of being *radiant:* brilliancy: splendor.

RADIANT, rā'di-ant, *adj.* emitting *rays* of light or heat: issuing in rays: beaming with light: shining.—*n.* (*optics*) the luminous point from which light emanates: (*geom.*) a straight line from a point about which it is conceived to revolve.—*adv.* RA'DIANTLY. [L. *radians*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *radio*, *radiatum*, to radiate—*radius.*]

RADIATE, rā'di-āt, *v.i.* to emit *rays* of light: to shine: to proceed in direct lines from any point or surface.—*v.t.* to send out in rays. [L. *radio*, *-atum.*]

RADIATIFORM, rā-di-ā'ti-form, *adj.* having the appearance of being radiate.

RADIATION, rā-di-ā'shun, *n.* act of radiating: the emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat.

RADICAL, rad'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to the *root*, or origin: original: reaching to the principles: implanted by nature: not derived: serving to originate: (*bot.*) proceeding immediately from the root: (*politics*) ultra-liberal, democratic.—*n.* a root: a primitive word or letter: one who advocates radical reform: (*chem.*) the base of a compound.—*adv.* RAD'ICALLY.—*n.* RAD'ICALNESS. [See RADIX.]

RADICALISM, rad'i-kal-izm, *n.* the principles or spirit of a *radical* or democrat.

RADICLE, rad'i-kl, *n.* a *little root:* the part of a seed which in growing becomes the root.

RADIO-ACTIVE, rā'di-ō-ak-tiv, *adj.* capable of luminescence under the action of X-rays, etc.—*n.* RADIO-ACTIVITY.

RADIOGRAPH, rā'di-ō-graf, *n.* an instrument by which solar radiation is measured.

RADIOMETRIC, rā-di-ō-met'rik, *adj.* pertaining to the measurement of radiation.

RADIOMICROMETER, rā-di-ō-mi-krom'ē-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring very small variations of heat.

RADIOPHONE, rā'di-ō-fōn, *n.* an instrument for producing sounds by means of heat rays.

RADIOPHONY, rā'di-ō-fō-nē, *n.* the pro-

duction of sound by means of radiant heat.

RADISH, rad'ish, *n.* an annual the root of which is eaten raw as a salad. [Lit. a "root," Fr. *radis*, through Prov. *raditz*, from L. *radix*, *radicis*. Cf. RADIX.]

RADIUM, rā'di-um, *n.* (*chem.*) a radio-active element that emits rays, having wonderful power as a germicide, an illuminant, a motive force, and a cure in certain diseases. Its existence as a distinct substance was not established until 1903.

RADIUS, rā'di-us, *n.* (*geom.*) a straight line from the centre to the circumference of a circle: anything like a radius, as the spoke of a wheel: (*anat.*) the exterior bone of the arm: (*bot.*) the ray of a flower:—*pl.* RADII, rā'di-ī. [Lit. "a rod, or ray," L. See RAY, a line of light.]

RADIX, rā'diks, *n.* a *root*: a primitive word: the base of a system of logarithms. [L. *radix*, *radic-is*. See ROOT, and WORT, a plant.]

RAFFAELESQUE, raf'fa-el-esk, *adj.* after the manner of *Raffaele*, the celebrated Italian painter: according to the principles of Raffaelism. Written also RAPHAELESQUE. "A strange opulence of splendor, characterizable as half-legitimate, half-meretricious—a splendor hovering between the *Raffaelesque* and the Japannish."—*Carlyle.*

RAFFLE, raf'l, *n.* a kind of lottery in which all the stakes are *seized* or taken by the winner.—*v.i.* to try a raffle.—*n.* RAFF'LER. [Fr. *rafle*, a certain game of dice—Fr. *rafler*, to sweep away, from Ger. *raffeln*, freq. of *raffen* (A.S. *reafian*), to seize.]

RAFT, raft, *n.* a collection of pieces of timber fastened together for a support on the water: planks conveyed by water. —*n.* RAFTS'MAN, one who guides a raft.

RAFTER, raft'er, *n.* an inclined beam supporting the roof of a house.—*v.t.* to furnish with rafters. [A.S. *ræfter*, a beam; Ice. *raptr* (*raftr*), a beam; Dan. *raft*, a pole.]

RAG, rag, *n.* a fragment of cloth: anything rent or worn out. [A.S. *raggie*, rough, cog. with Sw. *ragg*, rough hair, and RUG.]

RAGAMUFFIN, rag-a-muf'in, *n.* a low disreputable person. [Ety. dub.]

RAGE, rāj, *n.*, *violent excitement*: enthusiasm: rapture: anger excited to fury.—*v.i.* to be furious with anger: to exercise fury, to ravage: to prevail fatally, as a disease: to be violently agitated, as the waves. [Fr. (Sp. *rabia*)—L. *rabies—rabo*, to rave; akin to Sans. *rabh*, to be agitated, enraged.]

RAGGED, rag'ed, *adj.* torn or worn into rags: having a rough edge: wearing ragged clothes: intended for the very poor: (*B.*) rugged.—*adv.* RAGG'EDLY.—*n.* RAGG'EDNESS.

RAGGEE, rag-gē', *n.* a species of millet, grown in Southern India.

RAGING, rāj'ing, *adj.* acting with *rage*, violence, or fury.—*adv.* RAG'INGLY.

RAGLAN, rag'lan, *n.* a loose, wide-sleeved overcoat, usually made of waterproof material. [From Lord *Raglan* (1788-1855), commander of the British forces in the Crimea.]

RAGOUT, ra-gōō', *n.* a stew of meat with kitchen herbs, the French equivalent of Irish stew. [Fr.—*ragoûter*, to restore the appetite—L. *re*, again, Fr. *à* (= *ad*), to, and *goût*—L. *gustus*, taste.]

RAGSTONE, rag'stōn, RAGG, rag, *n.* an impure lime*stone*, so called from its *ragged* fracture.

RAGWORT, rag'wurt, *n.* a large coarse weed with a yellow flower, so called from its *ragged* leaves. [RAG, and A.S. *wyrt*, a plant.]

RAID, rād, *n.* a hostile or predatory invasion. [Lit. "a *riding* into an enemy's country," Scand., as Ice. *reidh*. See RIDE. Doublet ROAD.]

RAIL, rāl, *n.* a bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another, as in fences, staircases, etc.: a barrier: one of the iron bars on which railway carriages run: (*arch.*) the horizontal part of a frame and panel.—*v.t.* to inclose with rails. [Low Ger. *regel*, Ger. *riegel*, from the root of Ger. *reihe*, a row.]

RAIL, rāl, *v.i.* to brawl: to use insolent language. [Fr. *railler*, like Span. *rallar*, to scrape, from L. *rallum*, a hoe for scraping a ploughshare—*rado*, to scrape. See RASE.]

RAIL, rāl, *n.* a genus of wading birds with a harsh cry. [Fr. *râle* (Ger. *ralle*)—*râler*, to make a rattle in the throat, from the root of RATTLE.]

RAILING, rāl'ing, *n.* a fence of posts and *rails*: material for rails.

RAILLERY, rāl'er-i, *n.* railing or mockery: banter: good-humored irony. [Fr. *raillerie—railler*. See RAIL, to brawl.]

RAILROAD, rāl'rōd, RAILWAY, rāl'wā, *n.* a *road* or way laid with iron *rails* on which carriages run.

RAIMENT, rā'ment, *n.* that in which one is *arrayed* or dressed: clothing in general. [Contr. of obs. *Arraiment*—ARRAY.]

RAIN, rān, *n.* water from the clouds.—*v.i.* to fall from the clouds: to drop like rain. —*v.t.* to pour like rain. [A.S. *regn*, *rén*, rain; cog. with Dut. and Ger. *regen*, and Scand. *regn*.]

RAIN-BAND, rān'-band, *n.* a dark line or band of atmospheric origin in the solar spectrum, being caused by the absorption of certain parts of the spectrum by aqueous vapor. It is held to be of some importance as a weather predictor, a strong rain-band showing excess, and a weak rain-band a deficiency of moisture in the atmosphere.

RAINBOW, rān'bō, *n.* the brilliant-colored *bow* or arch seen when *rain* is falling opposite the sun.

RAIN-GAUGE, rān'-gāj, *n.* a *gauge* or in-

strument for measuring the quantity of *rain* that falls.

RAINY, rān'i, *adj.* abounding with *rain*: showery.

RAISE, rāz, *v.t.* to cause to *rise*: to lift up: to set upright: to originate or produce: to bring together: to cause to grow or breed: to produce: to give rise to: to exalt: to increase the strength of: to excite: to recall from death: to cause to swell, as dough. [M.E. *reisen*, from Ice. *reisa*, causal of *risa*, to rise. See RISE and REAR.]

RAISIN, rā'zn, *n.* a dried ripe grape. [Fr. (Prov. *razim*, Sp. *racimo*)—L. *racemus*, a bunch of grapes. Doublet RACEME.]

RAISON D'ÊTRE, rā-zong'dā'tr, *n.* reason or excuse for being: rational ground for existence. [Fr.]

RAJAH, rā'ja or rä'ja, *n.* a native prince or king in Hindustan. [From Sans. *rajan*, a king, cog. with L. *rex*.]

RAKE, rāk, *n.* an instrument with teeth or pins for smoothing earth, etc.—*v.t.* to scrape with something toothed: to draw together: to gather with difficulty: to level with a rake: to search diligently over: to pass over violently: (*naut.*) to fire into, as a ship, lengthwise.—*v.i.* to scrape, as with a rake: to search minutely: to pass with violence. [A.S. *raca*, a rake; cog. with Ger. *rechen*, Ice. *reka*, a shovel, from the root of Goth. *rikan* (*rak*), to collect, L. and Gr. *lego*.]

RAKE, rāk, *n.* a rascal. [Contr. of RAKEHELL.]

RAKE, rāk, *n.* (*naut.*) the projection of the stem and stern of a ship beyond the extremities of the keel: the inclination of a mast from the perpendicular. [From the Scand. *raka*, to reach (A.S. *ræcan*). Doublet REACH.]

RAKE, rāk, *v.i.* to fly wide of the quarry, said of a hawk.

> Their talk was all of training, terms of art,
> Diet and seeling, jesses, leash and lure.
> "She is too noble," he said, "to check at pies,
> Nor will she *rake*; there is no baseness in her."
> —*Tennyson.*

RAKEHELL, rāk'hel, *n.* a rascal or villain: a debauchee. [Corr. of M.E. *rakel*, *rakle*; cog. with Prov. Sw. *rakkel*, a vagabond, Ice. *reikall*, unsettled, from *reika*, to wander, and Prov. E. *rake*, to wander.]

RAKERY, rāk'er-i, *n.* the conduct or practices of a rake: dissipation. "He . . . instructed his lordship in all the *rakery* and intrigues of the lewd town."—*Roger North.*

RAKISH, rāk'ish, *adj.* having a *rake* or inclination of the masts.—*adv.* RAK'ISHLY.

RAKISH, rāk'ish, *adj.* like a *rake*: dissolute: debauched.—*adv.* RAK'ISHLY.

RALLY, ral'i, *v.t.* to gather again: to collect and arrange, as troops in confusion: to recover.—*v.i.* to reassemble, esp. after confusion: to recover wasted strength: —*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rallied (ral'id).—*n.* act of rallying: recovery of order: an American political meeting. [Lit. "to *re-ally*," Fr. *rallier*—L. *re*, again, *ad*, to, and *ligo*, to bind. See ALLY, *v.*]

RALLY, ral'i, *v.t.* to attack with *raillery*: to banter.—*v.i.* to exercise raillery:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rall'ied. [Fr. *railler*. A variant of RAIL, *v.i.*]

RAM, ram, *n.* a male sheep: (*astr.*) Aries (L., the ram), one of the signs of the zodiac: an engine of war for battering, with a head like that of a ram: a hydraulic engine, called water-ram: a ship of war armed with a heavy iron beak for running down a hostile vessel.—*v.t.* to thrust with violence, as a ram with its head: to force together: to drive hard down:—*pr.p.* ramm'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rammed. [A.S. *ram*, *rom*; cog. with Ger. *ramm*, Sans. *ram*, to sport.]

RAMADAN, ram-a-dan', *n.* the ninth month of the Mohammedan year, throughout which the faithful are required to fast from dawn to sunset. [Ar.]

RAMBLE, ram'bl, *v.i.* to go from place to place without object: to visit many places: to be desultory, as in discourse.—*n.* a roving from place to place: an irregular excursion.—*n.* RAM'BLER. [Freq. of ROAM.]

RAMBLING, ram'bling, *adj.* moving about irregularly: unsettled: desultory.

RAMIE, ram-ē', *n.* Chinese-grass, or its fibre, used in the East for ropes and cordage, and for cloth in China and Japan. [Malay.]

RAMIFICATION, ram-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* division or separation into *branches*: a branch: a division or subdivision: (*bot.*) manner of producing branches.

RAMIFLOROUS, ram-i-flō'rus, *adj.* flowering on the branches. [L. *ramus*, a branch.]

RAMIFY, ram'i-fī, *v.t.* to *make* or divide into *branches*.—*v.i.* to shoot into branches: to be divided or spread out:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ram'ified. [Fr. *ramifier*—L. *ramus*, a branch, *facio*, to make.]

RAMOSE, ra-mōs', RAMOUS, rā'mus, *adj.*, *branchy*: (*bot.*) branched as a stem or root.

RAMP, ramp, *v.i.* to *climb* or *creep*, as a plant: to leap or bound.—*n.* a leap or bound. [Fr. *ramper*, to creep, to clamber; from the Teut., Low Ger. *rappen*, Ger. *raffen*, to snatch, as with the claws.]

RAMPAGE, ram'pāj, *n.* state of passion or excitement.—*v.i.* to storm or prance violently.—*adj.* RAMPAGEOUS, ram-pāj'-us, unruly: boisterous: glaring.

RAMPANT, ramp'ant, *adj.*, *ramping* or overgrowing usual bounds: overleaping restraint: (*her.*) standing on the hind-legs.—*adv.* RAMP'ANTLY.—*n.* RAMP'ANCY, state of being rampant. [Fr., pr.p. of *ramper*, to creep, to climb.]

RAMPART, ram'part, *n.* that which *defends* from assault or danger: (*fort.*) a mound or wall surrounding a fortified place. [Fr. *rempart* (orig. *rempar*)—*remparer*, to defend—*re*, again, *em*, to (=*en*),

in, and *parer*, to defend—L. *paro*, to prepare. See PARAPET, PARRY.]

RAMROD, ram'rod, *n.* a *rod* used in *ramming* down the charge in a gun.

RAMSHACKLE, ram'shak'l, *adj.* tumble-down: ill-made: out of repair, as a house. [Ice. *ramskakkr—ramr*, very, and *skakkr*, wry, unequal.]

RAN, *pa.t.* of RUN.

RAN, ran, *n.* in India, a waste tract of land. *Edwin Arnold.*

RANCID, ran'sid, *adj.* having a *putrid* smell, as old oil: sour.—*adv.* RAN'CIDLY. [L. *rancidus*, putrid.]

RANCIDNESS, ran'sid-nes, RANCIDITY, ran-sid'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being *rancid:* a musty smell, as of oil.

RANCOR, rang'kur, *n.* deep-seated enmity: spite: virulence. [Fr.—L. *rancor*, rancidness, an old grudge—*ranceo*, to be rancid.]

RANCOROUS, rang'kur-us, *adj.* spiteful: malicious: virulent.—*adv.* RAN'COROUSLY.

RAND, rand, *n.* a strip of flesh or of leather: one of the slips beneath the heel of the shoe, called heel-*rand:* a margin, border, edge, of a stream: a territory, as the *Rand* in the Transvaal: in South Africa, a border, rim, or edge.

RANDALLITE, ran'dăl-īt, *n.* a disciple of Benjamin *Randall*, founder of the Free-will Baptists (1870).

RANDOM. ran'dum, *adj.* done or uttered at hazard: left to chance.—*adv.* AT RANDOM, without direction: by chance. [O. Fr. *randon*, urgency, haste; of doubtful origin.]

RANDOMLY, ran'dum-lī, *adv.* in a random manner: at hazard or without aim or purpose. *George Eliot.*

RANEE ran'ē, *n.* the wife of a rajah. [Hind.]

RANG, rang, *pa.t.* of RING.

RANGE, rānj, *v.t.* to *rank* or set in a *row:* to place in proper order. to rove or pass over: to sail in a direction parallel to.—*v.i.* to be placed in order: to lie in a particular direction: to rove at large: to sail or pass near.—*n.* a row or rank: a class or order: a wandering: room for passing to and fro: space occupied by anything moving: capacity of mind: extent of acquirements: the horizontal distance to which a shot is carried: the long cooking-stove of a kitchen: (*B.*) a chimney-rack. [Fr. *ranger*, to range—*rang*, a rank. Cf. RANK.]

RANGER, rānj'er, *n.* a rover: a dog that beats the ground: an officer who superintends a forest or park.—*n.* RANG'ERSHIP.

RANINE, rā'nin, *adj.* pertaining to or like a *frog.* [L. *rana*, a frog.]

RANK, rangk, *n.* a row or line, esp. of soldiers standing side by side: class or order: grade or degree. station: high social position.—*v.t.* to place in a line: to range in a particular class: to place methodically.—*v.i.* to be placed in a rank: to have a certain degree of elevation or distinction.—THE RANKS, the order of common soldiers.—RANK AND FILE, the whole body of common soldiers. [Fr. *rang* (E. RING)—O. Ger. *hring* or *hrinc*. Cf. HARANGUE.]

RANK, rangk, *adj.* growing high and luxuriantly: coarse from excessive growth: raised to a high degree: excessive: causing strong growth: very fertile: strong scented: strong tasted: rancid: strong.—*adv.* RANK'LY.—*n.* RANK'NESS. [A.S. *ranc*, fruitful, rank; Dan. *rank*, lank, slender; a nasalized form of the root of RACK.]

RANKLE, rangk'l, *v.i.* to be inflamed: to fester: to be a source of disquietude or excitement: to rage. [From RANK, *adj.*]

RANSACK, ran'sak, *v.t.* to search thoroughly: to plunder. [Lit. "to search a house," Ice. *rannsaka—rann*, a house, and *sak* (*sækja*), E. SEEK.]

RANSOM, ran'sum, *n.* price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment: release from captivity. —*v.t.* to redeem from captivity, punishment, or ownership.—*n.* RAN'SOMER. [Lit. "redemption" or "buying back," Fr. *rançon* (It. *redenzione*)—L. *redemptio*. See REDEMPTION.]

RANSOMABLE, ran'sum-a-bl, *adj.* capable of being ransomed or redeemed, as from captivity, bondage, punishment, or the like. *Chapman.*

RANSOMLESS, ran'sum-les, *adj.* without ransom: incapable of being ransomed.

RANT, rant, *v.i.* to use violent or extravagant language: to be noisy in words.—*n.* boisterous, empty declamation. [O. Dut. *ranten*, to rave; cog. with Low Ger. *randen*, Ger. *ranzen*, and prob. with O. Ger. *razi*, *ræze*, violent.]

RANTER, rant'er, *n.* a noisy talker: a boisterous preacher.

RANUNCULUS, ra-nun'kū-lus, *n.* a genus of plants, including the crowfoot, buttercup, etc., so called by Pliny because some grow where *frogs* abound:—*pl.* RANUNCULUSES. [L., dim. of *ranula*, a little frog, itself a dim. of *rana*, a frog.]

RAP, rap, *n.* a sharp blow: a knock.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to strike with a quick blow: to knock:—*pr.p.* rapp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rapped. [Scand., as Dan. *rap;* imitative of the sound.]

RAP, rap, *v.t.* to *seize* and carry off: to transport out of one's self: to affect with rapture:—*pr.p.* rapp'ing; *pa.p.* rapped or rapt. [Scand., as Ice. *hrapa*, to rush headlong, cog. with Ger. *raffen*, to snatch.]

RAP, rap, *v.i.* to swear, esp. to swear falsely. "It was his constant maxim that he was a pitiful fellow who would stick at a little *rapping* for his friend."—*Fielding.*

RAPACIOUS, ra-pā'shus, *adj.*. *seizing* by violence: given to plunder: ravenous: greedy of gain.—*adv.* RAPA'CIOUSLY.—*n.* RAPA'CIOUSNESS. [L. *rapax*, *rapacis—rapio*, *raptum*, to seize and carry off; akin to Gr. *harp-azō*, to seize.]

RAPACITY, ra-pas'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being *rapacious:* ravenousness: extortion.

RAPE, rāp, *n.* the act of *seizing* by force: violation of the chastity of a female. [M.E. *rape,* haste, from RAP, to seize, influenced by L. *rapere,* to snatch.]

RAPE, rāp, *n.* a plant nearly allied to the *turnip,* cultivated for its herbage and oil-producing seeds. [O. Fr. *rabe* (Fr. *rave*) —L. *rapa, rapum;* cog. with Gr. *rapys,* the turnip.]

RAPECAKE, rāp'kāk, *n., cake* made of the refuse, after the oil has been expressed from the *rape*seed.

RAPE-OIL, rāp'-oil, *n., oil* obtained from *rape*seed.

RAPHAELISM, raf'a-el-izm, *n.* the principles of painting introduced by *Raphael,* the Italian painter, 1483-1520.—*n.* RAPHAELITE, raf'a-el-īt, one who follows the principles of Raphael.

RAPHIGRAPH, raf'i-graf, *n.* a kind of typewriter for the blind, pricking characters in paper by needle-points. [Gr. *rhaphis,* a needle, and *graphein,* to write.]

RAPID, rap'id, *adj.* hurrying along: very swift: speedy.—*n.* that part of a river where the current is more rapid than usual (gen. in *pl.*).—*adv.* RAP'IDLY.—*n.* RAP'IDNESS. [Fr. *rapide*—L. *rapidus*—*rapio.* See RAPACIOUS.]

RAPIDAMENTE, rä-pē-dä-men'te, *adv.* (*mus.*) rapidly. [It.]

RAPIDITY, ra-pid'i-ti, *n.* quickness of motion or utterance: swiftness: velocity.

RAPIER, rā'pi-er, *n.* a light sword with a straight, narrow blade (generally four-sided), used only in thrusting. [Fr. *rapière,* of unknown origin.]

RAPINE, rap'in, *n.* act of *seizing* and *carrying away* forcibly: plunder: violence. [Fr.—L. *rapina—rapio.* See RAPACIOUS. Doublet RAVINE.]

RAPPEE, rap-pē', *n.* a moist, coarse kind of snuff. [Fr. *râpé, rasped,* grated—*râper,* to rasp. See RASP.]

RAPPER, rap'er, *n.* one who raps: a door-knocker.

RAPPORT, rä-pōr', *n.* accord, as in the French phrase, *en rapport,* in harmony.

RAPPROCHEMENT, ra-prōsh-mäṅ', *n.* state of agreement, or the act of being drawn together, as between the State and the Church. [Fr.]

RAPT, rapt, *adj.* raised to rapture: transported: ravished. [Lit. "carried away," from RAP, to seize, influenced by L. *rapere,* to snatch.]

RAPTORIAL, rap-tō'ri-al, *adj., seizing* by violence, as a bird of prey. [L. *raptor,* a snatcher—*rapere.*]

RAPTURE, rap'tūr, *n.* a *seizing* and carrying away: extreme delight: transport: ecstasy. [L. *rapio, raptus,* to seize.]

RAPTUROUS, rap'tūr-us, *adj., seizing* and carrying away: ecstatic: transporting.—*adv.* RAP'TUROUSLY.

RARA AVIS, rā-ra ā'vis, a rare bird: a remarkable person. [L.]

RARE, rār, *adj.* (*comp.* RAR'ER, *superl.* RAR'EST), *thin:* of a loose texture: not dense: uncommon: excellent: extraordinary.—*adv.* RARE'LY.—*n.* RARE'NESS.

RAREFACTION, rar-e-fak'shun or rā-re-fak'shun, *n.* act of *rarefying:* expansion of aëriform bodies. [Fr.—L. See RAREFY.]

RAREFY, rar'e-fī or rā're-fī, *v.t.* to make rare, thin, or less dense: to expand a body.—*v.i.* to become thin and porous; —*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rar'efied. [Fr. *rarefier* —L. *rarus* rare, *facio, factum,* to make.]

RARITY, rār'i-ti or rar'i-ti, *n.* state of being rare: thinness: subtilty: something valued for its scarcity: uncommonness.

RASCAL, ras'kal, *n.* a tricking, dishonest fellow: a knave: a rogue. [Lit. "the scrapings and refuse of anything," Fr. *racaille,* the scum of the people—*racler,* O. Fr. *rascler,* to scrape, through a supposed L. form *rasiculare,* from *rasus,* scraped. See RASE.]

RASCALITY, ras-kal'i-ti, *n.* mean trickery or dishonesty: fraud.

RASCALLY, ras'kal-i, *adj.* mean: vile: worthless: base.

RASE, rāz, *v.t.* to *scratch* or blot out: to efface: to cancel: to level with the ground: to demolish: to ruin (in this sense RAZE is generally used). [Fr. *raser* —L. *rado, rasum,* to scrape.]

RASH, rash, *adj.* (*comp.* RASH'ER, *superl.* RASH'EST), *hasty:* sudden: headstrong: incautious.—*adv.* RASH'LY.—*n.* RASH'NESS. [Dan. and Sw. *rask;* Ger. *rasch,* rapid.]

RASH, rash, *n.* a slight eruption on the body. [O. Fr. *rasche* (Fr. *rache*)—L. *rado, rasum,* to scrape, to scratch.

RASHER, rash'er, n. a thin slice of broiled bacon, prob. so called because *rashly* or quickly roasted.

RASORIAL, ra-zō'ri-al, *adj.* belonging to an order of birds which *scrape* the ground for their food, as the hen. [Low L. *rasor, rasoris,* a scraper—L. *rado, rasum,* to scrape. See RASE.]

RASP, rasp, *v.t.* to rub with a coarse file. —*n.* a file.—*n.* RASP'ER. [O. Fr. *rasper* (Fr. *râper*)—O. Ger. *raspon;* akin to Dut. *raspen,* to scrape together.]

RASPBERRY, raz'ber-i, *n.* a kind of bramble, whose fruit has a rough outside like a *rasp.*

RASURE, rā'zhūr, *n.* act of *scraping,* shaving, or erasing: obliteration: an erasure. [Fr.—L. See RASE.]

RAT, rat, *n.* an animal of the mouse kind, but larger and more destructive. [A.S. *ræt,* cog. with Ger. *ratte,* Gael. *radan,* prob. allied to L. *rodo,* to gnaw.]

RAT, rat, *v.i.* to desert one's party and join their opponents for gain or power, as *rats* are said to leave a falling house:—*pr.p.* ratt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ratt'ed.

RATABLE, rāt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be rated or set at a certain value: subject to taxation.—*ns.* RATABIL'ITY, RAT'ABLENESS, quality of being ratable.—*adv.* RAT'ABLY.

RATAFIA, rat-a-fē'a, *n.* a spirituous liquor flavored with fruit. [Fr.—Malay *araq-táfia*, from Ar. *araq* (see ARRACK), and Malay *táfia*, rum.]

RATAPLAN, rat-a-plong', *n.* a descriptive word, the sound, rattle, or tattoo of the military drum. [Fr.]

RAT-A-TAT, rat'-a-tat', *n.* a descriptive word, the sound of repeated knocks, as of a drumstick.

RATCH, rach, *n.* a *rack* or bar with teeth into which a click drops: the wheel which makes a clock strike. [A weakened form of RACK.]

RATCHET, rach'et, *n.* a bar acting on the teeth of a rachet-wheel: a click or pall.

RATCHET-WHEEL, rach'et-hwēl, *n.* a *wheel* having teeth for a *ratchet*.

RATE, rāt, *n.* a *ratio* or proportion: allowance: standard: value: price: the class of a ship: movement, as fast or slow: a tax.—*v.t.* to calculate: to estimate: to settle the relative rank, scale, or position of.—*v.i.* to make an estimate: to be placed in a certain class. [O. Fr.—L. *reor, ratus*, to calculate, to think.]

RATE, rāt, *v.t.* to *tax* one with a thing: to scold: to chide.

RATEPAYER, rāt'pā-er, *n.* one who is assessed and *pays* a *rate* or tax.

RATH, RATHE, rāth, *adj.* early, soon. [A.S. *hræth*, cog. with O. Ger. *hrad*, quick.]

RATHER, rāth'er, *adv.* more willingly: in preference: especially: more so than otherwise: on the contrary: somewhat. [Lit. "sooner," A.S. *rathor*, comp. of RATH, early.]

RATIFICATION, rat-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* act of ratifying or confirming: confirmation.

RATIFY, rat'i-fī, *v.t.* to approve and sanction: to settle:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rat'ified. [Fr. *ratifier*—L. *ratus*, fixed by calculation—*reor, ratus*, to calculate, and *facio* to make. See RATE, *n.*]

RATIO, rā'shi-o, *n.* the relation of one thing to another. [L. *ratio*, calculation, reason, the faculty which calculates—*reor, ratus*. Doublets RATION, REASON.]

RATIOCINATION, rash-i-os-i-nā'shun, *n.* the act or process of *reasoning:* deducing conclusions from premises. — *adj.* RATIO'CINATIVE. [Fr.—L. *ratiocinatio—ratiocinor, -atus*, to calculate, to reason.]

RATION, rā'shun, *n.* the *rate* of provisions distributed to a soldier or sailor daily: an allowance. [Fr.—L. *ratio*. See RATIO.]

RATIONAL, rash'un-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *reason:* endowed with reason: agreeable to reason: sane: intelligent: judicious: (*arith.* and *alg.*) noting a quantity which can be exactly expressed by numbers: (*geog.*) noting the plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's centre.

RATIONALE, rash-i-o-nā'le, *n.* an account of, with *reasons:* an account of the principles of some opinion.

RATIONALISM, rash'un-al-izm, *n.* the religious system or doctrines of a rationalist.

RATIONALIST, rash'un-al-ist, *n.* one guided in his opinions solely by *reason:* esp. one so guided in regard to religion.

RATIONALISTIC, rash-un-al-ist'ik, RATIONALISTICAL, rash-un-al-ist'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or in accordance with the principles of rationalism.

RATIONALITY, rash-un-al'i-ti, *n.* quality of being rational: possession or due exercise of reason: reasonableness.

RATIONALIZE, rash'un-al-īz, *v.t.* to interpret like a rationalist.—*v.i.* to rely entirely or unduly on reason.

RATLINE, RATLIN, rat'lin, RATTLING, rat'ling, *n.* one of the small *lines* or ropes traversing the shrouds and forming the steps of the rigging of ships. [Prob. "rat-line," *i.e.* for the rats to climb by.]

RATTAN, rat-an', *n.* a genus of palms having a smooth, reed-like stem several hundreds of feet in length: a walking-stick made of rattan: stems of this palm used as a raft. [Malay *rótan.*]

RATTLE, rat'l, *v.i.* to produce rapidly the sound *rat:* to clatter: to speak eagerly and noisily.—*v.t.* to cause to make a rattle or clatter: to stun with noise.—*n.* a sharp noise rapidly repeated: a clatter: loud empty talk: a toy or instrument for rattling.

RATTLE-BRAINED, rat'l-brāned, *adj.* giddy: unsteady: noisy.

RATTLEPATE, rat'l-pāt, *n.* a noisy chatterer.

RATTLESNAKE, rat'l-snāk, *n.* a poisonous *snake* having a number of hard, bony rings loosely jointed at the end of the tail, which make a *rattling* noise.

RATTLE-TRAP, rat'l-trap, *n.* a rickety, wornout carriage or similar vehicle.

RAUCOUS, raw'kus, *adj.* hoarse: disagreeable, as a rasping noise.

RAVAGE, rav'āj, *v.t.* to lay waste: to destroy: to pillage.—*n.* devastation: ruin: plunder. [Fr.—*ravir*—L. *rapio*, to carry off by force.]

RAVAGER, rav'āj-er, *n.* he who or that which lays waste: a plunderer.

RAVE, rāv, *v.i.* to be *rabid* or mad: to be wild or raging, like a madman: to talk irrationally: to utter wild exclamations. [O. Fr. *râver* (Fr. *rêver*), to dream, to be delirious—L. *rabies*, madness. A doublet of RAGE.]

RAVEL, rav'el, *v.t.* to untwist or unweave: to confuse, entangle.—*v.i.* to be untwisted or unwoven:—*pr.p.* rav'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rav'elled. [Dut. *ravelen*, to ravel, to talk confusedly.]

RAVELIN, rav'lin, *n.* a detached work with two embankments raised before the counterscarp. [Fr.; It. *rivellino*, perh. from L. *re*, back, and *vallum*, a rampart.]

RAVEN, rāv'n, *n.* a kind of crow, noted for its croak and plundering habits.—*adj.* black, like a raven. [A.S. *hræfn*; cog. with Ice. *hrafn*, Dut. *raaf*: so called from its cry.]

RAVEN, rav'n, *v.t.* to obtain by violence: to devour with great eagerness or voracity.—*v.i.* to prey with rapacity.—*n.* prey: plunder. [M.E. *ravine*, plunder—O. Fr. *ravine*, rapidity, impetuosity—L. *rapina*. See RAPINE.]

RAVENING, rav'n-ing, *n.* (*B.*) eagerness for plunder.

RAVENOUS, rav'n-us, *adj.* voracious, like a *raven*: devouring with rapacity: eager for prey or gratification.—*adv.* RAV'ENOUSLY.—*n.* RAV'ENOUSNESS.

RAVIN, (*B.*) same as RAVEN, to obtain by violence.

RAVINE, ra-vēn', *n.* a long deep hollow, worn away by a torrent: a deep, narrow mountain-pass.

RAVISH, rav'ish, *v.t.* to *seize* or *carry away* by violence to have sexual intercourse with by force: to fill with ecstasy.—*n.* RAV'ISHER. [Fr. *ravir*.]

RAVISHMENT, rav'ish-ment, *n.* act of *ravishing*: abduction: rape: ecstatic delight: rapture.

RAW, raw, *adj.* not altered from its natural state: not cooked or dressed: not prepared: not mixed: not covered: sore: unfinished: bleak.—*adv.* RAW'LY.—*n.* RAW'NESS. [A.S. *hreáw*, cog. with Dut. *raauw*, Ice. *hrar*, Ger. *roh*, akin to L. *crudus*, raw.]

RAWBONED, raw'bōnd, *adj.* with little flesh on the *bones*.

RAWHIDE, raw'hīd, *n.* an untanned skin: a whip made of twisted, untanned leather.

RAY, rā, *n.* a line of light or heat proceeding from a point: intellectual light: apprehension. [Fr. *raie*—L. *radius*, a rod, staff, a beam of light.]

RAY, rā, *n.* a class of fishes including the skate, thornback, and torpedo. [Fr. *raie*—L. *raia*.]

RAYAH, rā'yah, *n.* a non-Mohammedan subject of Turkey who pays the capitation tax. [Ar. *ra'iyah*, a herd, a peasant—*raya*, to pasture, to feed.]

RAZE, rāz, *v.t.* to lay level with the ground: to overthrow: to destroy. [A form of RASE.]

RAZOR, rā'zor, *n.* a knife for *shaving*.

RAZOR-STROP, rā'zor-strop, *n.* a strop for razors.

REABSORB, rē-ab-sorb', *v.t.* to absorb, or swallow up, again. [Pfx. *re* and *absorb*.]

REACH, rēch, *v.t.* to *stretch* or *extend*: to attain or obtain by stretching out the hand: to hand over: to extend to: to arrive at: to gain: to include.—*v.i.* to be extended so as to touch: to stretch out the hand: to try to obtain.—*n.* act or power of reaching: extent: extent of force: penetration: artifice: contrivance: a straight portion of a stream. [A.S. *rœcan*; Ger. *reichen*, to reach.]

REACT, rē-akt', *v.i.* to act again: to return an impulse: to act mutually upon each other. [L. *re*, again, and ACT.]

REACTION, rē-ak'shun, *n.*, *action back* upon or *resisting* other action: mutual action: backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress.

REACTIONARY, rē-ak'shun-ar-i, *adj.* for or implying reaction.

READ, rēd, *v.t.* to utter aloud written or printed words: to peruse: to comprehend: to study.—*v.i.* to perform the act of reading: to practice much reading: to appear in reading:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* read (red). [A.S. *rædan*, to discern, interpret, read; Ger. *rathen*, to advise.]

READ, red. *adj.* versed in books: learned.

READABLE, rēd'a-bl, *adj.* that may be read: worth reading: interesting.—*adv.* READ'ABLY.—*n.* READ'ABLENESS.

READDRESS, rē-ad-dres', *v.t.* to address again or a second time. [L. *re*, again, and ADDRESS.]

READER, rēd'er, *n.* one who reads: one who reads prayers in a church, or lectures on scientific subjects: one who reads or corrects proofs: one who reads much: a reading-book.—*n.* READ'ERSHIP, the office of a reader. [READY.

READILY, READINESS. See under

READING, rēd'ing, *adj.* addicted to reading.—*n.* act of reading: perusal: study of books: public or formal recital: the way in which a passage reads: an interpretation of a passage or work.

READING-BOOK, rēd'ing-book, *n.* a *book* of exercises in *reading*.

READING-ROOM, rēd'ing-rōōm, *n.* a room with papers, etc., resorted to for reading.

READJOURN, rē-ad-jurn', *v.t.* to adjourn again or a second time. [L. *re*, again, and ADJOURN.]

READJUST, rē-ad-just', *v.t.* to adjust or put in order again. [L. *re*, again, and ADJUST.]

READMISSION, rē-ad-mish'un, *n.* act of readmitting: state of being readmitted.

READMIT, rē-ad-mit', *v.t.* to admit again. [L. *re*, again, and ADMIT.]

READY, red'i, *adj.* prepared at the moment: prepared in mind: willing: not slow or awkward: dexterous: prompt: quick: present in hand: at hand: near: easy: on the point of.—*adv.* in a state of readiness or preparation.—*adv.* READ'ILY.—*n.* READ'INESS. [A.S. *ræde*; Scot. *red*, to set to rights, to put in order, Ger. *be-reit*, ready. Conn. with RAID, RIDE.]

READY-MADE, red'i-mād, *adj.* made and ready for use: not made to order. [READY and MADE.]

REAGENT, rē-ā'jent, *n.* a substance that *reacts* on and detects the presence of other bodies: a test. [L. *re*, again, and AGENT.]

REAL, rē'al, *adj.* actually existing: not counterfeit or assumed: true: genuine: (*law*) pertaining to things fixed, as lands or houses. Lit. relating to the *thing*.

REAL, rē′al, *n.* a Spanish and Mexican silver coin, worth about 12½c. [Sp.—L. *regalis*, royal.]

REALIZABLE, rē′al-īz-a-bl, *adj.* that may be realized.

REALIZATION, rē-al-i-zā′shun, *n.* act of realizing or state of being realized.

REALIZE, rē′al-īz, *v.t.* to *make real:* to bring into being or act: to accomplish: to convert into real property: to obtain, as a possession: to feel strongly: to comprehend completely: to bring home to one's own experience.

REALISM, rē′al-izm, *n.* the medieval doctrine that general terms stand for *real* existences (opp. to NOMINALISM): the tendency to accept and to represent things as they really are (opp. to IDEALISM): the doctrine that in external perception the objects immediately known are *real* existences.—*n.* RE′ALIST, one who holds the doctrine of *realism*.—*adj.* REALISTIC, rē-al-ist′ik, pertaining to the realists or to realism.

REALITY, rē-al′i-ti, *n.* that which is real and not imaginary: truth: verity: (*law*) the fixed, permanent nature of real property.

REALLY, rē′al-li, *adv.* in reality: actually: in truth.

REALM, relm, *n.* a *regal* or *royal* jurisdiction: kingdom: province: country. [O Fr. *realme*, through a Low L. form *regal imen*, from L. *regalis*, royal. See REGAL.]

REALTY, rē′al-ti, *n.* same as REALITY in *law*.

REAM, rēm, *n.* a quantity of paper consisting of 20 quires. [O. Fr. *raime* (Fr. *rame* —Sp. *resma*—Arab. *rizmat* (pl. *rizam*) a bundle.]

REANIMATE, rē-an′i-māt, *v.t.* to restore to life: to infuse new life or spirit into: to revive.—*n.* REANIMA′TION. [L. *re*, again, and ANIMATE.]

REAP, rēp, *v.t.* to cut down, as grain: to clear off a crop: to gather: to receive as a reward.—*n.* REAP′ER. [A.S. *ripan*, to pluck; cog. with Goth. *raupjan*, Ger. *raufen*.]

REAPPEAR, rē-ap-pēr′, *v.i.* to appear again or a second time. [L. *re*, again, and APPEAR.]

REAR, rēr, *n.* the back or hindmost part: the last part of an army or fleet.—*n.* REAR-AD′MIRAL, an officer of the third rank, who commands the *rear* division of a fleet.—*n.* REAR′-GUARD, troops which *protect* the *rear* of an army.—*n.* REAR′-RANK, the *hindermost rank* of a body of troops.—*n.* REAR′WARD, (*B.*) RERE′WARD, the *rear-guard*. [O. Fr. *riere*—L. *retro*, behind, from *re*, back, and suffix *tro*, denoting motion.]

REAR, rēr, *v.t.* (*orig.*) to *raise:* to bring up to maturity: to educate: to stir up. —*v.i.* to rise on the hind-legs, as a horse. [A.S. *rœran*, to raise, the causal of RISE.]

REARMOUSE. Same as REREMOUSE.

REASON, rē′zn, *n.* that which supports or justifies an act, etc.: a motive: proof: excuse: cause: the faculty of the mind by which man draws conclusions, and determines right and truth: the exercise of reason: just view of things: right conduct: propriety: justice.—*v.i.* to exercise the faculty of reason: to deduce inferences from premises: to argue: to debate: (*B.*) to converse.—*v.t.* to examine or discuss: to debate: to persuade by reasoning.—*n.* REA′SONER.—BY REASON OF, on account of: in consequence of. [Lit. "a calculation," Fr. *raison*—L. *ratio*, *rationis*—*reor*, *ratus*, to calculate, to think.]

REASONABLE, rē′zun-a-bl, *adj.* endowed with reason: rational: acting according to reason: agreeable to reason: just: not excessive: moderate.—*adv.* REA′SONABLY.—*n.* REA′SONABLENESS.

REASONING, re′zun-ing, *n.* act of reasoning: that which is offered in argument: course of argument.

REASSEMBLE, rē-as-sem′bl, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to assemble or collect again. [L. *re*, again, and ASSEMBLE.]

REASSERT, rē-as-sert′, *v.t.* to assert again. [L. *re*, again, and ASSERT.]

REASSURANCE, rē-a-shōōr′ans, *n.* repeated assurance: a second assurance against loss.

REASSURE, rē-a-shōōr′, *v.t.* to assure anew: to give confidence to: to insure an insurer. [L. *re*, again, and ASSURE.]

REAVE, rēv, *v.t.* to take away by violence: —*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* reft. [A.S. *reafian*, to rob, (*lit.*) "to strip"—*reaf*, clothing, spoil; cog. with Ger. *rauben*. See ROB.]

REBAPTIZE, re-bap-tīz′, *v.t.* to baptize again or a second time. [L. *re*, again, and BAPTIZE.]

REBATEMENT, rē bāt′ment, *n.* deduction: diminution. [Fr. *rebattre*, to beat back —L. *re*, back, *battuo*, to beat.]

REBEL, reb′el, *n.* one who rebels.—*adj.* rebellious. [Fr.—L. *rebellis*, making war afresh, insurgent—*re*, again, and *bellum*, war.]

REBEL, re-bel′, *v.i.* to renounce authority, or to take up arms against it: to oppose any lawful authority:—*pr.p.* rebel′ling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rebelled′.

REBELLION, re-bel′yun, *n.* act of rebelling: open opposition to lawful authority: revolt.

REBELLIOUS, re-bel′yus, *adj.* engaged in rebellion.

REBOUND, re-bownd′, *v.i.* to bound or start back: to be reverberated.—*v.t.* to drive back: to reverberate.—*n.* act of rebounding. [L. *re*, back, and BOUND.]

REBUFF, re-buf′, *n.* a beating back: sudden resistance: sudden check: defeat: unexpected refusal.—*v.t.* to beat back: to check: to repel violently: to refuse. [It. *ribuffo*, a reproof—It. *ri* (=L. *re*), back, and *buffo*, a puff, of imitative origin.]

REBUILD, rē-bild′, *v.t.* to build again: to renew.

REBUKE, re-būk' *v.t.* to check with reproof: to chide or reprove: (*B.*) to chasten.—*n.* direct reproof: reprimand: (*B.*) chastisement: reproach: persecution.—*n.* REBUK'ER. [O. Fr. *rebouguer* (Fr. *reboucher*), from *re*, back, *bouque* (Fr. *bouche*), the mouth—L. *bucca*, the cheek.]

REBUS, rē'bus, *n.* an enigmatical representation of a word or phrase *by* pictures of *things*: (*her.*) a coat of arms bearing an allusion to the name of the person: — *pl.* RE'BUSES. [Lit. "by things," L., from *res*, *rei*, a thing.]

REBUT, re-but', *v.t.* to *butt* or drive *back*: (*law*) to oppose by argument or proof.—*v.i.* (*law*) to return an answer:—*pr.p.* rebutt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rebutt'ed. [Fr. *rebuter*—*re*, back, and O. Fr. *bouter*. See BUTT.]

REBUTTER, re-but'er, *n.* that which rebuts: a plaintiff's answer to a defendant's rejoinder.

RECALCITRANT, re-kal'si-trant, *adj.* showing repugnance or opposition. [Lit. "kicking back," L. *recalcitrans*, *-antis*—*re*, back, *calcitro*, *-atum*, to kick—*calx*, *calcis*, the heel.]

RECALCITRATE, re-kal'si-trāt, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to express repugnance. [Lit. "to kick back."]

RECALL, re-kawl', *v.t.* to call back: to command to return: to revoke: to call back to mind: to remember.—*n.* act of recalling or revoking.

RECANT, re-kant', *v.t.* to withdraw (a former declaration): to retract.—*v.i.* to revoke a former declaration: to unsay what has been said. — *n.* RECANT'ER. [Lit. "to sound or sing back," L. *re*, back, and CANT.]

RECANTATION, rē-kan-tā'shun, *n.* act of recanting: a declaration contradicting a former one.

RECAPITULATE, rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to *go over again the heads* or chief points of anything. [L. *recapitulo*, *-atum* — *re*, again, and *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, the head.]

RECAPITULATION, rē-ka-pit-ū-lā'shun, *n.* act of recapitulating: a summary of main points.

RECAPITULATORY, rē-ka-pit'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* repeating again: containing recapitulation.

RECAPTURE, rē-kap'tūr, *v.t.* to capture back or retake, esp. a prize from a captor. —*n.* act of retaking: a prize retaken. [L. *re*, back, and CAPTURE.]

RECAST, rē-kast', *v.t.* to cast or throw again: to cast or mould anew: to compute a second time. [L. *re*, again, and CAST.]

RECEDE, re-sēd', *v.i.* to *go* or *fall back*: to retreat: to give up a claim.—*v.t.* to cede back, as to a former possessor. [L. *recedo*, *recessus*—*re*, back, and *cedo*, to go. See CEDE.]

RECEIPT, re-sēt', *n.* act of *receiving*: place of receiving: power of holding: a written acknowledgment of anything received: that which is received: a recipe.—*v.t.* to give a receipt for: to sign. [M. E. *receit* —O. Fr. *recete* (Fr. *recette*)—L. *recipio*.]

RECEIVABLE, re-sēv'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *received*.

RECEIVE, re-sēv', *v.t.* to take what is offered, etc.: to accept: to embrace with the mind: to assent to: to allow: to give acceptance to: to give admittance to: to welcome or entertain: to hold or contain: (*law*) to take goods knowing them to be stolen: (*B.*) to bear with, to believe in. [O. Fr. *recever* (Fr. *recevoir*)—L. *recipio*, *receptum*—*re*, back, and *capio*, to take.]

RECEIVER, re-sēv'er, *n.* one who receives: (*chem.*) a vessel for receiving and condensing in distillation, or for containing gases: the glass vessel of an air-pump in which the vacuum is formed.

RECENSION, re-sen'shun, *n.* act of reviewing or revising: review, esp. critical revisal of a text: a text established by critical revision. [L. *recensio*, *recenseo*—*re*, again, *censeo*, to value, estimate.]

RECENT, rē'sent, *adj.* of late origin or occurrence: not long parted from: fresh: modern: (*geol.*) subsequent to the existence of man.—*adv.* RE'CENTLY.—*n.* RE'CENTNESS. [Fr.—L. *recens*, *recentis*.]

RECEPTACLE, re-sep'ta-kl, *n.* that into which anything is *received* or contained: (*bot.*) the basis of a flower. [From RECEIVE.]

RECEPTIBILITY, re-sep-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* possibility of *receiving* or of being received.

RECEPTION, re-sep'shun, *n.* act of *receiving*: admission: state of being received: a receiving or manner of receiving for entertainment: welcome.

RECEPTIVE, re-sep'tiv, *adj.* having the quality of *receiving* or containing: (*phil.*) capable of receiving impressions.—*n.* RECEPTIV'ITY, quality of being receptive.

RECESS, re-ses', *n.* a *going back* or withdrawing: retirement: state of being withdrawn: seclusion: remission of business: part of a room formed by a receding of the wall: private abode. [See RECEDE.]

RECESSION, re-sesh'un, *n.* act of receding: a ceding or giving back.

RECHAUFFE, rā-shō-fā', *n.* in cookery, a warmed-up dish: in literature, a fresh concoction of old material. [Fr.]

RECIDIVISM, re-sid'i-vizm, *n.* in criminology, a relapse in former criminal habits after punishment.—RECIDIVIST, re-sid'i-vist, an incorrigible criminal.

RECIPE, res'i-pē, *n.* a medical prescription: any formula for the preparation of a compound:—*pl.* RECIPES, res'i-pēz. [Lit. *take*, the first word of a medical prescription, L., imperative of *recipio*.]

RECIPIENT, re-sip'i-ent, *n.* one who receives.

RECIPROCAL, re-sip'ro-kal, *adj.* acting in return: mutual: given and received.—

n. that which is reciprocal: (*math.*) unity divided by any quantity. [L. *reciprocus*, perh. from *reque proque*, backward and forward—*re*, back, *pro*, forward, *que*, and.]

RECIPROCALLY, re-sip'ro-kal-li, *adv.* mutually: interchangeably.

RECIPROCATE, re-sip'ro-kāt, *v.t.* to give and receive mutually: to requite. [L. *reciproco*, *reciprocatum*.]

RECIPROCATION, re-sip-ro-kā'shun, *n.* interchange of acts: alternation.

RECIPROCITY, res-i-pros'i-ti, *n.* mutual obligations: action and reaction.

RECITAL, re-sīt'al, *n.* act of *reciting*: rehearsal: that which is recited: a narration.

RECITATION, res-i-tā'shun, *n.* act of *reciting*: a public reading: rehearsal.

RECITATIVE, res-i-ta-tēv', *adj.* pertaining to musical *recitation*: in the style of recitation.—*n.* language delivered in the sounds of the musical scale: a piece of music for recitation.

RECITE, re-sīt', *v.t.* to read aloud from paper, or repeat from memory: to narrate: to recapitulate.—*n.* RECIT'ER. [Fr.—L. *re*, again, and *cito*, *citatum*, to call, from *cieo*, to move.]

RECK, rek, *v.t.* to *care for*: to regard. [A.S. *recan*, from a root seen in O. Ger. *ruoch*, care, Ger. *ruchlos*, regardless, wicked.]

RECKLESS, rek'les, *adj.*, *careless*: heedless of consequences.—*adv.* RECK'LESSLY.—*n.* RECK'LESSNESS.

RECKLING, rek'ling, *n.* a reckless person.

RECKON, rek'n, *v.t.* to count: to place in the number or rank of: to account: to esteem.—*v.i.* to calculate: to charge to account: to make up accounts: to settle: to pay a penalty.—*n.* RECK'ONER. [A.S. *ge-recenian*, to explain, cog. with Dut. *rekenen*, Ger. *rechnen*.]

RECKONING, rek'n-ing, *n.* an *account* of time: settlement of accounts, etc.: charges for entertainment: (*naut.*) a calculation of the ship's position: (*B.*) estimation.

RECLAIM, re-klām', *v.t.* to demand the return of: to regain: to bring back from a wild or barbarous state, or from error or vice: to bring into a state of cultivation: to bring into the desired condition: to make tame or gentle: to reform.—*v.i.* to cry out or exclaim. [Fr.—L. *re*, again, and *clamo*, to cry out.]

RECLAIMABLE, re-klām'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *reclaimed* or reformed.—*adv.* RECLAIM'ABLY.

RECLAMATION, rek-la-mā'shun, *n.* act of *reclaiming*: state of being reclaimed: demand: recovery.

RECLINE, re-klīn', *v.t.* to *lean* or *bend backwards*: to lean to or on one side.—*v.i.* to lean: to rest or repose. [L. *reclino*—*re*, back, *clino*, to bend.]

RECLUSE, re-klōōs', *adj.* secluded: retired: solitary.—*n.* one shut up or secluded: one who lives retired from the world: a religious devotee living in a single cell, generally attached to a monastery. [Fr.—L. *reclusus*, pa.p. of *recludo*, to open, also to shut away—*re*, away, undoing, and *claudo*, to shut.]

RECOGNITION, rek-og-nish'un, *n.* act of *recognizing*: state of being recognized: recollection: avowal.

RECOGNIZABLE, rek-og-nīz'a-bl, *adj.* that may be recognized or acknowledged.

RECOGNIZANCE, re-kog'ni-zans or re-kon'i-zans, *n.* a *recognition*: an avowal: a profession: a legal obligation entered into before a magistrate to do, or not do, some particular act.

RECOGNIZE, rek'og-nīz, *v.t.* to *know again*: to recollect: to acknowledge. [L. *recognosco*—*re*, again, and *cognosco*, to know. See KNOW.]

RECOIL, re-koil', *v.t.* to start back: to rebound: to return: to shrink from.—*n.* a starting or springing back: rebound. [Fr. *reculer*—L. *re*, back, and Fr. *cul*, the hinder part—L. *culus*.]

RECOLLECT, rek-ol-lekt', *v.t.* to remember: to recover composure or resolution (with reflex. pron.). [L. *re*, again, and COLLECT.]

RECOLLECT, rē-kol-lekt', *v.t.* to collect again.

RECOLLECTION, rek-ol-lek'shun, *n.* act of recollecting or remembering: the power of recollecting: memory: that which is recollected.

RECOMMENCE, rē-kom-mens', *v.t.* to commence again.—*n.* RECOMMENCE'MENT. [L. *re*, again, and COMMENCE.]

RECOMMEND, rek-om-mend', *v.t.* to commend to another: to bestow praise on: to introduce favorably: to give in charge: to advise. [L. *re*, again, and COMMEND.]

RECOMMENDABLE, rek-om-mend'a-bl, *adj.* that may be recommended: worthy of praise.

RECOMMENDATION, rek-om-men-dā'shun, *n.* act of recommending: act of introducing with commendation.

RECOMMENDATORY, rek-om-mend'a-tor-i, *adj.* that recommends: commendatory.

RECOMMIT, rē-kom-mit', *v.t.* to commit again: particularly, to send back to a committee.—*ns.* RECOMMIT'MENT, RECOMMITT'AL. [L. *re*, again, and COMMIT.]

RECOMPENSE, rek'om-pens, *v.t.* to return an equivalent for anything: to repay or requite: to reward: to compensate: to remunerate.—*n.* that which is returned as an equivalent: repayment: reward: compensation: remuneration. [Lit. "to weigh out in return," Fr. *récompenser*—L. *re*, again, and *compenso*. See COMPENSATE.]

RECOMPOSE, rē-kom-pōz', *v.t.* to compose again or anew: to form anew: to soothe or quiet. [L. *re*, again, and COMPOSE.]

RECONCENTRADO, re-kon-cen-trä'do, *n.* in Cuba, in war-time, one of the non-com-

batants who were gathered, or concentrated, by the Spaniards, in a small area near the fortified towns, where they were virtually prisoners.—RECONCENTRATION, the act of concentrating, as above.

RECONCILABLE, rek-on-sīl'a-bl, *adj.* that may be reconciled: that may be made to agree: consistent.

RECONCILE, rek'on-sīl, *v.t.* to restore to friendship or union: to bring to agreement: to bring to contentment: to pacify: to make consistent: to adjust or compose.—*n.* REC'ONCILER. [Lit. "to bring into counsel again," Fr. *réconcilier*—L. *re*, again, and *concilio*, *-atum*, to call together—*con*, together, *calo*, Gr. *kaleō*, to call.]

RECONCILIATION, rek-on-sil-i-ā'shun, RECONCILEMENT, rek'on-sīl-ment, *n.* act of reconciling: state of being reconciled: renewal of friendship: atonement: the bringing to agreement things at variance.

RECONDITE, rek'on-dīt or re-kon'dit, *adj.* secret: profound. [Lit. "put together out of the way," L. *reconditus*, pa.p. of *recondo*, to put away—*re*, and *condo*, to put together—*con*, together, and *do*, to put.]

RECONNAISSANCE, re-kon'ā-sans or -zāns, *n.* the act of *reconnoitring:* a survey or examination: the examination of a tract of country with a view to military or engineering operations. [Fr. Doublet RECOGNIZANCE.]

RECONNOITRE, rek-on-noi'ter, *v.t.* to survey or examine: to survey with a view to military operations. [Lit. "to recognize," O. Fr. *reconoistre* (Fr. *reconnaître*)—L. *recognosco*. See RECOGNIZE.]

RECONSIDER, rē-kon-sid'er, *v.t.* to consider again: to review.—*n.* RECONSIDERA'TION. [L. *re*, again, and CONSIDER.]

RECONSTRUCT, rē-kon-strukt', *v.t.* to construct again: to rebuild.—*n.* RECONSTRUC'TION. [L. *re*, again, and CONSTRUCT.]

RECONVEY, rē-kon-vā', *v.t.* to transfer back to a former owner. [L. *re*, again, and CONVEY.]

RECORD, re-kord', *v.t.* to write anything formally, to preserve evidence of it: to register or enroll: to celebrate. [Fr. *recorder*—L. *recordo*, *recordor*, to call to mind—*re*, again, and *cor*, *cordis*, E. HEART.]

RECORD, rek'ord, *n.* a register: a formal writing of any fact or proceeding: a book of such writings.

RECORDER, re-kord'er, *n.* one who records or registers: a keeper of the rolls of a city: a registrar: the chief judicial officer in some towns.—*n.* RECORD'ERSHIP, his office.

RECOUNT, rē-kownt', *v.t.* to count again.

RECOUNT, re-kownt', *v.t.* to tell over again: to narrate the particulars of: to detail. [Fr. *reconter*—*re*, and *conter*, to tell, akin to *compter*, to count. See COUNT, *v.*]

RECOUP, rē-kōōp', *v.t.* to make good: to indemnify. [Lit. to cut a piece off, to secure a piece, Fr. *recouper*, to cut again—*re-*, and *couper*, to cut, *coup*, a stroke, blow, through Low L. *colpus*, L. *colaphus*, from Gr. *kolaphos*, a blow.]

RECOURSE, re-kōrs', *n.* a going to for aid or protection. [Lit. "a running back," Fr. *recours*—L. *recursus*—*re*, back, and *curro*, *cursum*, to run.]

RECOVER, re-kuv'er, *v.t.* to get possession of again: to make up for: to retrieve: to cure: to revive: to bring back to any former state: to obtain as compensation: to obtain for injury or debt.—*v.i.* to regain health: to regain any former state: (*law*) to obtain a judgment. [Lit. "to take again," Fr. *recouvrer*—L. *recuperare*—*re*, again, and *capio*, to take.]

RECOVERABLE, re-kuv'er-a-bl, *adj.* that may be recovered or regained: capable of being brought to a former condition.

RECOVERY, re-kuv'er-i, *n.* the act of recovering: the act of regaining anything lost: restoration to health or to any former state: the power of recovering anything.

RECREANCY, rek're-an-si, *n.* the quality of a recreant: a yielding, mean, cowardly spirit.

RECREANT, rek're-ant, *adj.* cowardly: false: apostate: renegade.—*n.* a mean-spirited wretch: an apostate: a renegade. [O.Fr. pr.p. of *recroire*, to change belief—Low L. (*se*) *re-credere*, to be vanquished in judicial combat and forced to confess one's self wrong—L. *re*, denoting change, *credo*, to believe.]

RECREATE, rē-kre-āt', *v.t.* to create again or anew.—*n.* RECREA'TION. [L. *re*, again, and CREATE.]

RECREATE, rek're-āt, *v.t.* to revive: to reanimate: to cheer or amuse: to refresh: to delight.—*v.i.* to take recreation.

RECREATION, rē-kre-ā'shun, *n.* a creating again: a new creation.

RECREATION, rek-re-ā'shun, *n.* the act of recreation or state of being recreated: refreshment after toil, sorrow, etc.: diversion: amusement: sport.

RECREATIVE, rek're-āt-iv, *adj.* serving to recreate or refresh: giving relief in weariness, etc.: amusing.

RECREMENT, rek'rē-ment, *n.* superfluous matter: dross.—*adj.* RECREMENTAL, rek-rē-ment'al.

RECRIMINATE, re-krim'in-āt, *v.t.* to criminate or accuse in return.—*v.i.* to charge an accuser with a similar crime. [L. *re*, in return, and CRIMINATE.]

RECRIMINATION, re-krim-in-ā'shun, *n.* the act of recriminating or returning one accusation by another: a counter-charge or accusation.

RECRIMINATIVE, re-krim'in-āt-iv, RECRIMINATORY, re-krim'in-a-tor-i, *adj.* recriminating or retorting accusations or charges.

RECRUDESCENT, rē-kroo-des'ent, *adj.*

growing painful, or sore, again.—*v.i.* RE-CRUDESCE, rē-kroo-des', to become raw again, or renewed.—*n.* RECRUDESCENCE, rē-kroo-des'enz, the state of becoming sore again: a state of relapse: (*med.*) increased severity of a disease after temporary recovery. [L.]

RECRUIT, re-krōōt', *v.i.* to obtain fresh supplies: to recover in health, etc.: to enlist new soldiers.—*v.t.* to repair: to supply: to supply with recruits.—*n.* the supply of any want: a newly enlisted soldier.—*ns.* RECRUIT'ER, RECRUIT'MENT. [Lit. "to grow again," Fr. *recruter*, from *re*, and *croître*—L. *recresco—re*, again, and *cresco*, to grow.]

RECRUITING, re-krōōt'ing, *adj.* obtaining new supplies: enlisting recruits.—*n.* the business of obtaining new supplies or enlisting new soldiers.

RECTANGLE, rekt'ang-gl, *n.* a four-sided figure with *right angles.* [L. *rectus*, right, and *angulus*, an angle.]

RECTANGLED, rekt-ang'gld, *adj.* having right angles.

RECTANGULAR, rekt-ang'gul-ar, *adj.* *right-angled.*

RECTIFIABLE, rek'ti-fī-a-bl, *adj.* that may be rectified or set right.

RECTIFICATION, rek-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of rectifying or setting right: the process of refining any substance by repeated distillation.

RECTIFIER, rek'ti-fī-er, *n.* one who rectifies or corrects: one who refines a substance by repeated distillation.

RECTIFY, rek'ti-fī, *v.t.* to make *straight* or *right:* to adjust: to correct or redress: to refine by distillation:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rec'tified. [L. *rectus*, straight, right, and *facio*, to make.]

RECTIGRADE, rek'ti-grād, *adj.* walking straight forward. [L. *rectus*, straight, and *gradi*, to step.]

RECTILINEAL, rek-ti-lin'e-al, RECTILINEAR, rek-ti-lin'e-ar, *adj.* bounded by *straight lines:* straight. [L. *rectus*, straight, right, and *linea*, a line.]

RECTITUDE, rek'ti-tūd, *n.*, *uprightness:* correctness of principle or practice: integrity. [Fr. — L. *rectitudo — rectus*, straight, E. RIGHT.]

RECTOR, rek'tor, *n.* a *ruler:* in the English Church, a clergyman who has the charge and care of a parish, together with all the tithes, etc.: a pastor: a clergyman: (*Scot.*) the head master of a public school: the chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland: the title given by the Jesuits to the heads of their religious houses.—*ns.* REC'TORATE, REC'TORSHIP. [L.—*rego*, *rectum*, to rule; akin to Sans. *raj*, to govern.]

RECTORAL, rek'tor-al, RECTORIAL, rek-tō'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to a rector or to a rectory.

RECTORY, rek'tor-i, *n.* the province or mansion of a *rector.*

RECTUM, rek'tum, *n.* the lowest part of the large intestine. [From L. *rectus*, straight.]

RECUMBENT, re-kum'bent, *adj.*, *lying back:* reclining: idle. — *adv.* RECUM'BENTLY. — *ns.* RECUM'BENCE, RECUM'BENCY. [L. *recumbo — re*, back, and *cumbo*, *cubo*, to lie down.]

RECUPERATIVE, re-kū'per-a-tiv, RECUPERATORY, re-kū'per-a-tor-i, *adj.* tending to recovery. [L. *recuperativus—recupero*, to recover. See RECOVER.]

RECUR, re-kur', *v.i.* to return to the mind: to have recourse: to resort: to happen at a stated interval:—*pr.p.* recurr'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* recurred'. [L. *recurro—re*, back, and *curro*, to run. See CURRENT.]

RECURRENT, re-kur'ent, *adj.* returning at intervals.—*ns.* RECURR'ENCE, RECURR'ENCY.

RECURVATE, re-kur'vāt, *v.t.* to curve or bend back.

RECUSANCY, re-kūz'an-si, *n.* state of being a recusant: nonconformity.

RECUSANT, re-kūz'ant or rek'-, *adj.* refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the sovereign in religious matters. — *n.* in England, one who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the sovereign in religious matters; a nonconformist: one who refuses to acknowledge some principle or party. [Fr.—pr.p. of L. *recuso—re*, against, and *causa*, a cause. See CAUSE.]

RED, red, *adj.* (*comp.* REDD'ER, *superl.* REDD'EST) of a color like blood.—*n.* one of the primary colors, of several shades, as scarlet, pink, etc.—*adv.* RED'LY.—*n.* RED'NESS. [A.S. *reád*, cog. with Ice. *raudh-r*, Ger. *roth*, L. *ruf-us*, Gr. *e-rythros*, Celt. *ruadh*, *rhudd.*]

REDACTION, re-dak'shun, *n.* the act of arranging in systematic order, esp. literary materials: the digest so made. [Fr. —L. *redactus*, pa.p. of *redigo*, to bring back, to get together.]

REDAN, re-dan', *n.* (*fort.*) the simplest form of field-work, consisting of two faces which form a salient angle towards the enemy, serving to cover a bridge or causeway. [Fr., for O. Fr. *redent.* See REDENTED.]

REDBREAST, red'brest, *n.* a favorite songbird, so called from the *red* color of its *breast*, the robin.

RED CHALK, RED CLAY. See REDDLE.

RED-DEER, red'-dēr, *n.* a species of *deer* which is *reddish*-brown in summer: the common stag.

REDDEN, red'n, *v.t.* to make red.—*v.i.* to grow red: to blush.

REDDENDUM, red-den'dum, *n.* (*law*) the clause by which the rent is reserved in a lease. [L.]

REDDISH, red'ish, *adj.* somewhat red: moderately red.—*n.* REDD'ISHNESS.

REDDITION, red-dish'un, *n.* a *giving back* or *returning* of anything: surrender: a rendering of the sense: explanation. [Fr.

—L. *redditi-o, -onis—redditus*, pa.p. of *reddo*, to restore. See RENDER.]

REDDITIVE, red'di-tiv, *adj.*, *returning* an answer.

REDDLE, red'l, *n.* a soft clay iron ore of a reddish color, also called RED CLAY or RED CHALK.

REDEEM, re-dēm', *v.t.* to ransom: to relieve from captivity by a price: to rescue: to pay the penalty of: to atone for: to perform, as a promise: to improve: to recover, as a pledge. [Lit. "to buy back," Fr. *rédimer*—L. *redimo—red*, back, and *emo*, to buy, orig. to take.]

REDEEMABLE, re-dēm'a-bl, *adj.* that may be redeemed.—*n.* REDEEM'ABLENESS.

REDEEMER, re-dēm'er, *n.* one who redeems or ransoms: Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world.

REDELIVER, rē-de-liv'er, *v.t.* to deliver back or again: to liberate a second time.—*n.* REDELIV'ERANCE. [L. *re*, back or again, and DELIVER.]

REDELIVERY, rē-de-liv'er-i, *n.* the act of delivering back: a second delivery or liberation.]

REDEMISE, rē-dē-mīz', *v.t.* to convey back, as an estate.—*n.* such a transfer. [Pfx. *re* and *demise*.]

REDEMPTION, re-dem'shun, *n.* act of redeeming or *buying back*: ransom: release: the deliverance of mankind from sin and misery by Christ. [Fr.—L.—*redemptus*, pa.p. of *redimo*. See REDEEM. Doublet RANSOM.]

REDEMPTIVE, re-demp'tiv, *adj.* pertaining to redemption: serving or tending to redeem.

REDEMPTORY, re-demp'tor-i, *adj.* serving to redeem: paid for ransom.

REDENTED, re-dent'ed, *adj.* formed like the teeth of a saw. [O. Fr. *redent*, a double notching or jagging—L. *re*, again, and *dens, dentis*, a tooth.]

RED-HAND, red'-hand, *n.* a *bloody hand*: (*her.*) a sinister hand, erect, open, and "couped," the distinguishing badge of baronets.—*adv.* in the very act, as if with *red* or bloody *hands*.

RED-HEAT, red'-hēt, *n.* heat amounting to redness.

RED-HOT, red'-hot, *adj.* heated to redness.

REDINTEGRATION, red-in-te-grā'shun, *n.*, *restoration to integrity* or to a *whole* or sound state: renovation. [L. *redintegratio*.]

RED-LEAD, red'-led', *n.* a preparation of *lead* of a fine *red* color used in painting, etc.

RED-LETTER, red'-let'er, *adj.* having *red letters*: auspicious or fortunate, as a day, so called from the holidays or saints' days being indicated by *red letters* in the old calendars.

REDOLENT, red'o-lent, *adj.*, *diffusing odor* or fragrance: scented.—*ns.* RED'OLENCE, RED'OLENCY. [Fr.—L. *redol-ens, -entis—red, re*, off, again, and *oleo*, to emit an odor. See ODOR and OLFACTORY.]

REDOUBLE, re-dub'l, *v.t.* to double again or repeatedly: to increase greatly: to multiply.—*v.i.* to become greatly increased: to become twice as much. [Fr. *re-doubler*. See DOUBLE.]

REDOUBT, re-dowt', *n.* (*fort.*) a field-work inclosed on all sides, its ditch not flanked from the parapet. [Fr. *redoute, réduit*, a redoubt, retreat—It. *ridotto*—L. *reductus*, retired. See REDUCE.]

REDOUBTABLE, re-dowt'a-bl, *adj.* terrible to foes: valiant. [O. Fr. (Fr. *redoutable*), to be feared—O. Fr. *redoubter* (Fr. *redouter*), to fear greatly—L. *re*, back, and *dubito*, to doubt. See DOUBT.]

REDOUND, re-downd', *v.i.* to be sent back by reaction: to result. [Lit. "to roll back as a wave," Fr. *rédonder*—L. *redundo—re*, back, and *undo*, to surge—*unda*, a wave.]

REDOWA, red'ō-a, *n.* a Bohemian round dance, resembling the waltz or the polka: the music for such a dance. [Fr.—Bohem. *rejdowak*.]

REDRAFT, rē-draft', *n.* a second draft or copy: a new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, for the amount of the bill, with costs and charges. [L. *re*, again, and DRAFT.]

REDRESS, re-dres', *v.t.* to set right: to relieve from: to make amends to.—*n.* relief: reparation. [Fr. *redresser—re*, again, and *dresser*. See DRESS.]

REDRESSIBLE, re-dres'i-bl, *adj.* that may be redressed.

REDRESSIVE, re-dres'iv, *adj.* affording redress.

REDSHANK, red'shank, *n.* an aquatic bird of the snipe family, with *legs* of a bright *red* color.

RED-TAPE, red-tāp', *n.* the *red tape* used in public, and esp. government offices, for tying up documents, etc.: applied satirically to the intricate system of routine in vogue there: official formality.—*adj.* pertaining to official formality.

RED-TAPISM, red-tāp'izm, *n.* the system of routine in government and other public offices.—*n.* RED-TAP'IST, a great stickler for routine.

REDUCE, re-dūs', *v.t.* to bring into a lower state: to lessen: to impoverish: to subdue: to arrange: (*arith.* and *alg.*) to change numbers or quantities from one denomination into another. [Lit. "to bring back," L. *reduco, reductum—re*, back, and *duco*, to lead. See DUKE.]

REDUCIBLE, re-dūs'i-bl, *adj.* that may be reduced.

REDUCTION, re-duk'shun, *n.* act of reducing or state of being reduced: diminution: subjugation: a rule for changing numbers or quantities from one denomination to another. [Fr.—L.]

REDUNDANCE, re-dun'dans, REDUNDANCY, re-dun'dan-si, *n.* quality of being redundant or superfluous: that which is redundant.

REDUNDANT, re-dun'dant, *a.j.* exceeding what is necessary: superfluous, in words or images.—*adv.* **REDUN'DANTLY.** [Lit. "overflowing like waves," Fr.—L. *redund-ans, -antis*, pr.p. of *redundo*. See **REDOUND.**]

REDUPLICATE, re-dū'plik-āt, *v.t.* to duplicate or double again: to multiply: to repeat.—*adj.* doubled.—*n.* **REDUPLICA'TION.** [L. *re*, again, and **DUPLICATE.**]

RE-ECHO, rē-ek'o, *v.t.* to echo back.—*v.i.* to give back echoes: to resound.—*n.* the echo of an echo. [L. *re*, back, and **ECHO.**]

REED, rēd, *n.* a kind of grass, common at the sides of rivers, lakes, etc.: a musical pipe anciently made of a reed: the mouth-tube of a musical instrument: the part of a loom by which the threads are separated. [A.S. *hreod*; Dut. and Ger. *riet*.]

REEDED, rēd'ed, *adj.* covered with reeds: formed with reed-like ridges or channels.

REEDY, rēd'i, *adj.* abounding with reeds: resembling or sounding as a reed.

REEF, rēf, *n.* a chain of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water. [Ice. *rif*, Dan. *rev*; conn. with **RIVE**, and so lit. the "cleft" or "riven."]

REEF, rēf, *n.* a portion of a sail.—*v.t.* to reduce the exposed surface of, as a sail.

REEFER, rēf'er, *n.* one who reefs: a reef-oyster: a short jacket worn by sailors and yachtsmen: a midshipman. [See **REEF.**]

REEFY, rēf'i, *adj.* full of reefs.

REEK, rēk, *n.* smoke: vapor.—*v.i.* to emit smoke or vapor: to steam. [A.S. *rec*; Ice. *reykr*, Ger. *rauch*, Dut. *rook*, smoke.]

REEKY, rēk'i, *adj.* full of reek: smoky: soiled with steam or smoke: foul.

REEL, rēl, *n.* a lively Scottish dance. [Gael. *righil*.]

REEL, rēl, *n.* a *rolling* or turning frame for winding yarn, etc.—*v.t.* to wind on a reel. [A.S. *reol*, *hreol*.]

REEL, rēl, *v.i.* to stagger: to vacillate.

RE-ELECT, rē-e-lekt', *v.t.* to elect again.—*n.* **RE-ELEC'TION.** [L. *re*, again, and **ELECT.**]

RE-ELIGIBLE, rē-el'i-ji-bl, *adj.* capable of re-election.—*n.* **RE-ELIGIBIL'ITY.**

RE-EMBARK, rē-em-bārk', *v.t.* to embark or put on board again.—*n.* **RE-EMBARKA'TION.** [L. *re*, again, and **EMBARK.**]

RE-ENACT, rē-en-akt', *v.t.* to enact again.—*n.* **RE-ENACT'MENT.** [L. *re*, again, and **ENACT.**]

RE-ENFORCE, RE-ENFORCEMENT. Same as **REINFORCE, REINFORCEMENT.**

RE-ENTER, rē-en'ter, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to enter again or anew.—**RE-ENTERING ANGLE**, an angle pointing inwards. [L. *re*, again, and **ENTER.**]

RE-ENTRY, rē-en'tri, *n.* an entering again: the resuming a possession lately lost.

REERMOUSE. See **REREMOUSE.**

RE-ESTABLISH, rē-es-tab'lish, *v.t.* to establish again.—*n.* **RE-ESTAB'LISHMENT.** [L. *re*, again, and **ESTABLISH.**]

REEVE, rēv, *n.* a steward or other officer (now used only in composition, as in **SHERIFF**). [M.E. *reve*—A.S. *gerefa*; Ger. *graf*: all from Low L. *grafio, graphio*—Gr. *graphō*, to write.]

REEVE, rēv, *v.t.* to pass the end of a rope through any hole, as the channel of a block:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* reeved, also rove (*naut.*). [See **REEF**, *v.*]

RE-EXAMINE, rē-egz-am'in, *v.t.* to examine again or anew. [L. *re*, again, and **EXAMINE.**]

REFECTION, re-fek'shun, *n.* refreshment: a meal or repast. [Fr.—L. *refectio—reficio, refectum*—*re*, again, and *facio*, to make.]

REFECTORY, re-fek'tor-i, *n.* the place where refections or meals are taken: (*orig.*) a hall in convents or monasteries where meals were taken.

REFER, re-fer', *v.t.* to submit to another person or authority: to assign: to reduce.—*v.i.* to have reference or recourse: to relate: to allude:—*pr.p.* referr'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* referred'. [Fr. *référer*—L. *refero*, to carry away or back—*re*, back, and *fero*, to bear.]

REFERABLE, ref'er-a-bl, **REFERRIBLE**, re-fer'i-bl, *adj.* that may be referred or considered in connection with something else: that may be assigned or considered as belonging or related to.

REFEREE, ref-er-ē', *n.* one to whom anything is referred: an arbitrator, umpire, or judge.

REFERENCE, ref'er-ens, *n.* the act of referring: a submitting for information or decision: relation: allusion: one who or that which is referred to: (*law*) the act of submitting a dispute for investigation or decision.

REFERENDUM, ref-er-en'dum, *n.* in Switzerland, the right of the people to have all legislative acts passed in the Federal or Cantonal Assemblies referred to them as a body: hence any vote of the people taken on a question referred back to the people by a legislative body. [L.]

REFERRIBLE. Same as **REFERABLE.**

REFINE, re-fīn', *v.t.* to separate from extraneous matter: to reduce to a fine or pure state: to purify: to clarify: to polish: to make elegant: to purify the manners, morals, etc.—*v.i.* to become fine or pure: to affect nicety: to improve in any kind of excellence.—*n.* **REFIN'ER.** [L. *re*, denoting change of state, and **FINE**; cf. Fr. *raffiner* (*reaffiner*), It. *raffinare*.]

REFINEMENT, re-fīn'ment, *n.* act of refining or state of being refined: purification: separation from what is impure, etc.: cultivation: elegance: polish: purity: an excessive nicety.

REFINERY, re-fīn'er-i, *n.* a place for refining.

REFINING, re-fīn'ing, *n.* the act or process of refining or purifying, particularly sugar or metals.

REFIT, re-fit', *v.t.* to *fit* or prepare *again.* —*n.* REFIT'MENT. [L. *re*, again, and FIT.]

REFLECT, re-flekt', *v.t.* to *bend back:* to throw back after striking upon any surface, as light, etc.—*v.i.* to be thrown back, as light, heat, etc.: to revolve in the mind: to consider attentively or deeply: to ponder: to cast reproach or censure. [L. *reflecto, reflexum—re*, and *flecto*, to bend or turn.]

REFLECTING, re-flekt'ing, *adj.*, *throwing back* light, heat, etc.: given to reflection: thoughtful.

REFLECTION, re-flek'shun, *n.* the act of reflecting: the sending back of light, heat, etc.: the state of being reflected: that which is reflected: the action of the mind by which it is conscious of its own operations: attentive consideration: contemplation: censure or reproach.

REFLECTIVE, re-flekt'iv, *adj.* reflecting: considering the operations of the mind: exercising thought or reflection: (*gram.*) reciprocal. — *adv.* REFLECT'IVELY. — *n.* REFLECT'IVENESS.

REFLECTOR, re-flekt'or, *n.* one who or that which reflects: a mirror or polished reflecting surface.

REFLEX, rē'fleks, *adj.*, *bent* or *turned back:* reflected: (*physiology*) said of certain movements which take place independent of the will, being sent back from a nerve-centre in answer to a stimulus from the surface: (*paint.*) illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture.—*n.* reflection: light reflected from an illuminated surface.

REFLEXIBLE, re-fleks'i-bl, REFLECTIBLE, re-flekt'i-bl, *adj.* that may be reflected or *thrown back.*—*n.* REFLEXIBIL'ITY.

REFLEXIVE, re-fleks'iv, *adj.*, *turned backward:* reflective: respecting the past: turning back on itself.—*adv.* REFLEX'IVELY.

REFLUENT, ref'lōō-ent, *adj.*, *flowing back:* ebbing. [L. *refluens, -entis*, pr.p. of *refluo—re*, back, and *fluo, fluxum*, to flow.]

REFLUX, rē'fluks, *adj.*, *flowing* or returning *back:* reflex.—*n.* a flowing back: ebb.

REFORM, re-form', *v.t.* to form again or anew: to transform: to make better: to remove that which is objectionable from: to repair or improve: to reclaim.—*v.i.* to become better: to abandon evil: to be corrected or improved.—*n.* a forming anew: change, amendment, improvement. [L. *re*, again, *formo*, to shape, from *forma*. See FORM, *n.*]

REFORMATION, rē-for-mā'shun, *n.* the act of forming again.

REFORMATION, ref-or-mā'shun, *n.* the act of reforming: amendment: improvement: the great religious change of the 16th century, when the Protestants separated from the R. Cath. Church.

REFORMATIVE, re-form'a-tiv, *adj.* forming again or anew: tending to produce reform.

REFORMATORY, re-form'a-tor-i, *adj.* reforming: tending to produce reform.—*n.* an institution for reclaiming youths and children who have been convicted of crime.

REFORMED, re-formd', *adj.* formed again or anew: changed: amended: improved: denoting the churches formed after the Reformation, esp. those that separated from Luther on matters of doctrine and discipline: Protestant.

REFORMER, re-form'er, *n.* one who reforms: one who advocates political reform: one of those who took part in the Reformation of the 16th century.

REFRACT, re-frakt', *v.t.* to *break back* or open: to break the natural course, or bend from a direct line, as rays of light, etc. [L. *refringo, refractum—re*, back, and *frango*, to break. See FRACTION.]

REFRACTION, re-frak'shun, *n.* the act of refracting: the change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, etc., when it enters a different medium.

REFRACTIVE, re-frakt'iv, *adj.* refracting: pertaining to refraction.—*n.* REFRACT'IVENESS

REFRACTORY, re-frakt'or-i, *adj.*, *breaking* through rules: unruly: unmanageable: obstinate: perverse: difficult of fusion, as metals, etc.—*adv.* REFRACT'ORILY.—*n.* REFRACT'ORINESS.

REFRAIN, re-frān', *n.* a phrase or verse recurring at the end of each division of a poem: the burden of a song. [Fr.—O. Fr. *refraindre*—L. *refringo* (*refrango*).]

REFRAIN, re-frān', *v.t.* to curb: to restrain.—*v.i.* to keep from action: to forbear.

REFRANGIBLE, re-fran'ji-bl, *adj.* that may be *refracted* or turned out of a direct course, as rays of light, heat, etc.—*n.* REFRANGIBIL'ITY.

REFRESH, re-fresh', *v.t.* to make *fresh again:* to allay heat: to give new strength, spirit, etc., to: to revive after exhaustion: to enliven: to restore. [L. *re*, again, and FRESH.]

REFRESHMENT, re-fresh'ment, *n.* the act of refreshing: new strength or spirit after exhaustion: that which refreshes, as food or rest.

REFRIGERANT, re-frij'er-ant, *adj.* making *cold:* cooling: refreshing.—*n.* that which cools.

REFRIGERATE, re-frij'er-āt, *v.t.* to make *cold:* to cool: to refresh.—*n.* REFRIGERA'TION. [Fr.—L. *re*, denoting change of state, and *frigero, -atum*, to cool, from *frigus*, cold. See FRIGID.]

REFRIGERATIVE, re-frij'er-a-tiv, REFRIGERATORY, re-frij'er-a-tor-i, *adj.*, *cooling:* refreshing.

REFRIGERATOR, re-frij'er-ā-tor, *n.* an apparatus for preserving food by keeping it at a low temperature: an ice-safe.

REFRIGERATOR-CAR, *n.* a freight-car fitted for preserving meat, etc., during transmission, by means of cold.

REFRIGERATORY, re-frij'er-a-tor-i, *n.* a *cooler:* a vessel or apparatus for cooling, used in brewing, etc.

REFT, reft, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of REAVE.

REFUGE, ref'ūj, *n.* that which affords shelter or protection: an asylum or retreat: a resource or expedient. [Lit. "a fleeing back," Fr.—L. *refugium—re,* back, and *fugio,* to flee.]

REFUGEE, ref-ū-jē', *n.* one who flees for refuge to another country, esp. from religious persecution or political commotion.

REFULGENCE, re-ful'jens, REFULGENCY, re-ful'jen-si, *n.* state of being refulgent: brightness: brilliance.

REFULGENT, re-ful'jent, *adj.* casting a flood of light: shining: brilliant.—*adv.* REFUL'GENTLY. [L. *refulgens, -entis,* pr.p. of *refulgeo—re,* intens., *fulgeo,* to shine.]

REFUND, re-fund', *v.t.* to repay: to restore: to return what has been taken. [Lit. "to pour back," L. *refundo, refusum —re,* back, and *fundo,* to pour.]

REFURBISH, rē-fur'bish, *v.t.* to *furbish* again, to polish. [Pfx. *re,* again, and *furbish.*]

REFUSAL, re-fūz'al, *n.* denial of anything requested: rejection: the right of taking in preference to others.

REFUSE, re-fūz', *v.t.* to reject: to deny, as a request, etc.—*v.i.* to decline acceptance: not to comply. [Fr. *refuser,* prob. due to confusion of L. *refuto,* to drive back, and *recuso,* to make an objection against.]

REFUSE, ref'ūs, *adj., refused:* worthless. —*n.* that which is rejected or left as worthless: dross.

REFUTABLE, re-fūt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be refuted or disproved.—*adv.* REFUT'ABLY. —*n.* REFUTABIL'ITY.

REFUTATION, ref-ū-tā'shun, *n.* the act of refuting or disproving.

REFUTATORY, re-fūt'a-tor-i, *adj.* tending to refute: refuting.

REFUTE, re-fūt', *v.t.* to repel: to oppose: to disprove. [Lit. "to pour back," Fr. *réfuter*—L. *refuto—re,* back, and base *fud,* root of *fundo, futilis.*]

REGAIN, rē-gān', *v.t.* to gain back or again: to recover. [L. *re,* back, and GAIN.]

REGAL, rē'gal, *adj.* belonging to a *king:* kingly: royal.—*adv.* RE'GALLY. [Fr.—L. *regalis—rex,* a king, from *rego,* to rule.]

REGAL, rē'gal, or RIGOLE, rig'ol, *n.* a small portable organ used to support treble voices. [Fr.—It.—L. *regalis.* See REGAL, *adj.*]

REGALE, re-gāl', *v.t.* to entertain in a sumptuous manner: to refresh: to gratify.—*v.i.* to feast.—*n.* a regal or magnificent feast. [Fr. *régaler*—Sp. *regalar*—L. *regelare,* to thaw; or from Fr. and It. *gala,* good cheer. See GALA.]

REGALEMENT, re-gāl'ment, *n.* the act of regaling: entertainment: refreshment.

REGALIA, re-gā'li-a, *n.pl.* the ensigns of royalty: the crown, sceptre, etc., esp. those used at a coronation: the rights and privileges of a sovereign: the ornamental dress, badges, jewels, etc., worn by freemasons, and other societies, or by high officers and dignitaries. [Lit. "royal things," neuter pl. of *regalis.*]

REGALITY, re-gal'i-ti, *n.* state of being regal: royalty: sovereignty.

REGARD, re-gärd', *v.t.* to observe particularly: to hold in respect or affection: to pay attention to: to keep or observe: to esteem: to consider.—*n.* (*orig.*) *look, gaze:* attention with interest: observation: respect: affection: repute: relation: reference.—*n.* REGARD'ER. [Fr. *regarder—re,* and *garder,* to keep, look after. See GUARD.]

REGARDFUL, re-gärd'fool, *adj.* full of regard: taking notice: heedful: attentive.—*adv.* REGARD'FULLY.

REGARDLESS, re-gärd'les, *adj.* without regard: not attending: negligent: heedless. —*adv.* REGARD'LESSLY.—*n.* REGARD'LESSNESS.

REGATTA, re-gat'a, *n.* a race of yachts: any rowing or sailing match. [Orig. a grand fête and contest of the gondoliers at Venice, It. *regatta* or *rigatta* — It. *riga,* a row — O. Ger. *riga,* Ger. *reihe,* a row.]

REGELATION, rē-jel-ā'shun, *n.* the act of freezing anew. [L. *re,* again, and *gelatio,* freezing. See GELATIN.]

REGENCY, rē'jen-si, *n.* the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent: a body intrusted with vicarious government.

REGENERATE, re-jen'er-āt, *v.t.* to generate or produce anew: (*theol.*) to renew the heart and turn it to the love of God. —*adj.* regenerated: renewed.—*ns.* REGEN'ERATENESS, REGEN'ERACY, state of being *regenerate.* [L. *regenero, -atum,* to bring forth again—*re,* again, *genero,* to beget, bring forth. See GENERATE.]

REGENERATION, rē-jen-er-ā'shun, *n.* act of regenerating: state of being regenerated: (*theol.*) *new birth:* the change from a carnal to a Christian life.

REGENERATIVE, re-jen'er-āt-iv, *adj.* pertaining to regeneration.—*adv.* REGEN'ERATIVELY.

REGENT, rē'jent, *adj.* invested with interim sovereign authority: ruling: governing.—*n.* one invested with interim authority: one who rules for a sovereign: in the English universities a master of arts under five years' standing, and a doctor under two: one of the board, appointed by the Legislature, who have the superintendence of all the colleges, acadamies, and schools of the State of New York. [Fr.—L. *regens, -entis,* pr.p. of *rego,* to rule.]

REGENTSHIP, rē'jent-ship, *n.* office of a regent: deputed authority.

REGICIDE, rej'i-sīd, *n.* the *murderer* of a *king*: the murder of a king.—*adj.* REGICI'DAL. [Fr.; from L. *rex, regis*, a king, and *cædo*, to kill.]

REGIME, rā-zhēm', *n.* mode of *ruling* one's diet: form of government: administration. [Fr.—L. *regimen—rego*, to rule.]

REGIMEN, rej'i-men, *n.*, *rule* prescribed: orderly government: any regulation for gradually producing benefit: (*med.*) rule of diet: (*gram.*) the government of one word by another: words governed. [L.]

REGIMENT, rej'i-ment, *n.* a body of soldiers *ruled* or commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies or troops.

REGIMENTAL, rej-i-ment'al, *adj.* relating to a regiment:—*n.pl.* the uniform of a regiment.

REGION, rē'jun, *n.* a portion of land: country: district. [L. *regio, regionis—rego*, to rule, direct, mark a boundary.]

REGISTER, rej'is-ter, *n.* a written record, regularly kept: the book containing the register: that which registers or records: that which regulates, as the damper of a furnace or stove: a stop or range of pipes on the organ, etc: the compass of a voice or of a musical instrument.—*v.t.* to enter in a register: to record. [Fr. *registre* (It. and Sp. *registro*)—Low L. *registrum*, for L. *regestum—re*, back, and *gero*, to carry.]

REGISTRANT, rej'is-trant, *n.* one who registers a trade-mark or patent. [See REGISTER.]

REGISTRAR, rej'is-trar, *n.* one who keeps a register.—*n.* REG'ISTRARSHIP, office of a registrar.

REGISTRATION, rej-is-trā'shun, *n.* act of registering.

REGISTRY, rej'is-tri, *n.* act of registering: place where a register is kept: facts recorded.

REGNAL, reg'nal, *adj.* pertaining to the reign of a monarch: also REGNANT, reg'nant, reigning, or ruling: exercising regal authority.—*n.* REGNANCY, reg'nan-cē, reign: predominance. [L. *regnans, pr.p.* of *regno*, to reign.]

REGNANCY, reg'nan-si, *n.* condition of being *regnant* or reigning: reign: predominance.

REGNANT, reg'nant, *adj.*, *reigning* or *ruling*: predominant: exercising regal authority. [L. *regnans, regnantis*, pr.p. of *regno—rego*, to rule.]

REGNICIDE, reg'ni-cīd, *n.* the destroyer of a kingdom.

REGRESS, rē'gres, *n.* a *going* or passage *back*: return: power of returning.—*v.i.* to go back: to return to a former place or state. [L. *regressus—re*, back, and *gradior, gressus*, to step, go.]

REGRESSION, re-gresh'un, *n.* act of *going back* or *returning*.

REGRESSIVE, re-gres'iv, *adj.*, *going back*: returning.

REGRET, re-gret', *v.t.* to grieve at: to remember with sorrow:—*pr.p.* regrett'ing: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* regrett'ed.—*n.* sorrow for anything: concern: remorse. [Fr. *regretter—re-*, and Goth. *gretan*, A.S. *grætan*, to weep.]

REGRETFUL, re-gret'fool, *adj.* full of regret.—*adv.* REGRET'FULLY.

REGULA, reg'ū-la, *n.* a book of rules for a religious house:—*pl.* REGULÆ, reg'ū-lē.

REGULAR, reg'ū-lar, *adj.* according to *rule* or established custom: governed by rule: uniform: orderly: periodical: level, unbroken: instituted according to established forms: (*geom.*) having all the sides and angles equal: belonging to the permanent army: as opp. to "secular" in the R. Cath. Church, denoting monks, friars, etc., under a monastic rule.—*n.* a soldier belonging to the permanent army.—*adv.* REG'ULARLY. [L. *regularis—regula*, a rule—*rego*, to rule.]

REGULARITY, reg-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* quality of being regular: conformity to rule: method: uniformity.

REGULATE, reg'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to make *regular*: to adjust by rule: to subject to rules or restrictions: to put in good order.

REGULATION, reg-ū-lā'shun, *n.* act of regulating: state of being regulated: a rule or order prescribed: precept: law.

REGULATIVE, reg'ū-la-tiv, *adj.* tending to regulate.

REGULATOR, reg'ū-lā-tor, *n.* one who or that which regulates: a lever which regulates the motion of a watch, etc.: anything that regulates motion.

REGULUS, reg'ū-lus, *n.* an intermediate and impure product in the smelting of metallic ores. [Lit. "little king," L.; a name given by the alchemists.]

REHABILITATE, rē-ha-bil'i-tāt, *v.t.* (*law*) to reinstate, restore to former privileges. [Fr. *réhabiliter*—L. *re*, again, *habeo*, to have.]

REHEARSAL, re-hers'al, *n.* act of rehearsing: recital: recital before public representation.

REHEARSE, re-hers', *v.t.* to repeat what has already been said: to narrate: to recite before a public representation.—*n.* REHEARS'ER. [Lit. "to harrow again," O. Fr. *rehercer* — *re*, again, *herce* (Fr. *herse*), a harrow. See HEARSE.]

REICHSRATH, rīks'rät, *n.* the Parliament of Austria, exclusive of Hungary. [Ger.]

REICHSTAG, rīks'täg, *n.* the Parliament, or Houses of Congress, of Hungary: the House of Representatives of the German Empire. [Ger.]

REIGN, rān, *n.* rule: dominion: royal authority: supreme power: influence: time during which a sovereign rules.—*v.t.* to rule: to have sovereign power: to be predominant.

REIMBURSE, rē-im-burs', *v.t.* to refund: to pay an equivalent to for loss or expense. [Fr. *rembourser—re*, back, and

embourser, to put in a purse, from *bourse*, a purse. See PURSE.]

REIMBURSEMENT, rē-im-burs'ment, *n.* act of *reimbursing* or repaying.

REIN, rān, *n.* the strap of a bridle: an instrument for curbing or governing: government. — *v.t.* to govern with the rein or bridle: to restrain or control.—TO GIVE THE REINS TO, to leave unchecked. [O. Fr. *reine* (Fr. *rêne*), through Late L. *retina*, from *retineo*, to hold back.]

REINDEER, rān'dēr, *n.* a kind of deer in the north, valuable for the chase and for domestic uses. [Ice. *hreinn*, O. Sw. *ren* —Lapp. *reino*, pasture (Skeat), and E. DEER.]

REINFORCE, rē-in-fōrs', *v.t.* to enforce again: to strengthen with new force or support.—*n.* REINFORCE'MENT, the act of reinforcing: additional force or assistance, esp. of troops. [L. *re*, again, and ENFORCE.]

REINLESS, rān'les, *adj.* without rein or restraint.

REINS, rānz, *n.pl.* the *kidneys:* the lower part of the back over the kidneys: (*B.*) the inward parts: the heart. [Fr.—L. *renes;* Gr. *phrēn*, the midriff.]

REINSTATE, rē-in-stāt', *v.t.* to place in a former state. [L. *re*, again, and INSTATE.]

REINSTATEMENT, rē-in-stāt'ment, *n.* act of reinstating: re-establishment.

REINVEST, rē-in-vest', *v.t.* to invest again or a second time.—*n.* REINVEST'MENT, act of *reinvesting:* a second investment. [L. *re*, again, and INVEST.]

REINVIGORATE, rē-in-vig'or-āt, *v.t.* to invigorate again. [L. *re*, again, and INVIGORATE.]

REISSUE, rē-ish'ōō, *v.t.* to issue again.—*n.* a second issue. [L. *re*, again, and ISSUE.]

REITERATE, re-it'er-āt, *v.t.* to iterate or repeat again: to repeat again and again. —*adj.* REIT'ERATIVE. [L. *re*, again, and ITERATE.]

REITERATION, rē-it-er-ā'shun, *n.* act of reiterating.

REJECT, re-jekt', *v.t.* to throw away: to refuse: to renounce. [Lit. "to throw back," L. *rejicio, rejectum—re*, back, and *jacio*, to throw.]

REJECTION, re-jek'shun, *n.* act of rejecting: refusal.

REJOICE, re-jois', *v.i.* to feel and express *joy again and again:* to be glad: to exult or triumph.—*v.t.* to make joyful: to gladden. [Fr. *réjouir—re*, again, and *jouir*, to enjoy—*joie*, joy. See JOY.]

REJOICING, re-jois'ing, *n.* act of being joyful: expression, subject, or experience of joy.

REJOICINGLY, re-jois'ing-li, *adv.* with joy or exultation.

REJOIN, re-join', *v.t.* to join again: to unite what is separated: to meet again. —*v.i.* to answer to a reply. [L. *re*, again, and JOIN.]

REJOINDER, re-join'der, *n.* an answer *joined on* to another, an answer to a reply: (*law*) the defendant's answer to a plaintiff's "replication."

REJUVENATE, re-jū-ve-nāt', *v.t.* to render young again.—*p.adj.* REJUVENATED.

REJUVENESCENT, re-jōō-ven-es'ent, *adj.*, *growing young again.*

REKINDLE, rē-kin'dl, *v.t.* to kindle again: to set on fire or arouse anew. [L. *re*, again, and KINDLE.]

RELAPSE, re-laps', *v.i.* to *slide*, sink or fall *back:* to return to a former state or practice.—*n.* a falling back into a former bad state. [L. *relabor, relapsus—re*, back or again, *labor*, to slip or slide.]

RELATE, re-lāt', *v.t.* to describe: to tell: to ally by connection or kindred.—*v.i.* to have reference: to refer. [Lit. "to bring back," L. *refero, relatum—re-*, back *fero*, to carry.]

RELATED, re-lāt'ed, *adj.* allied or connected by kindred or blood.

RELATION, re-lā'shun, *n.* act of relating or telling: recital: that which is related: mutual connection between two things: resemblance: connection by birth or marriage.—*n.* RELA'TIONSHIP.

RELATIONAL, re-lā'shun-al, *adj.* having relation: having kindred.

RELATIVE, rel'a-tiv, *adj.* having relation: respecting: not absolute or existing by itself: considered as belonging to something else: (*gram.*) expressing relation.—*n.* that which has relation to something else: a relation: (*gram.*) a pronoun which relates to something before, called its antecedent. — *adv.* REL'ATIVELY. —*n.* RELATIV'ITY.

RELAX, re-laks', *v.t.* to *loosen* one thing *away from* another: to slacken: to make less close: to make less severe: to relieve from attention or effort: to divert: to loosen, as the bowels: to make languid. —*v.i.* to become less close: to become less severe: to attend less. [L. *relaxo, -atum—re-*, away from, *laxo*, to loosen—*laxus*, loose, slack.]

RELAXATION, re-laks-ā'shun, *n.* act of relaxing: state of being relaxed: remission of application.

RELAY, re-lā', *n.* a supply of horses to relieve others on a journey. [Fr. *relais—re-* and *laier*, a byform of *laisser*, so that *relay* is a doublet of RELEASE.]

RELEASE, re-lēs', *v.t.* to *let loose from:* to set free: to discharge from: to relieve: to let go, as a claim: to give up a right to.—*n.* a setting free: discharge or acquittance: the giving up of a right or claim. [O. Fr. *relaisser—re-* and *laisser*—L. *laxo*. See RELAY.]

RELEGATE, rel'e-gāt, *v.t.* to *send away:* to consign: to exile.—*n.* RELEGA'TION. [L. *relego, -atum—re-*, away, *lego*, to send. See LEGATE.]

RELENT, re-lent', *v.i.* to slacken, to soften or grow less severe: to grow tender: to feel compassion. [Fr. *relantir*, to retard —O.Fr. *alentir*—L. *lentus*, pliant, flexible.]

RELENTLESS, re-lent'les, *adj.* without relenting: without tenderness or compassion: merciless.—*adv.* RELENT'LESSLY. *n.* RELENT'LESSNESS.

RELEVANCE, rel'e-vans, RELEVANCY, rel'e-van-si, *n.* state of being relevant: pertinence: applicability.

RELEVANT, rel'e-vant, *adj.* bearing upon or applying to the purpose: pertinent: related. [Fr., pr.p. of *relever*, to raise again, relieve. See RELIEVE.]

RELIABLE, re-lī'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *relied* upon.—*adv.* RELI'ABLY.—*ns.* RELIABIL'ITY, RELI'ABLENESS.

RELIANCE, re-lī'ans, *n.* trust: confidence.

RELIC, rel'ik, *n.* that which is *left after* loss or decay of the rest: a corpse: in R. Cath. Church, the body or other memorial of a saint: a memorial. [Fr. *relique*—L. *reliquiæ*—*relinquo*, *relictum*, to leave behind. See RELINQUISH.]

RELICT, rel'ikt, *n.* a woman *left behind* her husband, a widow. [L. *relicta*—*relinquo*. See RELINQUISH.]

RELIEF, re-lēf', *n.* the removal of any evil: release from a post or duty: that which relieves or mitigates: aid: (*fine art*) the projection of a sculptured design from its ground. [Same as RELIEVO.]

RELIEVE, re-lēv', *v.t.* to remove from that which weighs down or depresses: to lessen: to ease: to help: to release: (*fine art*) to set off by contrast: (*law*) to redress. [Fr. *relever*, to raise again—L. *relevo*—*re-*, again, *levo*, to raise—*levis*, light.]

RELIEVO, RILIEVO, re-lē'vo, *n.* See ALTO-RELIEVO, BASS-RELIEF.

RELIGION, re-lij'un, *n.* the performance of our duties of love and obedience towards God: piety: any system of faith and worship. [Lit. "restraint," L. *religio*, *-onis*—*re-*, back, and *ligo*, to bind.]

RELIGIONIST, re-lij'un-ist, *n.* one attached to a religion.

RELIGIOUS, re-lij'us, *adj.* pertaining to religion: concerned with or set apart to religion: pious: godly: in R. Cath. Church, bound to a monastic life: strict.—*adv.* RELIG'IOUSLY. [L. *religiosus*.]

RELINQUISH, re-ling'kwish, *v.t.* to abandon: to give up: to renounce a claim to.—*n.* RELIN'QUISHMENT, act of *relinquishing* or giving up. [O.Fr. *relinquir*—L. *relinquo*, *relictum*—*re-*, away from, *linquo*, to leave.]

RELIQUARY, rel'i-kwar-i, *n.* a small chest or casket for holding *relics*. [Fr. *reliquaire*. See RELIC.]

RELISH, rel'ish, *v.t.* to like the taste of: to be pleased with.—*v.i.* to have an agreeable taste: to give pleasure.—*n.* an agreeable peculiar taste or quality: enjoyable quality: power of pleasing: inclination or taste for: appetite: just enough to give a flavor: a sauce. [O. Fr. *relecher*, to lick or taste again, from *re* and *lecher*—O. Ger. *lecchon* (Ger. *lecken*), E. *lick*. See LECHER and LICK.]

RELUCTANCE, re-luk'tans, RELUCTANCY, re-luk'tan-si, *n.* state of being reluctant: unwillingness.

RELUCTANT, re-luk'tant, *adj.*, *struggling* or striving *against*: unwilling: disinclined.—*adv.* RELUC'TANTLY. [L. *reluctans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *reluctor*—*re-*, against, *luctor*, to struggle.]

RELY, re-lī', *v.i.* to rest or repose: to have full confidence in:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* relied'. [Prob. from *re-*, back, and LIE, to rest.]

REMAIN, re-mān', *v.i.* to stay or be left behind: to continue in the same place: to be left after or out of a greater number: to continue in an unchanged form or condition: to last.—*n.pl.* REMAINS', a corpse: the literary productions of one dead. [O. Fr. *remanoir*, *remaindre*—L. *remaneo*—*re*, back, *maneo*, akin to Gr. *menō*, to stay.]

REMAINDER, re-mān'der, *n.* that which *remains* or is left behind after the removal of a part: an interest in an estate to come into effect after a certain other event happens. [See REMAIN.]

REMAND, re-mand', *v.t.* to recommit or send back. [L. *remando* — *re*, back, *mando*, to order. See COMMAND.]

REMARK, re-märk', *v.t.* to *mark* or take notice of: to express what one thinks or sees: to say.—*n.* words regarding anything: notice. [Fr. *remarquer*—*re*, intensive, *marquer*, to mark. See MARK.]

REMARKABLE, re-märk'a-bl, *adj.* deserving *remark* or notice: distinguished: famous: that may excite admiration or wonder: strange: extraordinary —*adv.* REMARK'ABLY.—*n.* REMARK'ABLENESS.

REMBRANDTESQUE, rem-bran-tesk' *adj.* in art, characteristic of *Rembrandt* (1607-69), esp. in his contrast of light and deep shadows.

REMEDIABLE, re-mē'di-a-bl, *adj.* that may be remedied: curable.—*adv.* REME'DIABLY.—*n.* REME'DIABLENESS.

REMEDIAL, re-mē'di-al, *adj.* tending to remedy or remove.—*adv.* REME'DIALLY.

REMEDY, rem'e-di, *n.* any medicine, appliance, or particular treatment that cures disease: that which counteracts any evil or repairs any loss.—*v.t.* to remove, counteract, or repair:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rem'edied. [L. *remedium*—*re-*, back, again, *medeor*, to restore, cure.]

REMEMBER, re-mem'ber, *v.t.* to keep in mind: (*B.*) to meditate on: to bear in mind with gratitude and reverence: to attend to. [O. Fr. *remembrer* (Fr. *remémorer*)—L. *rememoro*—*re-*, again, *memoro*, to call to mind—*memor*, mindful.

REMEMBRANCE, re-mem'brans, *n.* memory: that which serves to bring to or keep in mind: a memorial: the power of remembering: the length of time during which a thing can be remembered. [Fr.]

REMEMBRANCER, re-mem'brans-er, *n.* that which *reminds*: a recorder.

REMIND, re-mīnd', *v.t.* to bring to the *mind* of *again*: to bring under the notice or consideration of. [L. *re*, again, and MIND.]

REMINISCENCE, rem-i-nis'ens, *n.* recollection: an account of what is remembered: the recurrence to the mind of the past. [Fr.—L. *reminiscentiæ*, recollections—*reminiscor*, to recall to mind—*re-* and root *men*, whence *mens*, the mind. See MENTION.]

REMISS, re-mis', *adj.*, *remitting* in attention, etc.: negligent: not punctual: slack: not vigorous.—*adv.* REMISS'LY.—*n.* REMISS'NESS.

REMISSIBLE, re-mis'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *remitted* or pardoned.—*n.* REMISSIBIL'ITY.

REMISSION, re-mish'un, *n.* slackening: abatement: relinquishment of a claim: release: pardon.

REMISSIVE, re-mis'iv, *adj.*, *remitting*: forgiving.

REMIT, re-mit', *v.t.* to relax: to pardon: to resign: to transmit, as money, etc.: to put again in custody.—*v.i.* to abate in force or violence: —*pr.p.* remitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* remitt'ed.—*n.* REMITT'ER. [Lit. "to let go back," L. *remitto*, *remissus*—*re-*, back, and *mitto*, to send.]

REMITTAL, re-mit'al, *n.* a remitting: surrender.

REMITTANCE, re-mit'ans, *n.* that which is remitted: the sending of money, etc., to a distance: also the sum or thing sent.

REMITTENT, re-mit'ent, *adj.* increasing and remitting or abating alternately, as a disease.

REMNANT, rem'nant, *n.* that which *remains behind* after a part is removed, etc.: remainder: a fragment. [Contr. of O. Fr. *remainant*, pr.p. of *remaindre*. See REMAIN.]

REMODEL, rē-mod'l, *v.t.* to model or fashion anew. [L. *re*, again, and MODEL.]

REMONSTRANCE, re-mon'strans, *n.* strong statement of reasons against an act: expostulation.

REMONSTRANT, re-mon'strant, *adj.* inclined to remonstrate.—*n.* one who remonstrates.

REMONSTRATE, re-mon'strāt, *v.i.* to set forth strong reasons against a measure. [Lit. "to point out again and again," L. *re-*, again, and *monstro*, to point out.]

REMORSE, re-mors', *n.* the gnawing pain or anguish of guilt. [Lit. "a biting again," O. Fr. *remors* (Fr. *remords*)—Low L. *remorsus*—L. *remordeo*, *remorsum*, to bite again—*re-*, again, and *mordeo*, to bite.]

REMORSEFUL, re-mors'fool, *adj.* full of remorse.—*adv.* REMORSE'FULLY.

REMORSELESS, re-mors'les, *adj.* without remorse: cruel.—*adv.* REMORSE'LESSLY.—*n.* REMORSE'LESSNESS.

REMOTE, re-mōt', *adj.*, *moved back* to a distance in time or place: far: distant: primary, as a cause: not agreeing: not related.—*adv.* REMOTE'LY.—*n.* REMOTE'NESS. [See REMOVE.]

REMOULD, rē-mōld', *v.t.* to mould or shape anew. [L. *re*, again, and MOULD.]

REMOUNT, rē-mownt', *v.t.* and *v.i.* to mount again. [L. *re*, again, and MOUNT.]

REMOVABLE, re-mōōv'a-bl, *adj.* that may be removed.—*n.* REMOVABIL'ITY.

REMOVAL, re-mōōv'al, *n.* the act of taking away: displacing: change of place.

REMOVE, re-mōōv', *v.t.* to put from its place: to take away: to withdraw.—*v.i.* to go from one place to another.—*n.* any indefinite distance: a step in any scale of gradation: a dish to be changed while the rest remain. [L. *removeo*, *remotus*—*re*, away, *moveo*, to move. See MOVE.]

REMUNERABLE, re-mū'ner-a-bl, *adj.* that may be remunerated: worthy of being rewarded.

REMUNERATE, re-mū'ner-āt, *v.t.* to render an equivalent for any service: to recompense. [L. *remuner-o*, *-atus*—*re-*, in return, *munero*, to give something—*munus*, *muneris*, a service, a gift.]

REMUNERATION, re-mū-ner-ā'shun, *n.* reward: recompense: requital.

REMUNERATIVE, re-mū'ner-a-tiv, *adj.* fitted to remunerate: lucrative: yielding due return.

RENAISSANCE, re-nās'ans, *n.* the period (in the 15th century) at which the revival of arts and letters took place, marking the transition from the middle ages to the modern world.—*adj.* relating to the foregoing. [Lit. second or new birth, Fr.: see RENASCENT.]

RENAL, rē'nal, *adj.* pertaining to the *reins* or kidneys. [L. *renalis*—*renes*, *renum* (only in pl.).]

RENARD, ren'ard, *n.* a fox, so called in fables and in poetry. [Fr.—O. Ger. *Reinhard*, *Reginhart*, "strong in counsel," the name of the fox in a celebrated German epic poem.]

RENASCENT, re-nas'ent, *adj.* rising again into being.—*n.* RENAS'CENCE, the same as RENAISSANCE. [L. *renascens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *renascor*—*re-*, again, and *nascor*, to be born.]

RENCOUNTER, ren-kownt'er, RENCONTRE, räng-kong'tr, *n.* a meeting in contest: a casual combat: a collision. [Fr. *rencontre*—L. *re-*, against, and root of ENCOUNTER.]

REND, rend, *v.t.* to tear asunder with force: to split:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rent. [A.S. *rendan*, to tear.]

RENDER, ren'der, *v.t.* to give up: to make up: to deliver: to cause to be: to translate into another language: to perform.—*n.* a surrender: a payment of rent. [Fr. *rendre*—L. *reddo*—*re-*, away, and *do*, to give.]

RENDERING, ren'der-ing, *n.* the act of rendering: version: translation.

RENDEZVOUS, ren'de-vōō or räng'-, *n.*

an appointed place of meeting, esp. for troops or ships: a place for enlistment. —*v.i.* to assemble at any appointed place. [Fr. *rendez vous*, render yourselves — *rendre*. See RENDER.]

RENEGADE, ren'e-gād, RENEGADO, ren-e-gā'do, *n.* one faithless to principle or party: an apostate: a deserter. [Sp. *renegado* — Low L. *renegatus* — L. *re-*, inten., and *nego*, *negatus*, to deny.]

RENEW, re-nū', *v.t.* to make new again: to renovate: to transform to new life: to revive: to begin again: to make again: to invigorate.—*v.i.* to be made new: to begin again. [L. *re*, again, and NEW.]

RENEWABLE, re-nū'a-bl, *adj.* that may be renewed.

RENEWAL, re-nū'al, *n.* renovation: regeneration: restoration.

RENNET, ren'et, *n.* the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make milk *run* together or coagulate. [From A.S. *rennan*, to cause to run; and cog. with Ger. *rensal*, (melk-)*rinse*.]

RENNET, ren'et, *n.* a sweet kind of apple. [Fr. *reinette*, *rainette*, dim. of *raine*, a frog—L. *rana*; so called from its spotted rind.]

RENOUNCE, re-nowns', *v.t.* to disclaim: to disown: to reject publicly and finally: to forsake.—*v.i.* to neglect to follow suit at cards. [L. *renuntio—re-*, away, and *nuntio*, *-atus*, to announce—*nuntius*, a messenger.]

RENOUNCEMENT, re-nowns'ment, *n.* act of renouncing, disclaiming, or rejecting.

RENOVATE, ren'o-vāt, *v.t.* to *renew* or *make new again*: to restore to the original state.—*n.* REN'OVATOR. [L. *re-*, again, and *novo*, *-atus*, to make new—*novus*, new. See NEW.]

RENOVATION, ren-o-vā'shun, *n.* renewal: state of being renewed.

RENOWN, re-nown', *n.* a great *name*: celebrity. [Fr. *renom*—L. *re-*, again, *nomen*, a name.]

RENOWNED, re-nownd', *adj.* celebrated: illustrious: famous.

RENT, rent, *n.* an opening made by *rending*: fissure: break: tear.

RENT, rent, *n.* annual payment in return for the use of property held of another, esp. houses and lands.—*v.t.* to hold or occupy by paying rent: to let for a rent. —*v.i.* to be let for rent. [Fr. *rente—rendre*, to give back. See RENDER.]

RENT, rent, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of REND.

RENTAL, rent'al, *n.* a schedule or account of *rents*, with the tenants' names, etc.: a rent-roll: rent.

RENTER, rent'er, *n.* one who holds by paying rent for.

RENT-ROLL, rent'-rōl, *n.* a *roll* or account of *rents*: a rental or schedule of rents.

RENUNCIATION, re-nun-si-ā'shun, *n.* disowning: rejection: abandonment. [See RENOUNCE.]

REPAID, re-pād', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of REPAY.

REPAIR, re-pār', *v.i.* to betake one's self to: to go: to resort.—*n.* a retreat or abode. [Fr. *repaire*, a haunt—L. *repatrio*, to return to one's country—*re-*, back, *patria*, native country.]

REPAIR, re-pār', *v.t.* to restore after injury: to make amends for: to mend.—*n.* restoration after injury or decay: supply of loss. [Fr. *réparer*—L. *reparo* —*re-*, again, *paro*, to prepare.]

REPAIRER, re-pār'er, *n.* one who restores or amends.

REPARABLE, rep'ar-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *repaired*.—*adv.* REP'ARABLY.

REPARATION, rep-ar-ā'shun, *n.*, *repair*: supply of what is wasted: amends.

REPARATIVE, re-par'a-tiv, *adj.* amending defect or injury.—*n.* that which restores to a good state: that which makes amends.

REPARTEE, rep-ar-tē', *n.* a smart, ready, and witty reply. [Fr. *repartie—repartir*, to go back again—*re-*, back, and *partir*, to set out—L. *partior*, to divide. Cf. the E. SALLY.]

REPAST, re-past', *n.* a meal: the food taken: victuals. [Low L. *repastus* (whence Fr. *repas*)—L. *re-*, intensive, and *pastus*, food, feeding—*pasco*, *pastus*, to feed.]

REPATRIATION, re-pā'tri-ā'shun, *n.* the act of being restored to one's country.—*v.t.* REPATRIATE, re-pā'tri-āt.

REPAY, re-pā', *v.t.* to *pay back*: to make return for: to recompense: to pay again or a second time. [L. *re*, back, and PAY.]

REPAYABLE, re-pā'a-bl, *adj.* that is to be *repaid*.

REPAYMENT, re-pā'ment, *n.* act of repaying: the money or thing repaid.

REPEAL, re-pēl', *v.t.* to revoke by authority, as a law: to abrogate. — *n.* a revoking or annulling. — *n.* REPEAL'ER, one who repeals: one who seeks for a repeal. [Fr. *rappeler* — *re-*, back, and *appeler*—L. *appello*, to call. See APPEAL.]

REPEALABLE, re-pēl'a-bl, *adj.* that may be repealed.

REPEAT, re-pēt', *v.t.* to do again: to speak again, to iterate: to quote from memory: to rehearse.—*v.i.* to strike the hours, as a watch: to recur. — *n.* (*mus.*) a mark directing a part to be repeated. [Fr. *répéter*—L. *repeto*, *repetitus*—*re-*, again, and *peto*, to attack, seek.]

REPEATEDLY, re-pēt'ed-li, *adv.* many times repeated: again and again: frequently.

REPEATER, re-pēt'er, *n.* one who or that which repeats: a decimal in which the same figure or figures are continually repeated: a watch that strikes again the previous hour at the touch of a spring.

REPEL, re-pel', *v.t.* to *drive back*: to repulse: to check the advance of.—*v.i.* to act with opposing force: (*med.*) to check or drive inwards:—*pr.p.* repell'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* repelled'.—*n.* REPELL'ER. [L. *repello* — *re-*, off, back, and *pello*, to drive.]

REPELLENT, re-pel'ent, *adj.*, *driving back:* able or tending to repel.—*n.* that which repels.

REPENT, re-pent', *v.i.* to regret or sorrow for what one has done or left undone: to change from past evil: (*theol.*) to feel such sorrow for sin as produces newness of life.—*v.t.* to remember with sorrow. [Fr. *repentir—re-*, and O. Fr. *pentir*—L. *pœnitēre*, to cause to repent, from *pœnio*, *punio*, to punish. See PUNISH.]

REPENTANCE, re-pent'ans, *n.* sorrow for what has been done or left undone: contrition for sin, producing newness of life.

REPENTANT, re-pent'ant, *adj.*, *repenting* or sorry for past conduct: showing sorrow for sin.

REPERCUSSION, rē-per-kush'un, *n.* a *striking* or driving *back:* reverberation: (*mus.*) frequent repetition of the same sound. [L. *repercussio—re-*, back, *percutio—per*, through, *quatio*, to strike.]

REPERCUSSIVE, rē-per-kus'iv, *adj.*, *driving back:* causing to reverberate.

REPERTOIRE, rep'er-twor, REPERTORY, -to-ri, *n.* the list of musical works, or dramas, which a performer or actor is ready to perform or play.

REPERTORY, rep'er-tor-i, *n.* a place where things are kept to be *brought forth again:* a treasury: a magazine. [Fr.—L. *repertorium—reperio*, to find—*re-*, again, and *pario*, to bring forth.]

REPETITION, rep-e-tish'un, *n.* act of *repeating:* recital from memory.

REPINE, re-pīn', *v.i.* to *pine again* or continue to pine (*at* or *against*): to fret one's self: to feel discontent: to murmur: to envy.—*adv.* REPIN'INGLY.—*n.* REPIN'ER. [L. *re*, again. and PINE, *v.*]

REPLACE, re-plās', *v.t.* to *place back:* to put again in a former place, condition, etc.: to repay: to provide a substitute for: to take the place of.

REPLACEMENT, re-plās'ment, *n.* act of *replacing.*

REPLENISH, re-plen'ish, *v.t.* to *fill again:* to fill completely: to stock abundantly.—*n.* REPLEN'ISHMENT. [O. Fr. *replenir*, from *replein*, full—L. *re-*, again, and *plenus*, full. See FULL.]

REPLETE, re-plēt', *adj.* full: completely filled. [L. *repletus*, pa.p. of *repleo—re-*, again, and *pleo*, to fill.]

REPLETION, re-plē'shun, *n.* superabundant fullness: (*med.*) fullness of blood.

REPLEVIN, re-plev'in, *n.* an action for *replevying.*

REPLEVY, re-plev'i, *v.t.* (*law*) to recover goods distrained upon giving a *pledge* or security to try the right to them at law.—*adj.* REPLEV'IABLE. [O. Fr. *replevir—re-*, back, and *plevir*, to pledge. See PLEDGE.]

REPLICA, rep'li-ka, *n.* (*paint.*) a copy of a picture done by the same hand that did the original. [It.—L. *replico*. See REPLY.]

REPLICATION, rep-li-kā'shun, *n.* a reply: (*law*) the plaintiff's answer to a plea. [See REPLY.]

REPLY, re-plī', *v.t.* and *v.i.* to answer:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* replied'.—*n.* an answer.—*n.* REPLI'ER. [Fr. *répliquer*—L. *replico*, *-atus—re-*, back, and *plico*, to fold.]

REPORT, re-pōrt', *v.t.* to *bring back*, as an answer or account of anything: to give an account of: to relate: to circulate publicly: to write down or take notes of, esp. for a newspaper.—*v.i.* to make a statement: to write an account of occurrences.—*n.* a statement of facts: description: a formal or official statement, esp. of a judicial opinion or decision: rumor: sound: noise: (*B.*) reputation.—*n.* REPORT'ER, one who reports, esp. for a newspaper. [L. *reporto—re-*, back, and *porto*, to carry.]

REPOSE, re-pōz', *v.t.* to lay at rest: to compose: to place in trust (with *on* or *in*).—*v.i.* to rest: to sleep: to rest in confidence (with *on* or *upon*): to lie.—*n.* a lying at rest: sleep: quiet: rest of mind: (*fine art*) that harmony which gives rest to the eye. [Fr. *reposer—re-*, back, and *poser*. See POSE, *n.*]

REPOSIT, re-poz'it, *v.t.* to lodge, as for safety.

REPOSITORY, re-poz'i-tor-i, *n.* a place where anything is laid up for safe keeping.

REPOSSESS, rē-poz-zes', *v.t.* to possess again. [L. *re*, again, and POSSESS.]

REPREHEND, rep-re-hend', *v.t.* to blame: to reprove. [L. *reprehendo*, *-hensus—re-*, inten., and *prehendo*, to lay hold of. See HAND.]

REPREHENSIBLE, rep-re-hen'si-bl, *adj.* worthy of being reprehended or blamed.—*adv.* REPREHEN'SIBLY.

REPREHENSION, rep-re-hen'shun, *n.* reproof: censure.

REPREHENSIVE, rep-re-hen'siv, *adj.* containing reproof: given in reproof.

REPRESENT, rep-re-zent', *v.t.* to exhibit the image of: to serve as a sign of: to personate or act the part of: to stand in the place of: to bring before the mind: to describe. [L. *repræsento*, *-atum—re-*, again, and *præsento*, to place before. See PRESENT, *v.*]

REPRESENTABLE, rep-re-zent'a-bl, *adj.* that may be represented.

REPRESENTATION, rep-re-zen-tā'shun, *n.* act of representing or exhibiting: that which represents: an image: picture: dramatic performance: part performed by a representative: statement.

REPRESENTATIVE, rep-re-zent'a-tiv, *adj.* representing: showing a likeness: bearing the character or power of others: presenting the full character of a class.—*n.* one who stands for another, a deputy, delegate: (*law*) an heir. [Fr.]

REPRESS, re-pres', *v.t.* to check or restrain. [L. *re*, back, and PRESS.]

REPRESSION, re-presh'un, *n.* act of repressing: restraint.

REPRESSIVE, re-pres'iv, *adj.* tending or able to repress.—*adv.* **REPRESS'IVELY.**

REPRIEVE, re-prēv', *v.t.* to delay the execution of a criminal: to give a respite to.—*n.* a suspension of a criminal sentence: interval of ease or relief. [Lit. to disapprove or disallow (the sentence passed), O. Fr. *repruver* (Fr. *réprouver*)—L. *reprobo*. See **REPROVE.**]

REPRIMAND, rep'ri-mand or -mand', *n.* a severe reproof.—*v.t.* to chide: to reprove severely: to administer reproof publicly or officially. [Fr. *réprimande*—L. *reprimendum—reprimo, repressum*, to press back—*re-*, and *primo*, to press.]

REPRINT, re-print', *v.t.* to print again: to print a new impression of.—*n.* Rē'PRINT, another impression of. [L. *re*, again, and **PRINT.**]

REPRISAL, re-prīz'al, *n.* a *seizing back* or in retaliation: (*war*) the retaking of goods captured by an enemy: anything seized in retaliation: that which is seized for injury inflicted. [Fr. *représaille* — It. *ripresaglia—ripreso* (Fr. *reprise*), retaken —L. *re-pre(he)ndere*, to seize again. See **APPREHEND** and **GET.**]

REPROACH, re-prōch', *v.t.* to cast in one's teeth: to censure severely: to upbraid: to revile: to treat with contempt.—*n.* the act of reproaching: reproof: censure: blame in opprobrious language: disgrace: an object of scorn. [Lit. to *bring* (some offence) *back* or *near* to one, Fr. *reprocher —re-*, and *proche*, near—L. *propius*, comp. of *prope*, near.]

REPROACHABLE, re-prōch'a-bl, *adj.* deserving reproach: opprobrious.—*adv.* **REPROACH'ABLY.**

REPROACHFUL, re-prōch'fool, *adj.* full of reproach or blame: abusive: scurrilous: bringing reproach: shameful: disgraceful.—*adv.* **REPROACH'FULLY.**

REPROBATE, rep'ro-bāt, *adj.* condemned: base: given over to sin: depraved: vile: (*B.*) that will not stand proof or trial.—*n.* an abandoned or profligate person.—*v.t.* to disapprove: to censure: to disown. [L. *reprobatus*, pa.p. of *reprobo*. See **REPROVE.**]

REPROBATION, rep-ro-bā'shun, *n.* the act of reprobating: rejection: the act of abandoning to destruction: state of being so abandoned.

REPRODUCE, rē-pro-dūs', *v.t.* to produce again: to form anew. [L. *re*, again, and **PRODUCE.**]

REPRODUCTION, rē-pro-duk'shun, *n.* the act of producing new organisms.

REPRODUCTIVE, rē-pro-dukt'iv, *adj.* tending to reproduce.

REPROOF, re-prōōf', *n.* a *reproving* or blaming: rebuke: censure: reprehension.

REPROVABLE, re-prōōv'a-bl, *adj.* deserving reproof, blame, or censure.—*adv.* **REPROV'ABLY.**

REPROVE, re-prōōv', *v.t.* to condemn: to chide: to censure: (*B.*) to disprove or refute.—*n.* **REPROV'ER.** [Fr. *réprouver*—L. *reprovo*, the opposite of *approbo* (see **APPROVE**)—*re-*, off, away, rejection, and *probo*, to try or prove. See **PROVE.**]

REPTILE, rep'til or -tīl, *adj.* moving or *crawling* on the belly or with very short legs: grovelling: low.—*n.* an animal that moves or crawls on its belly or with short legs: a grovelling, low person. [L. *reptilis—repo, serpo*, Gr. *herpō*, Sans. *srip*, to creep.]

REPTILIAN, rep-til'yan, *adj.* belonging to reptiles.

REPUBLIC, re-pub'lik, *n.* a commonwealth: a form of government without a monarch, in which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by the people. [Fr. *république*—L. *respublica*, "common weal." See **PUBLIC.**]

REPUBLICAN, re-pub'lik-an, *adj.* belonging to a republic: agreeable to the principles of a republic.—*n.* one who advocates a republican form of government: a democrat: a member of one of two great American political parties.

REPUBLICANISM, re-pub'lik-an-izm, *n.* the principles of republican government: attachment to republican government.

REPUBLISH, rē-pub'lish, *v.t.* to publish again or renew.—*n.* **REPUBLICA'TION.** [L. *re*, again, and **PUBLISH.**]

REPUDIATE, re-pū'di-āt, *v.t.* to reject: to disclaim: to disavow: specifically, to deny and refuse to pay a just debt.—*n.* **REPU'DIATOR.** [L. *repudio, repudiatus—repudium*, a putting away—*re-*, away, and *pudēre*, to be ashamed.]

REPUDIATION, re-pū-di-ā'shun, *n.* the act of repudiating: rejection: the state of being repudiated. [L. *repudiatio, -onis.*]

REPUGNANCE, re-pug'nans, *n.* the state of being repugnant: resistance: aversion: reluctance. [L. *repugnantia*. See **REPUGNANT.**]

REPUGNANT, re-pug'nant, *adj.* hostile: adverse: contrary: distasteful. — *adv.* **REPUG'NANTLY.** [L. *repugno—re-*, against, and *pugno*, to fight.]

REPULSE, re-puls', *v.t.* to *drive back*: to repel: to beat off.—*n.* the state of being repulsed or driven back: the act of repelling: refusal. [L. *repulsus*, pa.p. of *repello—re-*, off, back, and *pello*, to drive See **PULSATE.**]

REPULSION, re-pul'shun, *n.* act of repulsing or driving back: state of being repelled: power by which bodies or their particles repel each other.

REPULSIVE, re-puls'iv, *adj.* that repulses or drives off: repelling: cold, reserved, forbidding.—*adv.* **REPULS'IVELY.**—*n.* **REPULS'IVENESS.**

REPURCHASE, rē-pur'chās, *v.t.* to purchase or buy back or again.—*n.* the act of buying again: that which is bought again. [L. *re*, again, and **PURCHASE.**]

REPUTABLE, rep'ūt-a-bl, *adj.* in good repute or esteem: respectable: honorable: consistent with reputation.—*adv.* **REP'UTABLY.**—*n.* **REP'UTABLENESS.**

REPUTATION, rep-ū-tā'shun, *n.* state of being held in repute: estimation: character as established in public opinion: credit: fame. [Fr.—L. *reputatio*, consideration—*re-putare*, to think over.]

REPUTE, re-pūt', *v.t.* to account or estimate: to hold.—*n.* estimate: established opinion: character. [L. *reputo*, *-atum*—*re-*, again, and *puto*, to reckon, to count.]

REPUTEDLY, re-pūt'ed-li, *adv.* in common *repute* or estimation.

REQUEST, re-kwest', *v.t.* to ask for earnestly: to entreat: to desire.—*n.* petition: prayer: desire: demand: that which is requested: a want: the state of being desired. [L. *requisitum*, pa.p. of *requīro*—*re-*, away, and *quæro*, to seek.]

REQUIEM, rē'kwi-em or rek'-, *n.* a hymn or mass sung for the *quiet* or rest of the soul of the dead: a grand musical composition in honor of the dead. [L., acc. of *requies*—(*re-*, intensive, and *quies*, rest); so called from the words *Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine*, "Give eternal rest to them, O Lord!" which are repeated in the service.]

REQUIRABLE, re-kwīr'a-bl, *adj.* that may be required: fit or proper to be required.

REQUIRE, re-kwīr', *v.t.* to ask: to demand: to need: to exact: to direct. [L. *requiro*.]

REQUIREMENT, re-kwīr'ment, *n.* the act of requiring: that which is required: claim: demand.

REQUISITE, rek'wi-zit, *adj.*, *required:* needful: indispensable.—*n.* that which is required: anything necessary or indispensable.

REQUISITION, rek-wi-zish'un, *n.* the act of *requiring:* an application: a demand: a written request or invitation: a demand made by the governor of one State upon the governor of another State for the surrender of an alleged or convicted criminal, who has escaped from the jurisdiction of his proven or alleged crime.—*n.* REQUISI'TIONIST, one who makes a requisition. [L. *requisitio*.]

REQUITAL, re-kwīt'al, *n.* the act of requiting: payment in return: recompense: reward.

REQUITE, re-kwīt', *v.t.* to give *back* so as to be *quits:* to repay: to pay in return. [L. *re*, back, and QUIT.]

REREDOS, rēr'dos, *n.* the wall of a church *behind* the altar: an ornamental screen there placed. [Fr. *arrière*, behind—L. *ad*, and *retro*, and Fr. *dos*, back—L. *dorsum*.]

REREMOUSE, rēr'mows, *n.* a bat. [Lit. "the mouse that moves" or agitates the air with its wings. A.S. *hreremus*—*hreran*, to move, and *mus*, a mouse.]

REREWARD. Same as REARWARD.

RESCIND, re-sind', *v.t.* to *cut away* or off: to annul: to repeal: to reverse. [L. *rescindo*, *rescissum*—*re-*, and *scindo*, to cut. See SCISSORS.]

RESCISSION, re-sizh'un, *n.* the act of *rescinding:* the act of annulling or repealing.—*adj.* RESCISS'ORY.

RESCRIPT, rē'skript, *n.* the official answer of a pope or an emperor to any legal question: an edict or decree. [Lit. "that which is written in return," L. *rescriptum*—*re-*, back, *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.]

RESCUE, res'kū, *v.t.* to free from danger or violence: to deliver: to liberate.—*n.* the act of rescuing: deliverance from violence or danger: forcible release from arrest or imprisonment:—*pr.p.* res'cūing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* res'cūed. [M.E. *rescous*—O. Fr. *rescousse*—O. Fr. *rescourre*—L. *re-*, away, and *excutere*, to shake out—*ex*, out, and *quatio*, to shake.]

RESEARCH, re-serch', *n.* a careful search: diligent examination or investigation: scrutiny: great learning on a difficult or recondite subject, as archæology. [L. *re*, inten., and SEARCH.]

RESEMBLANCE, re-zem'blans, *n.* the state of resembling: similitude: likeness: similarity: that which is similar.

RESEMBLE, re-zem'bl, *v.t.* to be *similar* to: to have the likeness of: to possess similar qualities or appearance: to compare: to make like. [Fr. *ressembler*—*re-*, and *sembler*, to seem—L. *simulo*, to make like—*similis*, like. Cf. ASSIMILATE and ASSEMBLE.]

RESENT, re-zent', *v.t.* (*orig.*) to take well: to take ill: to consider as an injury or affront: to be indignant at: to express indignation. [Fr. *ressentir*, from L. *re-*, in return, and *sentio*, to perceive, to feel.]

RESENTFUL, re-zent'fool, *adj.* full of or prone to resentment.—*adv.* RESENT'FULLY.

RESENTMENT, re-zent'ment, *n.* the act of resenting: displeasure: anger: indignation: wrath.

RESERVATION, rez-er-vā'shun, *n.* the act of *reserving* or *keeping back:* the withholding from a statement of a word or clause necessary to convey its real meaning: something withheld: a clause, proviso, or limitation by which something is reserved: public land reserved in the U.S. for certain purposes; as military reservations, Indian reservations.

RESERVE, re-zerv', *v.t.* to *keep back:* to keep for future or other use: to retain.—*n.* that which is *reserved:* that which is kept for future use: in countries having great standing armies and powerful navies, a part of an army or a fleet reserved to assist those engaged in action: that which is kept back in the mind: mental concealment: absence of freedom in words or actions: caution. [L. *reservo*—*re-*, back, and *servo*, to save, to keep.]

RESERVED, re-zervd', *adj.* characterized by reserve: not free or frank in words or behavior: shy: cold.—*adv.* RESERV'EDLY.—*n.* RESERV'EDNESS.

RESERVOIR, rez-er-vwor', *n.* a place where anything is *reserved* or kept in store: a

place where water is collected and stored for use. [Fr.]

RESET, rē-set', to set again or anew.

RESET, re-set', *v.t.* (*Scot.*) to receive and hide, as stolen goods. [Perh. a corr. of RECEIPT.]

RESIDE, re-zīd', *v.i.* to remain *sitting*: to dwell permanently: to abide: to live: to inhere. [L. *resideo—re-*, back, and *sedeo*, to sit.]

RESIDENCE, rez'i-dens, *n.* act of residing or of dwelling in a place: place where one resides.

RESIDENCY, rez'i-den-si, *n.* residence: the official dwelling of a government officer in India.

RESIDENT, rez'i-dent, *adj.*, *residing* or dwelling in a place for some time: residing in the place of his duties.—*n.* one who resides: a public minister at a foreign court.

RESIDENTIAL, rez-i-den'shal, *adj.* residing: having actual residence.

RESIDENTIARY, rez-i-den'shar-i, *adj.*, *residing.*—*n.* one who keeps a certain residence, esp. an ecclesiastic.

RESIDUAL, re-zid'ū-al, *adj.* remaining as residue.

RESIDUARY, re-zid'ū-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to the residue: receiving the remainder.

RESIDUE, rez'i-dū, *n.* that which is *left behind* after a part is taken away: the remainder. [L. *residuum*, from *resideo*, to remain behind. See RESIDE.]

RESIDUENT, re-zid'ū-ent, *n.* (*chem.*) the residue, or that which is left after the principal part has been taken away.

RESIDUUM, re-zid'ū-um, *n.*, *residue*: that which is left after any process of purification. [L.]

RESIGN, re-zīn', *v.t.* to yield up to another: to submit calmly. [L. *resigno*, *-atus*, to unseal, to annul, to give back—*re*, sig reversal, *signo*, to mark, to seal—*signum* a mark.]

RESIGNATION, rez-ig-nā'shun, *n.* act of resigning or giving up: state of being resigned or quietly submissive: acquiescence: patience. [Fr.—Low L.—L. *resigno.*]

RESILIENCE, re-zil'i-ens, RESILIENCY, re-zil'i-en-si, *n.* act of *springing back* or rebounding.

RESILIENT, re-zil'i-ent, *adj.*, *springing back* or rebounding. [L. *resili-ens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *risilio—re-*, back, and *salio*, to leap or spring.]

RESIN, rez'in, *n.* an inflammable substance, which exudes from trees. [Fr. *résine*—L. *resīna.*]

RESINOUS, rez'in-us, *adj.* having the qualities of or resembling resin.—*adv.* RES'INOUSLY.—*n.* RES'INOUSNESS.

RESINY, rez'in-i, *adj.* like resin.

RESIST, re-zist', *v.t.* to strive against: to oppose.—*v.i.* to make opposition. [L. *resisto—re-*, against, and *sisto*, to stand.]

RESISTANCE, re-zist'ans, *n.* act of resisting: opposition: (*mech.*) the power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse of another.

RESISTIBLE, re-zist'i-bl, *adj.* that may be resisted.—*adv.* RESIST'IBLY.—*n.* RESISTIBIL'ITY.

RESISTLESS, re-zist'les, *adj.* irresistible.—*adv.* RESIST'LESSLY.—*n.* RESIST'LESSNESS.

RESOLUTE, rez'o-lūt, *adj.*, *resolved*: determined: having a fixed purpose: constant in pursuing a purpose.—*adv.* RES'OLUTELY.—*n.* RES'OLUTENESS.

RESOLUTION, rez-o-lū'shun, *n.* act of *resolving*: analysis: solution: state of being resolved: fixed determination: steadiness: that which is resolved: formal proposal in a public assembly.

RESOLVABLE, re-zolv'a-bl, *adj.* that may be resolved or reduced to its elements.—*adv.* RESOLV'ABLY.

RESOLVE, re-zolv', *v.t.* to separate into parts: to analyze: to free from doubt or difficulty: to explain: to decide: to fix by resolution or formal declaration: (*math.*) to solve: (*med.*) to disperse, as a tumor: (*music*) to carry a discord into a concord.—*v.i.* to determine.—*n.* anything resolved or determined: resolution: fixed purpose. [L. *resolvo*, *resolutum—re-*, inten., and *solvo*, to loose.]

RESOLVED, re-zolvd', *adj.* fixed in purpose.—*adv.* RESOLV'EDLY.—*n.* RESOLV'EDNESS.

RESONANCE, rez'o-nans, *n.* act of *resounding*: the returning of sound by reflection or by the production of vibrations in other bodies.

RESONANT, rez'o-nant, *adj.*, *sounding back*: returning sound. [L. *resono—re-*, back, and *sono*, to sound.]

RESORT, re-zort', *v.i.* to go: to betake one's self: to have recourse: to apply.—*n.* act of resorting: a place much frequented: a haunt: resource. [Fr. *resortir*, lit. "to obtain again," from *re-* and L. *sortiri*, to cast lots, to obtain—*sors*, *sortis*, a lot.]

RESOUND, re-zownd', *v.t.* to *sound back*: to echo: to praise or celebrate with sound: to spread the fame of.—*v.i.* to be sent back or echoed: to echo: to sound loudly: to be much mentioned. [L. *re-* back, and SOUND.]

RESOURCE, re-sōrs', *n.* a source of help: an expedient:—*pl.* means of raising money: means of any kind: specifically, the means possessed by banks, insurance companies, etc., for doing a sound and satisfactory business with the public. [Fr. *ressource*—O. Fr. *resors*, from *resordre*—L. *re-surgere*, to rise again.]

RESPECT, re-spekt', *v.t.* to esteem for merit: to honor: to relate to.—*n.* act of esteeming highly: regard: expression of esteem: deportment arising from esteem: relation: reference: (*B.*) goodwill: partiality. [Lit. "to look back upon," L. *respicio*, *respectum—re-*, back, and *specio*, to look.]

RESPECTABLE, re-spekt'a-bl, *adj.* worthy of respect or regard: moderate in excellence or number: not mean or despicable. — *adv.* RESPECT'ABLY. — *n.* RESPECTABIL'ITY, state or quality of being respectable.

RESPECTFUL, re-spekt'fool, *adj.* full of respect: marked by civility.—*adv.* RESPECT'FULLY.

RESPECTIVE, re-spekt'iv, *adj.* having *respect* or reference *to:* relative: relating to a particular person or thing: particular.—*adv.* RESPECT'IVELY.

RESPIRABLE, re-spīr'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *breathed:* fit for respiration.—*n.* RESPIRABIL'ITY, quality of being respirable.

RESPIRATION, res-pi-rā'shun, *n.* the function of breathing.

RESPIRATOR, res'pi-rā-tor, *n.* a network of fine wire for respiring or breathing through.

RESPIRATORY, re-spīr'a-tor-i, *adj.* pertaining to or serving for respiration.

RESPIRE, re-spīr', *v.i.* to *breathe again* and *again:* to breathe: to take rest.—*v.t.* to breathe out. [L. *respiro—re-*, sig. repetition, continuance, and *spiro,-atum*, to breathe.]

RESPITE, res'pit, *n.* temporary cessation of anything: pause: interval of rest: (*law*) temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal.—*v.t.* to grant a respite to: to relieve by a pause: to delay. [O. Fr. *respit* (Fr. *répit*)—L. *respectus*. Doublet RESPECT.]

RESPLENDENCE, re-splen'dens, **RESPLENDENCY**, re-splen'den-si, *n.* state of being resplendent.

RESPLENDENT, re-splen'dent, *adj.* very splendid, shining brilliantly: very bright. —*adv.* RESPLEN'DENTLY. [L. *resplendeo—re-*, inten., and *splendeo*, to shine.]

RESPOND, re-spond', *v.i.* to answer or reply: to correspond to or suit: to be answerable. [L. *respondeo, responsum—re-*, back, and *spondeo*, to promise. See SPONSOR.]

RESPONDENT, re-spond'ent, *adj.* answering: corresponding to expectation.—*n.* one who answers, esp. in a law suit: one who refutes objections.

RESPONSE, re-spons', *n.* a reply: an oracular answer: the answer made by the congregation, the acolytes within the sanctuary, or the choir to the priest or minister during divine service: reply to an objection in a formal disputation. [See RESPOND.]

RESPONSIBILITY, re-spon-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* state of being *responsible:* what one is responsible for.

RESPONSIBLE, re-spon'si-bl, *adj.* liable to be called to account or render satisfaction: answerable: capable of discharging duty.—*adv.* RESPON'SIBLY.

RESPONSIONS, re-spon'shuns, *n.* the first of the three examinations for the B.A. degree at Oxford, familiarly called "smalls." [See RESPOND.]

RESPONSIVE, re-spon'siv, *adj.* inclined to *respond:* answering: correspondent.—*adv.* RESPON'SIVELY.

REST, rest, *n.* cessation from motion or disturbance: peace: quiet: sleep: the final sleep or death: place of rest: that on which anything rests: a pause of the voice in reading: (*music*) an interval of silence and its mark.—AT REST, applied to a body, means, having no velocity with respect to that on which the body stands. —*v.i.* to cease from action or labor: to be still: to repose: to sleep: to be dead: to be supported: to lean or trust: to be satisfied: to come to an end.—*v.t.* to lay at rest: to quiet: to place on a support.

REST, rest, *n.* that which *remains* after the separation of a part: remainder: others.—*v.i.* to remain. [Fr. *reste*—L. *resto*, to remain—*re-*, back, and *sto*, to stand.]

RESTAURANT, res'to-rang or res'to-rant, *n.* a house for the sale of refreshments. [Fr.—*restaurer*, to restore. See RESTORE.]

REST-CURE, *n.* the treatment of exhaustion by isolation in bed. [See REST and CURE.]

RESTAURATEUR, res-tō-rä-ter', *n.* the keeper of a restaurant. [Fr.]

RESTITUTION, res-ti-tū'shun, *n.* act of restoring what was lost or taken away. [L. *restitutio—restituo*, to set up again —*re-*, again, and *statuo*, to make to stand. See STATUE.]

RESTIVE, rest'iv, *adj.* unwilling to go forward: obstinate.—*adv.* REST'IVELY.—*n.* REST'IVENESS. [O. Fr. *restif*, Fr. *rétif*—*reste*. See REST, that which remains.]

RESTLESS, rest'les, *adj.* in continual motion: uneasy: passed in unquietness: seeking change or action: unsettled: turbulent.—*adv.* REST'LESSLY.—*n.* REST'LESSNESS. [From REST, cessation from motion.]

RESTORATION, res-to-rā'shun, *n.* act of restoring: replacement: recovery: revival: reparation.

RESTORATIVE, re-stōr'a-tiv, *adj.*, *able* or *tending to restore*, esp. to strength and vigor.—*n.* a medicine that restores.—*adv.* RESTOR'ATIVELY.

RESTORE, re-stōr', *v.t.* to repair: to replace: to return: to bring back to its former state: to revive: to cure.—*n.* RESTOR'ER. [Fr. *restaurer*—L. *restauro —re-*, again, and root *sta*, to stand.]

RESTRAIN, re-strān', *v.t.* to hold back: to check: to hinder: to limit. [O. Fr. *restraindre*—L. *restringo, restrictum—re-*, back, and *stringo*, to draw or bind tightly.]

RESTRAINT, re-strānt', *n.* act of restraining: state of being restrained: want of liberty: limitation: hinderance.

RESTRICT, re-strikt', *v.t.* to limit: to confine: to repress. [See under RESTRAIN.]

RESTRICTION, re-strik'shun, *n.* act of restricting: limitation: confinement.

RESTRICTIVE, re-strikt'iv, *adj.* having the *power* or tendency to *restrict.*—*adv.* RESTRICT'IVELY.

RESULT, re-zult', *v.i.* to issue (in): to follow as a consequence.—*n.* consequence: conclusion: decision.

RESULTANT, re-zult'ant, *adj.*, *resulting* from combination.—*n.* (*physics*) a force compounded of two or more forces.

RESUMABLE, re-zūm'a-bl, *adj.* liable to be taken back again, or taken up again.

RESUME, re-zūm', *v.t.* to *take back* what has been given: to take up again: to begin again after interruption. [L. *resumo*—*re-*, back, *sumo*, *sumptum*, to take. See SUMPTUARY.]

RESUMPTION, re-zump'shun, *n.* act of resuming or taking back again.

RESURGENT, re-sur'jent, *adj.*, *rising again*, or from the dead. [L. *re-*, again, and *surgo*, *surrectum*, to rise.]

RESURRECTION, rez-ur-rek'shun, *n.* the *rising again* from the dead: the life thereafter. [The inelegant verb *resurrect*, which is utterly inadmissible from an etymological point of view, has been so much used by the American newspaper press that it is now a standard Americanism.]

RESUSCITATE, re-sus'i-tāt, *v.t.* to revive: to revivify.—*v.i.* to revive: to awaken and come to life again. [L. *re-*, again, and *suscito*—*sus*, from *subs*, for *sub*, from beneath, and *cito*, to put into quick motion—*cieo*, to make to go.]

RESUSCITATION, re-sus-i-tā'shun, *n.* act of reviving from a state of apparent death: state of being revivified.

RESUSCITATIVE, re-sus'i-tāt-iv, *adj.* tending to *resuscitate:* reviving: revivifying: reanimating.

RETAIL, re-tāl', *v.t.* to sell in small parts: to deal out in small portions: to tell in broken parts, or at second-hand.—*n.* RETAIL'ER. [Fr. *retailler*, to cut again—*re-*, again, and *tailler*, to cut. See DETAIL.]

RETAIL, rē'tāl, *n.* the sale of goods in small quantities.

RETAIN, re-tān', *v.t.* to keep in possession: to detain: to employ by a fee paid. [Fr.—L. *retineo*—*re-*, back, and *teneo*, to hold. See TENURE.]

RETAINABLE, re-tān'a-bl, *adj.* that may be retained.

RETAINER, re-tān'er, *n.* one who is retained or kept in service: a dependent: a fee paid to a lawyer to defend a cause.

RETALIATE, re-tal'i-āt, *v.t.* to *return like for like:* to repay.—*v.i.* to return like for like. [L. *retalio*, *-atum*—*re-*, in return, *talio*, *-onis*, like for like—*talis*, of such a kind.]

RETALIATION, re-tal-i-ā'shun, *n.* act of retaliating: the return of like for like: retribution.

RETALIATIVE, re-tal'i-a-tiv, RETALIATORY, re-tal'i-a-tor-i, *adj.* returning like for like.

RETARD, re-tärd', *v.t.* to keep back: to delay: to defer. [Fr.—L. *retardo*—*re-*, inten., and *tardo*, to make slow—*tardus*, slow. See TARDY.]

RETARDATION, rē-tar-dā'shun, *n.* delay: hinderance: obstacle.

RETCH, rech, *v.i.* to try to vomit: to strain. [A.S. *hrœcan*, to hawk, cog. with Ice. *hrœkja*, to vomit.]

RETENTION, re-ten'shun, *n.* act or power of *retaining:* memory: restraint: custody.

RETENTIVE, re-tent'iv, *adj.* having power to *retain.*—*adv.* RETENT'IVELY.—*n.* RETENT'IVENESS.

RETIARY, rē'shi-ar-i, *adj.*, *netlike:* constructing a web to catch prey: provided with a net. [L. *retiarius*, a gladiator who fights with a net—*rete*, a net.]

RETICENCE, ret'i-sens, RETICENCY, ret'i-sen-si, *n.* concealment by *silence:* reserve in speech.

RETICENT, ret'i-sent, *adj.* concealing by silence: reserved in speech. [L. *reticens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *reticeo*—*re-*, and *taceo*, to be silent.]

RETICULAR, re-tik'ū-lar, *adj.* having the form of *network:* formed with interstices.

RETICULATE, re-tik'ū-lāt, RETICULATED, re-tik'ū-lāt-ed, *adj.*, *netted:* having the form or structure of a net: having veins crossing like network.—*n.* RETICULA'TION.

RETICULE, ret'i-kūl, RETICLE, ret'i-kl, *n.* a little *network* bag: a lady's work-bag. [L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.]

RETIFORM, ret'i-form, *adj.* having the *form* or structure of a *net.* [L. *rete*, and *forma*, form.]

RETINA, ret'i-na, *n.* the innermost coating of the eye, consisting of a fine *network* of optic nerves. [From L. *rete*, a net.]

RETINUE, ret'i-nū, *n.* the body of retainers who follow a person of rank: a suite. [See RETAIN.]

RETIRE, re-tīr', *v.i.* to *draw back:* to retreat: to recede.—*v.t.* to withdraw: to cause to retire. [Fr. *retirer*—*re-*, back, and *tirer*, from a Teut. root seen in Goth. *tairan*, Ger. *zerren*, E. TEAR.]

RETIREMENT, re-tīr'ment, *n.* act of retiring or withdrawing from society or from public life: state of being retired: solitude: privacy.

RETORT, re-tort', *v.t.* to throw back: to return.—*v.i.* to make a sharp reply.—*n.* a ready and sharp reply: a witty answer: a vessel used in distillation, properly a spiral tube. [Fr.—L. *retortum*, pa.p. of *retorqueo*—*re-*, back, and *torqueo*, to twist. See TORTURE.]

RETOUCH, rē-tuch', *v.t.* to improve, as a picture, by new touches.—*n.* the re-application of the artist's hand to a work. [L. *re*, again, and TOUCH.]

RETRACE, rē-trās', *v.t.* to *trace back:* to go back by the same course: to renew

the outline of: in *penmanship*, the fault of uniting the up and the down strokes in making letters. [L. *re*, back, and TRACE.]

RETRACT, re-trakt', *v.t.* to *retrace* or *draw back:* to recall: to recant.—*v.i.* to take back what has been said or granted.—*n.* RETRACTA'TION. [L. *retraho, retractum—re-*, back, and *traho*, to draw.]

RETRACTILE, re-trakt'il, *adj.* that may be *drawn back*, as claws.

RETRACTION, re-trak'shun, *n.* act of retracting or drawing back: recantation.

RETRACTIVE, re-trakt'iv, *adj.* able or ready to retract.—*adv.* RETRACT'IVELY.

RETREAT, re-trēt', *n.* a *drawing back* or retracing one's steps: retirement: place of privacy: a place of security: a shelter: in the Catholic Church, a religious devotion observed by the clergy and ecclesiastical students, and usually lasting for a week, during which time prayer, exhortation, and meditation completely shut out worldly concerns: (*mil.*) the act of retiring in order from before the enemy, or from an advanced position: the signal for retiring from an engagement or to quarters.—*v.i.* to draw back: to retire, esp. to a place of shelter or security: to retire before an enemy or from an advanced position. [O. Fr. *retret* (Fr. *retraite*)—L. *retractus*, pa.p. of *retraho.*]

RETRENCH, re-trensh', *v.t.* to *cut off* or away: to render less: to curtail.—*v.i.* to live at less expense: to economize. [O. Fr. *retrencher* (Fr. *retrancher*)—*re-*, and *trencher*, to cut, which, acc. to Littré, is from L. *truncare*, to cut off, maim.]

RETRENCHMENT, re-trensh'ment, *n.* cutting off: lessening or abridging; reduction: (*fort.*) a work within another for prolonging the defence.

RETRIBUTION, ret-ri-bū'shun, *n.* repayment: suitable return: reward or punishment. [L. *retributio—retribuo*, to give back—*re-*, back, and *tribuo*, to give. See TRIBUTE.]

RETRIBUTIVE, re-trib'ū-tiv, *adj.* repaying: rewarding or punishing suitably.

RETRIEVABLE, re-trēv'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *recovered.*—*adv.* RETRIEV'ABLY.

RETRIEVE, re-trēv', *v.t.* to recover: to recall or bring back: to bring back to a former state: to repair.—*n.* RETRIEV'AL. [O. Fr. *retruver*, Fr. *retrouver* — *re-*, again, and *trouver*, to find. Cf. CONTRIVE and (for the vowel change) REPRIEVE.]

RETRIEVER, re-trēv'er, *n.* a kind of dog trained to find and fetch game that has been shot, and to recover anything lost. [See RETRIEVE.]

RETROCESSION, rē-tro-sesh'un, *n.* a *going back:* a giving back. [L. *retrocessus—retrocedo*, to go back, to yield—*retro*, back, and *cedo*, to go.]

RETROGRADE, rē'tro-grād, *adj.*, *going backward:* falling from better to worse: (*biology*) becoming less highly organized.—*v.i.* to go backwards.—*n.* RETROGRADA'TION. [L. *retrogradus—retro*, backward, and *gradior, gressus*, to go.]

RETROGRESSION, rē-tro-gresh'un, *n.* a *going backward:* a decline in quality or merit.—*adj.* RETROGRESS'IVE.—*adv.* RETROGRESS'IVELY. [See RETROGRADE.]

RETROSPECT, rē'tro-spekt, *n.* a *looking back:* a contemplation of the past. [L. *retrospectus*, pa.p. of *retrospicio—retro*, back, and *specio*, to look.]

RETROSPECTION, rē-tro-spek'shun, *n.* the act or faculty of *looking back* on the past.—*adj.* RETROSPECT'IVE.—*adv.* RETROSPECT'IVELY.

RETROUSSAGE, rē-trōō-sazh', *n.* the act of wiping an engraved and inked plate with a cloth before printing, to modify the effect of the print. [Fr.]

RETROUSSE, re-trōō-sā', *adj.* turned up, as a nose: pug.

RETURN, re-turn', *v.i.* to come back to the same place or state: to answer: to retort.—*v.t.* to bring or send back: to transmit: to give back: to repay: to give back in reply: to report: to give an account.—*n.* the act of going back: revolution: periodic renewal: the act of bringing or sending back: restitution: repayment: the profit on capital or labor: a reply: a report or account, esp. official:—*pl.* a light tobacco: the news of election contests: the result as determined, legally and officially, with reference to elections: news and results in general. [Fr. *retourner—re-*, back, and *tourner*, to turn—L. *tornare.* See TURN.]

RETURNABLE, re-turn'a-bl, *adj.* that may be returned or restored.

REUNION, rē-ūn'yun, *n.* a union after separation: an assembly. [Fr. *réunion—re-*, and *union.* See UNION.]

REUNITE, rē-ū-nīt', *v.t.* to join after separation: to reconcile after variance.—*v.i.* to become united again: to join again. [L. *re*, again, and UNITE.]

REVEAL, re-vēl', *v.t.* to *unveil:* to make known: to disclose. [Fr. *révéler*—L. *revelo—re-*, reversal, and *velo*, to veil—*velum*, a veil. See VEIL.]

REVEILLE, rā-vel'yā, *n.* the sound of the drum or bugle at day-break to *awaken* soldiers. [Lit. "awake," imperative of Fr. *réveiller*, to awake—*re-*, again, and *veiller*—L. *vigilare*, to watch. See VIGIL.]

REVEL, rev'el, *v.i.* to feast in a riotous or noisy manner: to carouse:—*pr.p.* rev'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rev'elled.—*n.* a riotous or tumultuous feast: carousal.—*n.* REV'ELLER. [O. Fr. *reveler*—L. *rebellare*, to rebel. See REBEL; prob. influenced also by Fr. *réveiller* (see REVEILLE), and *rêve* (see RAVE).]

REVELATION, rev-e-lā'shun, *n.* the act of *revealing* or making known: that which is revealed: the revealing divine truth: that which is revealed by God to man: the Apocalypse or last book of the New

Testament:—*pl.* unexpected and usually scandalous disclosures touching public and sometimes private affairs. [Fr.—L. *revelatio—revelo.* See REVEAL.]

REVELRY, rev'el-ri, *n.* riotous or noisy festivity.

REVENGE, re-venj', *v.t.* to punish or injure in return : to avenge.—*n.* the act of revenging : injury inflicted in return : a malicious injuring in return for an offence or injury received : the passion for retaliation.—*n.* REVENG'ER. [O. Fr. *revenger, revencher* (Fr. *revancher*)—L. *re-*, in return, and *vindico*, to lay claim to. See VINDICATE and VENGEANCE.]

REVENGEFUL, re-venj'fool, *adj.* full of revenge or a desire to inflict injury in return : vindictive : malicious.—*adv.* REVENGE'FULLY.

REVENGEMENT, re-venj'ment, *n.* (*B.*) revenge.

REVENUE, rev'en-ū, *n.* the receipts or rents from any source : return : income : the income of a state.—INTERNAL REVENUE, U. S. government receipts from sources other than customs duties, including taxes on tobacco, liquor, patent medicines, artificial butter, etc. [Lit. "that which comes back," Fr. *revenue*, pa.p. of *revenir*, to return—L. *revenire—re-*, back, *venio*, to come.]

REVERBERATE, re-ver'ber-āt, *v.t.* to send back, as sound : to echo : to reflect : to drive from side to side, as flame.—*v.i.* to echo : to resound : to bound back : to be repelled.—*n.* REVERBERA'TION. [Lit. "to beat back," L. *re-*, back, and *verber-o, -atus*, to beat—*verber*, a lash.]

REVERBERATORY, re-ver'ber-a-tor-i, *adj.* that reverberates : returning or driving back.

REVERE, re-vēr', *v.t.* to regard with respectful awe : to venerate. [Fr. *révérer* —L. *revereor—re-*, intensive, and *vereor*, to feel awe, akin to Gr. *horaō*, O. Ger. *warten*, E. WARD.]

REVERENCE, rev'er-ens, *n.* fear arising from high respect : respectful awe : veneration : honor : an act of revering or obeisance : a bow or courtesy : a title of the clergy.—*v.t.* to regard with reverence : to venerate or honor. [See REVERE.]

REVEREND, rev'er-end, *adj.* worthy of reverence : a title of the clergy : (*B.*) awful, venerable.

REVERENT, rev'er-ent, *adj.* showing reverence : submissive : humble.—*adv.* REV'ERENTLY.

REVERENTIAL, rev-er-en'shal, *adj.* proceeding from reverence : respectful : submissive.—*adv.* REVEREN'TIALLY.

REVERIE, REVERY, rev'er-i, *n.* an irregular train of thoughts or fancies in meditation : voluntary inactivity of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects during wakefulness. [Lit. "a dreaming," Fr., from *rêver*, to dream. See RAVE.]

REVERSAL, re-vers'al, *n.* the act of reversing : a change : an overthrowing or annulling.

REVERSE, re-vers', *v.t.* to place in the contrary order or position : to change wholly : to overthrow : to change by an opposite decision : to annul.—*n.* that which is reversed : the opposite : the back, esp. of a coin : change : misfortune.—*adj.* turned backward : having an opposite direction. [L. *reversus*, pa.p. of *reverto*, to turn back—*re-*, back, and *verto*, to turn.]

REVERSIBLE, re-vers'i-bl, *adj.* that may be reversed.

REVERSION, re-ver'shun, *n.* the act of *reverting* or returning : that which reverts or returns : the return or future possession of any property after some particular event : the right to future possession. [L. *reversio.*]

REVERSIONARY, re-ver'shun-ar-i, *adj.* relating to a reversion : to be enjoyed in succession.

REVERT, re-vert', *v.t.* to *turn* or drive *back* : to *reverse.*—*v.i.* to return : to fall back : to refer back : to return to the original owner or his heirs. [L. *reverto.*]

REVERTIBLE, re-vert'i-bl, *adj.* that may revert or be reverted.

REVERY. Same as REVERIE.

REVIEW, re-vū', *v.t.* to re-examine : to revise : to examine critically : to inspect, as a body of troops.—*n.* a viewing again : a reconsideration : the examination of a cause in a higher court, which has already been adjudicated in a lower : a careful or critical examination : a critique : a periodical with critiques of books : etc. : the inspection of a body of troops or a number of ships. [Fr. *revue*, pa.p. of *revoir*—L. *re-*, again, and *video.* See VIEW.]

REVIEWER, re-vū'er, *n.* an inspector : a writer in a review.

REVILE, re-vīl', *v.t.* to reproach : to calumniate.—*n.* REVIL'ER. [L. *re*, and VILE.]

REVINDICATE, rē-vin'di-kāt, *v.t.* to vindicate again : to reclaim. [L. *re*, again, and VINDICATE.]

REVISAL, re-vīz'al, REVISION, re-vizh'un, *n.* review : re-examination.

REVISE, re-vīz', *v.t.* to review and amend. —*n.* review : a second proof-sheet.—*n.* REVIS'ER. [Fr. *reviser*—L. *re-*, back, and *viso*, to look at attentively, intens. of *video*, to see.]

REVISIT, rē-viz'it, *v.t.* to visit again. [L. *re*, again, and VISIT.]

REVIVAL, re-vīv'al, *n.* recovery from languor, neglect, depression, etc. : renewed performance of, as of a play : renewed interest in or attention to : a time of religious awakening.—*n.* REVIV'ALIST, one who promotes religious revivals.—*n.* REVIV'ALISM.

REVIVE, re-vīv', *v.i.* to *return* to *life*, vigor, or fame : to recover from neglect, oblivion, or depression.—*v.t.* to restore

to life again: to reawaken in the mind: to recover from neglect or depression: to bring again into public notice, as a play.—*n.* REVIV'ER. [L. *re-*, again, and *vivo*, to live. See VIVID.]

REVIVIFY, re-viv'i-fī, *v.t.* to cause to revive: to reanimate.—*n.* REVIVIFICA'TION.

REVOCABLE, rev'o-ka-bl, *adj.* that may be revoked.—*ns.* REV'OCABLENESS, REVOCABIL'ITY.—*adv.* REV'OCABLY.

REVOCATION, rev-o-kā'shun, *n.* a recalling: repeal: reversal.

REVOKE, re-vōk', *v.t.* to annul by *recalling:* to repeal: to reverse: to neglect to follow suit (at cards). [L. *revoco—re-*, back, and *voco*, to call. See VOICE.]

REVOLT, re-vōlt', *v.i.* to renounce allegiance: to be grossly offended.—*v.t.* to cause to rise in revolt: to shock.—*n.* a rebellion.—*n.* REVOLT'ER. [Fr.—It. *rivolta—ri*, against, and *volta*, a turning—L. *volvere*, to turn.]

REVOLTING, re-vōlt'ing, *adj.* causing a turning away from: shocking.—*adv.* REVOLT'INGLY.

REVOLUTE, rev'ol-ūt, *adj.* rolled backward.

REVOLUTION, rev-ol-ū'shun, *n.* act of *revolving:* motion round a centre: course which brings to the same point or state: space measured by a revolving body: extensive change in the government of a country: a revolt. [See REVOLVE.]

REVOLUTIONARY, rev-ol-ū'shun-ar-i, *a* *lj.* pertaining to or tending to a revolution in government.

REVOLUTIONIST, rev-ol-ū'shun-ist, *n.* one who promotes or favors a revolution.

REVOLUTIONIZE, rev-ol-ū'shun-īz, *v.t.* to cause a revolution or entire change of anything.

REVOLVE, re-volv', *v.i.* to *roll back:* to roll round on an axis: to move round a centre.—*v.t.* to cause to turn: to consider. [L. *revolvo, revolutum—re-*, back, and *volvo*, to roll.]

REVOLVER, re-volv'er, *n.* that which revolves: a firearm which, by means of revolving barrels, can fire more than once without reloading.

REVULSION, re-vul'shun, *n.* disgust: the diverting of a disease from one part to another. [Lit. "a tearing away," L. *revulsio—revello, revulsum*, to tear off or away—*re-*, away, and *vello*, to tear.]

REVULSIVE, re-vul'siv, *adj.* tending to revulsion.

REWARD, re-wawrd', *n.* that which is given *in return* for good or evil: recompense: retribution: the fruit of one's own labor.—*v.t.* to give in return: to requite, whether good or evil: to punish: (*B.*) to recompense. [O. Fr. *reswarder*, from *re* and the Teut. root of WARD or GUARD.]

REYNARD, rā'nard, *n.* Same as RENARD.

REX, reks, *n.* a king. [L.]

RHAPSODIC, rap-sod'ik, RHAPSODICAL, rap-sod'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling rhapsody. — *adv.* RHAPSOD'ICALLY.

RHAPSODIST, rap'so-dist, *n.* one who recites or sings rhapsodies: one who composes verses extempore: one who speaks or writes disjointedly.

RHAPSODY, rap'so-di, *n.* any wild unconnected composition: a part of an epic poem for recitation at one time. [Fr.—Gr. *rhapsōdia*, lit. "a stringing together of songs"—*rhaptō*, to sew, and *ōdē*, a song.]

RHEMISH, rē'mish, *adj.* pertaining to *Rheims* in France.

RHENISH, ren'ish, *adj.* pertaining to the river *Rhine*. [L. *Rhenus*.]

RHEOMETER, rē-om'ē-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of currents of electricity. [Gr. *rhein*, to flow, and *metron*, measure.]

RHEOSTAT, rē'ō-stat, *n.* an instrument for varying an electric resistance between given limits. [Gr. *rhein*, to flow, and *statos—histanai*, to stand.]

RHEOTOME, rē'ō-tōm, *n.* a means by which an electric current can be periodically interrupted. [Gr. *rhein*, to flow, and *trepein*, to turn.]

RHETORIC, ret'o-rik, *n.* the art of *speaking* with propriety, elegance, and force. [Fr.—Gr. *rhētorikē—rhētōr*, a public speaker—*rheō*, to speak.]

RHETORICAL, re-tor'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to rhetoric: oratorical.—*adv.* RHETOR'ICALLY.

RHETORICIAN, ret-o-rish'an, *n.* one who teaches the art of rhetoric: an orator.

RHEUM, rōōm, *n.* the *flow* or discharge from the lungs or nostrils caused by cold: increased action of any organ, esp. of the mucous glands. [L.—Gr. *rheuma—rheō*, to flow.]

RHEUMATIC, rōō-mat'ik, RHEUMATICAL, rōō-mat'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with rheumatism.

RHEUMATISM, rōōm'a-tizm, *n.* a painful affection of the muscles, so named from a notion that the pain was caused by *rheum* or humor flowing through the part affected.

RHEUMY, rōōm'i, *adj.* full of or causing rheum.

RHINOCEROS, rī-nos'er-os, *n.* a very large animal allied to the elephant, having a very thick skin, and one or two *horns* on the *nose*. [L.—Gr. *rhinokerōs—rhin, rhinos*, nose, *keras*, a horn.]

RHINOLOGY, rī-nol'ō-jē, *n.* the knowledge of the nose. [Gr. *rhis, rhinos*, nose, and *logia—logein*, to speak.]

RHODIUM, rō'di-um, *n.* a white, hard metal resembling aluminum, from the ore of platinum, and so-called from the rose-color of its salts. [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose.]

RHODODENDRON, rō-do-den'dron, *n.* a genus of plants having evergreen leaves, and large beautiful flowers like *roses*. [Lit. "the rose-tree," Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree.]

RHODOMONTADE. See RODOMONTADE.

RHOMB, romb, RHOMBUS, rom'bus, *n.* a quadrilateral figure having its sides equal, but its angles not right angles. [L.—Gr. *rhombos—rhembō*, to turn round and round.]

RHOMBIC, rom'bik, *adj.* shaped like a rhomb.

RHOMBOID, rom'boid, *n.* a figure of the *form* of a *rhomb:* a quadrilateral figure having only its opposite sides and angles equal. [Gr. *rhombos*, and *eidos*, form.]

RHOMBOIDAL, rom-boid'al, *adj.* having the shape of a rhomboid.

RHUBARB, rōō'barb, *n.* a plant, the stalks of which are much used in cooking and the root in medicine, so called because brought orig. from the banks of the *Rha* or Volga. [Fr. *rhubarbe*—Low L. *rhabarbarum*—L. *Rhā*, the Volga, *barbarus*, foreign.]

RHUMB, rum, *n.* (*orig.*) a meridian, especially the principal meridian of a map: any vertical circle, hence any point of the compass. [Fr. *rumb*, a byform of *rhombe*, through L., from Gr. *rhombos*. See RHOMB.]

RHUMB-LINE, rum'-līn, *n.* a line which cuts all the meridians at the same angle.

RHYME, rīm, *n.* (*orig.*) words arranged in numbers or verse: the correspondence of sounds at the ends of verses: poetry.—*v.i.* to correspond in sound: to make rhymes or verses.—*v.t.* to put into rhyme.—*ns.* RHYM'ER, RHYM'STER. [Properly *rime* (the *hy* being due to the influence of RHYTHM)—A.S. *rim*, number, cog. with O. Ger. *rîm* (Ger. *reim*).]

RHYTHM, rithm, *n.*, *flowing* motion: metre: regular recurrence of accents: harmony of proportion.

RHYTHMIC, rith'mik, RHYTHMICAL, rith'mik-al, *adj.* having or pertaining to rhythm or metre.—*adv.* RHYTH'MICALLY.

RIB, rib, *n.* one of the bones from the backbone which encircle the chest: anything like a rib in form or use: a piece of timber which helps to form or strengthen the side of a ship: a vein of a leaf: a prominence running in a line: (*arch.*) a moulding or projecting band on a ceiling.—*v.t.* to furnish or inclose with ribs: to form with rising lines:—*pr.p.* ribb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ribbed. [A.S., cog. with Ger. *rippe*.]

RIBALD, rib'ald, *n.* a loose, low character.—*adj.* low: base: mean. [O. Fr. *ribald* (Fr. *ribaud*, It. *ribaldo*)—O. Ger. *ribe*, a prostitute, and suffix *-ald*.]

RIBALDRY, rib'ald-ri, *n.* obscenity: filthiness: low and vulgar scurrility.

RIBBING, rib'ing, *n.* an arrangement of ribs.

RIBBON, rib'on, RIBAND, RIBBAND, rib'and, *n.* a fillet or strip of silk: a narrow strip.—*v.t.* to adorn with ribbons. [O. Fr. *riban* (Fr. *ruban*), perh. from Dut. *ring-band*, necktie, collar (Diez), or from Dut. *rij* (Ger. *reihe*), a row, and BAND.]

RICE, rīs, *n.* one of the most useful and extensively cultivated of grains, like oats when ripe. [Fr. *riz* (It. *riso*)—L. and Gr. *oryza*—Ar. *rozz*, (with art.) *ar rozz*.]

RICE-PAPER, rīs-pā'per, *n.* a white smooth paper, made by the Chinese from the pith of a plant. [So called because formerly supposed to be made from *rice*.]

RICH, rich (*comp.* RICH'ER, *superl.* RICH'EST), *adj.* abounding in possessions: wealthy: valuable: sumptuous: fertile: full of agreeable or nutritive qualities: bright, as a color: full of harmonious sounds: full of beauty.—*adv.* RICH'LY. [A.S. *rice*, rule (as *ric* in *bishopric*), having rule, having means or wealth, rich; cog. with Ger. *reich*, empire, also rich, Goth. *reiks*, L. *rex*, a king, Sans. *raj-an*, to rule. The fundamental idea is that of power shown in stretching out the hand guiding, obtaining, as in E. REACH, Gr *o-reg-ō*, to reach after, L. *reg-ere*, to keep straight or guide, Sans. *arg-*, to obtain. Through the idea of "keeping straight," the root is conn. also with E. RIGHT, Ger. *recht*, L. *rectus*.]

RICHES, rich'ez, *n.pl.* (in *B.* sometimes *n.sing.*), wealth: richness: abundance. [M.E. *richesse* (n.sing.)—Fr. *richesse*.]

RICHNESS, rich'nes, *n.* wealth: abundance: fruitfulness: value: costliness: abundance of imagery.

RICK, rik, *n.* a pile or heap, as of hay. [A.S. *hreác*, cog. with Ice. *hraukr*.]

RICKETS, rik'ets, *n.sing.* a disease of children, characterized by softness and curvature of the bones. [From the Prov. E. verb (*w*)*rick* (Sw. *vricka*), to twist, whose nasalized form is WRING, and freq. WRIGGLE.]

RICKETY, rik'et-i, *adj.* affected with rickets: feeble.

RICOCHET, rik'o-shā or -shet, *n.* rebound along the ground, as of a ball fired at a low elevation: the skipping of a flat stone on the surface of water. [Fr.; ety. unknown.]

RICOCHET, rik-o-shet', *v.t.* to fire at with guns at a low elevation, so as to make the balls skip on the ground:—*pr.p.* ricochett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ricochett'ed.

RID, rid, *v.t.* to free: to deliver: to remove by violence: to clear: to disencumber:—*pr.p.* ridd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rid. [A.S. *hreddan*, to snatch away; Ger. *retten*.]

RIDDANCE, rid'ans, *n.* act of ridding or freeing.

RIDDLE, rid'l, *n.* an obscure description of something which the hearer is asked to name: a puzzling question: an enigma.—*v.i.* to make riddles: to speak obscurely.—*v.t.* to solve, as a riddle. [A.S. *rædels—rædan*, to guess, to read—*ræd*, counsel, cog. with Dut. *raad*, Ger. *rath*.]

RIDDLE, rid'l, *n.* a large *sieve* for separating coarser materials from finer.—*v.t.* to separate with a riddle, as grain from chaff: to make full of holes like a riddle,

as with shot. [A.S. *hriddel—hridrian*, to sift; Ger. *rädel*, a riddle—*räden*, to sift.]

RIDE, rīd, *v.i.* to be borne, as on horseback or in a carriage: to practice riding: to float, as a ship at anchor.—*v.t.* to rest on so as to be carried:—*pa.t.* rōde; *pa.p.* ridd'en.—*n.* act of riding: an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle: the course passed over in riding. [A.S. *ridan;* Ice. *reida*, to move, Ger. *reiten*, to move along, L. (from Celt.) *rheda*, a carriage. See ROAD.]

RIDER, rīd'er, *n.* one who rides on a horse: one who manages a horse: an addition to a document after its completion, on a separate piece of paper: an additional clause.

RIDGE, rij, *n.* the *back* or top of the back: anything like a back, as a long range of hills: an extended protuberance: the earth thrown up by the plough between the furrows: the upper horizontal timber of a roof.—*v.t.* to form into ridges: to wrinkle. [A.S. *hrycg;* Prov. E. and Scot. *rig;* Ice. *hryggr*, Ger. *rücken*, the back.]

RIDGY, rij'i, *adj.* having, or rising in ridges.

RIDICULE, rid'i-kūl, *n.* wit exposing one to *laughter:* derision: mockery.—*v.t.* to laugh at: to expose to merriment: to deride: to mock. [L. *ridiculus*, exciting laughter—*rideo*, to laugh.]

RIDICULOUS, ri-dik'ū-lus, *adj.* deserving or exciting ridicule: laughable: absurd.—*adv.* RIDIC'ULOUSLY.—*n.* RIDIC'ULOUSNESS. [L. *ridiculosus—ridiculus.*]

RIDING, rīd'ing, *adj.* used to ride or travel: suitable for riding on, as a horse.—*n.* a road for riding on.—*n.* RID'ING-HABIT, RID'ING-SKIRT, the long upper *habit*, garment, or *skirt* worn by ladies when *riding.*

RIDING, rīd'ing, *n.* one of the *three* divisions of the county of York. [A corr. of A.S. *thrithing, thriding*, a third part—*thry, thri*, three.]

RIFE, rīf, *adj.* prevailing: abundant.—*adv.* RIFE'LY.—*n.* RIFE'NESS. [A.S. *rif*, prevalent; cog. with Dut. *rijf*, Ice. *rifr*, liberal.]

RIFF-RAFF, rif'-raf, *n.* sweepings: refuse: the rabble, the mob. [A reduplication of obs. *raff*, sweepings, conn. with RAFFLE, RIFLE, *v.* to rob.]

RIFLE, rī'fl, *v.t.* to carry off by force: to strip, to rob.—*n.* RI'FLER. [Fr. *rifler, rafler;* from Teut., as Ger. *raffen*, to snatch away. See RAFFLE.]

RIFLE, rī'fl, *v.t.* to *groove* spirally, as a gun-barrel.—*n.* a musket with a barrel spirally grooved. [Allied to Low Ger. *gerifelde*, rifled, grooved, and Ger. *riefeln*, to channel—*riefe*, a channel, a groove.]

RIFLEMAN, rī'fl-man, *n.* a man armed with a rifle.

RIFT, rift, *n.* an opening *riven* or split in anything: a cleft or fissure.—*v.t.* to rive: to cleave.—*v.i.* to split: to burst open.

RIG, rig, *v.t.* to clothe, to dress: to put on: (*naut.*) to fit with sails and tackling:—*pr.p.* rigg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rigged.—*n.* sails and tackling. [Ice. *rigga*, to bandage, to put on sails—*riga*, to be stiff.]

RIG, rig, *n.* (*Scotch*) a ridge.

RIGGING, rig'ing, *n.* tackle: the system of cordage which supports a ship's masts and extends the sails. [See RIG, *v.t.*]

RIGHT, rīt, *adj.*, *straight:* most direct: upright: erect: according to truth and justice: according to law: true: correct: just: fit: proper: exact: most convenient: well performed: most dexterous, as the hand: on the right hand: on the right hand of one looking towards the mouth of a river: (*math.*) upright from a base: containing 90 degrees.—*adv.* RIGHT'LY.—*n.* RIGHT'NESS. [A.S. *riht, ryht;* Ger. *recht*, L. *rectus—rego*, to guide. See RICH.]

RIGHT, rīt, *adv.* in a straight or direct line: in a right manner: according to truth and justice: correctly: very: in a great degree.

RIGHT, rīt, *n.* that which is right or correct: truth: justice: virtue: freedom from error: what one has a just claim to: privilege: property: the right side.—*v.t.* to make right or straight: to set upright: to do justice to.—*v.i.* to recover the proper position.

RIGHTEOUS, rīt'yus or rī'chus *adj.* living and acting according to *right* and justice: free from guilt or sin: equitable: merited.—*adv.* RIGHT'EOUSLY, (*Litany*) justly.—*n.* RIGHT'EOUSNESS. [Lit. "in a right way," A.S. *rihtwis—riht*, and *wis*, a way or manner. The form *righteous* is due to the influence of such words as *bounteous, plenteous*, etc.]

RIGHTFUL, rīt'fool, *adj.* having right: according to justice.—*adv.* RIGHT'FULLY.—*n.* RIGHT'FULNESS.

RIGID, rij'id, *adj.* not easily bent: stiff: severe: strict.—*adv.* RIG'IDLY.—*n.* RIG'IDNESS. [L. *rigidus—rigeo*, to be stiff with cold; akin to *frigeo* and to Gr. *rigeō*, to shiver with cold.]

RIGIDITY, ri-jid'it-i, *n.* the quality of resisting change of form: stiffness of manner.

RIGMAROLE, rig'ma-rōl, *n.* a repetition of foolish words: a long story. [A corr. of *ragman-roll*, a document with a long list of names, or with numerous seals pendent.]

RIGOR, rig'ur, *n.* the quality of being rigid or severe: stiffness of opinion or temper: strictness: severity of climate: (*med.*) a sense of chilliness attended by a shivering.—RIGOR MORTIS, the rigidity of the human body caused by death. [L. *rigor—rigeo.*]

RIGOROUS, rig'ur-us, *adj.* exercising rigor: allowing no abatement: marked by severity: harsh: scrupulously accurate: very severe.—*adv.* RIG'OROUSLY.—*n.* RIG'OROUSNESS.

RIKSDAG, riks'dag, *n.* the parliament of Sweden. [Sw.]

RILIEVO. See RELIEVO.

RILL, ril, *n.* a small murmuring brook: a streamlet.—*v.i.* to flow in small streams. [Prob. a Celt. word, akin to Fr. *rigole*, and W. *rhigol*, a furrow, a small trench.]

RIM, rim, *n.* a raised margin: a border: a brim.—*v.t.* to put a rim to:—*pr.p.* rimm'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rimmed. [A.S. *rima*; ety. unknown.]

RIME, rīm, *n.* hoar-frost: frozen dew.—*adj.* RIM'Y. [A.S. *hrim*; Dut. *rijm*, O. Ger. *hrifo*, Ger. *reif*.]

RIND, rīnd, *n.* the external covering, as the skin of fruit, the bark of trees, etc. [A.S. *rind*, *rhind*, Ger. *rinde*; prob. from a Teut. root seen in Goth. *rindan* (O. Ger. *rintan*), to surround.]

RINDERPEST, rin'der-pest, *n.* a malignant and contagious *disease* of *cattle*. [Ger. "cattle-plague."]

RING, ring, *n.* a circle: a small hoop, usually of metal, worn on the finger as an ornament: a circular area for races, etc.: a circular group of persons: a clique or combination for selfish purposes in politics: the prize ring, the occupation of the pugilist.—*v.t.* to encircle: to fit with a ring. [A.S. *hring*; Ice. *hring-r*, Ger., Dan. and Sw. *ring*. Cf. RINK and CIRCUS.]

RING, ring, *v.i.* to sound as a bell when struck: to tinkle: to practice the art of ringing bells: to continue to sound: to be filled with report.—*v.t.* to cause to sound, as a metal: to produce by ringing:—*pa.t.* rang, rung; *pa.p.* rung.—*n.* a sound, esp. of metals: the sound of many voices: a chime of many bells. [A.S. *hringan*, cog. with Ice. *hringia*, to ring bells, *hringla*, to clink, Dan. *ringle* to tinkle.]

RINGDOVE, ring'duv, *n.* the cushat or wood-*pigeon*; so called from a white *ring* or line on the neck.

RINGLEADER, ring'lēd-er, *n.* the head of a riotous body. [Orig. the *leader* in the *ring* of a dance.]

RINGLET, ring'let, *n.* a *little ring*: a curl, esp. of hair.

RING-OUSEL, ring'-ōō'zl, *n.* a species of thrush, with a white band on the breast. [See OUSEL.]

RING-STRAKED, ring'-strākt, *adj.* (*B.*) streaked with rings.

RINGWORM, ring'wurm, *n.* a skin disease in which itchy pimples appear in *rings*, as if caused by a *worm*.

RINK, ringk, *n.* the area where a race is run, or games are played.—*n.* SKAT'ING-RINK, a place artificially prepared for skating, chiefly for roller-skating. [Simply a variant of RING, a circle.]

RINSE, rins, *v.t.* to cleanse by introducing water: to cleanse with clean water. [O. Fr. *rinser* (Fr. *rincer*)—Ice. *hreinsa*; Ger. and Dut. *rein*, pure.]

RIOT, rī'ot, *n.* uproar: tumult: a disturbance of the peace: excessive feasting: luxury.—*v.i.* to brawl: to raise an uproar: to run to excess in feasting, behavior, etc.: to be highly excited.—*n.* RI'OTER. [Fr. *riotte*; ety. dub.]

RIOTOUS, rī'ot-us, *adj.* engaging in riot: seditious: tumultuous: luxurious: wanton. — *adv.* RI'OTOUSLY. — *n.* RI'OTOUSNESS.

RIP, rip, *v.t.* to divide by cutting or *tearing*: to cut open: to take out by cutting or tearing: to tear up for search or alteration:—*pr.p.* ripp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ripped.—*n.* a tear: a rent: a place torn. [A.S. *rypan*; Dan. *rippe*, akin to REAP.]

RIPARIAN, rip-ā'ri-an, *adj.* belonging to a *river-bank*. [L. *ripa*, a river-bank.]

RIPE, rīp, *adj.* ready for harvest: arrived at perfection: fit for use: developed to the utmost: finished: ready: resembling ripe fruit.—*adv.* RIPE'LY.—*n.* RIPE'NESS. [A.S. *ripe*, conn. with *rip*, harvest; cog. with Dut. *rijp*, Ger. *reif*, akin to A.S. *ripan*, E. REAP.]

RIPEN, rīp'en, *v.i.* to grow ripe: to approach or reach perfection.—*v.t.* to make ripe: to bring to perfection. [A.S. *ripian*: Ger. *reifen*.]

RIPOSTE, ri-pōst', *n.* a quick, short thrust in fencing. [Fr.]

RIPPER, rip'er, *n.* a tool used in shaping roof-slates: one who does his work well.

RIPPLE, rip'l, *n.* the little waves on the surface of running water: a little wave. —*v.t.* to cause a ripple in.—*v.i.* to curl on the surface, as running water. [Allied to Ger. *rippeln*, Low Ger. *reppen*, to move.]

RIPPLE, rip'l, *v.t.* to pluck the seeds from stalks of flax by drawing them through an iron comb.—*n.* the comb for rippling. [Low Ger. *repel*, machine for breaking flax, Ger. *riffel*, a flax-comb.]

RIP-SAW, rip'-saw, *n.* a hand-saw with large but narrow-set teeth, for sawing lumber lengthwise.

RISE, rīz, *v.i.* to move from a lower to a higher position: to ascend: to grow upward: to swell in quantity or extent: to take an upright position: to leave the place of rest: to tower up: to appear above the horizon. to break forth: to appear: to have its source: to increase in size, value, etc.: to become excited or hostile: to break forth into commotion or insurrection: to increase in rank, fortune, or fame: to come to mind: to close a session: (*B.*) to ascend from the grave: —*pa.t.* rōse; *pa.p.* risen (riz'n).—*n.* act of rising: ascent: degree of elevation: a steep: origin: increase: advance: (*mus.*) elevation of the voice. [A.S. *rísan*, cog. with Ice. *risa*, Goth *reisan*, Ger. *reisen*; intransitive form of RAISE.]

RISIBLE, riz'i-bl, *adj.* capable of exciting *laughter*: laughable: amusing. — *adv.* RIS'IBLY.—*n.* RISIBIL'ITY, quality of being risible. [L. *risibilis*, from *rideo*, *risum*, to laugh.]

RISING, rīz'ing, *n.* act of rising: resurrection: (*B.*) a tumor.

RISK, risk, *n.* hazard: chance of loss or injury.—*v.t.* to expose to hazard: to venture. [Fr. *risque* (It. *risico*)—Sp. *risco*, a rock—L. *reseco*, to cut off—*re*, off, *seco*, to cut. The connection is, an abrupt precipice, hence danger.]

RISQUE, rēs-kā', *adj.* verging upon impropriety, or suggesting something immoral, as a play or a story. [Fr.]

RISSOLE, ris'ōl, *n.* fish or meat minced and fried with bread crumbs and egg. [Fr., perh. from the Teut., as Dan. *riste*, to roast.]

RITE, rīt, *n.* a religious usage or ceremony. [Fr. *rite*—L. *ritus*.]

RITUAL, rit'ū-al, *adj.* consisting of or prescribing *rites*.—*n.* manner of performing divine service, or a book containing it: the body of rites employed in some churches, and also in certain secret societies, notably the Freemasons. — *adv.* RIT'UALLY. [L. *ritualis*. See RITE.]

RITUALISM, rit'ū-al-izm, *n.* system of rituals or prescribed forms of religion: the observance of them: the name given to the great increase of ceremonial in religious worship which has taken place in a large section of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

RITUALIST, rit'ū-al-ist, *n.* one skilled in or devoted to a ritual: one of the party in favor of ritualism in the Protestant Episcopal Church. — *adj.* RITUALIST'IC, pertaining to the ritual.

RIVAL, rī'val, *n.* one pursuing the same object as another: one who strives to equal or excel another: a competitor. —*adj.* having the same claims: standing in competition.—*v.t.* to stand in competition with: to try to gain the same object as another: to try to equal or excel: —*pr.p.* rī'valling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rī'valled. [Lit. one who lives on the opposite side *of a river*, and contends sometimes for the use of it, Fr.—L. *rivalis*—*rivus*, a brook. See RIVULET.]

RIVALRY, rī'val-ri, *n.* act of rivalling: competition: emulation.

RIVE, rīv, *v.t.* to tear asunder: to split. —*v.i.* to be split asunder:—*pa.t.* rīved; *pa.p.* rīved, riv'en. [A.S. *reófan*; Dan. *rive*.]

RIVER, riv'er, *n.* a large running stream of water. [Fr. *rivière* (It. *riviera*, shore, river)—Low L. *riparia*, a shore district —L. *ripa*, a bank.]

RIVET, riv'et, *n.* a bolt of metal fastened by being hammered at both ends.—*v.t.* to fasten with a rivet: to make firm or immovable:—*pr.p.* riv'eting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* riv'eted. [Fr., acc. to Diez from the root of Ice. *rífa*, Dan. *rive*, Ger. *reiben*, E. RIVE.]

RIVIERE, rē-viar', *n.* a necklace of diamonds or other precious stones. [Fr.]

RIVULET, riv'ū-let, *n.* a *small river* or stream: a brook. [L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus*, a stream, akin to Sans. *sru*, Gr. *rheō*, to flow.]

ROACH, rōch, *n.* a fresh-water fish of a silvery color. [Dut. *roch*, Ger. *roche*, Dan. *rokke*.]

ROAD, rōd, *n.* a highway: an open way for passengers and traffic: (*B.*) a plundering excursion. [A.S. *rád*, a riding—*rád*, pa.t. of *ridan*, RIDE.]

ROAD, rōd, **ROADSTEAD**, rōd'sted, **ROADS**, rōdz, *n.* a place where ships *ride* at anchor; as at Hampton Roads, Va.

ROADSTER, rōd'ster, *n.* (*naut.*) a vessel riding at anchor in a *road*: a horse fitted for travelling.

ROADWAY, rōd'wā, *n.* the *way* or part of a *road* or street travelled by carriages.

ROAM, rōm, *v.i.* to rove about: to ramble. —*v.t.* to wander over. [Prob. formed from ROAMER.]

ROAMER, rōm'er, *n.* a wanderer. [Usually derived from O. Fr. *romier*, one who makes a pilgrimage to Rome (Sp. *romero*, It. *romeo*)—L. *Roma*, Rome.]

ROAN, rōn, *adj.* having a bay or dark color, with spots of gray and white: of a mixed color, with a decided shade of red. — *n.* a roan color: a roan horse: grained sheepskin leather.

ROAN-TREE, **ROWAN-TREE**, rō'an-trē, *n.* the mountain-ash. [So called either from the color of its stem (see ROAN), or it is a corr. of RUNE, from its use in divination. See RUNE.]

ROAR, rōr, *v.i.* to utter a full, loud sound: to cry, as a beast: to cry aloud: to bawl. —*n.* a full, loud sound: the cry of a beast: an outcry of mirth, esp. of laughter. [A.S. *rárian*, O. Ger. *reran*, Ger. *röhren*, to cry as a stag, to bellow; influenced also by an old verb *hroren*, the Ger. *rühren*, to move (cf. UPROAR).]

ROARING, rōr'ing, *n.* act or sound of roaring: a disease of horses causing them to *roar* in breathing.

ROAST, rōst, *v.t.* to cook before a fire: to parch by exposure to heat: to heat to excess: to dissipate the volatile parts of by heat.—*n.* that which is roasted. [O. Fr. *rostir* (Fr. *rôtir*)—O. Ger. *röstan* (whence Ger. *rösten*), to roast.]

ROB, rob, *n.* the juice of ripe fruit mixed with honey or sugar. [Fr.—Ar. *robb*, purified syrup of boiled fruit.]

ROB, rob, *v.t.* to take away from by force or theft: to plunder: to steal: to deprive: (*B.*) to withhold what is due:—*pr.p.* robb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* robbed.—*n.* ROBB'ER, one who robs. [O. Fr. *rober*—Ger. *rauben*, A.S. *reafian*.]

ROBBERY, rob'er-i, *n.* theft from the person, aggravated by violence or intimidation: plundering.

ROBE, rōb, *n.* a gown or outer garment: a dress of dignity or state: a rich dress.—*v.t.* to dress, as with a robe: to clothe. [Fr.; from O. Ger. *roubon* (Ger. *rauben*), E. ROB; applied to clothes, because they were so frequently stolen.]

ROBIN, rob'in, ROBIN-REDBREAST, rob'-in-red'brest, *n.* a singing bird with a reddish breast. [A familiar form of *Robert*; cf. *Jack*-daw, *Mag*-pie.]

ROBUST, rō-bust', *adj.* of great strength or vigor: requiring strength.—*adv.* ROBUST'LY.—*n.* ROBUST'NESS. [Fr.—L. *robustus*—*robur*, oak.]

ROC, rok, *n.* an enormous bird in Persian folk tales. [Pers. *rukh.*]

ROCHELLE-POWDER, rō-shel'-pow-der, *n.* seidlitz powder.—ROCHELLE SALT, the popular name of tartrate of soda and potash.

ROCHET, roch'et, *n.* a surplice with narrow sleeves worn by bishops. [Fr., dim. of Low L. *roccus*—O. Ger. *roc* (A.S. *rocc*, Ger. *rock*), a coat.]

ROCK, rok, *n.* a large mass of stone: (*geol.*) a natural deposit of sand, earth, or clay: that which has the firmness of a rock: (*B.*) defence. [Fr. *roc, roche;* prob. Celt., as in Gael. *roc*, W. *rhwg*, a projection.]

ROCK, rok, *n.* a distaff. [Dut. *rokken*, Ice. *rockr.*]

ROCK, rok, *v.t.* to *move* backward and forward: to lull to sleep.—*v.i.* to be moved backward and forward: to totter. [Teut., as Ice. *rugga*, Ger. *rücken*, to move.]

ROCKER, rok'er, *n.* the curved support on which a cradle or rocking-chair rocks.

ROCKERY, rok'er-i, *n.* same as ROCKWORK.

ROCKET, rok'et, *n.* a firework which is projected through the air, used for making signals in war, and for saving life at sea by conveying a line over a stranded vessel. [It. *rocchetta*, from root of *rock*, a distaff, because its thick upper end is like a distaff.]

ROCK-PIGEON, rok-pij'un, *n.* a *pigeon* inhabiting *rocks.*

ROCKSALT, rok'sawlt, *n.*, *salt* in *rock*-like masses.

ROCKWORK, rok'wurk, *n.* (*arch.*) masonry in imitation of masses of rock: (*hort.*) a pile of earth covered with stones with plants growing between.

ROCKY, rok'i, *adj.* full of rocks: resembling a rock: hard: unfeeling.—*n.* ROCK'INESS.

ROCOCO, ro-kō'ko, *n.* a term applied to a debased style of architecture prevailing in the 18th century, marked by endless multiplication of ornamental details.

ROD, rod, *n.* a long twig: a slender stick: anything long and slender: an instrument of correction: an emblem of power or authority: a pole or perch (5½ yards): (*fig.*) punishment: authority: oppression: (*B.*) race or tribe. [A.S.; Dut. *roede*, Ger. *ruthe;* akin to L. *rudis*, a rod, and Sans. *ridh*, to grow. See ROOD.]

RODE, rōd, *pa.t.* of RIDE.

RODENT, rō'dent, *adj.*, *gnawing.* [L. *rodens, rodentis*, pr.p. of *rodo*, to gnaw.]

RODOMEL, rod'ō-mel, *n.* the juice of roses mixed with honey. [Gr. *rhodon*, rose, *meli*, honey.]

RODOMONTADE, rod-ō-mont-ād', *n.* vain boasting, like that of *Rodomonte* in the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto.—*v.i.* to boast or bluster.

ROE, rō, *n.* the eggs or spawn of fishes. [Ice. *hrogn*, Ger. *rogen.*]

ROE, rō, *n.* a species of deer, smaller than the fallow-deer: also the female deer.

ROEBUCK, rō'buk, *n.* the male of the roe, having usually one front antler and two hinder ones. [A.S. *rah;* Ger. *reh*, Ice. *ra.*]

ROGATION, ro-gā'shun, *n.* an *asking:* supplication.—ROGATION-DAYS, the three days before the festival of Ascension, being days of special supplication. [L., from *rogo*, to ask.]

ROGUE, rōg, *n.* a dishonest person: a knave: a mischievous or frolicsome person: (*law*) a vagrant. [Fr. *rogue*, proud: either from Bret. *rok*, proud, or acc. to Diez, from Ice. *hrokr*, proud, haughty.]

ROGUERY, rōg'er-i, *n.* knavish tricks: fraud: mischievousness: waggery.

ROGUISH, rōg'ish, *adj.* knavish: mischievous: waggish.—*adv.* ROG'UISHLY.—*n.* ROG'UISHNESS.

ROIL, roil, *v.t.* to render turbid: to rile: to vex.

ROISTER, roist'er, *v.i.* to bluster, swagger, bully.—*n.* ROIST'ERER. [Fr. *rustre*, a rough, rude fellow—O. Fr. *ruste*—L. *rusticus*, rustic.]

ROLE, rōl, *n.* the part performed by an actor in a play: any important part played in public life. [Fr., the part of each actor being written on a *roll* of paper. See ROLL.]

ROLL, rōl, *v.i.* to turn like a *wheel:* to turn on an axis: to be formed into a roll or cylinder: to move, as waves: to be tossed about: to move tumultuously: to be hurled: to rock, or move from side to side: to wallow: to spread under a roller: to sound as a drum beaten rapidly.—*v.t.* to cause to roll: to turn on an axis: to wrap round on itself: to inwrap: to drive forward: to move upon wheels: to press with a roller: to beat rapidly, as a drum.—*n.* act of rolling: that which rolls: a roller: that which is rolled up: hence parchment, paper, etc., wound into a circular form: a document: a register: a kind of fancy bread: the continued sound of a drum. [O. Fr. *roeller* (Fr. *rouler*)—Low L. *rotulare*—L. *rotula*, a little wheel—*rota*, a wheel.]

ROLL-CALL, rōl'-kawl, *n.* the calling of the roll or list of names, as in the army.

ROLLER, rōl'er, *n.* that which rolls: a cylinder used for rolling, grinding, etc.: a long broad bandage:—*pl.* heavy waves.

ROLLICKING, rol'ik-ing, *adj.* careless, swaggering. [Prob. a form of ROLL, with allusion to FROLIC.]

ROLLING, rōl'ing, *adj.* moving on *wheels:* used in rolling.—*n.* ROLL'ING-PIN, a cylindrical pin or piece of wood for rolling paste.—*n.* ROLL'ING-PRESS, a press of two cylinders for rolling or calendering cloth.

—*n.* ROLL'ING-STOCK, the *stock* or store of engines, carriages, etc., of a railway.

ROLY-POLY, rōl'i-pōl'i, *n.* a pudding made of a sheet of paste, covered with sweetmeats and rolled up: an old game in which balls are bowled into holes.—*adj.* round, podgy.

ROMAIC, ro-mā'ik, *n.* modern Greek, the language of the descendants of the Eastern *Romans.* [Fr. *Romaïque;* from modern Gr. *Rōmaïkos*—L. *Roma.*]

ROMAN, rō'man, *adj.* pertaining to Rome or to the Romans: pertaining to the Roman Catholic religion: papal: (*print*) noting the letters commonly used, as opposed to Italics: written in letters (used by the Romans, as IV.), not in figures (as 4).—*n.* a native or citizen of Rome. [L. *Romanus—Roma,* Rome.]

ROMAN CATHOLIC, rō'man kath'ol-ik, *adj.* denoting the Christians *throughout the world* who recognize the spiritual supremacy of the Pope or Bishop of *Rome.* —*n.* a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

ROMANCE, ro-mans', *n.* the dialects in S. Europe which sprung from a corruption of the *Roman* or Latin language: a tale written in these dialects: any fictitious and wonderful tale: a fictitious narrative in prose or verse which passes beyond the limits of real life.—*adj.* belonging to the dialects called *Romance.*—*v.i.* to write or tell romances: to talk extravagantly.—*n.* ROMAN'CER. [O. Fr. *romans*—Low L. adv. (*loqui*) *romanice* (to speak) in the *Roman* or Latin tongue—L. *Romanicus,* Roman.]

ROMANESQUE, rō-man-esk', *n.* that which pertains to *romance:* (*arch.*) the debased style adopted in the later Roman empire: the dialect of Languedoc and other districts of the south of France. [Fr.; It. *romanesco—Romanicus.*]

ROMANISM, rō'man-izm, *n.* an offensive term applied to the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church.

ROMANIST, rō'man-ist, *n.* a term applied in some localities to a Roman Catholic.

ROMANTIC, ro-man'tic, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling *romance:* fictitious: extravagant: wild: fantastic.—*adv.* ROMAN'TICALLY.—*n.* ROMAN'TICNESS.

ROMANTICISM, ro-man'ti-sizm, *n.* in literature, the revolt from a classical to a medieval style. [So called because the latter was orig. imitated from *Romance* models.]

ROMISH, rōm'ish, *adj.* belonging to *Rome,* or to the Roman Catholic Church.

ROMP, romp, *v.i.* to play noisily: to skip about in play.—*n.* a girl who romps: rude frolic. [A form of RAMP.]

ROMPISH, romp'ish, *adj.* fond of *romping* or noisy play.—*adv.* ROMP'ISHLY.—*n.* ROMP'ISHNESS.

RONDEAU, ron'dō, *n.* a little poem in three parts, of which the first two or three words are repeated at the end of the second and third part, and which thus ends as it began. [Fr., from *rond,* round. See ROUND.]

RONDELLE, ron-del', *n.* anything round: one of the successive crusts formed in molten metal when cooling. [Fr.]

RONDO, ron'dō, *n.* the same as RONDEAU. [It. form of the same word.]

RONTGEN RAYS (X-RAYS), runt'jen rays, *n.* the dark or invisible rays emitted, under influence of an electric current, from a glass bulb highly exhausted of air through an aluminum window into a closed box, and which, when passed through the hand or other parts of the body, imprint a shadow-picture of the bones on a photographic plate. [So-called from Prof. *Röntgen,* of Wurtzburg, who discovered them in 1895.]

ROOD, rōōd, *n.* the fourth part of an acre, or forty perches, so called from the *rod* used in measuring: a figure of Christ's cross, and often of the crucifix, in R. Cath. Churches. [Same as ROD.]

ROOF, rōōf, *n.* the top covering of a house or building: a vault or arch, or the inner side of it: a house or dwelling.—*v.t.* to cover with a roof: to shelter. [A.S. *hróf;* Dut. *roef.*]

ROOFING, rōōf'ing, *n.* covering with a roof: materials for a roof: the roof itself.

ROOFLESS, rōōf'les, *adj.* without a roof: having no house or home: unsheltered.

ROOK, rook, *n.* a kind of crow, so called from its *croak.* [A.S. *hróc;* Goth. *hrukjan,* to croak. See CROW.]

ROOK, rook, *n.* a castle or piece used in playing chess. [Fr. *roc;* from Pers. *rokh,* a camel with a *tower* for archers.]

ROOKERY, rook'er-i, *n.* a group of trees to which *rooks* resort to build their nests: a group of ruinous buildings.

ROOKIE, rōōk'ē, *n.* in the United States army, in soldiers' slang, a recruit.

ROOM, rōōm, *n., space:* a chamber: extent of place: space unoccupied: freedom to act: fit occasion: place of another: stead: (*B.*) a seat. [A.S. and Ice. *rum;* Ger. *raum.*]

ROOMY, rōōm'i, *adj.* having ample room: wide: spacious.—*adv.* ROOM'ILY.—*n.* ROOM'INESS.

ROOST, rōōst, *n.* a pole or support on which a bird rests at night: a number of fowls resting together.—*v.i.* to sit or sleep on a roost. [A.S. *hrost;* Dut. *roest.*]

ROOSTER, rōōst'er, *n.* a cock, the male bird of the domestic fowl.

ROOT, rōōt, *n.* the part of a plant which is fixed in the earth, and which draws up sap from the soil: an edible root: anything like a root: the bottom: a word from which others are derived: the cause or occasion of anything: (*math.*) the factor of a quantity which multiplied by itself produces that quantity: the value of the unknown quantity in an equation.—*v.i.* to *fix the root:* to be firmly estab-

lished.—*v.t.* to plant in the earth: to implant deeply. [Ice. and Sw. *rot*; Dan. *rod*; akin to L. *radix*, Gr. *riza*, a root, Sans. *ruh*, to grow.]

ROOT, rōōt, *v.t.* to turn up with the *snout*, as swine.—*v.i.* to turn up the earth with the snout. [A.S. *wrotian—wrot*, a snout; Dut. *wroeten*.]

ROOT-BEER, rōōt-bēr, *n.* a drink made from roots of dandelion, sassafras, etc. [*Root* and *beer*.]

ROOT-CROP, rōōt'-krop, *n.* a crop of plants with esculent roots, especially of plants having single roots, as turnips, beets, etc.

ROOT-EATER, rōōt'-ēt-er, *n.* an animal that feeds on roots.

ROOT-HOUSE, rōōt'-hows, *n.* a house made of roots: house for storing up or depositing turnips, carrots, cabbages, or other roots or tops, for winter use.

ROOTLET, rōōt'let, *n.* a *little root*: a radicle.

ROPE, rōp, *n.* a thick twisted cord.—*v.i.* to extend into a thread, as by a glutinous quality.—*adj.* ROP'Y.—*adv.* ROP'ILY.—*n.* ROP'INESS. [A.S. *rāp*; cog. with Ice. *reip*, Dut. *reep*, Ger. *reif*.]

ROPE-DANCER, rōp'-dans-er, *n.* one who performs acrobatic feats on a rope.

ROPE-PORTER, rōp'-pōrt-er, *n.* a pulley mounted on a frame, over which the ropes of steam-ploughs are borne off the ground so as to prevent wear and tear from friction.

ROPE-PUMP, rōp'-pump, *n.* a machine for raising water, consisting of an endless rope or ropes passing over a pulley fixed at the place to which the water is to be raised, and under another pulley fixed below the surface of the water. The upper pulley being turned rapidly by a winch, motion is given to the rope, and the water rises up along with the ascending part of the rope, partly by the momentum it acquires when in motion, and partly by capillary attraction.

ROPER, rōp'er, *n.* a maker of ropes.

ROPERY, rōp'er-i, *n.* a place where ropes are made.

ROPE'S-END, *n.* an instrument of punishment, esp. aboard ship. [Poss. of *rope* and *end*.]

ROPEWALK, rōp'wawk, *n.* a long narrow shed used for the spinning of ropes.

ROQUEFORT CHEESE, rōk-for' chēz, *n.* a highly flavored, blue-moulded cheese, from *Roquefort*, France.

RORQUAL, ror'kwal, *n.* a genus of whales of the largest size. [Norw.]

ROSACEOUS, ro-zā'shus, *adj.* (*bot.*) pertaining to the *rose* family: having the petals arranged like those of the rose. [L. *rosaceus*.]

ROSARY, rō'za-ri, *n.* a chaplet: a garland: the term was formerly often adopted as a title of numerous books, consisting of a garland of flowers, as it were, culled from various authors: string of beads used by Roman Catholics, on which they count their prayers; there are always in the rosary five or fifteen divisions, each containing ten small beads and one large one—for each of the small beads an Ave Maria, and for each of the larger a Paternoster is repeated: a rose-garden: a counterfeit coin of the reign of Edward I. worth about a cent, coined abroad and brought surreptitiously into England; so called from bearing the figure of a rose. [L. *rosarium*.]

ROSE, *pa.t.* of RISE.

ROSE, rōz, *n.* a plant of many species with a beautiful flower, generally *red*: a rosette: a perforated nozzle of a pipe, etc.: pink, the color of the rose. [A.S. *rose*—L. *rosa*, akin to Gr. *rodon*; prob. akin to *erythros*, red.]

ROSEAL, rōz'e-al, *adj.* like a rose in smell or color.

ROSEATE, rōz'e-āt, *adj.*, *rosy*: full of roses: blooming: red.

ROSEMARY, rōz'mar-i, ROSMARIN, roz'-ma-rēn, *n.* a small fragrant evergreen shrub of a pungent taste, once used as an emblem of fidelity. [M. E. *rosemaryne*—L. *ros-marinus*, "sea-spray," from its usually growing on the sea-coast—*ros*, dew, *marinus—mare*, the sea.]

ROSE-MOULDING, rōz'-mōld-ing, *n.* in *arch.* a kind of Norman moulding ornamented with roses or rosettes.

ROSE-PINK, rōz'-pingk, *adj.* of a rosy-pink color or hue: roseate: having a delicate bloom: hence, very delicate: affectedly fine: sentimental. "*Rose-pink* piety."—*Kingsley*.

ROSETTE, ro-zet', *n.* an imitation of a rose by means of a ribbon: (*arch.*) a rose-shaped ornament. [Fr., dim. of *rose*.]

ROSE-WATER, rōz'-waw'ter, *n.*, *water* distilled from *rose*-leaves.

ROSE-WINDOW, rōz'-wind'ō, *n.* a circular *window* with its compartments branching from a centre, like a *rose*.

ROSEWOOD, rōz'wood, *n.* the *wood* of a tree having a fragrance like that of *roses*. It is obtained from Brazil, the Canary Islands, Siam, and other places, and is in the highest esteem for cabinet work, pianos, etc.

ROSIN, roz'in, *n.* the solid left after distilling off the oil from crude turpentine.—*v.t.* to rub or cover with rosin. [A form of RESIN.]

ROSINY, roz'in-i, *adj.* like or containing *rosin*.

ROSTER, ros'ter, *n.* the list of persons liable to a certain duty; as the roster of a regiment. [Prob. Prov. Ger. *roster*—Ger. *register*, a list. See REGISTER.]

ROSTRAL, ros'tral, *adj.* like a *rostrum* or *beak*.

ROSTRATE, ros'trāt, ROSTRATED, ros'-trāt-ed, *adj.*, *beaked*.

ROSTRIFORM, ros'tri-form, *adj.* having the *form* or shape of a *beak*.

ROSTRUM, ros'trum, *n.* in ancient Rome, an erection for public speakers in the Forum, adorned with the *beaks* or heads

of ships taken in war: the platform from which a speaker addresses his audience. [L., lit. "the beak"—*rodo, rosum*, to gnaw.]

ROSY, rōz'i, *adj.* like a rose: red: blooming: blushing: charming.—*n.* ROS'INESS.

ROT, rot, *v.i.* to putrefy: to become decomposed.—*v.t.* to cause to rot: to bring to corruption:—*pr.p.* rott'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rott'ed.—*n.* decay: putrefaction: a disease of the potato: a decay (called DRY-ROT) which attacks timber: a fatal distemper in sheep. [A.S. *rotian*, cog. with Ice. *rotna*.]

ROTARY, rō'tar-i, *adj.* turning round like a *wheel:* rotatory. [L. *rota*, a wheel, akin to Sans. *ratha*, a chariot, and Ger. *rad*, a wheel.]

ROTATE, rō'tāt, *v.t.* to turn anything round like a *wheel:* to cause to turn.—*v.i.* to turn round like a wheel. [L. *roto, rotatus—rota*.]

ROTATION, ro-tā'shun, *n.* a turning round like a *wheel:* series or appropriate succession, as of crops. [Fr.—L. *rotatio*.]

ROTATORY, rō'ta-tor-i, *adj.* turning round like a *wheel:* going in a circle: following in succession.

ROTE, rōt, *n.* the frequent and mechanical repetition of words without knowledge of the meaning. [M.E. *rote*, to hum a tune — A.S. *hrutan*, to roar; cf. Scot. *rout*, to bellow, O. Fr. *rote*, a hurdy-gurdy.]

ROTTEN, rot'n, *adj.* putrefied: corrupt: decomposed: unsound: treacherous.—*n.* ROTT'ENNESS.

ROTTENSTONE, rot'n-stōn, *n.* a soft stone used in a state of powder to polish soft metals and glass. [See ROTTEN and STONE.]

ROTUND, ro-tund', *adj.*, *round:* spherical.—*ns.* ROTUND'NESS, ROTUND'ITY. [L. *rotundus—rota*. See ROTARY.]

ROTUNDA, ro-tund'a, ROTUNDO, ro-tund'o, *n.* a *round* building. [Fr. *rotonde*, It. *rotondo*.]

ROUBLE. Same as RUBLE.

ROUÉ, rōō'ā, *n.* a fashionable profligate: a rake: a debauchee. [Lit. "one broken on the *wheel*," a name given by Philippe, Duke of Orléans, Regent of France 1715–23, to his dissolute companions, Fr., pa.p. of *rouer—roue*—L. *rota*, a wheel.]

ROUGE, rōōzh, *n.* a *red* paint used to color the cheeks or lips.—*v.t.* to color with rouge. [Fr. (It. *roggio, robbio*)—L. *rubeus*, red. See RUBY.]

ROUGE-ET-NOIR, rōōzh'-ā-nwawr', *n.* a game at cards played at a table, marked with four diamond-shaped spots, two red and two black. [Fr. "red-and-black."]

ROUGH, ruf, *adj.* not smooth: uneven: uncut: unpolished: unfinished: boisterous: tempestuous: violent: harsh: severe: rude: coarse: disordered in appearance.—*adv.* ROUGH'LY.—*n.* ROUGH'NESS. [A.S. *ruh*, rough, cog. with Ger. *rauch, rauh*, Dut. *ruig*.]

ROUGH, ruf, *v.t.* to make rough: to break in a horse.

ROUGHEN, ruf'n, *v.t.* to make rough.—*v.i.* to become rough.

ROUGH-RIDER, ruf'-rīd'er, *n.* one who *rides rough* or untrained horses: a horse-breaker, especially in the army.

ROUGH-RIDER, ruf'-rī-der, *n.* a soldier of a volunteer cavalry regiment organized by Col. Leonard Wood and Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt for service during the Spanish-American War.

ROULEAU, rōō-lō', *n.* a roll of paper containing a certain number of coins, esp. as used in banks: a kind of trimming for women's dress. [Fr.]

ROULETTE, rōōl-et', *n.* a little ball or roller: a game of chance played with a small ball on a circle divided into red and black spaces. [Fr.—*rouler*, to roll, from the balls rolling. See ROLL.]

ROUMANIAN, rōō-mā'ne-an, *n.* a native or inhabitant of *Roumania*, in Europe.—*adj.* pertaining to *Roumania*, or the language of that country.

ROUND, rownd, *adj.* circular: globular: cylindrical: whole: complete: plump: large: smooth: flowing: open: plain: positive: bold: brisk.—*adv.* in a round manner: on all sides: from one side or party to another: circularly. — *prep.* around; on every side of: all over.—*n.* that which is round: a circle or globe: a series of actions: the time of such a series: a turn: routine: revolution: cycle: an accustomed walk: a step of a ladder: a song or dance having a frequent return to the same point: a volley or general discharge of firearms: that in which a whole company takes part.—*v.t.* to make round: to surround: to go round: to complete: to make full and flowing.—*v.i.* to grow or become round or full: to go round.—*adj.* ROUND'ISH, somewhat round. [O. Fr. *round, roond* (Fr. *rond*)—L. *rotundus—rota*, a wheel. See ROTARY.]

ROUNDABOUT, rownd'a-bowt, *adj.* encircling: circuitous: indirect.—*n.* a horizontal revolving wheel on which children ride.

ROUNDEL, rownd'el, *n.* anything of a *round* form or figure: a circle: a roundelay. [O. Fr. *rondel* (Fr. *rondeau*), dim. of *rond*. See ROUND.]

ROUNDELAY, rownd'e-lā, *n.* a *round:* a song or dance in which parts are repeated. [Same as above, modified by influence of E. LAY.]

ROUNDHEAD, rownd'hed, *n.* a name formerly given by the Cavaliers or adherents of Charles I., during the English civil war, to members of the Puritan or parliamentary party, who distinguished themselves by having their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers wore theirs in long ringlets. "When in October, 1641, the Parliament reassembled after a short recess, two hostile parties, essentially the same with those which, under different

names, have ever since contended, and are still contending, for the direction of public affairs, appeared confronting each other. During some years they were designated as *Cavaliers* and *Roundheads*. They were subsequently called *Whigs* and *Tories;* nor does it seem that these appellations are likely soon to become obsolete."—*Macaulay.*

ROUNDHOUSE, rownd'hows, *n.* in ships, a cabin or house on the after-part of the quarter-deck: the building in which locomotives are kept when not in service on the railroad.

ROUNDLY, rownd'li, *adv.* in a round manner: fully: completely: boldly: openly: plainly.

ROUNDNESS, rownd'nes, *n.* quality of being round, globular, or cylindrical: cylindrical form: fullness: smoothness of flow: plainness: boldness.

ROUNDROBIN, rownd-rob'in, *n.* a petition with the signatures in the form of a circle or *round ribbon*, so as not to show who signed first. [Fr. *rond ruban*, round ribbon.]

ROUNDSMAN, rownds'man, *n.* in the United States, a policeman who acts as inspector.

ROUND-UP, rownd-up, *n.* the bringing together of all the cattle in a ranch: a finishing of an arrangement.

ROUP, rowp, *n.* a sale by auction.—*v.* to sell by auction. [A Scotch word.]

ROUSE, rowz, *v.t.* to *raise* up: to stir up: to awaken: to excite to: to put into action: to startle or start, as an animal.—*v.i.* to awake: to be excited to action. [Prob. from the root of ROSE, pa.t. of RISE. See also RAISE.]

ROUSE, rowz, *n.* a carousal. [Perh. akin to Ger. *rausch*, drunkenness, perh. short for CAROUSE.]

ROUSTABOUT, rowst'a-bowt, *n.* name given in the Southern United States to a common wharf laborer or to a shiftless vagrant.

ROUT, rowt, *n.* a tumultuous crowd, a rabble: a large party: a fashionable evening assembly. [O. Fr. *route*, a band, division—Low L. *rupta*, thing broken—L. *rumpo*, *ruptus*, to break.]

ROUT, rowt, *n.* the defeat of an army or body of troops: the disorder of troops defeated.—*v.t.* to put to disorderly flight: to defeat and throw into confusion: to conquer. [O. Fr. *route*—L. *ruptus*, *rupta*, pa.p. of *rumpo*, to break. See RUPTURE.]

ROUTE, rōōt, *n.* a course to be traversed: a line of march: road: track. [Fr.—L. *rupta* (*via*), "a *broken* way."]

ROUTINE, rōōt-ēn', *n.* course of duties: regular course of action. [Fr.]

ROVE, rōv, *v.t.* (*lit.*) to *rob:* to wander over like robbers.—*v.i.* to wander about: to ramble: to range. [A byform of REAVE, modified by influence of Dut. *roven*, to plunder. See ROB.]

ROVER, rōv'er, *n.* one who roves: a robber or pirate: a wanderer: an inconstant person.

ROW, rō, *n.* a line: a rank: persons or things in a line. [A.S. *rawa;* Ger. *reihe*, Dut. *rij.*]

ROW, rō, *v.t.* to impel with an oar: to transport by rowing.—*v.i.* to work with the oar: to be moved by oars.—*n.* an excursion in a rowing-boat.—*n.* ROW'ER.

ROW, row, *n.* a noisy squabble: uproar. [Prob. a corr. of ROUT, a rabble.]

ROWAN-TREE, rō'an-trē, *n.* See ROAN-TREE.

ROWDY, row'di, *adj.* noisy and turbulent.—*n.* ROW'DYISM. [Short for *rowdydow*, an expression formed on the basis of ROW, uproar, and ROUT, a rabble.]

ROWEL, row'el, *n.* the *little wheel* in a spur, set with sharp points: a little flat wheel or ring on horses' bits. [Fr. *rouelle*—Low L. *rotella*, dim. of L. *rota*, a wheel.]

ROWLOCK, rō'lok or rul'uk, *n.* a contrivance on the wale of a boat, to hold the oar in rowing. [ROW, *v.* and LOCK.]

ROXBURGH, ROXBURGHE, roks'bur-ō, *n.* a style of binding for books, with cloth or paper sides, plain leather back, gilt top, other sides untrimmed. [From the Duke of *Roxburghe* (1740-1804.)

ROYAL, roy'al, *adj.*, *regal*, *kingly:* magnificent: illustrious: magnanimous: enjoying the favor or patronage of the sovereign.—*adv.* ROY'ALLY. [Fr.—L. *regalis.* See REGAL.]

ROYAL, roy'al, *n.* a large kind of paper: a sail above the topgallant sail: one of the soldiers of the 1st British regiment of foot: one of the shoots of a stag's head.

ROYALISM, roy'al-izm, *n.* attachment to *kings* or to kingly government.

ROYALIST, roy'al-ist, *n.* an adherent of royalism.

ROYALTY, roy'al-ti, *n.*, *kingship:* the character, state, or office of a king: majesty: the person of the king or sovereign: in England the fixed sum paid to the crown or other proprietor, as on the produce of a mine, etc.: in U. S. a sum paid to the owner of a patent, copyright or other property in consideration of the right to make or use the article within certain limitations: kingdom.

ROYSTEROUS, roi'ster-us, *adj.* roistering: roisterly: revelling: drunken or riotous. "The *roysterous* young dogs; carolling, howling, breaking the Lord Abbot's sleep."—*Carlyle.*

RUB, rub, *v.t.* to move something over (the surface of) with pressure or friction: to clean: to polish: to wipe: to scour: to erase or beat out: to touch hard.—*v.i.* to move along with pressure: to grate: to fret:—*pr.p.* rubb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rubbed.—*n.* the act of rubbing: that which rubs: a collision: an obstruction: difficulty: a pinch: a joke. [Gael. *rub*, W. *rhwbio*, to rub, to grind.]

RUBBER, rub'er, *n.* caoutchouc: a coarse file: a contest of three games at cards.

RUBBISH, rub'ish, *n.* waste matter: the fragments of ruinous buildings: any mingled mass: nonsense.—*adj.* **RUBB'ISHY.** [From **RUB.**]

RUBBLE, rub'l, *n.* the upper fragmentary decomposed matter of a mass of rock: water-worn stones: small, undressed stones used in coarse masonry. [From **RUB.**]

RUBESCENT, rōō-bes'ent, *adj.* tending to a *red* color. [L. *rubesco*, to grow red—*ruber*, red.]

RUBICON, rōōb'i-kon, *n.* a stream in north-eastern Italy, forming the boundary in the republican period of ancient Roman history between two provinces: hence to pass the *Rubicon*, to take a decisive, irrevocable step, as Julius Cæsar's crossing the stream, the boundary of his province—a virtual declaration of war against the republic.

RUBICUND, rōō'bi-kund, *adj.* inclining to *ruby* or *redness:* ruddy.—*n.* **RUBICUN'DITY.**

RUBLE, rōō'bl, *n.* a Russian silver coin equal in value to 100 copper copecks, worth about 73 cents, gold standard. [Russ. *rubl*, a piece cut off—*rubitj*, to cut.]

RUBRIC, rōō'brik, *n.* the title of a statute: the directions for the service, in Prayer-books, formerly in *red* letter: an ecclesiastical injunction: a thing definitely settled.—*adjs.* **RU'BRICAL, RU'BRIC.** [L. *rubrica*, red earth, hence the title of a law (because written in red)—*ruber*, red.]

RUBY, rōō'bi, *n., redness:* anything red: a precious stone of a red color.—*adj.* having the color of the ruby: red.—*v.t.* to make red:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ru'bied. [Fr. *rubis;* from L. *rubeus—ruber*, red.]

RUCKLE, ruk'l, *n.* a rattling noise in the throat seeming to indicate suffocation. [Scotch.]

RUCKLING, ruk'ling, *adj.* having a ruckle: making a rattling noise. "The deep *ruckling* groans of the patient."—*Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

RUDDER, rud'er, *n.* the instrument by which a ship is *rowed* or steered, which originally was an *oar* working at the stern. [A.S. *rother;* Ger. *ruder*, an oar. See **ROW**, *v.t.*]

RUDDY, rud'i (*comp.* **RUDD'IER**, *superl.* **RUDD'IEST**), *adj.* of a *red* color: of the color of the skin in high health.—*adv.* **RUDD'ILY.**—*n.* **RUDD'INESS.** [M.E. *rude*, the color of the face, from root of **RED.**]

RUDE, rōōd (*comp.* **RUD'ER**, *superl.* **RUD'EST**), *adj.* crude: uncultivated: barbarous: rough: harsh: ignorant: uncivil.—*adv.* **RUDE'LY.**—*n.* **RUDE'NESS.** [Fr.—L. *rudis;* conn. with **CRUDE.**]

RUDIMENT, rōōd'i-ment, *n.* anything in its *rude* or first state: a first principle or element.

RUDIMENTAL, rōōd-i-ment'al, **RUDIMENTARY**, rōōd-i-ment'ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to, consisting in, or containing rudiments or first principles: initial.

RUE, rōō, *n.* a plant used in medicine, having a bitter taste and strong smell.

RUE, rōō, *v.t.* to be sorry for: to lament:—*pr.p.* rūe'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rūed. [A.S. *hreowan*, to be sorry for—*hreow*, sorrow; Ger. *reue*, O. Ger. *hriuwa*, mourning.]

RUE-BARGAIN, rōō'-bär-gin, *n.* a forfeit paid for withdrawing from a bargain. "He said it would cost him a guinea of *rue-bargain* to the man who had bought his pony before he could get it back again."—*Sir W. Scott.*

RUEFUL, rōō'fool, *adj., sorrowful:* piteous.—*adv.* **RUE'FULLY.**—*n.* **RUE'FULNESS.**

RUFF, ruf, *n.* an ornament of frills, formerly worn round the neck: anything plaited: a species of wading bird, the male of which has the neck surrounded in the breeding season with a *ruff* of long featners:—*fem.* **REEVE.**—*v.t.* to ruffle: to trump at whist instead of following suit. [Prob. a form of **ROUGH.**]

RUFFIAN, ruf'i-an, *n.* a brutal, boisterous fellow: a robber: a murderer.—*adj.* brutal: boisterous. [Fr. *rufien;* It. *rufiano*, prob. from a root *ruf*, seen in Prov. Ger. *ruffer*, *ruffeln*, to pander.]

RUFFIANAGE, ruf'i-an-āj, *n.* the state of being a ruffian: rascaldom: ruffians collectively. "Rufus never moved unless escorted by the vilest *ruffianage*."—*Sir F. Palgrave.*

RUFFIANISM, ruf'i-an-izm, *n.* conduct of a ruffian.

RUFFIANLY, ruf'i-an-li, *adj.* like a ruffian: violent.

RUFFLE, ruf'l, *v.t.* to make like a *ruff*, to wrinkle: to form into plaits: to form with ruffles: to disorder: to agitate.—*v.i.* to grow rough: to flutter.—*n.* a plaited article of dress: agitation: a low roll of the drum. [See **RUFF.**]

RUFFLER, ruf'ler, *n.* a swaggerer, a bully.

RUFOUS, rōō'fus, *adj., reddish* or brownish-red: having reddish hair. [L. *rufus*, akin to *ruber*, red.]

RUG, rug, *n.* a coarse, *rough* woollen cloth or coverlet: a soft, woolly mat. [From root of **ROUGH.**]

RUGGED, rug'ed, *adj., rough:* uneven: shaggy: sour: stormy: grating to the ear.—*adv.* **RUGG'EDLY.**—*n.* **RUGG'EDNESS.** [M.E. *rogge*, to shake, Scot. *rug*, to tear, from Scand. *rugga.*]

RUGOSE, RUGOUS, rōō'gōs, rōō'gus, *adj., wrinkled:* full of wrinkles. [L. *rugosus—ruga*, a wrinkle.]

RUIN, rōō'in, *n.* a *rushing* or *falling down* violently: destruction: overthrow: that which destroys: the remains of a building demolished or decayed (usually in *pl.*).—*v.t.* to demolish: to destroy: to defeat: to impoverish. [Fr.—L. *ruina—ruo*, to rush or tumble down.]

RUINOUS, rōō'in-us, *adj.* fallen to ruins: decayed: pernicious.—*adv.* **RU'INOUSLY.**

RULE, rōōl, *n.* government: a principle: a standard: a statute: a maxim: order: an instrument used in drawing lines.—*v.t.* to govern: to manage: to settle as by a rule: to establish by decision: to determine, as a court: to mark with lines.—*v.i.* to exercise power: to decide: to lay down and settle: to stand or range, as prices. [O Fr. *reule*, Fr. *règle*—L. *regula—rego*, to keep straight, to rule.]

RULELESSNESS, rōōl'les-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being ruleless or without law. "*Rulessness*, or want of rules."—*London Academy.*

RULER, rōōl'er, *n.* a sovereign: a governor: an instrument used in drawing lines.

RULING, rōōl'ing, *adj.* predominant: prevailing.

RUM, rum, *n.* a kind of spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane, or from molasses. [Prob. a West Indian word.]

RUMBLE, rum'bl, *n.* a seat for servants behind a carriage. [Ety. dub.]

RUMBLE, rum'bl, *v.i.* to make a confused noise from rolling heavily.—*n.* a low, heavy, continued sound. [Teut., found in Dut. *rommelen*, *rummeln*, from the sound.]

RUMBLING, rum'bling, *n.* a low, heavy, continued sound.

RUMINANT, rōō'mi-nant, *adj.* having the power of *ruminating* or chewing the cud.—*n.* an animal that chews the cud, as the ox, etc.

RUMINATE, rōō'mi-nāt, *v.i.* to chew the cud: to meditate.—*v.t.* to chew over again: to muse on. [L. *rumino*, *-atum—rumen*, the throat, gullet.]

RUMINATION, rōō-mi-nā'shun, *n.* act of chewing the cud: calm reflection.

RUMMAGE, rum'āj, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to search narrowly by turning things over: to clear a ship's hold of goods.—*n.* a careful search. [Orig. a naut. term, M. E. *rume*, to clear a space—A.S. *rum*, room, or from Dut. *ruim*, a ship's hold. See ROOM.]

RUMMER, rum'er, *n.* a large drinking-glass. [Dut. *roemer*, Ger. *römer*, perh. from Low L. *romarius*, a glass of *Roman* ware.]

RUMOR, rōō'mur, *n.* flying report: a current story.—*v.t.* to report: to circulate by report. [L. *rumor*, a noise; conn. with *raucus*, hoarse, *rudo*, to bray, Sans. *ru*, to sound.]

RUMP, rump, *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal with the parts adjacent. [Ice. *rumpr*, Ger. *rumpf*, Dut. *rompe.*]

RUMPLE, rum'pl, *v.t.* to crush out of shape: to make uneven.—*n.* a fold or wrinkle. [A.S. *hrympelle*, a fold; Dut. *rompelen*, to fold.]

RUMPUS, rum'pus, *n.* an uproar: a disturbance.

RUN, run, *v.i.* to move swiftly: to pass quickly on the ground: to flee: to go, as ships, etc.: to have course in any direction: to flow: to dart: to turn: to extend: to pierce: to melt: to be busied: to become: to be in force: to discharge matter, as a sore: to press, esp. for immediate payment.—*v.t.* to cause to move swiftly: to force forward: to push: to cause to pass: to fuse: to discharge, as a sore: to pursue in thought: to incur: —*pr.p.* runn'ing; *pa.t.* ran; *pa.p.* run.—*n.* act of *running:* course: flow: discharge from a sore: distance sailed: a trip by trainmen from one division of a railroad to the next: voyage: continued series: general reception: prevalence: popular clamor: an unusual pressure, as on a bank, for payment of notes. [A.S. *rennan;* Ger. *rennen*, Ice. *renna*, to run.]

RUNABOUT, run'about, *n.* a light carriage, light automobile, or any light vehicle used for "running about" to do errands.

RUNAGATE, run'a-gāt, *n.* a vagabond: renegade. [A corr. of RENEGADE, but modified both in form and meaning by RUN.]

RUNAWAY, run'a-wā, *n.* one who *runs away* from danger or restraint: a fugitive.—*adj.* fleeing from danger or restraint: done by or in flight.

RUNE, rōōn, *n.* one of the characters forming the earliest alphabet of the Teutonic nations. [A.S. *run*, a secret, mysterious talk, mysterious writing; applied to the old Teutonic written characters from their use in divination. The word is found in M. E. *rounen*, to whisper, and is cog. with Ice. *run*, with O. Ger. *runa*, a secret, whispering, Goth. *runa*, secret.]

RUNECRAFT, rōōn'kraft, *n.* knowledge of runes: skill in deciphering runic characters. "Modern Swedish *runecraft.*"—*Archæologia*, 1871.

RUNG, rung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of RING.

RUNIC, rōōn'ik, *adj.* relating to *runes*, to the ancient Teutonic nations, or to their language.

RUNN, run, *n.* in India, a waste or desert, as the *Runn* of Cutch. Written also RAN.

RUNNER, run'er, *n.* one who or that which runs: a racer: a messenger: a rooting stem that runs along the ground: the moving stone of a mill: a rope to increase the power of a tackle.

RUNNING, run'ing, *adj.* kept for the race: successive: continuous: flowing: easy: discharging matter.—*n.* act of moving swiftly: that which runs or flows: a discharge from a wound.

RUNNING-GEAR, *n.* the wheels and axles of a vehicle. [*Running* and *gear.*]

RUNOLOGIST, rōō-nol'o-jist, *n.* one versed in runology: a student of runic remains. "The advanced school of Scandinavian *runologists.*"—*London Athenæum.*

RUNOLOGY, rōō-nol'o-ji, *n.* the study of runes. "Of late, however, great progress has been made in runology."—*Archæologia*, 1871.

RUPEE, rōō-pē', *n.* an E. Indian silver coin, usually worth about 50 cents. [Hind. *rupiyah*—Sans. *rupya*, silver.]

RUPTURE, rup'tūr, *n.* the act of *breaking* or bursting: the state of being broken: a breach of the peace: (*med.*) the protrusion of any of the viscera.—*v.t.* to break or burst: to part by violence.—*v.i.* to suffer a breach. [Fr.—Low L. *ruptura*—L. *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break.]

RURAL, rōōr'al, *adj.* of or belonging to the *country:* suiting the country: rustic: pertaining to agriculture. — *adv.* RUR'ALLY.—*n.* RURAL DEAN, an ecclesiastic under the bishop and archdeacon, with the peculiar care of the clergy of a district. [Fr.—L. *ruralis*—*rus*, *ruris*, the country.]

RURALIZE, rōōr'al-īz, *v.t.* to render rural. —*v.i.* to become rural.

RUSE, rōōz, *n.* a turning or doubling, as of animals to get out of the way of dogs: a trick: fraud. [Fr. *ruser*, to turn, O. Fr. *reüser*, to get out of the way; prob. from L. *recusare*, to decline.]

RUSH, rush, *v.i.* to move with a shaking, rustling noise, as the wind: to move forward violently: to enter rashly and hastily.—*n.* a rushing or driving forward. [A.S. *hriscian*, to shake, Ger. *rauschen*, to make a noise.]

RUSH, rush, *n.* a plant with a round stem and no leaves, common in wet ground. [A.S. *risce*, like Ger. *risch*, from L. *ruscum*.]

RUSHY, rush'i, *adj.* full of or made of rushes.

RUSK, rusk, *n.* a kind of light hard cake: a kind of light soft cake or sweetened biscuit. [Acc. to Mahn, prob. from Low Ger. *rusken*, to crackle.]

RUSSET, rus'et, *adj.*, *rusty* or *reddish*-brown: coarse: rustic.—*n.* a coarse homespun dress.—*adj.* RUSS'ETY. [Dim. of Fr. *rousse*—L. *russus*, red; said to be from *rubeo*, to be red, like *jussus*, from *jubeo*.]

RUSSETING, rus'et-ing, *n.* an apple of a *russet* color and rough skin.

RUSSIAN, rush'yan, *adj.* relating to *Russia*, or its people.—*n.* a native of *Russia:* the *Russian* language.—*adj.* RUSS, rus, belonging to the *Russians*.—*v.t.* RUSSIANIZE, RUSSIFY, to give *Russian* characteristics.—*n.* RUSSIFICATION.

RUST, rust, *n.* the *reddish*-brown coating on iron exposed to moisture: anything resembling rust: a disease of cereals and grasses, showing itself in brown or orange spots on the leaves, caused by small fungi.—*v.i.* to become rusty: to become dull by inaction.—*v.t.* to make rusty: to impair by time and inactivity. [A.S.; Ger. *rost*.]

RUSTIC, rus'tik, *adj.* pertaining to the *country:* rural: rude: awkward: simple: coarse: artless: unadorned.—*adv.* RUS'TICALLY. [Fr.—L. *rusticus*—*rus*, the country.]

RUSTICATE, rus'ti-kāt, *v.t.* to send into the *country:* to banish for a time from a town or college.—*v.i.* to live in the country.—*n.* RUSTICA'TION. [L. *rusticor*, *rusticatus*—*rus*.]

RUSTICITY, rus-tis'i-ti, *n.*, *rustic* manners.

RUSTLE, rus'l, *v.i.* to make a soft, whispering sound, as silk, straw, etc.—*n.* a quick succession of small sounds, as that of dry leaves: a rustling. [A.S. *hristlan*; Ger. *rasseln:* perh. from the sound.]

RUSTLING, rus'ling, *n.* a quick succession of small sounds, as of dry leaves.

RUSTY, rust'i, *adj.* covered with *rust:* impaired by inactivity: dull.—*adv.* RUST'ILY.—*n.* RUST'INESS.

RUT, rut, *n.* a track left by a wheel.—*v.t.* to form ruts in:—*pr.p.* rutt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* rutt'ed. [Fr. *route*. See ROUTE.]

RUT, rut, *n.* the copulation of animals, esp. of deer.—*v.t.* to cover in copulation. —*v.i.* to lust, said of animals:—*pr.p.* rutt'ing; *pa.p.* rutt'ed. [Fr. *rut*—L. *rugitus*—*rugio*, to roar.]

RUTHLESS, rooth'les, *adj.*, *without pity* or tenderness: insensible to misery: cruel.—*adv.* RUTH'LESSLY.—*n.* RUTH'LESSNESS. [Obs. *ruth*, pity—RUE, *v.*]

RYE, rī, *n.* a genus of grasses allied to wheat and barley, one species of which is cultivated as a grain. [A.S. *ryge;* Ice. *rugr*, Ger. *roggen*, W. *rhyg*.]

RYEGRASS, rī'gras, *n.* a variety of *grass* like *rye*, cultivated for pasture and fodder.

RYOT, rī'ut, *n.* a Hindu cultivator or peasant. [From Ar. *raaya*, to pasture.]

RYPECK, rī'pek, *n.* a pole used to moor a punt while fishing or the like. "He ordered the fishermen to take up the *rypecks*, and he floated away down stream." —*H. Kingsley.*

S

SABAISM, sā'ba-izm. Same as SABIANISM.

SABAOTH, sa-bā'oth, *n.pl.*. *armies*, used only in the *B.* phrase, *the Lord of Sabaoth.* [Heb. *tzebaoth*, pl. of *tzaba*, an army—*tzaba*, to go forth.]

SABBATARIAN, sab-a-tā'ri-an, *n.* one who observes the seventh day of the week as the *Sabbath:* a very strict observer of the Sabbath.—*adj.* pertaining to the Sabbath or to Sabbatarians.—*n.* SABBATA'RIANISM. [L. *sabbatarius* — *Sabbata*. See SABBATH.]

SABBATH, sab'ath, *n.* among the Jews, the seventh day of the week, set apart for *rest* from work: among Christians, the first day of the week, in memory of the resurrection of Christ: among the ancient Jews, the seventh year, when the

land was left fallow, [Lit. *rest*, L. *Sabbata*—Heb. *Shabbath*, rest.]

SABBATIC, sab-at'ik, SABBATICAL, sab-at'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling the *Sabbath:* enjoying or bringing rest. [Low L. *sabbaticus.*]

SABELINE, sā'bel-ēēn, *adj.* pertaining to the *sable.*—*n.* the skin of the *sable.*

SABIANISM, sā'bi-an-izm, SABAISM, sā'-ba-izm, *n.* the worship of the *host* of heaven, *i.e.* heavenly bodies, angels, etc., as well as the Deity. [Prob. from Heb. *tzaba,* an army, a host.]

SABINE, sā'bīn, *n.* one of an ancient people of central Italy, subjected by Rome B.C. 241.

SABLE, sā'bl, *n.* an animal of the weasel kind found in N. Europe and N. Asia, valuable for its glossy black fur: its fur. [O. Fr. *sable,* through Low L. *sabelus,* from Russ. *sóbol'.*]

SABLE, sā'bl, *adj.* of the color of the sable's fur: black: dark: made of the fur of the sable.

SABOT, sä-bō', *n.* a wooden shoe worn by the peasants of France and Holland.—SABOTIER, sä-bō-tyā, a wearer of wooden shoes. [Fr.]

SABRE, sā'br, *n.* a heavy one-edged sword, slightly curved towards the point, used by cavalry.—*v.t.* to wound or kill with a sabre: to arm or furnish with a sabre; as, "A whole regiment of *sabred* hussars."—*Henry Brooke.* [Fr. *sabre*—Ger. *säbel,* prob. from the Slav., as Russ. *sabla,* Polish *szabla.*]

SABRE-TACHE, sab'er-tash, *n.* an ornamental leather case worn by cavalry officers at the left side, suspended from the sword-belt. [Fr. *sabre-tache,* from *sabre,* and Ger. *tasche,* a pocket.]

SAC, sak, *n.* (*nat. hist.*) a *sac* or bag for a liquid. [Fr. form of SACK, a bag.]

SACCHARINE, sak'a-rin, *adj.* pertaining to or having the qualities of *sugar.* [Fr. *saccharin*—L. *saccharum,* sugar. See SUGAR.]

SACCHARITE, sak'a-rīt, *n.* a fine granular kind of feldspar.

SACCHARIZE, sak'a-rīz, *v.t.* to convert into sugar.

SACCHAROMETER, sak-ar-om'e-ter, *n.* an instrument for *measuring* the quantity of *saccharine* matter in a liquid. [Gr. *sakcharon,* sugar, and *metron,* a measure.]

SACCHAROSE, sak'a-rōs, *n.* the ordinary pure sugar of commerce.

SACERDOTAL, sas-er-dōt'al, *adj., priestly.*—*adv.* SACERDOT'ALLY. [L.—*sacer-dos,* a priest—*sacer,* sacred, and prob. either *do,* to give, or root *dhā,* to do. See SACRED.]

SACERDOTALISM, sas-er-dōt'al-izm, *n.* the spirit of the *priesthood:* devotion to priestly interests.

SACHEL. Same as SATCHEL.

SACHEM, sā'kem, *n.* the head in civil affairs of a N. American Indian tribe, the chief being leader in war.

SACHET, sa-shā', *n.* a bag of perfume. [Fr.]

SACK, sak, *n.* a large bag of coarse cloth, for holding grain, flour, etc.: the contents of a sack: a loose upper garment or cloak.—*v.t.* to put into a sack. [A.S. *sac, sacc,* a word common to all European tongues, perh. orig. Semitic, as Heb. *sak,* a coarse cloth or garment.]

SACK, sak, *v.t.* to plunder: to ravage.—*n.* the plunder or devastation of a town: ravage. [Fr. *sac,* a sack, plunder (*sac cager,* to sack); cf. Dut. *sacken,* to put in sacks, to plunder (from the use of a sack in removing plunder).]

SACK, sak, *n.* the old name of a *dry* Spanish wine. [O. E. *seck*—Fr. *sec* (Sp. *seco*)—L. *siccus,* dry.]

SACKBUT, sak'but, *n.* the name of the trombone when first brought to England: (*B.*) a kind of lyre or stringed instrument. [Fr. *saquebute;* of uncertain origin.]

SACKCLOTH, sak'kloth, *n., cloth* for *sacks:* coarse cloth formerly worn in mourning or penance.

SACKING, sak'ing, *n.* cloth of which *sacks* are made: the coarse cloth or canvas that supports a bed.

SACKING, sak'ing, *n.* the storming and pillaging of a town.

SACQUE, sak, *n.* a woman's gown loose at the back: a short coat rounded at the bottom. Written also SACK.

SACRAMENT, sak'ra-ment, *n.* one of the solemn religious rites in the Christian Church, esp. the Lord's Supper: one of the seven "outward signs of inward grace" by which, in the R. Cath. Church, grace is conveyed to the soul—they are Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders and Matrimony. [L. *sacramentum,* a sacred thing—*sacro,* to consecrate—*sacer,* sacred.]

SACRAMENTAL, sak-ra-ment'al, *adj.* belonging to or constituting a sacrament.—*adv.* SACRAMENT'ALLY.

SACRAMENTALISM, sak-ra-men'tal-izm, *n.* the attachment of excessive importance to the sacraments: the doctrine that there is in the sacraments themselves a special direct spiritual efficacy to bestow grace.—SACRAMENTALIST, *n.* one who holds this view.

SACRED, sā'kred, *adj., set apart* or dedicated, esp. to God: made holy: proceeding from God: religious: entitled to respect or veneration: inviolable.—*adv.* SA'CREDLY.—*n.* SA'CREDNESS. [M. E. *sacre,* to set apart, consecrate, pa.p. *sacred*—Fr. *sacré*—L. *sacer,* from root *sa* akin to *sanus,* sound, Gr. *sōs,* safe. Cf. WHOLE and HOLY.]

SACRED HEART, *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church, the physical heart of Christ adored with special devotion since the 18th c. [See SACRED and HEART.]

SACRIFICE, sak'ri-fīz, *v.t.* to offer up, esp. on the altar of a divinity: to destroy or give up for something else: to devote or

destroy with loss or suffering: to kill.—*v.i.* to make offerings to God.—*n.* SAC'RIFICER. [L. *sacrifico—sacer*, sacred, and *facio*, to make, to do.]

SACRIFICE, sak'ri-fīs, *n.* act of sacrificing or offering to a deity, esp. a victim on an altar: that which is sacrificed or offered: destruction or loss of anything to gain some object: that which is given up, destroyed, or lost for some end.

SACRIFICIAL, sak-ri-fish'al, *adj.* relating to or consisting in sacrifice: performing sacrifice. [L. *sacrificialis.*]

SACRILEGE, sak'ri-lej, *n.* profanation of a sacred place or thing: the breaking into a place of worship and stealing therefrom. [Lit. the crime of *stealing sacred* things, Fr. *sacrilège* — L. *sacrilegium* — *sacer*, sacred, and *lego*, to gather, to steal.]

SACRILEGIOUS, sak-ri-lē'jus, *adj.* polluted with sacrilege: profane: violating sacred things.—*adv.* SACRILE'GIOUSLY.—*n.* SAC'RILE'GIOUSNESS. [L. *sacrilegus.*]

SACRIST, sā'krist, *n.* a person in a *sacred* place or cathedral who copies out music for the choir and takes care of the books: a sacristan. [Low L. *sacrista*—L. *sacer.*]

SACRISTAN, sak'rist-an, *n.* an officer in a church who has charge of the *sacred* vessels and other movables: a sexton. [Low L. *sacristanus*—L. *sacer.*]

SACRISTY, sak'rist-i, *n.* an apartment in a church where the *sacred* utensils, vestments, etc., are kept: vestry.

SAD, sad (*comp.* SADD'ER, *superl.* SADD'EST), *adj.* heavy: serious: cast down: calamitous. — *adv.* SAD'LY. — *n.* SAD'NESS. [A.S. *sād*, sated, weary, with cog. words in all the Teut. tongues and in L. *satur*, full.]

SADDEN, sad'n, *v.t.* to make sad.—*v.i.* to grow sad.

SADDLE, sad'l, *n.* a seat or pad, generally of leather, for a horse's back: anything like a saddle, as a saddle of mutton (the two loins undivided), etc.—*v.t.* to put a saddle on: to load. [A.S. *sadel.* Cog. words are in all the Teut. tongues, and even in Slav. *sedlo*, Celt. *sadell*, and Finn. *satula.*]

SADDLE-NOSE, sad'dl-nōz, *n.* a nose with a distinct depression of the bridge.

SADDLER, sad'ler, *n.* a maker of saddles.

SADDLERY, sad'ler-i, *n.* occupation of a saddler: materials for saddles: articles sold by a saddler.

SADDLE-SICK, sad'l-sik, *adj.* sick or galled with much or heavy riding. *Carlyle.*

SADDUCEAN, sad-ū-sē'an, *adj.* of or relating to the Sadducees.

SADDUCEE, sad'ū-sē, *n.* one of a Jewish school or party who denied the resurrection, the existence of spirits, and a future state. — *n.* SADDUCEEISM, sad-ū-sē'izm. [Gr. *Saddoukaios*; Heb. *Zedukim.*]

SADLY, SADNESS. See under SAD.

SAFE, sāf, *adj.* unharmed: free from danger or injury: secure: securing fr danger or injury: no longer dangero —*adv.* SAFE'LY.—*n.* SAFE'NESS. [Fr. *sa* —L. *salvus*; allied to Gr. *holoos*, Sa *sarva*, whole, entire, and Goth. *sēls.*]

SAFE, sāf, *n.* a chest or closet for mone etc., safe against fire, thieves, etc., ge erally of iron: a chest or cupboard meats.

SAFE-CONDUCT, sāf'-kon'dukt, *n.* a wr ing passport, or guard granted to a p son, to enable him to travel with safet [See SAFE, *adj.* and CONDUCT.]

SAFE-DEPOSIT, *n.* a safe or vault for t storage of valuables: the storage of val ables in such a depository. [See SA and DEPOSIT.]

SAFEGUARD, sāf'gärd, *n.* he who or th which *guards* or renders *safe:* protectio a guard, passport, or warrant to prote a traveller.

SAFETY, sāf'ti, *n.* freedom from danger loss: close custody.

SAFETY-FUSE, sāf'ti-fūz, *n.* a waterpro woven tube inclosing an inflammable su stance which burns at a regular rat [See SAFETY and FUSE, *n.*]

SAFETY-LAMP, sāf'ti-lamp, *n.* a *lan* surrounded by wire-gauze, used for *saf ty* in mines.

SAFETY-MATCH, sāf'ti-mach, *n.* a mat which will light only on being rubbed a specially prepared friction substanc such as a roughed paper coated wi phosphorus and attached to the matc box.

SAFETY-VALVE, sāf'ti-valv, *n.* a *valve* the top of a steam-boiler, which lets o the steam when the pressure is too gre for *safety.*

SAFFLOWER, saf'flowr, *n.* a plant of As and S. Europe, whose flowers yield a re dye. [Corr. of SAFFRON FLOWER.]

SAFFRON, saf'run, *n.* a bulbous plant the crocus kind with deep-yellow flower a coloring substance prepared from i flowers.—*adj.* having the color of saffro deep yellow. [Fr. *safran* (It. *zafferan* —Ar. *za'farân*, the plant having bee cultivated by the Moors in Spain.]

SAGA, sā'ga, *n.* a Scandinavian legen [Ice. *saga—segja*, E. SAY. Doublet SAW a saying.]

SAGACIOUS, sa-gā'shus, *adj.* keen quick in perception or thought: acute discerning and judicious: wise.—*adv* SAGA'CIOUSLY.—*n.* SAGA'CIOUSNESS. [L *sagax, sagacis—sag-io*, to perceive quick ly or keenly.]

SAGACITY, sa-gas'i-ti, *n.* acuteness of pe ception or thought: acute practical judg ment: shrewdness. [L. *sagacitas—sagax* See SAGACIOUS.]

SAGA-MAN, sā'ga-man, *n.* a narrator chanter of sagas, who to the ancien Scandinavians was much the same as th minstrels wandering and resident of ou remote forefathers. *Longfellow.*

SAGAMORE, sag'a-mōr, *n.* a chief amon

certain tribes of American Indians. [From *Sachem*, which see.]

AGE, sāj, *n.* an aromatic garden herb, so called from its supposed healing virtue. [Fr. *sauge* (It. *salvia*)—L. *salvia—salvus*, safe, sound.]

AGE, sāj, *adj.* discriminating, discerning, wise: well-judged.—*n.* a sage or wise man: a man of gravity and wisdom.—*adv.* SAGE'LY.—*n.* SAGE'NESS. [Fr. *sage* (It. *saggio, savio*), from a L. *sapius* (seen in *ne-sapius*), wise—*sapio*, to taste, discriminate, be wise.]

AGITTAL, saj'it-al, *adj.* of or like an *arrow*. [L. *sagitta*, an arrow.]

AGITTARIUS, saj-i-tā'ri-us, *n.* the *Archer*, one of the signs of the zodiac. [L.—*sagitta*, an arrow.]

AGO, sā'go, *n.* a dry starch produced from the pith of several palms in the E. India Islands, etc., used for food. [Papuan name for the sago-palm.]

AGUIN, sag'win, *n.* a South American monkey.

AHIB, säb', *n.* a term of respect given in India to persons of rank and to Europeans. [Hind.—Ar.]

AIL, sāl, *n.* a sheet of canvas, etc., spread to catch the wind, by which a ship is driven forward: a ship or ships: a trip in a vessel.—*v.i.* to be moved by sails: to go by water: to begin a voyage: to glide or float smoothly along.—*v.t.* to navigate: to pass in a ship: to fly through. [A.S. *segel*, and found in nearly all the Teut. tongues.]

AILCLOTH, sāl'kloth, *n.* a strong *cloth* for *sails*.

AILER, sāl'er, *n.* he who or that which sails, mainly limited to ships and boats.

AILING, sāl'ing, *n.* act of sailing: motion of a vessel on water: art of directing a ship's course.

AILOR, sāl'or, *n.* one who sails in or navigates a ship: a seaman.

AINFOIN, sān'foin, *n.* a leguminous fodder-plant. [Fr. *sain*, wholesome, and *foin*, hay—L. *sanum fœnum*.]

AINT, sānt, *n.* a *sanctified* or holy person: one eminent for piety: one of the blessed in heaven: one canonized by the R. Cath. Church. [Fr.—L. *sanctus*, holy—*sancio*, to render sacred.]

AINTED, sānt'ed, *adj.* made a saint: holy: sacred: gone to heaven.

AINTLIKE, sānt'līk, SAINTLY, sānt'li, *adj.* like or becoming a saint.—*n.* SAINT'LINESS.

AINT'S DAY, *n.* a day set apart for the commemoration of some particular saint.

T. ANDREW'S CROSS, *n.* a North American shrub: the oblique cross (×).

T. ANTHONY'S FIRE, *n.* erysipelas.

T. GEORGE'S ENSIGN, *n.* the distinguishing flag of the British navy, a red cross on a white field.

T. HUBERT'S DISEASE, *n.* hydrophobia.

T. JULIEN, *n.* a red Bordeaux wine from the Médoc region.

SAKE, sāk, *n.* cause: account: regard. [Lit. "dispute," "cause," A.S. *sacu* (with cog. words in all the Teut. tongues)—*sacan*, to strive, Goth. *sakan*. SEEK is a doublet.]

SAKE, sak'e, *n.* a Japanese fermented liquor made from rice: a generic term for all spirituous liquors.

SAKIEH, sak'i-e, SAKIA, sak'i-a, *n.* a modification of the Persian wheel used in Egypt for raising water for irrigation purposes. It consists essentially of a vertical wheel to which earthen pots are attached on projecting spokes, a second vertical wheel on the same axis with cogs, and a large horizontal cogged wheel, which gears with the other cogged wheel. The large wheel being turned by oxen or other draught animals puts in motion the other two wheels, the one carrying the pitchers dipping into a well or a deep pit adjoining and supplied with water from a river. The pitchers are thus emptied into a tank at a higher level, whence the water is led off in a network of channels over the neighboring fields. Instead of the pitchers being attached directly to the wheel, when the level of the water is very low they are attached to an endless rope. The construction of these machines is usually very rude.

SALAAM, SALAM, sa-läm', *n.* a word of salutation in the Orient, chiefly among Mohammedans: homage. [Lit. "peace," Ar. *salam*, Heb. *shalōm*.]

SALABLE, sāl'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *sold*: in good demand. — *n.* SAL'ABLENESS.—*adv.* SAL'ABLY.]

SALACIOUS, sal-ā'shi-us, *adj.* lustful: lecherous. [L. *salax—salio*, to leap.]

SALAD, sal'ad, *n.* raw herbs cut up and seasoned with *salt*, vinegar, etc. [Fr. *salade* (It. *salato*), lit. salted—L. *sal*, salt.]

SALAD DAYS, days of youthful inexperience.

SALÆRATUS, sal-ē-rā'tus, *n.* a mixture of carbonate of soda and salt, used in baking. [See SALT and AERATE.]

SALAM. See SALAAM.

SALAMANDER, sal'a-man-der, *n.* a genus of reptiles allied to the frog, once supposed able to live in fire. [Fr. *salamandre*—L. and Gr. *salamandra*.]

SALAMANDRINE, sal-a-man'drin, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a salamander: enduring fire.

SAL-AMMONIAC, sal-am-mōn'i-ak, *n.* chloride of ammonium, a salt of a sharp, acrid taste. [From L. *sal*, salt, and AMMONIAC.]

SALARIED, sal'a-rid, *adj.* receiving a salary.

SALARY, sal'a-ri, *n.* a recompense for services: wages. [Lit. "salt-money," O. Fr. *salarie* (Fr. *salaire*, It. *salario*)—L. *salarium*, money given to Roman soldiers for salt—*sal*, salt.]

SALE sāl, *n.* act of *selling :* the exchange of anything for money : power or opportunity of selling : demand : public showing of goods to sell : auction. [Ice. and O. Ger. *sala.* See SELL.]

SALEP, sal'ep, *n.* the dried tubers of the *Orchis mascula :* the food prepared from it. [Ar.]

SALESMAN, sālz'man, *n.* a *man* who *sells* goods.

SALEWORK, sāl'wurk, *n.* work or things made for sale : hence, work carelessly done. "I see no more in you than in the ordinary of Nature's *salework.*".

SALIAN, sā'li-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to a tribe of Franks who were settled on the *Sala* from the third to the middle of the fourth century.

SALIAN, sā'li-an, *n.* a member of a tribe of Franks. See the adjective.

SALIAN, sā'li-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to the *Salii* or priests of Mars in ancient Rome.—SALIAN HYMNS, songs sung at an annual festival by the priests of Mars, in praise of that deity, other gods, and of distinguished men. The songs were accompanied by warlike dances, the clashing of ancilia (shields of a peculiar form), etc.

SALIC, sal'ik, *adj.* a term applied to a law or code of laws belonging to the *Salian* Franks. One of the laws in this code excluded women from inheriting certain lands, probably because certain military duties were connected with the holding of those lands. In the fourteenth century females were excluded from the throne of France by the application of this law to the succession to the crown, and it is in this sense that the term *salic law* is commonly used. [Fr. *salique.*]

SALIENT, sā'li-ent, *adj.*, *leaping* or springing : (*fort.*) projecting outwards, as an angle : prominent . (*geom.*) denoting any angle less than two right angles.—*adv.* SA'LIENTLY. [L. *saliens, -entis,* pr.p. of *salio,* to leap.]

SALIFY, sal'i-fī, *v.t.* to combine with an acid in order to *make* a *salt :*—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sal'ified.—*adj.* SALIFI'ABLE. [L. *sal,* salt, and *facio,* to make.]

SALINE, sā'līn or sal-īn', *adj.* consisting of or containing *salt:* partaking of the qualities of salt.—*n.* a salt-spring.—*n.* SALINE'NESS. [Fr.—L. *salinus—sal,* salt.]

SALINOMETER, sal-i-nom'et-er, *n.* an apparatus for indicating the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam-engines, and thus showing when they should be cleansed by blowing off the deposit left by the salt water, which tends to injure the boilers as well as to diminish their evaporating power. [SALINE, and Gr. *metron,* measure.]

SALIVA, sa-lī'va, *n.* the fluid which is secreted by the salivary glands, and which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue. The principal use of saliva is that of converting the starchy elements of the food into grape-sugar and dextrine. When discharged from the mouth it is called *spittle.* Saliva contains about 5 or 6 parts of solid matter to 995 or 994 of water, the chief ingredients being an organic matter named ptyalin and sulphocyanide of potassium. In its normal state its reaction is alkaline, but the degree of alkalinity varies, being greatest after meals. The *parotid saliva* is limpid, and serves to moisten the food in the process of mastication ; the *sub-maxillary* and *sub-lingual saliva* is viscid, and is essential to deglutition and gustation. [L., akin to Gr. *sialon,* saliva. Cf. Gael. and Ir. *seile,* saliva, *silim,* to drop, to distil, to spit.]

SALIVAL, sa-lī'val, **SALIVARY**, sal'i-var-i, *adj.* pertaining to, secreting, or containing saliva.

SALIVATE, sal'i-vāt, *v.t.* to produce an unusual amount of saliva.

SALIVATION, sal-i-vā'shun, *n.* an unusual flow of *saliva.*

SALLIE, sal'i, *n.* in Scotland, a hired mourner at a funeral.

SALLOW, sal'ō, *n.* a tree or low shrub of the *willow* kind. [Scot. *saugh,* A.S. *sealh ;* cog. with Ger. *sahl* (whence Fr. *saule*), L. *salix,* Gr. *helikē.*]

SALLOW, sal'ō, *adj.* of a pale, yellowish color.—*n.* SALL'OWNESS. [A.S. *salu,* cog. with Dut. *zaluw,* O.Ger. *salo.*]

SALLY, sal'i, *n.* a *leaping* or bursting out: a sudden rushing forth of troops to attack besiegers : excursion : outburst of fancy, wit, etc.: levity.—*v.i.* to rush out suddenly :—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sall'ied. [Fr. *saillie —saillir* (It. *salire*)—L. *salio,* to leap.

SALLY-LUN, **SALLY-LUNN**, sal'li-lun, *n.* a kind of sweet bun or tea-cake, larger than a muffin. It is toasted and eaten hot with butter. "It is a sort of night that's meant for muffins ; likewise crumpets ; also *sally-luns.*"—*Dickens.* [From *Sally Lunn,* a young woman who sold this species of bun through the streets of Bath, England, about the end of the eighteenth century.]

SALLY-PORT, sal'i-pōrt, *n.* a *port,* gate, or passage by which a garrison may make a *sally.*

SALMAGUNDI, sal-ma-gun'di, *n.* a mixture of chopped meat and other ingredients: a medley. [Fr. *salmigondis ;* ety. unknown.]

SALMI, **SALMIS**, sal'mi, *n.* in cookery, a ragout of roasted woodcocks, etc., stewed with wine, bits of bread, etc. [Fr.]

SALMON, sam'un, *n.* a well-known fish, living mostly in the sea, but ascending rivers to spawn. [O. Fr. *saulmon*—L. *salmo,* perh. from *salio,* to leap, from its *leaping* obstacles on its way from the sea.]

SALMON-TROUT, sam'un-trowt, *n.* a *trout* like the *salmon,* but smaller and thicker in proportion.

SALOMONIAN, sal-o-mō'ni-an, SALONIC, sal-o-mon'ik, *adj.* pertaining or relating to King Solomon or composed by him. "Beyond doubt many of his aphorisms are to be found in the book of Proverbs. Yet this book is not all *Salomonic*." —*Prof. W. R. Smith.* [L. *Salomon*, Solomon.]

SALON, sa-long', *n.* a drawing-room: a fashionable reception: a periodic gathering of distinguished persons in the house of a society leader: the great annual exhibition of works by living artists at the Palais des Champs Elysées in Paris.

SALOON, sa-lōōn', *n.* a spacious and elegant *hall*, or apartment for the reception of company, works of art, or for refreshment, etc.: a main cabin: a grog shop. [Fr. *salon—salle;* from O. Ger. *sal*, a dwelling, Ger. *saal.*]

SALOOP, sa-lōōp', *n.* a drink composed of sassafras tea, with sugar and milk. [A form of SALEP.]

SALSIFY, sal'si-fi, *n.* a biennial plant with an eatable root like the carrot or parsnip. [Fr.—It. *sassefrica.*]

SALT, sawlt, *n.* a well-known substance used for seasoning, found either in the earth or obtained by evaporation from sea-water: anything like salt: seasoning: piquancy: (*chem.*) a combination of an acid with a base.—*adj.* containing *salt:* tasting of salt: overflowed with or growing in salt water: pungent.—*adj.* SALT'ISH, somewhat salt.—*adv.* SALT'LY. —*n.* SALT'NESS. [A.S. *sealt, salt;* with cog. forms in all the Teut. and nearly all the Slav. tongues, and in L. *sal*, Gr. *hals*, Sans. *sara.*]

SALT, sawlt, *v.t.* to sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt; as, to *salt* fish, beef, or pork: to fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber.—TO SALT AN INVOICE, ACCOUNT, etc., to put on the extreme value on each article, in some cases in order to be able to make what seems a liberal discount at payment.—TO SALT A MINE, to sprinkle a few grains of gold-dust over an unproductive hole, a trick among gold-diggers when they want to obtain a high price for their claim from an inexperienced person.

SALTANT, sal'tant, *adj., leaping:* dancing. [L. *saltans*, pr.p. of *salto, -atum*, inten. of *salio*, to leap.]

SALTATION, sal-tā'shun, *n.* a *leaping* or jumping: beating or palpitation. [L. *saltatio—salio.*]

SALTATORY, sal'ta-tor-i, *adj., leaping,* dancing: having the power of or used in leaping or dancing.

SALTCELLAR, sawlt'sel-ar, *n.* a small hollow vessel for holding *salt.* [CELLAR, a corr. of M.E. *saller*—Fr. *salière*, salt-box —L. *salarium* (*vas*), vessel for salt—*sal.* SALT has been unnecessarily prefixed.]

SALTIRE or SALTIER, sal'tēr, *n.* (*her.*) a diagonal cross, also called a St. Andrew's Cross, from the belief that he suffered martyrdom on such a cross. [O. Fr. *saulteur* (Fr. *sautoir*)—Low L. *saltatorium*, an instrument to help in mounting a horse—L. *salto*, to leap.]

SALTPAN, sawlt'pan, *n.* a *pan*, basin, or pit where *salt* is obtained or made.

SALTPETRE, sawlt-pē'ter, *n.* a salt consisting of nitric acid and potash: nitre. [Lit. "salt-rock," SALT, and L. and Gr. *petra*, a rock.]

SALT-RHEUM, sawlt'-rūm, *n.* a vague and indefinite popular name applied to almost all the non-febrile cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except ringworm and itch.

SALTS, sawlts, *n.pl.* a colloquial equivalent of Epsom-salt or other salt used as a medicine.—SMELLING SALTS, a preparation of carbonate of ammonia with some agreeable scent, as lavender or bergamot, used by ladies as a stimulant and restorative in case of faintness.

SALTUS, sal'tus, *n.* a break of continuity in time: in logic, a leap from premises to conclusion. [L.—*salio*, to leap.]

SALUBRIOUS, sa-lōō'bri-us. *adj., healthful:* favorable to health.—*adv.* SALU'BRIOUSLY. —*n.* SALU'BRITY. [L. *salubris — salus, salutis*, health, akin to SAFE.]

SALUTARY, sal'ū-tar-i, *adj.* belonging to *health:* promoting health or safety: wholesome: beneficial.—*n.* SAL'UTARINESS. [L., from *salus*, health.]

SALUTATION, sal-ū-tā'shun, *n.* act of saluting: that which is said in saluting.

SALUTATORY, sal-ū'ta-tor-y, *adj.* pertaining to salutation.—*n.* a sacristy in the early Church, in which the clergy received the greetings of the people: an oration in Latin delivered by the student who ranks second.

SALUTE, sal-ūt', *v.t.* to address with kind wishes: to greet with a kiss, bow, etc.: to honor by a discharge of cannon, striking colors, etc.—*n.* act of saluting: greeting, a kiss: a discharge of cannon in honor of any one. [Lit. "to wish health to," L. *saluto, -atum*, from *salus, salutis.*]

SALVAGE, sal'vāj, *n.* the act of saving a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as from the sea, fire, an enemy, or the like: in *commercial* and *maritime law*, (*a*) an allowance or compensation to which those persons are entitled by whose voluntary exertions ships or goods have been saved from the dangers of the sea, fire, pirates, or enemies; the crew of a ship are not entitled to salvage for any extraordinary efforts they may have made in saving their own vessel; if the salvors and the parties from whom salvage is claimed cannot agree, a competent court has to fix the sum to be paid and adjust the proportions, which vary according to circumstances; (*b*) that portion of the property saved from dan-

ger or destruction by the extraordinary and voluntary exertions of the salvors. [Fr., from Low L. *salvagium*, from L. *salvus*, safe.]

SALVATION, sal-vā'shun, *n.* act of *saving*: preservation: (*theol.*) the saving of man from eternal misery: (*B.*) deliverance from enemies.

SALVATION ARMY, *n.* an organization on a military plan for the revival of evangelical religion among the masses, founded by William Booth, 1865.

SALVE, säv, *n.* (*B.*) an ointment: anything to cure sores. [A.S. *sealf*; Dan. *salve*, Ger. *salbe*.]

SALVER, sal'ver, *n.* a plate on which anything is presented. [Found in Sp. *salvilla*, a salver—Low L. *salva*, a testing, trial—L. *salvo*, to save; from the practice of tasting food as a guarantee against poison.]

SALVO, sal'vō, *n.* an exception: a reservation. [L. *salvo jure*, one's right being safe, an expression used in reserving rights.]

SALVO, sal'vō, *n.* a military or naval salute with guns: a simultaneous and concentrated discharge of artillery:—*pl.* SALVOS, sal'vōz. [Fr. *salve*—L. *salve*, a form of salutation—root of *salus*. See SAFE, *adj.*]

SAL-VOLATILE, sal-vo-lat'i-le, *n.* a solution of carbonate of ammonia. [L., "volatile salt."]

SAMARITAN, sa-mar'i-tan, *adj.* pertaining to *Samaria*, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel, belonging to the tribe of Ephraim, and after the captivity of those tribes repeopled by Cuthites from Assyria or Chaldea: applied to the characters of a kind of ancient Hebrew writing probably in use before, and partly after, the Babylonish exile.

SAMARITAN, sa-mar'i-tan, *n.* a native or inhabitant of Samaria, or one that belonged to the sect which derived their appellation from that city: the language of Samaria, a dialect of the Chaldean: a charitable or benevolent person, in allusion to the character of the "good Samaritan" in the parable.

SAMARITANISM, sa-mar'i-tan-izm, *n.* charitableness: philanthropy: benevolence. "Mankind are getting mad with humanity and *Samaritanism*."—*Sydney Smith.*

SAMBO, sam'bō, *n.* a negro: properly the child of a negro and a mulatto. [Sp. *zambo*, bow-legged.—L. *scambus*.]

SAME, sām, *adj.* identical: of the like kind or degree: similar: mentioned before.—*n.* SAME'NESS. [A.S.; Goth. *samana*; akin to L. *similis*, like Gr. *homos*, Sans. *samas*.]

SAMITE, sā'mīt, *n.* a kind of silk stuff. [O. Fr.—Low L. *examitum*, from Gr. *hex*, six, and *mitos*, thread.]

SAMOAN, sā-mō'an, *adj.* pertaining to *Samoa*, in the Pacific Ocean.—*n.* a native of *Samoa*.

SAMOVAR, sam'ō-vär, *n.* a tea-urn used in Russia, usually of copper, the water in it heated by charcoal in a tube extending from top to bottom. [Russ. *samovaru*.]

SAMOYED, SAMOIED, sa-mō'yed, *n.* a member of a race of people inhabiting the shores of the Arctic Ocean from about the river Mezen on the European side to the Lena on the Asiatic. They are divided into three tribes, are of small stature, live by hunting, and their principal wealth consists in reindeer. Their language is Turanian.

SAMOYEDIC, sam-ō-yed'ik, *adj.* of or belonging to the Samoyeds: designating a group of Turanian or agglutinate tongues spoken by tribes dwelling along the north coast of Europe and Asia from the White Sea to the Lena. Also written SAMOIEDIC.

SAMP, samp, *n.* in the United States, a species of food composed of maize, broken or bruised, boiled and mixed with milk: a dish borrowed from the natives of America, but not much used.

SAMPHIRE, sam'fīr or sam'fer, *n.* an herb found chiefly on rocky cliffs near the sea, used in pickles and salads. [Lit. "the herb of St. Peter," corr. from Fr. *Saint Pierre*, Saint Peter.]

SAMPLE, sam'pl, *n.* a specimen: a part to show the quality of the whole.—*v.t.* to make up samples of. [Short for *esample*, from O. Fr. *essample*—L. *exemplum*. Doublet EXAMPLE.]

SAMPLER, sam'pler, *n.* one who makes up *samples*. [Used in compounds, as *wool-sampler*; from SAMPLE.]

SAMPLER, sam'pler, *n.* a pattern of work: ornamental needle-work. [Formed from L. *exemplar*.]

SAMPLE-ROOM, sam'pl-rōōm, *n.* a room where samples are kept and shown. In the United States, often applied to a place where liquor is sold by the glass: a tap-room: a grog-shop: a saloon.

SAMUEL, sam'ū-el, *n.* the name of two canonical books of the Old Testament. Three principal periods are comprised in them, viz. the restoration of the theocracy of which Samuel was the leader; the history of Saul's kingship till his death; and David's reign. In all probability the author was a prophet of the time of Solomon.

SANABLE, san'a-bl, *adj.* able to be made sane or sound: curable.—*n.* SANABIL'ITY. [L. *sanabilis*—*sano*, *-atum*, to heal. [See SANE.]

SANATIVE, san'a-tiv, *adj.* tending or able to *heal*: healing.—*n.* SAN'ATIVENESS.

SANATORIUM, san-a-to'ri-um, *n.* a place for restoring to *health*, a health-station. SANATARIUM and SANITARIUM are also used in the same sense in this country, though never in England.

SANATORY, san'a-tor-i, *adj.*, *healing*: conducive to health.

SANCTANIMITY, sangk-ta-nim'i-ti, *n.* holiness of mind. "A 'hath' or a 'thou,'

delivered with conventional unction, well nigh inspires a sensation of solemnity in its hearer, and a persuasion of the *sanctanimity* of its utterer."—*Fitzedward Hall.* [L. *sanctus*, holy, and *animus*, the mind.]

SANCTIFICATION, sangk-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* act of sanctifying: state of being sanctified.

SANCTIFY, sangk'ti-fī, *v.t.* to *make sacred* or *holy:* to set apart to sacred use: to free from sin or evil: to make the means of holiness: to secure from violation:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sanc'tified.—*n.* SANC'TIFIER. [Fr.—L. *sanctifico, -atum—sanctus*, sacred. *facio*, to make.]

SANCTIMONIOUS, sangk-ti-mō'ni-us, *adj.* having sanctity: holy: devout: affecting holiness.—*adv.* SANCTIMO'NIOUSLY.—*n.* SANCTIMO'NIOUSNESS.

SANCTIMONY, sangk'ti-mun-i, *n.* devoutness: appearance of sanctity. [L., from *sanctus*, holy. See SAINT.]

SANCTION, sangk'shun, *n.* act of ratifying, or giving authority to: confirmation: support.—*v.t.* to give validity to: to authorize: to countenance. [Fr.—L. *sanctio.*]

SANCTITY, sangk'ti-ti, *n.* quality of being *sacred* or *holy:* purity: godliness: inviolability.

SANCTUARY, sangk'tū-ar-i, *n.* a *sacred* place: a place for the worship of God: the most sacred part of the Temple of Jerusalem: the Temple itself: the part of a church round the altar: an inviolable asylum: refuge. [From the time of Constantine downwards certain churches have been set apart in many Catholic countries to be an asylum for fugitives from the hands of justice. In England, particularly down to the Reformation, any person who had taken refuge in a sanctuary was secured against punishment—except when charged with treason or sacrilege—if within the space of forty days he gave signs of repentance, and subjected himself to banishment. By the act 21 James I. xxviii., the privilege of sanctuary for crime was finally abolished. Various sanctuaries, however, for debtors continued to exist in and about London till 1697, when they too were abolished. In Scotland the Abbey of Holyrood House and its precincts still retain the privilege of giving sanctuary to debtors. When a person retires to the sanctuary he is protected against personal diligence, which protection continues for twenty-four hours; but to enjoy it longer the person must enter his name in the books kept by the bailie of the abbey. From the abolition of imprisonment for debt this sanctuary is no longer used.]

SANCTUM, sangk'tum, *n.* a sacred place: a private room. [L., "holy."]

SAND, sand, *n.* fine particles of crushed or worn rocks:—*pl.* lands covered with sand: a sandy beach: moments of time from the use of sand in the hour-glass.—*v.t.* to sprinkle with sand. [A.S.; cog. with Ger. *sand*, Ice. *sand-r.*]

SANDAL, san'dal, *n.* a kind of shoe consisting of a sole bound to the foot by straps: a loose slipper. [Fr.—L. *sandalium*—Gr. *sandalon*, prob. from Pers. *sandal*, a kind of shoe.]

SANDALLED, san'dald, *adj.* wearing *sandals.*

SANDALWOOD, san'dal-wood, *n.* a wood, remarkable for its fragrance, brought from the E. Indies and islands of the Pacific. [Fr.—Port. *sandalo*—Ar. *sandal*—Sans. *tschandana*, and WOOD.]

SANDBAGGER, *n.* a robber who uses a long cylindrical bag of sand, like a club, to stun his victim.

SANDEEL, sand'ēl, *n.* a small *eel*-like fish, which buries itself in the *sand* when the tide retires.

SANDERLING, sand'er-ling, *n.* a small wading bird which feeds on the insects in sea-*sands.*

SANDGLASS, sand'glas, *n.* a *glass* instrument for measuring time by the running of *sand.*

SANDHEAT, sand'hēt, *n.* the *heat* of warm *sand* in chemical operations.

SANDIVER, san'di-ver, *n.* the saline scum which forms on glass during its first fusion: glass-gall. [Said to be a corr. of Fr. *sel de verre*, "salt of glass."]

SAND-MARTIN, sand'-mär'tin, *n.* the smallest of British swallows, which builds its nest in *sandy* river-banks and gravel-pits. [See MARTIN.]

SAND-PAPER, sand'-pā'per, *n.*, *paper* covered with a kind of *sand* for smoothing and polishing.

SANDPIPER, sand'pī-per, *n.* a wading-bird of the snipe family, which frequents *sandy* river-banks, distinguished by its clear *piping* note.

SAND-PUMP, sand'-pump, *n.* a cylindrical metallic case or tube having at the bottom a valve opening inwardly and used for removing the sand which collects in the bore when a well, etc., is being drilled. On the drill being temporarily removed the sand-pump is lowered, the water and dirt force up the valve and enter the tube, the valve dropping again to prevent their return. This being repeated again and again the tube becomes filled, on which it is drawn to the surface and emptied.

SANDSTONE, sand'stōn, *n.*, *stone* composed of consolidated *sand.*

SANDWICH, sand'wich, *n.* two slices of bread with ham, etc., between, said to be named after an Earl of *Sandwich;* hence armor-plating made up of two plates of iron with a plate of wood between, or *vice versâ.*

SANDY, sand'i, *adj.* consisting of or covered with *sand:* loose: of the color of sand.—*n.* SAND'INESS.

SANE, sān, *adj.*, *sound* in mind or body:

nealthy: not disordered in intellect.—*n.* SANE'NESS. [L. *sanus*, akin to Gr. *saos*, *sōs*, sound.]

SANG, *pa.t.* of SING.

SANG-FROID, sang-frwä, *n.* coolness, indifference, calmness. [Fr.]

SANGUINARY, sang'gwin-ar-i, *adj.*, *bloody*: attended with much bloodshed: bloodthirsty.—*adv.* SAN'GUINARILY.—*n.* SAN'GUINARINESS. [Fr. See SANGUINE.]

SANGUINE, sang'gwin, *adj.* abounding with *blood*: ardent: hopeful: confident.—*adv.* SAN'GUINELY.—*n.* SAN'GUINENESS. [L. *sanguineus*—*sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood, prob. from root *sag*, *sak*, to drop, flow, as in A.S. *suc-an*, Ger. *saugen*, E. SUCK.]

SANGUINEOUS, sang-gwin'e-us, *adj.*, *sanguine*: resembling or constituting blood.

SANHEDRIM, san'he-drim, *n.* the highest council of the Jews, consisting of seventy members with the high-priest. [Lit. "a sitting together," Heb. *sanhedrin*, from Gr. *synedrion*—*syn*, together, and *hedra*, a seat.]

SANITARY, san'i-tar-i, *adj.* pertaining to, tending, or designed to promote *health*. [From SANITY.]

SANITY, san'i-ti, *n.* state of being *sane*: soundness of mind or body. [L. *sanitas*—*sanus*. See SANE.]

SANJAK, san'jak, *n.* a subdivision of an eyalet or minor province of Turkey, so called because the governor of such district, called *sanjak-beg*, is entitled to carry in war a standard of one horse-tail. Spelled also SANGIAC. [Turk., a standard.]

SANJAKATE, san'jak-āt, *n.* a territorial division of the Turkish Empire: a sanjak. Written also SANGIACATE.

SANKHYA, sāng'khyä, *n.* the name of one of the three great systems of Hindu philosophy. It teaches how eternal happiness, or complete exemption from ill, can be obtained. [Sans., synthetic reasoning.]

SANNUP, san'nup, *n.* among the American Indians, a married male member of the community: the husband of a squaw. "Mindful still of *sannup* and of squaw."—*Emerson.*

SANS, sänz, *prep.* without: wanting.—SANS SOUCI, sänz'sōō'sē', without care: free and easy. [Fr.]

SANSAPPEL, sangz-a-pel, *n.* a person from whose decision there is no appeal: one whose opinion is decisive: an infallible person. "He had followed in full faith such a *sansappel* as he held Frank to be."—*Kingsley.* [Fr. *sans*, without, and *appel*, appeal.]

SANSKRIT, sans'krit, *n.* the ancient language of the Hindus. [Lit. the "perfect" language, from Sans. *sam*, with (Gr. *hama*), and *krita*, done, perfected, from *kri*, root of L. *creo*. See CREATE.]

SANTA CLAUS, san'ta-klawz, *n.* a famous nursery hero, a fat, rosy old man who brings presents to children at Christmas time.

SAP, sap, *n.* the vital juice of plants: (*bot.*) the part of the wood next to the bark. [A.S. *sæp*; Low Ger. *sapp*, juice, Ger. *saft*; all borrowed from L. *sapa*, new wine boiled thick.]

SAP, sap, *v.t.* to destroy by *digging* underneath: to undermine.—*v.i.* to proceed by undermining: *pr.p.* sapp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sapped.—*n.* an approach dug to a fortification under cover of gabions.—*n.* SAPP'ER, one who saps. [Fr. *saper*, from Low L. *sappa*, a pick.]

SAPID, sap'id, *adj.*, *well-tasted*: savory: that affects the taste. [Fr.—L. *sapidus*—*sapio*, to taste.]

SAPIDITY, sa-pid'i-ti, *n.* savoriness.

SAPIDLESS, sap'id-les, *adj.* without taste, savor, or relish: insipid. "Expecting some savory mess, and to find one quite tasteless and *sapid*less."—*C. Lamb.* [A badly formed word.]

SAPIENCE, sā'pi-ens, *n.* discernment: wisdom: knowledge. [Fr. See SAPIENT.]

SAPIENT, sā'pi-ent, *adj.*, *wise*: discerning: sagacious.—*adv.* SA'PIENTLY. [L. *sapiens*, *sapientis*, pr.p. of *sapio*, to taste, to be wise, akin to Gr. *saphēs*, clear, distinct.]

SAPLESS, sap'les, *adj.* wanting sap: not juicy.

SAPLING, sap'ling, *n.* a young tree, so called from being full of *sap*.

SAPONACEOUS, sap-o-nā'shus, *adj.*, *soapy*: soap-like. [Fr. *saponacé*—L. *sapo*, *saponis*, Gr. *sapōn*, both borrowed from the ancient Celts or Germans. See SOAP.]

SAPPER, sap'per, *n.* in the British army, a soldier employed in building fortifications, etc.

SAPPHIC, saf'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *Sappho*, a Grecian poetess: denoting a kind of verse said to have been invented by Sappho.

SAPPHIRE, saf'ir or saf'īr, *n.* a highly *brilliant* precious stone, inferior only to the diamond. [Fr.—L. *sapphirus*—Gr. *sappheiros*—Ar. *safir*, Heb. *sappir*, fair, from *shaphar*, to shine.]

SAPPHIRINE, saf'ir-in, *adj.* made of or like *sapphire*.

SAPPY, sap'i, *adj.* abounding with sap: juicy.—*n.* SAPP'INESS.

SARABAND, sar'a-band, *n.* a slow, Spanish dance, or the music to which it is danced.

SARACEN, sar'a-sen, *n.* a name applied in the middle ages to the Mohammedans.—*adjs.* SARACEN'IC, SARACEN'ICAL. [L. *Saracenus*—Ar. *sharkeyn*, eastern people, first applied to some tribes of Bedouins in E. Arabia.]

SARCASM, sär'kazm, *n.* a bitter sneer: a satirical remark in scorn or contempt. [Fr.—L. *sarcasmus*—Gr. *sarkasmos*—*sarkazō*, to tear *flesh* like dogs, to speak bitterly—*sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.]

SARCASTIC, sär-kas'tik, SARCASTICAL, sär-kas'tik-al, *adj.* containing *sarcasm*: bitterly satirical.—*adv.* SARCAS'TICALLY.

SARCENET, särs'net, *n.* a very thin fine silk. [O. Fr., from Low L. *sericinus*, silken—L. *sericum*, silk—L. *seres*, Gr. *sēres*, a people of E. Asia, from whom the ancients got their first silk.]

SARCOPHAGOUS, sär-kof'a-gus, *adj.*, *flesh-eating:* feeding on flesh.

SARCOPHAGUS, sär-kof'a-gus, *n.* a kind of lime-stone used by the Greeks for coffins, and so called because it was thought to *consume* the *flesh* of corpses: any stone receptacle for a corpse. [L.—Gr. *sarkophagus*—*sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *phagō*, to eat.]

SARDINE, sär'din, *n.* a small fish of the herring family, abundant about the island of *Sardinia*, potted with olive oil for export. [Fr. (It. *sardina*)—L. *sarda*, *sardina*—Gr. *sardinē*.]

SARDINE, sär'din, SARDIUS, sär'di-us, *n.* a name of the cornelian stone.—*adj.* relating to the sardius. [Fr. *sardoine*—L. *sardonyx*—Gr. *sardonyx*.]

SARDONIC, sär-don'ik, *adj.* forced, heartless, or bitter, said of a laugh. [Fr.—L. *sardonius*, *sardonicus*—Gr. *sardanios*, referred to *sardonion*, a plant of Sardinia (Gr. *Sardō*), which was said to screw up the face of the eater, but more prob. from Gr. *sairō*, to grin.]

SARDONYX, sär'don-iks, *n.* a reddish-yellow variety of chalcedony, said to have been found orig. at *Sardis*, in Asia Minor, and to be so called because its color resembles that of the flesh under the *nail*. [Gr.—*Sardios*, Sardian, and *onyx*, a nail.]

SARI, sär-ē, *n.* a Hindu woman's principal garment, consisting of a long piece of silk or cotton wrapped round the middle: hence any long scarf. [Hind.]

SARSAPARILLA, sär-sa-pa-ril'a, SARSA, sär'sa, *n.* a twining shrub like the *bramble*, found chiefly in Mexico, used in medicine. [Sp. *zarzaparilla*—*zarza*, bramble, and *parilla*, a little vine, and so sig. "a thorny vine."]

SARTOR, sär'tor, *n.* a tailor.—SARTORIAL, sär-tō'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to a tailor or tailoring. [L. *sartor*, a tailor.]

SASARARA, sas-a-rā'ra, *n.* a word formerly used to emphasize a threat, much in the same way as "vengeance." "Out she shall pack with a *sasarara*."—*Goldsmith*. [A suggested etymology is *certiorari*.]

SASH, sash, *n.* a band, riband or scarf worn as a badge or ornament. [Pers. *shash*, a turban, perh. from Heb. *shesh*, fine cloth.]

SASH, sash, *n.* a *case* or frame for panes of glass.—*v.t.* to furnish with sashes. [Fr. *châsse*, *chassis*—L. *capsa*, the receiving thing, a case—*capio*, to take. See CASE, a covering.]

SASSAFRAS, sas'a-fras, *n.* a kind of laurel, the wood of which has a pungent taste, and is much used in medicine, so called because formerly used to *break* or dissolve *stone* in the bladder. [Fr.—L. *saxifraga*—*saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break. See SAXIFRAGE.]

SAT, sat, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SIT.

SATAN, sā'tan, *n.* the *enemy* of men: the devil: the chief of the fallen angels. [Heb. *satan*, enemy—*satan*, Ar. *shatana*, to be adverse.]

SATANIC, sa-tan'ik, SATANICAL, sa-tan'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or like *Satan*: devilish.

SATANOPHANY, sā-tan-of'a-ny, *n.* an appearance or incarnation of *Satan*.

SATCHEL, sach'el, *n.* a *small sack* or bag, esp. for papers, books, etc. [Older form *sachel*, dim. of SACK; cf. L. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus*.]

SATE, sāt, *v.t.* to satisfy or give *enough*: to glut. [A.S. *sæd*; L. *satio*, *-atum*—*satis*, enough.]

SATELLITE, sat'el-līt, *n.* an obsequious follower: one of the bodies which revolve round some of the planets. [L. *satelles*, *satellitis*, an attendant.]

SATIABLE, sā'shi-a-bl, *adj.* that may be satiated.

SATIATE, sā'shi-āt, *v.t.* to satisfy or give *enough:* to gratify fully: to glut.—*adj.* glutted.—*n.* SATIA'TION. [L. *satio—satis*, enough.]

SATIETY, sa-tī'e-ti, *n.* state of being satiated: surfeit.

SATIN, sat'in, *n.* a closely woven glossy silk. [Fr. (It. *setino*)—Low L. *setinus*, adj., from L. *seta*, hair.]

SATINET, sat'i-net, *n.* a thin species of *satin:* a cloth with a cotton warp and woollen weft.

SATINITY, sa-tin'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being satiny, or smooth and glossy: a soft smoothness like that of satin. "The smooth *satinity* of his style."—*C. Lamb*.

SATINWOOD, sat'in-wood, *n.* a beautiful ornamental *wood* from E. and W. Indies, having a texture like *satin*. [satin.

SATINY, sat'in-i, *adj.* like or composed of

SATIRE, sat'īr or sat'er, *n.* a species of poetry, exposing and turning to ridicule vice or folly: severity of remark: ridicule. [Fr.—L. *satira*, *satura* (*lanx*, a dish, understood), a dish *full* of various kinds of fruit, food composed of various ingredients, a medley; hence applied to a dramatic piece in which dancing, music, and words were intermixed, afterwards to satire in its present sense—*satur*, full, akin to *satis*, enough.]

SATIRIC, sa-tir'ik, SATIRICAL, sa-tir'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or conveying *satire:* sarcastic: abusive.—*adv.* SATIR'ICALLY.

SATIRIZE, sat'ir-īz, *v.t.* to make the object of *satire:* to censure severely.—*n.* SAT'IRIST, a writer of satire.

SATISFACTION, sat-is-fak'shun, *n.* state of being satisfied: gratification: comfort: that which satisfies: amends: atonement: payment: conviction.

SATISFACTORY, sat-is-fak'tor-i, *adj.*, *satisfying:* giving content: making amends or payment: atoning: convincing.—*adv.* SATISFAC'TORILY.—*n.* SATISFAC'TORINESS.

SATISFY, sat'is-fī, *v.t.* to *give enough* to:

to supply fully: to please fully: to discharge: to free from doubt: to convince. —*v.i.* to give content: to supply fully: to make payment:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sat'isfied. [Fr. *satisfaire*—L. *satis*, enough, and *facio*, to make.]

SATRAP, sā'trap or sat'rap, *n.* a Persian viceroy or *ruler* of one of the greater provinces:—*fem.* SA'TRAPESS.—*n.* SAT'RAPY, the government of a satrap. [Gr. *satrapēs*, from the Persian, lit. "chief of a district."]

SATURABLE, sat'ū-ra-bl, *adj.* that may be *saturated*.

SATURATE, sat'ū-rāt, *v.t.* to *fill:* to unite with till no more can be received: to fill to excess. [L. *saturo, -atum—satur*, full, akin to *satis*, enough.]

SATURATION, sat-ū-rā'shun, *n.* act of saturating: state of being saturated: the state of a body when quite filled with another.

SATURDAY, sat'ur-dā, *n.* the seventh or last *day* of the week, dedicated by the Romans to *Saturn*. [A.S. *Sæter-dæg, Sætern-dæg*, day of Saturn—L. *Saturnus*.]

SATURN, sat'urn or sā'-, *n.* the ancient Roman god of agriculture: one of the planets. [L. *Saturnus—sero, satum*, to sow.]

SATURNALIA, sat-ur-nā'li-a, *n.pl.* the annual ancient Roman festival in honor of *Saturn*, a time of unrestrained license and enjoyment.

SATURNALIAN, sat-ur-nā'li-an, *adj.* pertaining to the *Saturnalia:* riotously merry: dissolute.

SATURNIAN, sa-turn'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Saturn*, whose fabulous reign was called "the golden age:" happy: pure: simple: denoting the verse in which the oldest Latin poems were written.

SATURNINE, sat'ur-nīn, *adj.* grave: gloomy: phlegmatic:—because the astrologers said that those born under the planet *Saturn* were so disposed.

SATYR, sat'er or sā'ter, *n.* a silvan deity, represented as part man and part goat, and extremely wanton. [L. *satyrus*—Gr. *satyros*.]

SATYRIC, sa-tir'ik, *adj.* pertaining to *satyrs*.

SAUCE, saws, *n.* a liquid seasoning for food, consisting of *salt*, etc.: a relish: impudence.—*v.t.* to put sauce in to relish: to make poignant: to treat with bitter or pert language. [Fr.—L. *salio, salsum*, to salt—*sal*, salt. See SALT.]

SAUCEPAN, saws'pan, *n.* a *pan* in which *sauce* or any small thing is boiled.

SAUCER, saws'er, *n.* the shallow platter for a tea or coffee cup: (*orig.*) a small vessel to hold *sauce*.

SAUCY, saws'i, *adj.* (*comp.* SAUC'IER, *superl.* SAUC'IEST) sharp: pungent: insolent: impudent. — *adv.* SAUC'ILY. — *n.* SAUC'INESS. [From SAUCE.]

SAUER-KRAUT, sowr'-krowt, *n.* a favorite German dish, consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour. [Ger. *sauer*, sour, and *kraut*, herb, cabbage.]

SAUL, SAL, säl, *n.* the timber of the saul-tree. [See SAUL-TREE.]

SAULIE, saw'li, *n.* a hired mourner.

SAULT, sō or sōō *n.* a rapid in some rivers in North America. [O. Fr. *sault*, Mod. Fr. *saut*, a leap, from L. *saltus*, a leap, from *salio, saltum*, to leap.]

SAULTFAT, sawlt'fat, *n.* a pickling-tub: a beef-stand. [Scotch.]

SAUL-TREE, SAL-TREE, säl'-trē, *n.* the name given in India to a tree of the genus Shorea, the *S. robusta*, which yields a balsamic resin, used in the temples under the name of *ral* or *dhoona*. The timber called *sal*, the best and most extensively used in India, is produced by this tree.

SAUNDERS-BLUE, sawn'derz-blū, *n.* the original denomination probably of ultramarine. Applied now to an artificial blue, prepared from carbonate of copper. [Fr. *cendres bleues*, blue ashes.]

SAUNTER, sawn'ter or sän'ter, *v.i.* to wander about idly: to loiter.—*n.* a sauntering: a place for sauntering.—*n.* SAUN'TERER. [Said to be from Fr. *sainte terre*, holy land, to make a pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*.]

SAURIA, saw'ri-a, *n.pl.* the term by which the great order of lizards is sometimes designated. The animal forms more strictly included under it are those comprised under the genus Lacerta of Linnæus; but in the large and now generally received acceptation of the term *saurians*, not only the existing lizards, crocodiles, monitors, iguanas, chameleons, etc., are included, but also those monstrous fossil reptiles whose remains excite our wonder, as the ichthyosaurus, plesiosaurus, deinosaurus, iguanodon, pterodactyle, etc. The saurians are covered with scales, and have four legs. The mouth is always armed with teeth, and the toes are generally furnished with claws. They have all a tail more or less long, and generally very thick at the base. The fossil species, the most gigantic and singular members of the order, occur most abundantly in the oolitic strata. Some of them were exclusively marine, others amphibious, others terrestrial, and others were adapted for flying, as the pterodactyles. [From Gr. *sauros*, a lizard.]

SAURIAN, saw'ri-an, *n.* a reptile or animal covered with scales, as the lizard.—*adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of a saurian. [Gr. *saura, sauros*, the lizard.]

SAUSAGE, saws'āj, *n.* an article of food, consisting of chopped or minced meat, as pork, beef, or veal, seasoned with sage, pepper, salt, etc., and stuffed into properly cleaned entrails of the ox, sheep, or pig, tied at short intervals with a string. When sausages are made on an

extensive scale the meat is minced and stuffed into the intestines by machinery. [Old spellings *saucidge, sausege*, O. Fr. *sausisse*, Fr. *saucisse;* from Low L. *salsa, sauce* (which see).]

SAUTERNE, sō-tern', *n.* a kind of white wine produced at *Sauterne*, in France.

SAVAGE, sav'āj, *adj.* wild: uncivilized: fierce: cruel: brutal.—*n.* a human being in a wild state: a brutal person: a barbarian.—*adv.* SAV'AGELY.—*ns.* SAV'AGENESS, SAV'AGERY. [Lit. living in the *woods*, Fr. *sauvage*, O.Fr. *salvage*—L. *silvaticus*, pertaining to the woods—*silva*, a wood.]

SAVANNA, SAVANNAH, sa-van'a, *n.* one of the vast *meadows* in the west of N. America. [Sp. *savana, sabana*, bed-sheet, a meadow—L. *sabanum*—Gr. *sabanon*, a linen cloth.]

SAVE, sāv, *v.t.* to bring *safe* out of evil: to rescue: to reserve: to spare.—*v.i.* to be economical.—*prep.* except.—*n.* SAV'ER. [Fr. *sauver*—L. *salvo—salvus*. See SAFE.]

SAVE-ALL, sāv'-awl, *n.* a contrivance intended to *save* anything from being wasted.

SAVELOY, sav'e-loy, *n.* a kind of sausage made of meat chopped and seasoned, orig. of *brains*. [Fr. *cervelas*, a saveloy, *cervelle*, brains—L. *cerebellum*.]

SAVING, sāv'ing, *adj.* disposed to *save* or be economical: incurring no loss, preserving from wrong: (*theol.*) securing salvation.—*prep.* excepting.—*adv.* SAV'INGLY.—*n.* SAV'INGNESS.

SAVING, sāv'ing, *n.* that which is *saved:*—*pl.* earnings.

SAVINGS-BANK, sāv'ingz-bangk, *n.* a *bank* in which *savings* are deposited at interest.

SAVIOUR, sāv'yur, *n.* one who *saves* from evil.—THE SAVIOUR, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of men.

SAVOIR-FAIRE, sav-wor-fār', *n.* the faculty of knowing just what to do and how to do it: tact. [Fr.]

SAVOR, sā'vur, *n., taste:* odor: scent: (*B.*) reputation.—*v.i.* to have a particular taste or smell: to be like. [Fr. *saveur*—L. *sapor—sapio*, to taste.]

SAVORY, sā'vor-i, *n.* an aromatic kitchen herb. [From SAVOR.]

SAVORY, sā'vur-i, *adj.* having savor or relish: pleasant.—*adv.* SA'VORILY.—*n.* SA'VORINESS.

SAVOY, sa-voy', *n.* a kind of cabbage brought orig. from *Savoy*, in France.

SAW, saw, *pa.t.* of SEE.

SAW, saw, *n.* an instrument for *cutting*, formed of a blade, band, or disc of thin steel, with a toothed edge.—*v.t.* to cut with a saw.—*v.i.* to use a saw: to be cut with a saw:—*pa.t.* sawed; *pa.p.* sawed or sawn. [A.S. *saga;* cog. with Ger. *säge*, and allied to L. *seco*, to cut.]

SAW, saw, *n.* a saying: a proverb. [A.S. *sagu—sagian, secgan*, to say. Doublet SAGA. See also SAY.]

SAWDUST, saw'dust, *n., dust*, or small pieces of wood, etc., made in *sawing*.

SAWFISH, saw'fish, *n.* a *fish* allied to the shark, so called from the *saw*-like form of its snout.

SAWMILL, saw'mil, *n.* a *mill* for *sawing* timber.

SAWPIT, saw'pit, *n.* a *pit* where wood is *sawed*.

SAWYER, saw'yer, *n.* one who *saws* timber.

SAXIFRAGE, saks'i-frāj, *n.* a genus of alpine plants formerly used for *dissolving stone* in the bladder. [Fr.—L. *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break.]

SAXON, saks'un, *n.* one of the people of N. Germany who conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries: the language of the Saxons.—*adj.* pertaining to the Saxons, their language, country, or architecture. [A.S. *Seaxe—seax*, O. Ger. *sahs*, a knife, a short sword; so called from the *short sword* which they carried.]

SAXONISM, saks'on-izm, *n.* a Saxon idiom.

SAXOPHONE, saks-o-fōn, *n.* a brass wind-instrument, with twenty or more finger-keys, like the clarinet.

SAY, sā, *v.t.* to utter in words: to speak; to declare: to state: to answer.—*v.i.* to speak: to relate: to state:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* said (sed).—*n.* something said: a remark: a speech. [A.S. *sagian, secgan;* cog. with Ice. *segja*, Ger. *sagen*. See SAW, a saying.]

SAYING, sā'ing, *n.* something *said:* an expression: a maxim.

SBIRRO, zbēr'rō, *n.* (pl. SBIRRI, zbēr'rē), an Italian police-officer. [It.]

SCAB, skab, *n.* a crust over a sore: a disease of sheep, resembling the mange. [A.S. *scæb;* Dan. *scab*, Ger. *schabe;* L. *scabies*, from *scabo*, Ger. *schaben*, to scratch; akin to SHAVE.]

SCAB, *n.* a workman who refuses to join a trades-union or to take part in a strike, or who takes the place of a man out on a strike.

SCABBARD, skab'ard, *n.* the case in which the blade of a sword is kept. [M. E. *scauberk*, prob. from Ice. *skafa*, chisel, and *biarga*, Ger. *bergen*, to hide.]

SCABBED, skab'ed, *adj.* affected or covered with scabs: diseased with the scab.—*n.* SCABB'EDNESS.

SCABBY, skab'i, *adj., scabbed.*—*n.* SCABB'INESS.

SCAFFOLD, skaf'old, *n.* a temporary platform for exhibiting or for supporting something: for the execution of a criminal.—*v.t.* to furnish with a scaffold: to sustain. [O. Fr. *eschafault*, Fr. *échafaud* (It. *catafalco*); from a Romance word, found in Sp. *catar*, to view, and *falco*, It. *palco*, a scaffold, from Ger. *balke*, a beam. Doublet CATAFALQUE.]

SCAFFOLDING, skaf'old-ing, *n.* a *scaffold* of wood for supporting workmen while building: materials for scaffolds: (*fig.*) a frame: framework.

SCAGLIOLA, skal-yō'la, *n.* a composition made to imitate costly kinds of marble and other ornamental building stones. [L. *scaglia*, a scale, a chip of stone or marble.]

SCALABLE, skāl'a-bl, *adj.* that may be scaled or climbed.

SCALD, skawld, *v.t.* to burn with hot liquid: to expose to a boiling liquid.—*n.* a burn caused by hot liquid.—SCALDING HOT, so hot as to scald. [O. Fr. *eschalder*, Fr. *échauder*—L. *excaldo*, to bathe in warm water, from *calidus*, warm, hot.]

SCALD, SKALD, skald, *n.* one of the ancient Scandinavian poets. [Ice. and Sw. *skald*.]

SCALE, skāl, *n.* a ladder: series of steps; a graduated measure: (*music*) a series of all the tones: the order of a numeral system: gradation: proportion: series.—*v.t.* to mount, as by a ladder: to ascend. [L. *scala*, a ladder (for *scandla*), from *scando*, to mount, Sans. *skand*, to ascend.]

SCALE, skāl, *n.* one of the small, thin plates on a fish or reptile: a thin layer.—*v.t.* to clear of scales: to peel off in thin layers.—*v.i.* to come off in thin layers. [A.S. *scealu*, the scale of a fish; Ger. *schale*, shell (whence Fr. *écaille*, a fish-scale). Doublet SHELL and SKULL.]

SCALE, skāl, *n.* the dish of a balance: a balance—chiefly in pl.:—*pl.* Libra, one of the signs of the zodiac. [A.S. *scalu*, a balance. It is simply a form of SCALE, a thin plate.]

SCALED, skāld, *adj.* having scales.

SCALENE, ska-lēn', *adj.* (*geom.*) having three unequal sides.—*n.* a scalene triangle. [Lit. "limping," Fr.—L. *scalenus*—Gr. *skalēnos*, uneven, from root of *skazō*, to limp.]

SCALL, skawl, *n.* (*B.*) a scab: scabbiness. [A.S. *scalu*, scale; simply a form of SCALE, a thin plate.]

SCALLOP, skol'up, *n.* a bivalvular *shell-fish*, having the edge of its shell in the form of a series of curves: one of a series of curves in the edge of anything: a lace band or collar, scalloped round the edges. "Made myself fine with Capt. Ferrers's lace band, being loth to wear my own new *scallop* it is so fine."—*Pepys.*—*v.t.* to cut the edge or border into scallops or curves.

SCALP, skalp, *n.* the skin of the head on which the hair grows: the skin of the top of the head torn off as a token of victory by the N. American Indians.—*v.t.* to cut the scalp from. [Prob. from Ice. *skal*, a skull, modified by confusion with L. *scalpo*, to cut; akin to SCALE, a shell, and SHELL.]

SCALPEL, skalp'el, *n.* a *small* surgical *knife* for dissecting and operating. [L. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum*, a knife—*scalpo*, to cut.]

SCALY, skāl'i, *adj.* covered with *scales:* like scales: (*bot.*) formed of scales.—*n.* SCAL'INESS.

SCAMMONY, skam'o-ni, *n.* a cathartic gum-resin obtained from a species of convolvulus in Asia Minor. [Gr. *skamōnia*.]

SCAMP, skamp, *n.* a vagabond: a mean fellow.—*v.t.* in phrase to *scamp work*, to do it dishonestly, without thoroughness. [From SCAMPER.]

SCAMPER, skamp'er, *v.i.* to run with speed and trepidation. [Lit. "to quit the field," O. Fr. *escamper*—L. *ex*, out of, from, and *campus*, field; cf. DECAMP.]

SCAN, skan, *v.t.* to count the feet or measures in a verse: to examine carefully: to scrutinize:—*pr.p.* scann'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* scanned. [Lit. "to climb," Fr. *scander*, to scan—L. *scando*, *scansum*, Sans. *skand*, to ascend.]

SCANDAL, skan'dal, *n.* something said which is false and injurious to reputation; disgrace: opprobrious censure. [*Orig.* offence, Fr. *scandale*—L. *scandalum*—Gr. *skandalon*, a snare laid for an enemy, a stumbling-block.]

SCANDALIZE, skan'dal-īz, *v.t.* to give *scandal* or offence to: to shock: to reproach: to disgrace.

SCANDALOUS, skan'dal-us, *adj.* giving *scandal* or offence: calling forth condemnation: openly vile: defamatory.—*adv.* SCAN'DALOUSLY.—*n.* SCAN'DALOUSNESS.

SCANDINAVIAN, skan-di-nā'vi-an, *adj.* of Scandinavia, the peninsula divided into Norway and Sweden. The Scandinavian languages are Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian. [Latinized form of the native name; the termination *-avia*, sig. "island," being the same as the Goth. *avi*, Ice. *ey* (as in *Orkn-ey*), A.S. *ig*.]

SCANSION, skan'shun, *n.* act of *scanning* or counting the measures in a verse.

SCANSORIAL, skan-sō'ri-al, *adj.*, *climbing:* formed for climbing. [From L. *scando*, *scansum*. See SCAN.]

SCANT, skant, *adj.* not full or plentiful: scarcely sufficient: deficient. [Ice. *skammt*, short, narrow.]

SCANTLING kant'ling, *n.* a little piece: a piece or quantity cut for a particular purpose: a certain proportion. [Fr. *échantillon*, a sample—O. Fr. *cant*, edge, corner. See CANT, an edge.]

SCANTY, skant'i, *adj.*, *scant:* not copious or full: hardly sufficient: wanting extent: narrow: small.—*adv.* SCANT'ILY.—*n.* SCANT'INESS.

SCAPEGOAT, skāp'gōt, *n.* a *goat* on which, once a year, the Jewish high-priest confessed the sins of the people, and which was then allowed *to escape* into the wilderness. [ESCAPE and GOAT.]

SCAPEGRACE, skāp'grās, *n.* a graceless harebrained fellow. [Lit. "one who has *escaped grace*."]

SCAPEMENT. Same as ESCAPEMENT.

SCAPULAR, skap'ū-lar, *adj.* pertaining to the *shoulder*. [Fr.—Low L. *scapularis*—L. *scapulæ*, the shoulder-blades.]

SCAPULAR, skap'ū-lar, SCAPULARY, skap'ū-lar-i, *n.* an ornament worn by

some R. Cath. orders, consisting of two woollen bands, one of which crosses the *shoulders*, and the other the breast.

SCAR, skär, *n.* the mark left by a wound or sore. any mark or blemish. —*v.t.* to mark with a scar.—*v.i.* to become scarred:—*pr.p.* scarr'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* scarred. [Fr. *escarre*—L. *eschara*—Gr. *eschara*, a fireplace, a scab on a wound produced by burning.]

SCAR, skär, *n.* a precipitous bank or rock. [A. Scand. word, as Ice. *sker*, from the root of SHEAR, *v.*, and SHORE, the coast.]

SCARAMOUCH, skar'a-mowch, *n.* a buffoon: a bragging, cowardly fellow. [Fr., through It., from O. Ger. *skerman*, to fight. See SKIRMISH.]

SCARCE, skārs, *adj.* not plentiful: not equal to the demand: rare: not common.—*adv.* SCARCE'LY, (*B.*) SCARCE.—*n.* SCARCE'NESS. [Lit. "picked out," O. Fr. *escars* (Fr. *échars*), niggardly—Low L. *scarpsus* = *ex-carpsus*, for L. *excerptus*, pa.p. of *excerpo*—*ex*, out of, and *carpo*, to pick.]

SCARCITY, skārs'i-ti, *n.* state of being *scarce*: deficiency: rareness.

SCARE, skār, *v.t.* to drive away by frightening: to strike with sudden terror. [Scot. *skair*, to take fright, conn. with Ice. *skjarr*, shy, timid, Ger. (*sich*) *scheren*, to make off.]

SCARECROW, skār'krō, *n.* anything set up to *scare* away *crows* or other birds: a vain cause of terror.

SCARE-SINNER, skār'-sin-er, *n.* one who or that which frightens sinners. "Do stop that death-looking, long-striding scoundrel of a *scare-sinner* (Death) who is posting after me."—*Sterne.*

SCARF, skärf, *n.* a light piece of dress worn loosely on the shoulders or about the neck: a light handkerchief for the neck:—*pl.* SCARFS. [Fr. *écharpe*, a scarf, a girdle, orig. the pocket which a pilgrim bore suspended from his neck (cf. SCRIP), from O. Ger. *scherbe*, a pocket.]

SCARF, skärf, *v.t.* to join two pieces of timber endwise, so that they may be used as one.—*n.* SCARF'ING. [Sw. *skarfa*, Dan. *skarve*, to join together; Ger. *scharben*, to cut small, A.S. *scearfe*, a fragment. The fundamental idea is that of pointing, cutting, and so piecing together; conn. with SHEAR, *v.*]

SCARFSKIN, skärf'skin, *n.* the *scurf* or surface *skin*: the cuticle or outer skin of animals. [A.S. *sceorf*, scurf, and SKIN. See SCURF.]

SCARIFICATION, skar-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* act of scarifying.

SCARIFY, skar'i-fī, *v.t.* to *scratch* or slightly cut the skin: to make small cuts with a lancet, so as to draw blood:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* scar'ifīed. [Fr. *scarifier*—L. *scarifico*, *-atum*—Gr. *skariphaomai*—*skariphos*, an etching tool.]

SCARLATINA, skär-la-tē'na, SCARLET-FEVER, skär'let-fē'ver, *n.* a contagious *fever*, known by the *scarlet* flush which accompanies it.

SCARLET, skär'let, *n.* a bright-red color: scarlet cloth.—*adj.* of the color called scarlet. [O. Fr. *escarlate* (Fr. *écarlate*), through Low L. *scarlatum*—Pers. *sakirlat*, perh. from Gr. *Sikelia*, Sicily, which during the Arab domination had a large cotton and silk manufacture.]

SCARLET-RUNNER, skär'let-run'er, *n.* a plant with *scarlet* flowers which *runs* up any support.

SCARP, skärp. Same as ESCARP. [Fr. *escarpe*, through It. *scarpa*, from O. Ger. *scarp* (Ger. *scharf*), E. SHARP.]

SCARPINES, skär'pinz, *n.pl.* an instrument of torture resembling the boot. "Being twice racked . . . I was put to the *scarpines*, whereof I am, as you see, somewhat lame of one leg."—*Kingsley.* [Fr. *escarpins.*]

SCARY, skā'ri, *adj.* subject to a scare: alarmed: frightened: scared. *Whittier.*

SCATH, SCATHE, skāth, *n.* damage, injury.—*v.t.* to injure. [A.S. *sceatha*, an enemy, cog. with Ger. *schade*, injury.]

SCATHLESS, skāth'les or skath'les, *adj.* without damage, or injury.

SCATTER, skat'er, *v.t.* to disperse in all directions: to throw loosely about: to strew: to sprinkle.—*v.i.* to be dispersed or dissipated. [A.S. *scateran*, *scaterian.* See SHATTER.]

SCAVENGER, skav'en-jer, *n.* one who cleans the streets. [Orig. *scavager*, an inspector of goods for sale, and also of the streets; from obs. E. *scavage*, duty on goods for sale—A.S. *sceawian*, to inspect, E. SHOW.]

SCENE, sēn, *n.* (*orig.*) the *stage* of a theatre on which the actors perform: a picture of the place of an action: a large painted view: place of action, occurrence, or exhibition: the part of a play acted without change of place: a series of events connected and exhibited: a number of objects presented to the view at once: spectacle: view: a display of strong feeling between two or more persons. [Fr. *scène*—L. *scena*—Gr. *skēnē*, a covered place, a booth, a stage.]

SCENERY, sēn'er-i, *n.* the painted representation on a stage: the appearance of anything presented to the eye: general aspect of a landscape.

SCENIC, sen'ik or sē'nik, *adj.* pertaining to *scenery*: dramatic: theatrical.

SCENOGRAPHIC, sēn-o-graf'ik, SCENOGRAPHICAL, sēn-o-graf'ik-al, *adj.* drawn in perspective. —*adv.* SCENOGRAPH'ICALLY.

SCENOGRAPHY, sē-nog'ra-fi, *n.* the art of perspective: representation in perspective. [Gr. *skēnē*, a scene, and *graphō*, to write, delineate.]

SCENT, sent, *v.t.* to discern by the sense of smell: to perfume.—*n.* odor: sense of smell: chase, followed by the scent: course of pursuit. [Fr. *sentir*—L. *sentio*,

lit. "to discern by the senses." See SENSE.]

SCEPTIC, skep'tik, SCEPTICAL, skep'tik-al, *adj.* doubting: hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles: (*theol.*) doubting or denying the truth of revelation.—*n.* SCEP'TIC, one who is sceptical: (*theol.*) one who doubts or denies the existence of God or the truths of revelation. — *adv.* SCEP'TICALLY. [L. *scepticus*—Gr. *skeptikos*, thoughtful, reflective—*skeptomai*, to look about, to consider.]

SCEPTICISM, skep'ti-sizm, *n.* doubt: the doctrine that no facts can be certainly known: (*theol.*) doubt of the existence of God or the truth of revelation.

SCEPTRAL, sep'tral, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a sceptre. "Large red lilies of love, *sceptral* and tall."—*Swinburne.*

SCEPTRE, sep'ter, *n.* the staff or baton borne by kings as an emblem of authority: royal power. [L. *sceptrum*—Gr. *skēptron*, a staff to *lean* upon—*skēptō*, to lean.]

SCEPTRED, sep'trd, *adj.* bearing a sceptre.

SCEPTRY, sep'tri, *adj.* bearing a sceptre: sceptred: royal. "His highness Ludolph's *sceptry* hand."—*Keats.*

SCHEDULE, sked'ūl, *n.* a piece of paper containing some writing: a list, inventory, or table.—*v.t.* to place in a schedule or list. [O. Fr. *schedule* (Fr. *cédule*)—L. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda*, a strip of papyrus, Gr. *schedē*, anything formed by cleaving, a leaf, from L. *scindo*, Gr. *schizō*, to cleave.]

SCHEIK. Same as SHEIK.

SCHEME, skēm, *n.* plan: something contrived to be done: purpose: plot: a combination of things by design: an illustrative diagram.—*v.t.* to plan: to contrive. —*v.i.* to form a plan or scheme.—*n.* SCHEM'ER. [Fr.—L. *schema*—Gr. *schēma*, form or shape—*echō*, *schēsō*, to have or hold.]

SCHEMING, skēm'ing, *adj.* given to forming schemes: intriguing.

SCHERZO, sker'tsō, *n.* (*mus.*) a lively movement, forming part of a musical composition. [It.]

SCHISM, sizm, *n.* a separation in a church, from diversity of opinion. [L. *schisma*—Gr. *schizō*, to split.]

SCHISMATIC, siz-mat'ik, SCHISMATICAL, siz-mat'ik-al, *adj.* tending to, or of the nature of *schism*.—*n.* SCHISMAT'IC, one who separates from a church on account of difference of opinion.—*adv.* SCHISMAT'ICALLY. [L. *schismaticus*—Gr. *schismatikos*—*schisma*.]

SCHIST, shist, *n.* (*geol.*) a kind of rock *splitting* into thin layers: slate-rock. [Fr. *schiste*—Gr. *schistos*—*schizō*, to split.]

SCHISTIC, shist'ik, SCHISTOUS, shist'us, SCHISTOSE, shist-ōs', *adj.* like schist: having a slaty structure.

SCHIZOGNATHÆ, shiz-og'na-thē, *n.pl.* a sub-order of carinate birds, proposed by Huxley to include the Gallinæ, Grallæ, and Natatores of Cuvier. [Gr. *schizō*, to cleave, and *gnathos*, jaw-bone.]

SCHOLAR, skol'ar, *n.* a pupil: a disciple: a student: one who has received a learned education: a man of learning: in the English universities, an undergraduate partly supported from the revenues of a college.—SCHOLAR'S MATE, in *chess*, a simple mode of checkmate, frequently practiced on inexperienced players, in which the skilled player's queen, supported by a bishop, mates the tyro's king in four moves. "A simple trip, akin to *scholar's mate* at chess."—*H. Kingsley.* [L. *scholaris*, belonging to a *school*—*schola*. See SCHOOL.]

SCHOLARLY, skol'ar-li, *adj.* like or becoming a scholar.

SCHOLARSHIP, skol'ar-ship, *n.* the character of a scholar: learning: in the English universities, maintenance for a scholar.

SCHOLASTIC, sko-las'tik, *adj.* pertaining to a *scholar* or to schools: scholar-like: pertaining to the schoolmen: excessively subtle.—*n.* one who adheres to the method or subtleties of the schools of the middle ages. [Fr.—L. *scholasticus*—Gr. *scholastikos*—*scholazō*, to have leisure, to attend school—*scholē*, leisure. Cf. SCHOOL.]

SCHOLIAST, skō'li-ast, *n.* a writer of *scholia*. [Gr. *scholiastēs*—*scholion*, a scholium.]

SCHOLIASTIC, skō-li-ast'ik, *adj.* pertaining to a *scholiast* or to scholia.

SCHOLIUM, skō'li-um, *n.* one of the marginal notes of the old critics on the ancient classics: (*math.*) an explanation added to a problem:—*pl.* SCHO'LIA, SCHO'LIUMS. [Low L.—Gr. *scholion*, a short note or comment—*scholē*, leisure.]

SCHOOL, skōōl, *n.* a place for instruction: an institution of learning, esp. for children: the pupils of a school: exercises for instruction: the disciples of a particular teacher, or those who hold a common doctrine.—*v.t.* to educate in a school: to instruct: to admonish. [L. *schola*—Gr. *scholē*, leisure, a lecture, a school.]

SCHOOLMAN, skōōl'man, *n.* one of the philosophers and divines of the second half of the middle-ages.

SCHOOLMASTER, skōōl'mas-ter, *n.* the *master* or teacher of a *school:* (*B.*) a pedagogue:—*fem.* SCHOOL'MISTRESS.

SCHOONER, skōōn'er, *n.* a sharp-built, swift-sailing vessel, generally two-masted, rigged either with fore-and-aft sails on both masts, or with square top and top-gallant sails on the foremast. [Coined in New England from the Prov. Eng. *scoon* (Scot. *scon*), to make a flat stone skip along the surface of water.]

SCIATIC, sī-at'ik, SCIATICAL, sī-at'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or affecting the *hip*. [Low L. *sciaticus*—Gr. *ischion*, the hip-joint.]

SCIATICA, sī-at'ik-a, *n.* a rheumatic affec-

tion of the *hip-joint:* a neuralgic affection of the sciatic nerve. [Low L. *sciatica*—Gr. *ischion.*]

SCIENCE, sī'ens, *n.*, *knowledge* (systematized): truth ascertained: pursuit of knowledge or truth for its own sake: knowledge arranged under general truths and principles: that which refers to abstract principles, as distinguished from "art." [Fr.—L. *scientia—sciens, -entis*, pr.p. of *scio*, to know.]

SCIENTIFIC, sī-en-tif'ik, SCIENTIFICAL, sī-en-tif'ik-al, *adj.* producing or containing *science:* according to or versed in science.—*adv.* SCIENTIF'ICALLY. [Fr. *scientifique*—L. *scientia*, science, *facio*, to make.]

SCIENTIST, sī'ent-ist, *n.* one who studies science, esp. natural science.

SCIMITAR, sim'i-tar, *n.* a short, single-edged curved sword, broadest at the point end, used by the Turks and Persians. [Prob. through Sp. *cimitarra*, from Basque *cime-terra*, something "with a fine edge."]

SCINTILLA, sin-til'a, *n.* a spark: a glimmer: a faint trace, as a *scintilla* of suspicion. [L. a spark.]

SCINTILLATE, sin'til-lāt, *v.i.* to throw out *sparks:* to sparkle. [L. *scintilla*, a spark.]

SCINTILLATION, sin-til-lā'shun, *n.* act of throwing out sparks: shining with a twinkling light.

SCIOLISM, sī'ol-izm, *n.* superficial *knowledge.* [L. *sciolus*, dim. of *scius*, knowing—*scio*, to know.]

SCIOLIST, sī'ol-ist, *n.* one who knows anything superficially: a pretender to science.

SCION, sī'un, *n.* a *cutting* or twig for grafting: a young member of a family. Also spelt CION, when used for the shoot of a plant. [Fr. (for *scion*)—L. *sectio*, a cutting—*seco*, to cut.]

SCIOPTIC, sī-op'tik, *adj.* concerning a certain optical device for forming images in a darkened room, consisting of a globe with a lens fitted to a camera and made to turn like the eye.—*n.* SCIOPTICON. [Gr. *skia*, shadow, and *optikos*, pertaining to sight.]

SCIOTHEISM, sī'ō-thē-izm, *n.* "The deification of the ghosts or shades of ancestors."—*Huxley.*

SCIRRHOUS, skir'rus, *adj.*, *hardened:* proceeding from *scirrhus.*

SCIRRHUS, skir'rus, *n.* (*med.*) a *hardened* gland forming a tumor: a hardening, esp. that preceding cancer. [Gr. *skiros*, hard.]

SCISSEL, sis'el, *n.* the clippings of various metals: scrap.

SCISSORS, siz'urz, *n.pl.* a *cutting* instrument consisting of two blades fastened at the middle. [Formerly written *cisors*—O.Fr. *cisoires*, conn. with Fr. *ciseaux*, scissors, from Late L. *cisorium*, a cutting instrument—L. *cædo*, to cut.]

SCLAVE, SCLAVONIAN, etc. See SLAV, SLAVONIC.

SCLEROTIC, skle-rot'ik, *adj.*, *hard, firm*, noting the outer membrane of the eyeball.—*n.* the outermost membrane of the eyeball. [From Gr. *sklēros*, hard.]

SCOFF, skof, *v.t.* to mock: to treat with scorn.—*v.i.* to show contempt or scorn.—*n.* an expression of scorn or contempt.—*n.* SCOFF'ER. [Dan. *skuffe*, to delude, allied to Fris. *schof.*]

SCOLD, skōld, *v.i.* to rail in a loud and violent manner: to find fault.—*v.t.* to chide rudely: to rebuke in words.—*n.* a rude, clamorous woman.—*n.* SCOLD'ER. [Low Ger. *schelden*, Ger. *schelten*, to brawl, to scold.]

SCONCE, skons, *n.* a bulwark: a small fort: a protective headpiece, hence the head, the skull. [O. Fr. *sconcer, esconcer*, to conceal, to withdraw—L. *abscondere.*]

SCONCE, skons, *n.* the part of a candlestick for the candle: a hanging candlestick with a mirror to reflect the light. [O.Fr. *esconse*—Low L. *absconsa, sconsa*, orig. a dark-lantern—L. *absconsa candela*, a hidden light—*abscondo*, to hide, *candela*, a light.]

SCOOP, skōōp, *v.t.* to lift up, as water, with something hollow: to empty with a ladle: to make hollow: to dig out.—*n.* anything hollow for scooping: a large hollow shovel or ladle: a place hollowed out: a sweeping stroke. [Cog. with Dan. *skuffe*, Ger. *schüppe*, prob. from the same root as SHOVEL.]

SCOPE, skōp, *n.* that which one *sees*, space as far as one can see: room or opportunity for free outlook: space for action: the end before the mind: intention. [L. *scopos*—Gr. *skopos—skopeō, skeptomai*, to look, to view.]

SCORBUTIC, skor-bū'tik, SCORBUTICAL, -al, *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or diseased with scurvy. [Late Low L. *scorbuticus—scorbutus*, scurvy, prob. from O. Dut. *schore* (Dut. *scheur*), a break, rent, and *bot*, bone, from the wasted appearance of the limbs of a person afflicted with scurvy.]

SCORCH, skorch, *v.t.* to burn slightly: to roast highly: to affect painfully with heat.—*v.i.* to be burned on the surface: to be dried up. [Lit. "to strip the bark off," O. Fr. *escorchier*, from Low L. *excorticare*—L. *cortex, corticis*, bark. See CORK.]

SCORE, skōr, *n.* a mark or *notch* for keeping count: a line drawn: the number twenty, once represented by a larger notch: a reckoning: account: reason: the original draught of a musical composition with all the parts, or its transcript.—*v.t.* to mark with notches or lines: to furrow.—*n.* SCOR'ER. [A.S. *scor*, cog. with Ice. *skor;* akin to A.S. *sceran*, E. SHEAR.]

SCORIA, skō'ri-a, *n.*, *dross* or slag left from metal or ores after being under fire:—*pl.* SCORIÆ, skō'ri-ā, volcanic ashes. [L.—Gr. *skōria.*]

SCORN, skorn, *n.* disdain caused by a mean opinion: extreme contempt: object of contempt.—*v.t.* to hold in extreme contempt: to disdain: (*B.*) TO LAUGH TO SCORN, to deride. — TO THINK SCORN, to disdain or despise. [O. Fr. *escorner* (It. *scornare*), lit. "to take the *horns off*," to humble, to insult, from L. *excornis*, hornless, from *ex*, without, and *cornua*, horns.]

SCORNER, skorn'er, *n.* one who scorns: (*B.*) one who scoffs at religion.

SCORNFUL, skorn'fool, *adj.* full of scorn: contemptuous: disdainful.—*adv.* SCORN'FULLY.

SCORPION, skor'pi-un, *n.* an insect with claws like the lobster, and armed with a poisonous sting in its tail: one of the signs of the zodiac: (*B.*) a whip with points like a scorpion's tail. [Fr.—L. *scorpio*—Gr. *skorpios.*]

SCOT, skot, *n.* a native of Scotland. [A Celtic word, ety. dub.]

SCOTCH, skoch, **SCOTTISH**, skot'ish, **SCOTS**, skots, *adj.* pertaining to *Scotland*, its people, or language. — *ns.* SCOTCH'MAN, SCOTS'MAN, a native of Scotland.

SCOTCH, skoch, *v.t.* to cut or wound slightly. [Ety. dub.]

SCOTER, skō'ter, *n.* a species of marine duck with dark plumage, also called the "surf duck."

SCOT-FREE, skot'-frē, *adj.*, *free* from *scot* (*obs.*) or payment: untaxed: unhurt, safe.—SCOT AND LOT, a *scot* or tax originally assessed according to the *lot* or ability of the payer. [A.S. *scot*, *sceot* (cog. with Ger. *schosz*)—*sceotan*, to shoot, to throw down as payment. See SHOOT.]

SCOTOGRAPH, skot'ō-graf, *n.* a device for writing in the dark, esp. for the use of the blind. [Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *graphein*, to write.]

SCOTOGRAPHOSCOPE, skot-ō-graf'ō-skōp *n.* apparatus for showing diagrams on a bright surface in a dark room.

SCOTOSCOPE, skot'ō-skōp, *n.* a night-glass. [See SCOTOGRAPH.]

SCOTTICISM, skot'i-sizm, *n.* a Scotch idiom.

SCOUNDREL, skown'drel, *n.* a low, worthless fellow: a rascal: a man without principle.—*n.* SCOUN'DRELISM, baseness, rascality. [It. *scondaruolo*, a coward—*scondere*, to hide—L. *abs-condere.* See ABSCOND.]

SCOUNDRELDOM, skown'drel-dum, *n.* the character, habits, or practices of a scoundrel: the community of scoundrels: scoundrels collectively. "Highborn *scoundreldom.*"—*Froude.*

SCOUR, skowr, *v.t.* to clean by rubbing with something rough: to cleanse from grease, dirt, etc.: to remove by rubbing: to pass quickly over: to range. — *n.* SCOUR'ER. [O. Fr. *escurer*, Fr. *écurer*; Ger. *scheuern*: prob. both from Low L. *scurare*, to sweep—L. *ex-curare.*]

SCOURGE, skurj, *n.* a whip made of leather thongs: an instrument of punishment: a punishment: means of punishment.—*v.t.* to whip severely: to punish in order to correct.—*n.* SCOURG'ER. [Fr. *escourgée*, *écourgée*—L. (*scutica*) *excoriata*, (a whip) made of leather—*corium*, leather.]

SCOUT, skowt, *n.* one sent out to bring in tidings, observe the enemy, etc.: a college servant at Oxford. [O. Fr. *escoute*—*escouter* (It. *ascoltare*)—L. *auscultare*, to listen—*auricula*, *auris*, the ear.]

SCOUT, skowt, *v.t.* to sneer at: to reject with disdain. [Acc. to Wedgwood, Scot. *scout*, to pour forth a liquid forcibly.]

SCOW, skow, *n.* a flat-bottomed boat for carrying freight, esp. garbage: a ferry-boat. [Dut. *schouw.*]

SCOWL, skowl, *v.i.* to wrinkle the brows in displeasure: to look sour or angry: to look gloomy.—*n.* the wrinkling of the brows when displeased: a look of sullenness, anger, or discontent. [Cog. with Dan. *skule*, Dut. *schuilen*; perh. conn. with A.S. *sceol*, squint, Ger. *schel*, squinting, Scot. *skelly*, to squint.]

SCRABBLE, skrab'l, *v.i.* (*B.*) to *scrape* or make unmeaning marks: to scrawl. [Freq. of SCRAPE.]

SCRAG, skrag, *n.* anything thin or lean and rough: the bony part of the neck. [Gael. *sgreag*, parched.]

SCRAG, skrag, *v.t.* to put to death by hanging: to hang. "Intimating by a lively pantomimic representation that *scragging* and hanging were one and the same thing."—*Dickens.*

SCRAGGED, skrag'ed, **SCRAGGY**, skrag'i, *adj.* lean and rough: uneven: rugged.—*ns.* SCRAGG'EDNESS, SCRAGG'INESS.—*adv.* SCRAGG'ILY.

SCRAMBLE, skram'bl, *v.i.* to struggle to seize something before others: to catch at or strive for rudely: to move on all-fours.—*n.* act of scrambling.—*n.* SCRAM'BLER. [Prov. E. *scramb*, to rake together with the hands, or *scramp*, to snatch at; nearly allied to SCRABBLE and SCRAPE.]

SCRAP, skrap, *n.* a small piece: an unconnected extract.—SCRAP'-BOOK, *n.* a blank *book* for *scraps* or extracts, prints, etc. [From SCRAPE.]

SCRAPE, skrāp, *v.t.* to make a harsh or grating noise on: to rub with something sharp: to remove by drawing a sharp edge over: to collect by laborious effort: to save penuriously.—*n.* a perplexing situation: difficulty. [A.S. *screopan*; Ice. *skrapa*, to creak, grate: from the sound.]

SCRAPER, skrāp'er, *n.* an instrument used for *scraping*, esp. the soles of shoes.

SCRAPING, skrāp'ing, *n.* that which is scraped off.

SCRAPPLE, skrap'l, *n.* a mixture of meat-scraps, herbs, etc., stewed, pressed in cakes, sliced, and fried. [Dim. of *scrap.*]

SCRATCH, skrach, *v.t.* to rub or mark the surface with something pointed, as the nails: to tear or dig with the claws.—*v.i.* to use the nails or claws in tearing or digging.—*n.* a mark or tear made by scratching: a slight wound: the line in a prize-ring up to which boxers are led, hence test, trial, as in phrase "to come up to the *scratch*:" [Allied to Ger. *kratzen*, Dut. *krassen*, to scratch, *s* being intrusive.]

SCRATCHER, skrach'er, *n.* a bird which scratches for food, as a hen.

SCRAWL, skrawl, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to *scrape*, mark, or write irregularly, or hastily.—*n.* irregular or hasty writing.—*n.* SCRAWL'ER.

SCREAM, skrēm, *v.i.* to cry out with a shrill cry, as in fear or pain: to shriek.—*n.* a shrill, sudden cry, as in fear or pain: a shriek. [An imitative word, found in Sw. *skramma*, to fear; cf. CREAK, CRACK. SCREECH, SHRIEK.]

SCREECH, skrēch, *v.i.* to shriek or utter a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry.—*n.* a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry. [An imitative word, found in Gael. *sgreach*, Scot. *skreigh*. See SCREAM.]

SCREECH-OWL, skrēch'-owl, *n.* a kind of *owl*, so called from its *screeching* cry.

SCREEN, skrēn, *n.* that which shelters from danger or observation: a partition in churches: a coarse riddle for sifting coal, etc.—*v.t.* to shelter or conceal: to pass through a coarse riddle. [O. Fr. *escren* (Fr. *écran*); of uncertain origin.]

SCREEVER, skrēv'er, *n.* one who writes begging letters.—*v.t.* SCREEVE.—SCREEVING, the writing of begging letters, or drawing with colored chalks on the pavements for money.

SCREW, skrōō, *n.* a cylinder with a spiral groove or ridge on either its outer or inner surface, used as a fastening and as a mechanical power: a screw-propeller.—*v.t.* to apply a screw to: to press with a screw: to twist: to oppress by extortion: to force: to squeeze. [Low Ger. *schruve*, Ice. *skrufa*, Ger. *schraube*, whence prob. Fr. *écrou*.]

SCREW-DRIVER, skrōō'-drīv'er, *n.* an instrument for *driving* or turning *screw*-nails.

SCREW-JACK, skrōō'-jak. Same as JACK-SCREW.

SCREW-NAIL, skrōō'-nāl, *n.* a *nail* made in the form of a *screw*.

SCREW-PROPELLER, skrōō'-pro-pel'er, *n.* a *screw* or spiral-bladed wheel at the stern of steam-vessels for *propelling* them: a steamer so propelled.

SCREW-STEAMER, skrōō'-stēm'er, *n.* a *steamer* propelled by a *screw*.

SCRIBBLE, skrib'l, *v.t.* to *scratch* or write carelessly: to fill with worthless writing.—*v.i.* to write carelessly: to scrawl.—*n.* SCRIBB'LER. [O. Fr. *escrivailler*, to scribble—*escrire*, L. *scribere*, to write, akin to Gr. *graphō*, to scratch.]

SCRIBE, skrīb, *n.* a *writer*: a public or official writer: a clerk, amanuensis, secretary: (*B.*) a copyist or expounder of the law. [Fr.—L. *scriba—scribo, scribere*, to write.]

SCRIMMAGE, skrim'āj, *n.* a skirmish: a general fight. (Prob. a corr. of SKIRMISH.]

SCRIMP, skrimp, *v.t.* to make too small or short: to limit or shorten.—*adj.* short, scanty. [Scot. *scrimp*, scanty; Ger. *schrumpfen*, to shrink.]

SCRIP, skrip, *n.* that which is *written*: a piece of paper containing writing: a certificate of stock or shares in any joint-stock company subscribed or allotted. [L. *scriptum*, pa.p. of *scribo*.]

SCRIP, skrip, *n.* a small bag or wallet. [Ice. *skreppa*; conn. with SCARF.]

SCRIPT, skript, *n.* (*print.*) type like *written* letters. [L. *scriptum—scribo*, to write.]

SCRIPTURAL, skript'ūr-al, *adj.* contained in *Scripture*: according to Scripture: biblical.—*adv.* SCRIPT'URALLY.—*n.* SCRIPT'URALNESS.

SCRIPTURE, skript'ūr, *n.* sacred writing: the Bible.—THE SCRIPTURES, the Bible. [Lit. a *writing*, L. *scriptura—scribo*, to write.]

SCRIVEN, skriv'n, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to write in a scrivener-like manner. "A mortgage *scrivened* up to ten skins of parchment."—*Roger North.* "Two or three hours' hard *scrivening*."—*Miss Edgeworth.*

SCRIVENER, skriv'en-er, *n.* a *scribe* or *writer*: a copyist: one who draws up contracts, etc.: one who receives the money of others to lay it out at interest. [O. Fr. *escrivain* (Fr. *écrivain*)—Low L. *scribanus*, L. *scriba*, a scribe—*scribo*.]

SCROFULA, skrof'ū-la, *n.* a disease due to a deposit of tubercle in the glandular and bony tissues, and in reality a form of tuberculosis or consumption. It generally shows itself by hard indolent tumors of the glands in various parts of the body, but particularly in the neck, behind the ears and under the chin, which after a time suppurate and degenerate into ulcers, from which, instead of pus, a white curdled matter is discharged. Scrofula is not contagious, but it is often a hereditary disease; its first appearance is most usually between the third and seventh year of the child's age, but it may arise between this and the age of puberty; after which it seldom makes its first attack. It is promoted by everything that debilitates, but it may remain dormant through life and not show itself till the next generation. In mild cases the glands, after having suppurated, slowly heal; in others, the eyes and eyelids become inflamed, the joints become affected, the disease gradually extending to the ligaments and bones, and producing a hectic and debilitated state under which the patient sinks; or it ends in tuberculated lungs and pulmonary consumption. Called also STRUMA and KING'S-

EVIL. [L. *scrofulæ*, a swelling of the glands of the neck, scrofula, from *scrofa*, a breeding sow, so called because swine were supposed to be subject to a similar complaint.]

SCROFULOUS, skrof'ū-lus, *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or affected with *scrofula*.

SCROLL, skrōl, *n.* a *roll* of paper or parchment: a writing in the form of a roll: a rough draught of anything: a schedule: (*arch.*) a spiral ornament: the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. [O Fr. *escrol*, Fr. *écrou;* of uncertain origin.]

SCROTUM, skrō'tum, *n.* the bag containing the testicles.—*adj.* SCRO'TAL. [L.]

SCRUB, skrub, *v.t.* to rub hard, esp. with something rough.—*v.i.* to be laborious and penurious:—*pr.p.* scrubb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* scrubbed.—*n.* one who works hard and lives meanly: anything small or mean: a worn-out brush: low underwood.—*n.* SCRUBB'ER. [Low Ger. *schrubben*, Dan. *skrubbe*, to rub or scrub; conn. with SCRAPE.]

SCRUBBY, skrub'i, *adj.* laborious and penurious: mean: small: stunted in growth.

SCRUPLE, skrōō'pl, *n.* a small weight (20 grains, or ⅓ drachm): a very small quantity: reluctance to decide or act, as from motives of conscience: difficulty.—*v.i.* to hesitate in deciding or acting. [Fr. *scrupule*—L. *scrupulus*, dim. of *scrupus*, a rough, sharp stone, anxiety.]

SCRUPULOUS, skrōō'pū-lus, *adj.* having *scruples*, doubts, or objections: conscientious: cautious: exact.—*adv.* SCRU'PULOUSLY. [L. *scrupulosus.*]

SCRUPULOUSNESS, skrōō'pū-lus-nes, SCRUPULOSITY, skrōō-pū-los'i-ti, *n.* state of being *scrupulous:* doubt: niceness: precision.

SCRUTABLE, skrōō'ta-bl, *adj.* capable of being submitted to scrutiny: discoverable by scrutiny, inquiry, or critical examination. "Shall we think God so *scrutable* or ourselves so penetrating that none of his secrets can escape us?"

SCRUTATOR, skrōō-tā'ter, *n.* one who scrutinizes: a close examiner or inquirer: a scrutineer. *Ayliffe; Bailey.* [L., from *scrutor*, *scrutatus*, to explore.]

SCRUTINEER, skrōō-ti-nēr', *n.* one who makes a *scrutiny*, or minute search or inquiry.

SCRUTINIZE, skrōō'ti-nīz, *v.t.* to search minutely or closely: to examine carefully or critically: to investigate.

SCRUTINY, skrōō'ti-ni, *n.* careful or minute inquiry: critical examination: an examination of the votes given at an election for the purpose of correcting the poll. [L. *scrutinium—scrutor*, to search even to the rags—*scruta*, Gr. *grytē*, rags, trash.]

SCUD, skud, *v.i.* to run quickly: (*naut.*) to run before the wind in a gale:—*pr.p.* scudd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* scudd'ed.—*n.* act of moving quickly: loose, vapory clouds driven swiftly along. [A.S. *scudan;* Ger. *schüttern.*]

SCUDO, skōō'dō (pl. SCUDI, skōō'dē), *n.* an Italian silver coin of different value in the different states in which it was issued. The Genoese scudo is equivalent to about $1.30; the Roman, $1.05; the Sardinian and Milanese, 97 cents. This coin is gradually disappearing before the decimal coinage of the Italian kingdom, but the name is sometimes given to the piece of 5 lire (about 97 cents). The old Roman gold scudo was worth 10 silver scudi. [It., a shield, a crown, from L. *scutum*, a shield; so called from its bearing the heraldic shield of the prince by whom it was issued.]

SCUFFLE, skuf'l, *v.i.* to struggle closely: to fight confusedly.—*n.* a struggle in which the combatants grapple closely: any confused contest. [A.S. *scufan*, to shove; Dan. *skuffe*, Sw. *skuffa*, to shove or push, *skuff*, a blow, a thrust. See SHOVE, SHOVEL.]

SCULL, skul, *n.* a short, light oar: a small boat: a cock-boat.—*v.t.* to impel by sculls: to propel by working an oar from side to side of the stern, without raising the blade from the water.—*n.* SCULL'ING. [Scand. *skol*, to splash.]

SCULLER, skul'er, *n.* one who sculls: a small boat rowed by two sculls pulled by one man.

SCULLERY, skul'er-i, *n.* the place for *dishes* and other kitchen utensils. [O. Fr. *esculier—escuelle*—L. *scutella*, a salver—*scutula*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish.]

SCULLION, skul'yun, *n.* a servant in the *scullery:* a servant for drudgery-work.

SCULP, skulp, *v.t.* to carve, engrave, flay. [See SCULPTURE.]

SCULPTOR, skulp'tor, *n.* one who *carves* figures:—*fem.* SCULP'TRESS.

SCULPTURAL, skulp'tūr-al, *adj.* belonging to sculpture.

SCULPTURE, skulp'tūr, *n.* the art of *carving* figures in wood, stone, etc.: carved-work.—*v.t.* to carve: to form, as a piece of sculpture. [Fr.—L. *sculptura—sculpo*, *sculptum*, to carve, to cut, Gr. *glyphō*, to carve.]

SCUM, skum, *n.*, *foam* or *froth:* the extraneous matter rising to the surface of liquids, esp. when boiled or fermented: refuse.—*v.t.* to take the scum from: to skim:—*pr.p.* scumm'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* scummed.—*n.* SCUMM'ER. [Ice. *skum;* Ger. *schaum*, foam, froth.]

SCUNCHEON, skun'shun, *n.* the stones or arches thrown across the angles of a square tower to support the alternate sides of the octagonal spire: also, the cross pieces of timber across the angles to give strength and firmness to a frame.

SCUNNER, skun'er, *v.t.* to affect with loathing, disgust, or nausea: to satiate. "*Scunnered* wi' sweets."—*Kingsley.* [Scotch.]

SCUP, skup, *n.* the name given in Rhode Island to a small fish belonging to the sparoid family. In New York it is called *porgy*. [From Indian name.]

SCUP, skup, *n.* a swing: a term still retained by the descendants of the Dutch settlers in New York. [Dut. *schop*, a swing.]

SCUP, skup, *v.i.* in New York, to swing.

SCUPPER, skup'er, *n.* (*naut.*) a channel cut through the water-ways and sides of a ship at proper distances, and lined with lead, for carrying off the water from the deck. [Generally connected with *scoop*. Wedgwood, however, refers it to O. Fr. and Sp. *escupir*, to spit; Armor. *skopa*, to spit. The Teutonic forms (Ger. *speigat*, Dan. *spy-gat*, lit. *spit-hole*) confirm his derivation.]

SCUPPER-HOLE, skup'er-hōl, *n.* a scupper. [See SCUPPER.]

SCUPPER-HOSE, skup'er-hōz, *n.* a leathern pipe attached to the mouth of the scuppers of the lower deck of a ship to prevent the water from entering.

SCUPPER-NAIL, skup'er-nāl, *n.* a nail with a very broad head for covering a large surface of the scupper-hose.

SCUPPERNONG, skup'er-nong, *n.* the American name for a species of grape, supposed to be a variety of *Vitis vulpina*, cultivated and found wild in the Southern States. It is said to have come from Greece.

SCUPPER-PLUG, skup'er-plug, *n.* a plug to stop a scupper.

SCURF, skurf, *n.* the crust or flaky matter formed on the skin: anything adhering to the surface. [A.S. *scurf*, cog. with Ice. *skurfa*, from a root seen in A.S. *sceorfian*, to scrape, scratch; allied to SCRUB, SCRAPE.]

SCURFY, skurf'i, *adj.* having scurf: like scurf.—*n.* SCURF'INESS.

SCURRILE, skur'ril, *adj.*, *buffoon-like:* jesting: foul-mouthed: low. [L. *scurrilis*—*scurra*, an elegant town-bred man, a buffoon.]

SCURRILITY, skur-ril'it-i, *n.* buffoonery: low or obscene jesting: indecency of language: vulgar abuse. [L. *scurrilitas*.]

SCURRILOUS, skur'ril-us, *adj.* using scurrility, or the language of a buffoon: indecent: vile: vulgar: opprobrious: grossly abusive.—*adv.* SCUR'RILOUSLY.

SCURVILY, skurv'i-li, *adv.* in a scurvy manner: meanly, basely.

SCURVINESS, skurv'i-nes, *n.* state of being scurvy: meanness.

SCURVY, skurv'i, *n.* a disease essentially consisting in a depraved condition of the blood, which chiefly affects sailors and such as are deprived for a considerable time of fresh provisions and a due quantity of vegetable food. It is characterized by livid spots of various sizes, sometimes minute and sometimes large, paleness, languor, lassitude, and depression of spirits, general exhaustion, pains in the limbs, occasionally with fetid breath, spungy and bleeding gums, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes. It is much more prevalent in cold climates than in warm. Fresh vegetables, farinaceous substances, and brisk fermented liquors, good air, attention to cleanliness, and due exercise, are among the principal remedies, but the most useful article, both as a preventative and as a curative agent, is lime or lemon juice.

SCURVY, skurv'i, *adj.* scurfy; covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scabby; diseased with scurvy; "*Scurvy* or scabbed."—Lev. xxi. 20: vile; mean; low; vulgar; worthless; contemptible; as, a *scurvy* fellow; "A very *scurvy* tune to sing at a man's funeral."—*Shak.*; "That *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco."—*Swift:* offensive; mischievous; malicious; as, a *scurvy* trick;

> Nay, but he prated
> And spoke such *scurvy* and provoking terms
> Against your honor.—*Shak.*

SCURVY-GRASS, skurv'i-gras, *n.* the common name of several species of plants of the genus Cochlearia, nat. order Cruciferæ. They are herbaceous plants, having alternate leaves, the flowers disposed in terminal racemes, and usually white. The common scurvy-grass (*C. officinalis*) grows abundantly on the sea coast, and along rivers near the sea. The leaves have an acrid and slightly bitter taste; they are eaten as a salad, and are antiscorbutic and stimulating to the digestive organs.

> Some *scurvy-grass* do bring,
> That inwardly applied's a wondrous sovereign thing.
> —*Drayton.*

[A corruption of *scurvy-cress*, so named because used as a cure for *scurvy*.]

SCUTAGE, skū'tāj, *n.* a pecuniary fine or tax, instead of personal service, which a vassal or tenant owed to his lord, sometimes levied by the crown in feudal times. [From L. *scutum*, a shield.]

SCUTCHEON. Same as ESCUTCHEON.

SCUTIFORM, skū'ti-form, *adj.* having the *form* of a *shield*. [L. *scutum*, a shield, and FORM.]

SCUTTER, skut'er, *n.* a hasty, noisy, short run: a scuttle: a scamper. "A *scutter* downstairs."—*E. Bronte.* [Provincial.]

SCUTTLE, skut'l, *n.* a shallow basket: a vessel for holding coal. [A.S. *scutel*, O. Fr. *escuelle*—L. *scutella*, a salver—*scutula*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish. See SCULLERY.]

SCUTTLE, skut'l, *n.* the openings or *hatchways* of a ship: a hole through the hatches or in the side or bottom of a ship.—*v.t.* to cut holes through any part of a ship: to sink a ship by cutting holes in it. [O. Fr. *escoutille*, a hatchway, from O. Ger. *scoz*, Ger. *schoosz*, bosom, lap.]

SCUTTLE, skut'l, *v.i.* to *scud* or run with haste: to hurry.—*n.* a quick run. [From SCUD.]

SCUTUM, skū'tum, *n.* the shield of the heavy-armed Roman legionaries; it was generally oval or of a semi-cylindrical shape, made of wood or wicker-work, covered with leather, and defended with plates of iron: in *anat.* the patella or knee-pan, from its shape: in *zool.* (*a*) the second section of the upper surface of the segment of an insect; (*b*) any shield-like plate, especially such as is developed in the integument of many reptiles: in *old law*, a pent-house or awning. [L.]

SCYBALA, sib'a-la, *n.pl.* in *pathol.* small indurated balls or fragments into which the fæces become converted when too long retained in the colon. [Gr. *skybalon*, dung.]

SCYE, sī, *n.* the curve cut in a body piece of a garment before the sleeve is sewed in, to suit the contour of the arm.

SCYLE, sīl, *v.t.* to conceal: to veil. *Chaucer.* [A.S. *scylan*, to separate, to withdraw.]

SCYTHE, sī*th*, *n.* a kind of sickle: an instrument with a large curved blade for mowing grass, etc.—*v.t.* to cut with a scythe, to mow. [A.S. *sithe*; Ice. *sigd*, Low Ger. *sigde*, a sickle, akin to L. *securis*, an axe, *seco*, to cut.]

SCYTHE-WHET, sī*th*'-whet, *n.* a name given in the United States to the bird *Turdus fuscescens* (Wilson's thrush), from the sharp metallic ring of its note. *J. R. Lowell.*

SEA, sē, *n.* the great mass of salt water covering the greater part of the earth's surface: any great expanse of water less than an ocean: the ocean: the swell of the sea in a tempest: a wave: any large quantity of liquid: any rough or agitated place or element.—AT SEA, away from land: on the ocean.—HALF-SEAS OVER, half-drunk.—HIGH SEAS, the open ocean.—TO GO TO SEA, to become a sailor. [A.S. *sæ*; Ger. *see*, Goth. *saivs*, lake, Ice. *sior*, Sans. *sava*, water.]

SEA-ANEMONE, sē'-a-nem'o-nē, *n.* a kind of polyp, like an *anemone*, found on rocks on the *sea*coast.

SEABOARD, sē'bōrd, *n.* the *border* or shore of the *sea.*

SEACOAST, sē'kōst, *n.* the *coast* or shore of the *sea:* the land adjacent to the sea.

SEAFARING, sē'fār-ing, *adj.*, *faring* or going to *sea:* belonging to a seaman. [SEA and FARE.]

SEAGAGE, sē'gāj, *n.* the depth a vessel sinks in the water. [SEA and GAGE.]

SEAGIRT, sē'gert, *adj.*, *girt* or surrounded by the *sea.*

SEA-GOING, sē'-gō'ing, *adj.* sailing on the deep sea, as opposed to coasting or river (vessels).

SEAGREEN, sē'grēn, *adj.*, *green* like the *sea.*

SEAHORSE, sē'hors, *n.* the walrus: the hippopotamus or river-horse: the hippocampus.

SEA-ISLAND, sē'-ī'land, *adj.* a term applied to a fine long-stapled variety of cotton grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia.

SEAKALE, sē'kāl, *n.* a kind of *kale* or cabbage found on sandy shores of the *sea.*

SEAKING, sē'king, *n.* a name sometimes given to the leaders of the early Scandinavian piratical expeditions. [Based on a false ety. of VIKING, which see.]

SEAL, sēl, *n.* an engraved stamp for impressing the wax which closes a letter, etc.: the wax or other substance so impressed: that which makes fast or secure: that which authenticates or ratifies: assurance.—*v.t.* to fasten with a seal: to set a seal to: to mark with a stamp: to make fast: to confirm: to keep secure.—GREAT SEAL, the state seal of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the commonwealths of the Union; as of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Notaries public usually have authority to affix a seal to public documents of record, such as mortgages, deeds, etc. Corporations have *corporate seals.* [A.S. *sigle* (Ger. *siegel*, It. *sigillo*), all from L. *sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, a mark or sign.]

SEAL, sēl, *n.* a marine animal valuable for its skin and oil. [A.S. *seolh*; Ice. *selr*, O. Ger. *selah.*]

SEAL, sēl, *v.i.* to fix a seal. "Yes, Shylock, I will *seal* unto this bond."—*Shak.*

SEAL-ENGRAVING, sēl'-en-grāv'ing, *n.* the art of engraving seals.

SEA-LEVEL, sē'-lev'el, *n.* the *level* or surface of the *sea.*

SEALING-WAX, sēl'ing-waks, *n.*, *wax* for *sealing* letters, etc.

SEAL-RING, sēl'-ring, *n.* a signet-ring. "I have lost a *seal-ring* of my grandfather's, worth forty mark."—*Shak.*

SEAL-SKIN, sēl'-skin, *n.* the skin of the seal, which when dressed with the fur on is made into caps and other articles of clothing, or when tanned is used in making boots, etc. The skin of some species, as the sea-bear or fur-seal, when the coarser long outer hairs are removed, leaving the soft under fur, is the expensive seal-skin of which ladies' jackets, etc., are made.

SEAL-WAX, sēl'-waks, *n.* sealing-wax. "Your organs are not so dull that I should inform you 'tis an inch, sir, of *seal-wax.*"—*Sterne.*

SEAM, sēm, *n.* that which is *sewed:* the line formed by the sewing together of two pieces: a line of union: a vein or stratum of metal, ore, coal, etc.: (*geol.*) a thin layer between thicker strata.—*v.t.* to unite by a seam: to sew: to make a seam in.

SEAMAN, sē'man, *n.* a *man* who assists in the navigation of ships at *sea:* a sailor

SEAMANSHIP, sē'man-ship, *n.* the art of navigating ships at sea.

SEAMARK, sē'märk, *n.* any *mark* or object on land serving as a guide to those at *sea:* a beacon.

SEAMEW, sē'mū, *n.* a species of gull.

SEAMLESS, sēm'les, *adj.*, *without* a *seam:* woven throughout.

SEAMSTRESS, sēm'stres or sem'-, *n.* one who sews. [From SEAM; doublet SEMPSTRESS.]

SEAMY, sēm'i, *adj.* having a seam or seams.

SEAN, sēn, *n.* a drag-net: a seine. [See SEINE.]

SÉANCE, sā'ängs, *n.* a sitting, as of some public body: a sitting for consideration or inquiry: a meeting of Spiritualists for purposes of "communication" through mediums. [Fr., from L. *sedeo*, to sit.]

SEA-OTTER, sē'-ot-er, *n.* a marine mammal of the genus Enhydra (*E. marina*), of the family Mustelidæ, and closely allied to the common otter. It averages about 4 feet in length including the tail, which is about 7 inches long. The ears are small and erect, and the whiskers long and white, the legs are short and thick, the hinder ones somewhat resembling those of a seal. The fur is extremely soft, and of a deep glossy black. The skins of the sea-otters are of great value, and have long been an article of considerable export from Alaska.

SEAPIECE, sē'pēs, *n.* a *piece* or picture representing a scene at *sea*.

SEAPORT, sē'pōrt, *n.* a *port* or harbor on the *sea*shore: a town near such a harbor.

SEAR, sēr, *v.t.* to *dry up:* to burn to dryness on the surface: to scorch: to cauterize: to render callous or insensible.—*adj.* dry, withered. [A.S. *searian;* O. Ger. *soren*, to dry, Low Ger. *soor*, *sear*.]

SEARCH, serch, *v.t.* to look round to find: to seek: to examine: to inspect: to explore: to put to the test.—*v.i.* to seek for: to make inquiry.—*n.* the act of seeking or looking for: examination: inquiry: investigation: pursuit. [M.E. *serchen*, *cerchen*—O. Fr. *cercher* (Fr. *chercher*)—L. *circare*, to go about—*circus*, a circle. See CIRCLE.]

SEARCHER, serch'er, *n.* a seeker: an inquirer or examiner.

SEARCHING, serch'ing, *adj.* looking over closely: penetrating: trying: severe.—*adv.* SEARCH'INGLY.

SEARCH-LIGHT, serch'-līt, *n.* a powerful light fitted with reflectors and used in the modern battle ships of the United States, for the purpose of illuminating the vessel of an enemy.

SEARCH-WARRANT, serch'-wor'ant, *n.* in *law*, a warrant granted by a justice of the peace to a constable to enter the premises of a person suspected of secreting stolen goods, in order to discover, and if found to seize, the goods. Similar warrants are granted to search for property or articles in respect of which other offences are committed, such as base coin, coiners' tools, also gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, liquors, etc., kept contrary to law. Under the Federal Constitution the law of search-warrant requires that the property sought and the place to be entered and searched must be specifically described. Before 1776, Writs of Assistance were issued by royal order in the Colonies, giving officers of the crown the power to search and invade the homes of the people in very indiscriminate and outrageous fashion. The reaction against such tyrannical invasion of privacy gave us our present well-hedged law, under which the homes of citizens may not be so invaded, and search-warrants may not issue without probable cause, indemnity bond in civil cases, and a specific description of the place and the property involved in the process.

SEARED, sērd, *adj.*, *dried up:* burned: hardened.

SEAROOM, sē'rōōm, *n.*, *room* or space at *sea* for a ship to drive about without running ashore.

SEASALT, sē'salt, *n.* common salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation.

SEA-SERPENT, sē'-ser'pent, *n.* a fabulous sea-monster.

SEASHORE, sē'shōr, *n.* the land adjacent to the sea.

SEA-SICK, sē'-sik, *adj.* affected with *sickness* through the rolling of a vessel at *sea*.

SEA-SICKNESS, sē'-sik-nes, *n.* a nervous affection attended with nausea and convulsive vomiting, produced by the rolling, but more especially the pitching of a vessel at sea. Its origin and nature are still imperfectly known. It usually attacks those persons who are unaccustomed to a seafaring life, but persons so accustomed do not always escape. It may attack the strong and cautious, while the debilitated and incautious may go free. It may attack on smooth waters, while a rough sea may fail to produce it. It may pass away after the lapse of a few hours, or last during a whole voyage. One good authority explains it as an undue accumulation of the blood in the nervous centres along the back, and especially in those segments of the spinal cord related to the stomach and the muscles concerned in vomiting, and recommends as the best remedy against it the application of ice-bags to the spinal column. In some cases its violence may be considerably mitigated by iced brandy, by small doses of opium, by soda-water, or by saline draughts in the effervescent state.

SEASIDE, sē'sīd, *n.* the land *beside* the *sea*.

SEASON, sē'zn, *n.* one of the four periods of the year: the usual or proper time: any particular time: any period of time.—*v.t.* to mature: to prepare for use: to accustom: to fit for the taste: to give relish to: to mingle: to moderate.—*v.i.* to become seasoned or matured: to grow

fit for use: to become inured.—*n.* SEA'SONER. [Fr. *saison*—L. *satio, -onis*, a sowing, seedtime.]

SEASONABLE, sē'zn-a-bl, *adj.* happening in due season: occurring in good, suitable, or proper time: timely: opportune.—*adv.* SEA'SONABLY.—*n.* SEA'SONABLENESS.

SEASONING, sē'zn-ing, *n.* that which is added to food to give it greater relish: anything added to increase enjoyment. [See SEASON.]

SEAT, sēt, *n.* that on which one *sits:* a chair, bench, etc.: the place where one sits: site: a place where anything is established: post of authority: station: abode: a mansion.—*v.t.* to place on a seat: to cause to sit down: to place in any situation, site, etc.: to establish: to fix: to assign a seat to. [A.S. *sæte—sitan*, E. SIT, which see.]

SEA-UNICORN, sē'-ū'ni-korn, *n.* the *unicorn* of the *sea*, the narwhal.

SEA-URCHIN, sē'-ur'chin, *n.* the sea-hedgehog. [So called from its spines.]

SEAWARD, sē'ward, *adj.*, *towards* the *sea*.—*adv.* towards or in the direction of the sea.

SEAWEED, sē'wēd, *n.* a *weed* or plant of the *sea*.

SEAWORTHY, sē'wur-*thi*, *adj.*, *worthy* or fit for *sea*.—*n.* SEA'WORTHINESS.

SEBASTOMANIA, sē-bas-tō-mā'ni-a, *n.* (*med.*) religious insanity. [Gr. *sebastos*, reverenced, and *mania*, madness.]

SEBKA, seb'ka, *n.* a name of salt marshes in North Africa, sometimes so hard on the dried surface that laden camels can traverse them, sometimes so soft that these venturing to enter them sink beyond the power of recovery.

SEBUNDY, sē-bun'di, SEBUNDEE, sē-bun'dē, *n.* in the East Indies, an irregular or native soldier or local militia-man, generally employed in the service of the revenue and police.

SECANT, sē'kant, *adj.*, *cutting:* dividing into two parts.—*n.* a line that cuts an other: a straight line from the centre of a circle to one extremity of an arc, produced till it meets the tangent to the other extremity. [L. *secans, secantis*, pr.p. of *seco*, to cut.]

SECEDE, se-sēd', *v.i.* to *go away*: to separate one's self: to withdraw from fellowship or association: to withdraw from the Federal Union. [L. *secedo, secessum—se*, away, and *cedo*, to go. See CEDE.]

SECEDER, se-sēd'er, *n.* one who secedes: one of a body of Presbyterians who seceded from the Church of Scotland about 1733.

SECESSION, se-sesh'un, *n.* the act of *seceding:* withdrawal: departure.

SECLUDE, se-klōōd', *v.t.* to *shut apart:* to keep apart. [L. *secludo, seclusum—se*, apart, and *claudo*, to shut.]

SECLUSION, se-klōō'zhun, *n.* the act of *secluding:* a shutting out: the state of being secluded or apart: separation: retirement: privacy: solitude.

SECOND, sek'und, *adj.* immediately *following* the first: the ordinal of two: next in position: inferior.—*n.* one who or that which follows or is second: one who attends another in a duel or a prize-fight: a supporter: the 60th part of a minute of time, or of a degree.—*v.t.* to follow: to act as second: to assist: to encourage: to support the mover of a question or resolution. [Fr.—L. *secundus—sequor, secutus*, to follow. See SEQUENCE.]

SECONDARILY, sek'und-ar-i-li, *adv.* in a secondary manner or degree: (*B.*) secondly.

SECONDARY, sek'und-ar-i, *adj.*, *following* or coming after the first: second in position: inferior: subordinate: deputed.—*n.* a subordinate: a delegate or deputy. [L. *secundarius*.]

SECONDARY, sek'und-ar-i, *n.* in electrical engineering, the wire of an induction coil, transformer, or converter in which the secondary current is induced.

SECONDER, sek'und-er, *n.* one who seconds or supports.

SECOND-HAND, sek'und-hand, *adj.* received as it were from the *hand* of a *second* person: not new: that has been used by another. [place.

SECONDLY, sek'und-li, *adv.* in the second

SECOND-SIGHT, sek'und-sīt, *n.* a *second* or additional *sight:* power of seeing things future or distant.

SECRECY, sē'kre-si, *n.* the state of being *secret:* separation: concealment: retirement: privacy: fidelity to a secret: the keeping of secrets.

SECRET, sē'kret, *adj.* put *apart* or *separate:* concealed from notice: removed from sight: unrevealed: hidden: secluded: retired: private: keeping secrets: reserved.—*n.* that which is concealed: anything unrevealed or unknown: privacy: a light flexible coat of chain-mail worn under the ordinary outer garments. *Sir W. Scott.* [Fr.—L. *secretus*, from *secerno, secretum—se*, apart, and *cerno*, to separate.]

SECRETARIAL, sek-re-tā'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to a secretary or his duties.

SECRETARY, sek're-tar-i, *n.* one employed to write for another: a public officer intrusted with the affairs of a department of government, or of a company, etc.—*n.* SEC'RETARYSHIP. [Lit. "one who is intrusted with secrets," a confidant, Fr. *secrétaire*—Low L. *secretarius*. See SECRET.]

SECRETE, se-krēt', *v.t.* to put *apart* or make *secret:* to hide: to conceal: to produce from the circulating fluids, as the blood in animals, the sap in vegetables. [L. *secerno, secretum*.]

SECRETION, se-krē'shun, *n.* the act of secreting or separating from a circulating fluid: that which is secreted.

SECRETIVE, se-krēt'iv, *adj.* tending to or

causing secretion: given to secrecy or to keeping secrets.—*adv.* SECRET'IVELY.—*n.* SECRET'IVENESS.

SECRETLY, sē'kret-li, *adv.* in a secret manner: privately: unknown to others: inwardly.

SECRETNESS, sē'kret-nes, *n.* the state of being secret.

SECRETORY, se-krēt'or-i, *adj.* performing the office of secretion.

SECRET SERVICE, *n.* a department of the United States Government service for the detection of counterfeiting and other crimes. [See SECRET and SERVICE.]

SECT, sekt, *n.* a body of men who unite in holding some particular views, esp. in religion and philosophy: those who dissent from an established church. [Fr. *secte*—L. *secta*, a way, a way of thinking, hence a school of philosophy—*seco*, *sectum*, to cut off.]

SECTARIAN, sek-tā'ri-an, *adj.* pertaining to or peculiar to a *sect.*—*n.* one of a sect.

SECTARIANISM, sek-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* quality or character of a sectarian: devotion to a sect.

SECTARY, sek'tar-i, *n.* one of a *sect:* a dissenter.

SECTILE, sek'til, *adj.* that may be *cut* with a knife. [L.—*seco*, to cut.]

SECTION, sek'shun, *n.* act of *cutting:* a division: a portion: the plan of any object cut through, as it were, to show its interior: the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces: the surface formed when a solid is cut by a plane: a square mile or 640 acres of land.

SECTIONAL, sek'shun-al, *adj.* pertaining to a section or distinct part.—*adv.* SEC'TIONALLY.

SECTOR, sek'tur, *n.* that which *cuts:* that which is cut off: a portion of a circle between two radii and the intercepted arc: a mathematical instrument for finding a fourth proportional.

SECULAR, sek'ū-lar, *adj.* pertaining to an *age* or *generation:* coming or observed only once in a century: (*geol.*) gradually becoming appreciable in the course of ages: pertaining to the present world, or to things not spiritual: not bound by monastic rules.—*n.* a layman: an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules.—*adv.* SEC'ULARLY. [L. *saecularis*—*saeculum*, an age, a generation.]

SECULARIST, sek'ū-lar-ist, *n.* one who, discarding religious belief and worship, applies himself exclusively to the things of this life.—*n.* SEC'ULARISM.

SECULARITY, sek-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.* state of being secular or worldly: worldliness.

SECULARIZE, sek'ū-lar-īz, *v.t.* to make secular: to convert from spiritual to common use.—*n.* SECULARIZA'TION.

SECURABLE, se-kūr'a-bl, *adj.* that may be secured.

SECURE, se-kūr', *adj.*, *without care* or anxiety, *careless*, so in *B.:* free from fear or danger: safe: confident: incautious.—*v.t.* to make safe: to render certain: to guarantee: to fasten.—*adv.* SECURE'LY.—*n.* SECURE'NESS. [L. *se* (for *sine*), without. *cura*, care. See CARE.]

SECURITE, sek'ū-rīt, *n.* a modern high explosive in the form of a yellowish powder.

SECURITY, se-kūr'i-ti, *n.* state of being secure: freedom from fear: carelessness: protection: certainty: a pledge:—*pl.* bonds or certificates in evidence of debt or property.

SEDAN, se-dan', *n.* a covered chair for one carried by two men. [Invented at *Sedan*, in France.]

SEDATE, se-dāt', *adj.* quiet: serene: serious.—*adv.* SEDATE'LY.—*n.* SEDATE'NESS. [Lit. "seated," "settled," L. *sedatus*—*sedo*, *sedatum*, to seat, to compose, akin to *sedeo*, Sans. *sad*, to sit.]

SEDATIVE, sed'a-tiv, *adj.* tending to make sedate or composed: moderating: allaying irritation or pain.—*n.* a medicine that allays irritation or pain.

SE DEFENDENDO, sē dē-fen-den'dō, *n.* the plea of self-defence by a murderer.

SEDENTARY, sed'en-tar-i, *adj.*, *sitting* much: passed chiefly in sitting: requiring much sitting: inactive.—*adv.* SED'ENTARILY.—*n.* SED'ENTARINESS. [L. *sedentarius*—*sedeo*, to sit.]

SEDERUNT, sed-ē'runt, *n.* (*Scotland*) the sitting of a court. [L. "they sat"—*sedeo*, to sit.]

SEDGE, sej, *n.* a kind of flag or coarse grass growing in swamps and rivers. [Older form *seg*—A.S. *secg;* from root of SAW, instrument for cutting, the sedge being so called from its sharp, sword-like leaves. Cf. GLADIOLUS.]

SEDGED, sejd, *adj.* composed of sedge or flags.

SEDGY, sej'i, *adj.* overgrown with sedge

SEDIMENT, sed'i-ment, *n.* that which *settles* at the bottom of a liquid: dregs. [L. *sedimentum*—*sedeo*, to sit, to settle.]

SEDIMENTARY, sed-i-ment'ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or formed by sediment.

SEDITION, se-dish'un, *n.* insurrection: any offence against the state next to treason. [Lit. "a going away," L. *seditio*—*se*, away, and *eo*, *itum*, Sans. *i*, to go.]

SEDITIOUS, se-dish'us, *adj.* pertaining to sedition: of the nature of or tending to excite sedition: turbulent.—*adv.* SEDI'TIOUSLY.—*n.* SEDI'TIOUSNESS.

SEDRAT, sed'rāt, *n.* in *Mohammedan myth.* the lotus-tree which stands on the right side of the invisible throne of Allah. Each seed of its fruit contains a houri, and two rivers issue from its roots. Innumerable birds carol in its branches, which exceed in width the distance between heaven and earth, and numberless angels rest in their shade.

SEDUCE, se-dūs', *v.t.* to *draw aside* from rectitude: to entice: to corrupt.—*n.* SEDU'CER. [L. *seduco*—*se*, aside, and *duco*, *ductum*, to lead, to draw. See DUCT.]

SEDUCEMENT, se-dūs'ment, *n.* act of seducing or drawing aside: allurement.

SEDUCTION, se-duk'shun, *n.* act of seducing or enticing from virtue: crime of fraudulently depriving an unmarried woman of her chastity.

SEDUCTIVE, se-duk'tiv, *adj.* tending to seduce or draw aside.—*adv.* SEDUC'TIVELY.

SEDULOUS, sed'ū-lus, *adj.* diligent: constant.—*adv.* SED'ULOUSLY.—*n.* SED'ULOUSNESS. [Lit. "sitting constantly," L. *sedulus—sedeo*, to sit.]

SEE, sē, *n.* the *seat* or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop. [O. Fr. *se, sied*—L. *sedes—sedeo*, to sit. See SIT.]

SEE, sē, *v.t.* to perceive by the eye: to observe: to discover: to remark: to experience: to visit.—*v.i.* to look or inquire: to discern: to understand: to be attentive:—*pa.t.* saw; *pa.p.* seen.—*int.* look! behold!—*n.* SE'ER.—TO SEE TO, to look after: (*B.*) to behold. [A.S. *seon, sehvan;* cog. with Ger. *sehen.*]

SEED, sēd, *n.* the thing *sown:* the substance produced by plants and animals from which new plants and animals are generated: first principle: original: descendants.—*v.i.* to produce seed. [A.S. *sæd — sáwan*, E. SOW; cog. with Ice. *sádh*, Ger. *saat.*]

SEEDBUD, sēd'bud, *n.* the *bud* or germ of the *seed.*

SEEDCAKE, sēd'kāk, *n.* a sweet *cake* containing aromatic *seeds.* [the *seed.*

SEEDLING, sēd'ling, *n.* a *plant* reared from

SEEDLOBE, sēd'lōb, *n.* the *lobe* or leaf of a plant which nourishes the growing point or *seed.*

SEED-PEARLS, *n.* very small or imperfect pearls.

SEEDSMAN, sēds'man, *n.* one who deals in *seeds:* a sower:—*pl.* SEEDS'MEN.

SEEDTIME, sēd'tīm, *n.* the *time* or season for sowing *seed.*

SEEDY, sēd'i, *adj.* abounding with seed: run to seed: having the flavor of seeds: worn out: shabby.—*adv.* SEED'ILY.—*n.* SEED'INESS. [since.

SEEING, sē'ing, *n.*, *sight:* vision.—*conj.*

SEEK, sēk, *v.t.* to go in search of: to look for: to try to find or gain: to ask for: to solicit.—*v.i.* to make search or inquiry: to try: to use solicitation: (*B.*) to resort to:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sought.—*n.* SEEK'ER. [A.S. *sécan*, cog. with Ger. *suchen*, E. SAKE.]

SEEK-SORROW, sēk'-sor-ō, *n.* one that contrives to give himself vexation: a self-tormentor. *Sir P. Sidney.*

SEEL, sēl, *v.t.* to close the eyes of with a thread: a term of falconry, it being a common practice to run a thread through the eyelids of a hawk, so as to keep them together, when first taken, to aid in making it tractable. "A *seeled* dove that mounts and mounts."—*Bacon.* Hence, to close, as a person's eyes: to blind: to hoodwink.

She that so young could give out such a seeming,
To *seel* her father's eyes up, close as oak.—*Shak.*
Cold death . . . his sable eyes did *seel.*—*Chapman.*

[Fr. *ciller, siller*, from *cil*, L. *cilium*, an eyelash.]

SEEM, sēm, *v.i.* to appear: to have a show: to look.—*v.t.* (*B.*) to befit.—*n.* SEEM'ER. [A.S. *séman*, to place together, to adapt or fit; conn. with SAME, and Ger. *ziemen*, to be suitable.]

SEEMING, sēm'ing, *adj.*, *apparent:* specious.—*n.* appearance: semblance.—*adv.* SEEM'INGLY.—*n.* SEEM'INGNESS.

SEEMLY, sēm'li, *adj.* (*comp.* SEEM'LIER, *superl.* SEEM'LIEST). becoming: suitable: decent.—*adv.* in a decent or suitable manner.—*n.* SEEM'LINESS.

SEEN, sēn, *pa.p.* of SEE.

SEER, sē'r, *n.* one who *foresees* events: a prophet.

SEERSUCKER, sēr-suk'er, *n.* a thin linen fabric, originally from the East Indies.

SEESAW, sē'saw, *n.* motion to and fro, as in the act of *sawing:* a play among children, in which two seated at opposite ends of a board supported in the centre move alternately up and down.—*adj.* moving up and down, or to and fro.—*v.i.* to move backwards and forwards. [Prob. a reduplication of SAW.]

SEETHE, sēth, *v.t.* to *boil:* to cook in hot liquid.—*v.i.* to be boiling: to be hot:—*pa.t.* seethed or sod; *pa.p.* seethed or sodd'en. [A.S. *seóthan*, cog. with Ice. *sjódha*, and Ger. *sieden.*]

SEETHER, sēth'er, *n.* one who or that which seethes: a boiler: a pot for boiling things.

She sets the kettle on;
Like burnished gold the little *seether* shone.
—*Dryden.*

SEFATIAN, sē-fā'shi-an, *n.* one of a sect of Mohammedans who hold peculiar views with regard to the essential attributes of God. They are opposed to the *Motazilites.*

SEG, seg, *n.* sedge: also, the yellow flower-de-luce.

SEG, SEGG, seg, *n.* a castrated bull: a bull castrated when full grown: a bull-seg. [Scotch.]

SEGAR, sē-gär'. See CIGAR.

SEGE, *n.* a siege. *Chaucer.*

SEGGAR, seg'gär, *n.* the case of fire-clay in which fine stoneware is inclosed while being baked in the kiln. Written also SAGGER. [Prov. E. *saggard, saggar*, contr. for *safeguard.* Cf. *seggard*, a riding surtout.]

SEGHOL, se-gōl', *n.* a Hebrew vowel-point, or short vowel, thus ֶ—indicating the sound of the English *e* in *men.*

SEGHOLATE, se-gōl'āt, *adj.* marked with a seghol.

SEGMENT, seg'ment, *n.* a part *cut off:* a portion: (*geom.*) the part of a circle cut off by a straight line: the part of a sphere cut off by a plane. [L. *seco*, to cut.]

SEGMENT, seg'ment, *v.t.* to separate or

divide into segments: as, a *segmented* cell.

SEGREGATE, seg're-gāt, *v.t.* to separate from others.—*n.* SEGREGA'TION. [Lit. "to set *apart* from a *flock*," L. *segrego, -atus*—*se*, apart, and *grex, gregis*, a flock.]

SEIDLITZ, sīd'litz, *adj.* saline water of or from Seidlitz in Bohemia, also a saline aperient powder.

SEIGNIOR, sēn'yur, *n.* a title of honor and address in Europe to *elders* or superiors: the lord of a manor.—GRAND SEIGNIOR, the Sultan of Turkey.—*adj.* SEIGNORIAL, se-nō'ri-al. [Fr. *seigneur*—L. *senior*—*senex*, old. In Low L. *senior* sometimes=*dominus*, lord. Doublet SIRE.]

SEIGNIORY, sēn'yur-i, *n.* the power or authority of a *seignior* or lord: a manor.

SEINE, sēn, *n.* a large net for catching fish. [Fr.—L. *sagena*—Gr. *sagēnē*.]

SEISMIC, sīs'mic, *adj.* belonging to an *earthquake*.

SEISMOLOGY, sīs-mol'o-ji, *n.* the science of earthquakes. [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, and *logos*.]

SEISMOMETER, sīs-mom'et-er, *n.* an instrument for measuring the direction and force of earthquakes and similar concussions. There are various contrivances for this purpose, the most perfect of which is perhaps the form used in the observatory on Mount Vesuvius. It consists of a delicate electric apparatus, which is set to work by the agitation or change of level of a mercurial column, which records the time of the first shock, the interval between the shocks, and the duration of each; their nature, whether vertical or horizontal, the maximum intensity; and in the case of horizontal shocks the direction is also given. [Gr. *seismos*, a shaking, an earthquake, and *metron*, a measure.]

SEISMOMETRY, sīs-mom'et-ri, *n.* the measurement of the force and direction of earthquakes, etc.: the art or practice of using the seismometer.

SEIZE, sēz, *v.t.* to take possession of forcibly: to take hold of: to grasp: to apprehend.—*n.* SEIZ'ER.—*adj.* SEIZ'ABLE. [Fr. *saisir* (Prov. *sazir*, to take possession of)—O. Ger. *sazjan*, to set, Ger. *besetzen*, E. BESET.]

SEIZIN, sēz'in, *n.* in *law*, (*a*) possession. Seizin is of two sorts—*seizin in deed* or *fact* and *seizin in law*. *Seizin in fact* or *deed* is actual or corporal possession; *seizin in law* is when something is done which the law accounts possession or seizin, as enrolment, or when lands descend to an heir but he has not yet entered on them. In this case the law considers the heir as *seized* of the estate, and the person who wrongfully enters on the land is accounted a *disseizor*: (*b*) the act of taking possession: (*c*) the thing possessed; possession. [Fr. *saisine*, seizin, from *saisir*, to seize. See SEIZE.]

SEIZURE, sē'zhōōr, *n.* act of *seizing*: capture: grasp: the thing seized.

SELAH, sē'la, *n.* in the Psalms, a word denoting *silence* or a pause in the musical performance of the song. [Heb.]

SELDOM, sel'dum, *adv.*, *rarely*: not often. [A.S. *seldum*; Ice. *sialdan*, Ger. *selten*, rare.]

SELECT, se-lekt', *v.t.* to *pick out* from a number by preference: to choose: to cull.—*adj.*, picked out: nicely chosen: choice.—*n.* SELECT'NESS. [L. *seligo, selectum*—*se*, aside, and *lego*, Gr. *legō*, to gather, to pick out.]

SELECTION, sē-lek'shun, *n.* the act of selecting or choosing and taking from among a number; a taking by preference of one or more from a number: a number of things selected or taken from others by preference.—NATURAL SELECTION, that process in nature by which plants and animals best fitted for the conditions in which they are placed survive, propagate, and spread, while the less fitted die out and disappear; survival of the fittest; the preservation by their descendants of useful variations arising in animals or plants. "This preservation of favorable individual differences and variations, and the destruction of those which are injurious, I have called *Natural Selection*, or the Survival of the Fittest. . . . Several writers have misapprehended or objected to the term *natural selection*. Some have even imagined that *natural selection* induces variability, whereas it implies only the preservation of such variations as arise and are beneficial to the being under its conditions in life."—*Darwin*.

SELECTIVE, sē-lek'tiv, *adj.* selecting: tending to select. "*Selective* providence of the Almighty."—*Bp. Hall*.

SELECTMAN, sē-lekt'man, *n.* in New England, a town officer chosen annually to manage the concerns of the town, provide for the poor, etc. Their number is usually from three to seven in each town, and these constitute a kind of executive authority.

SELENIUM, sel-ē'ni-um, *n.* an elementary substance allied to sulphur. [Coined from Gr. *selēnē*, the moon, like *tellurium* from L. *tellus*.]

SELENOGRAPHY, sel-en-og'raf-i, *n.* description of the moon. [Gr. *selēnē*, and *graphō*, to write.]

SELF, self, *n.* one's own person: one's personal interest: selfishness: a flower or blossom of a uniform color, especially one without an edging or border distinct from the ground color:—*pl.* SELVES (selvz).—*adj.* very: particular: one's own.—*Self* is the first element in innumerable compounds, generally of obvious meaning, in most of which it denotes either the agent or the object of the action expressed by the word with which it is joined, or the person on behalf of whom it is performed, or the person or thing to, for, or towards whom

or which a quality, attribute, or feeling expressed by the following word, belongs, is directed, or is exerted, or from which it proceeds; or it denotes the subject of, or object affected by, such action, quality, attribute, feeling, and the like. [A.S. *self, silf*, cog. with Ger. *selbe*, Goth. *silba*.]

SELF-BINDER, self-bīnd'er, *n.* a reaping-machine equipped with a mechanism for binding the grain into sheaves.

SELF-DENIAL, self-de-nī'al, *n.* the denial of one's self: the not gratifying one's own appetites or desires.

SELF-EVIDENT, self-ev'i-dent, *adj.* evident of itself or without proof: that commands assent.

SELF-EXISTENT, self-egz-ist'ent, *adj.* existing of or by himself, independent of any other being.—*n.* SELF-EXIST'ENCE.

SELFISH, self'ish, *adj.* chiefly or wholly regarding one's own self: void of regard to others.—*adv.* SELF'ISHLY.—*n.* SELF'ISHNESS.

SELF-POSSESSION, self-poz-zesh'un, *n.* the possession of one's self or faculties in danger: calmness.

SELF-RIGHTEOUS, self-rīt'yus, *adj.* righteous in one's own estimation.—*n.* SELF-RIGHT'EOUSNESS.

SELFSAME, self'sām, *adj.* the very same.

SELF-SUFFICIENT, self-suf-fish'ent, *adj.* confident in one's own sufficiency: haughty.—*n.* SELF-SUFFI'CIENCY.

SELF-WILLED, self'-wild, *adj.* governed by one's own *will*.

SELICTAR, se-lik'tär, *n.* the sword-bearer of a Turkish chief.

> *Selictar!* unsheathe then our chief's scimitar.
> —*Byron.*

SELL, sel, *v.t.* to deliver in exchange for something paid as equivalent: to betray for money.—*v.i.* to have commerce: to be sold:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sōld.—*n.* SELL'ER. [A.S. *sellan*, to give, with cog. words in all the Teut. tongues, as Ice. *selja*, O. Ger. *sellen*, Goth. *saljan*, to offer in sacrifice.]

SELTZER, selt'zer, *adj.* denoting a mineral water brought from Lower *Selters*, a village of Nassau, in Germany.

SELVAGE, sel'vāj, SELVEDGE, sel'vej, *n.* that part of cloth which forms an *edge* of *itself* without hemming: a border.

SELVES, selvz, *pl.* of SELF.

SEMAPHORE, sem'a-fōr, *n.* a kind of telegraph or apparatus for conveying information by signals visible at a distance, such as oscillating arms or flags by daylight and lanterns at night. Many kinds of semaphores were in use before the invention of the electric telegraph, and a simple form is still employed on railways to signal trains approaching a station. [Gr. *sēma*, a sign, and *pherō*, to bear.]

SEMAPHORIC, sem-a-for'ik, SEMAPHORICAL, sem-a-for'ik-al, *adj.* relating to a semaphore or to semaphores: telegraphic.

SEMASIOLOGY, sē-mā-si-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of the development of the definition of words. [Gr. *semasia—semainein*, to signify, and *legein*, to speak.]

SEMATOLOGY, sē-mā-tol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of signs expressing thought or of signs as aids in the processes of thinking and reasoning. [Gr. *sema*, a sign.]

SEMATROPE, sem'a-trōp, *n.* an instrument for conveying military signals. [Gr. *sema*, a sign, and *trepein*, to turn.]

SEMBLANCE, sem'blans, *n.*, *likeness:* appearance: figure. [Fr.—*sembler*, to seem—L. *similo*, to make like—*similis*, like.]

SEMESTER, sē-mes'ter, *n.* one of the six-months' courses in German universities.—*adj.* SEMES'TRAL. [L. *semestris—sex*, six, and *mensis*, a month.]

SEMI-ANNUAL, sem'i-an'nū-al, *adj.* half-yearly.—*adv.* SEM'I-AN'NUALLY, once every six months.

SEMIBREVE, sem'i-brēv, *n.* a musical note, *half* the length of a *breve*. [L. *semi*, half, BREVE.]

SEMICIRCLE, sem'i-serk-l, *n. half* a *circle:* the figure bounded by the diameter of a circle and half the circumference.—*adj.* SEMICIR'CULAR. [L. *semi*, half, and CIRCLE.]

SEMICIRCUMFERENCE, sem-i-ser-kum'fer-ens, *n.*, *half* of the *circumference* of a circle.

SEMICOLON, sem'i-kō-lon, *n.* the point (;) showing a division greater than the comma. [Lit. "half a colon," L. *semi*, half, and COLON.]

SEMIDIAMETER, sem-i-dī-am'e-ter, *n.*, *half* the *diameter* of a circle: a radius.

SEMIFLUID, sem-i-flōō'id, *adj.*, *half* or imperfectly *fluid*. [L. *semi*, half, and FLUID.]

SEMINAL, sem'in-al, *adj.* pertaining to *seed:* radical: rudimental. [L. *semen, seminis*, seed—*sero*, to sow.]

SEMINARY, sem'in-ar-i, *n.* a place of education: (*lit.*) a place where *seed* is sown.

SEMINATION, sem-i-nā'shun, *n.* act of *sowing:* natural dispersion of seed.

SEMINOLE, sem'i-nōl, *n.* one of a tribe of American Indians now settled in Indian Territory.

SEMIOLOGY, sē-mī-ol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of gesture or sign language: (*med.*) the sum of knowledge of the symptoms of unhealthy conditions.—*adj.* SEMIOLOGICAL. [Gr. *simeion*, a mark, and *legein*, to say.]

SEMIQUAVER, sem'i kwā-ver, *n.* a musical note, *half* the length of a *quaver*. [L. *semi*, half, and QUAVER.]

SEMITAUR, sem'i-tawr, *n.* a fabulous animal, half man, half bull. [L. *semi*, half, and *taurus*, a bull.]

SEMITIC, sem-it'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the great family of languages that includes Hebrew and Arabic. [Derived from *Shem* in Genesis x. 21.]

SEMITONE, sem'i-tōn, *n.*, *half* a *tone*: one of the lesser intervals of the musical scale, as from B to C.—*adj.* SEMITON'IC. [L. *semi*, half, and TONE.]

SEMI-TRANSPARENT, sem'i-trans-pā'-rent, *adj.*, *half* or imperfectly *transparent*. —*n.* SEM'I-TRANSPA'RENCY. [L. *semi*, half, and TRANSPARENT.]

SEMIVOCAL, sem-i-vō'kal, *adj.* pertaining to a semivowel. [L. *semi*, half, and VOCAL.]

SEMIVOWEL, sem-i-vow'el, *n.* a *half vowel*: a letter with a half vowel sound, as *m*. [L. *semi*, half, and VOWEL.]

SEMOLINA, sem-o-lē'na, *n.* the particles of fine hard wheat which do not pass into flour in milling. [From It. *semola*—L. *simila*, the finest wheat flour.]

SEMPITERNAL, sem-pi-ter'nal, *adj.*, *everlasting*: endless. [L. *sempiternus—semper*, ever, and *æternus*. See ETERNAL.]

SEMPRE, sem'pre, *adv.* (*mus.*) in the same style from beginning to end. [It.]

SEMPSTER, sem'ster, **SEMPSTRESS**, sem'-stres, *n.* a woman who *sews*. [See SEAMSTRESS.]

SEMPSTRY-WORK, sem'stri-wurk, *n.* needle-work: sewing. *Henry Brooke.*

SENARY, sen'ar-i, *adj.* containing *six*: of or belonging to six. [L. *senarius—seni*, six each—*sex*, six.]

SENATE, sen'āt, *n.* a legislative or deliberative body, esp. the upper house of a national legislature: that branch of the American Congress chosen by the Legislatures of the States and whose members are elected for a term of six years: one of the two co-ordinate branches of the State Legislature or Assembly. [L. *senatus*, (*lit.*) a council of *elders—senex*, *senis*, old, an old man.]

SENATOR, sen'a-tur, *n.* a member of a senate.—*n.* SEN'ATORSHIP.

SENATORIAL, sen-a-tō'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to or becoming a senate or a senator. —*adv.* SENATO'RIALLY.

SEND, send, *v.t.* to *cause to go*: to cause to be conveyed: to despatch: to commission: to diffuse: to bestow.—*v.i.* to despatch a message or messenger:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sent.—*n.* SEND'ER. [A.S. *sendan*; Ice. *senda*; Goth. *sandjan*; prob. allied to Sans. *sadh*, to go away.]

SENDAL, sen'dal, *n.* a thin silk or linen. [O. Fr.—Low L. *sindalum*—L. *sindon*—Gr. *sindōn*: a fine cloth from India.]

SENECA-OIL, sen'ē-kā-oil, *n.* crude petroleum.

SENESCENCE, sē-nes'ens, *n.* a state of growing old or decaying: decay by time. —*adj.* SENES'CENT. [L. *senescens*, to grow old—*senex*, old.]

SENESCHAL, sen'esh-al, *n.* a steward.—*n.* SEN'ESCHALSHIP. [Lit. "the *senior* or *oldest* of the *servants*," Fr. *sénéchal*—Low L. *siniscalcus*, from a Teut. root *sin* found in Goth. *sini-sta*, oldest (cog. with L. *senex*, *senis*, old), and Goth. *skalks*, O. Ger. *scalc*, a servant.]

SENHOR, sē-nyōr', *n.* the Portuguese title of respect, when addressing a gentleman, corresponding to the Spanish *señor* or Italian *signor*.

SENILE, sē'nīl, *adj.* pertaining to *old age* or attendant on it: aged.—*n.* SENILITY, se-nil'i-ti. [L. *senilis—senex*, *senis*, old.]

SENIOR, sēn'yur, *adj.*, *elder*: older in office.—*n.* one older than another: one older in office: an aged person.—*n.* SENIORITY, sēn-i-or'i-ti. [L., comp. of *senex*.]

SENNA, sen'a, *n.* the dried, purgative leaflets of several species of cassia.

SENNIGHT, sen'it, *n.* contracted from *seven night*: a week. [See FORTNIGHT.]

SENOR, sē-nyōr', *n.* (*mas.*) the Spanish title of respect corresponding to E. *Mr.*: a gentleman:—(*fem.*) SENORA, sē-nyōr'a, Spanish title of respect corresponding to E. *Mrs.*: a married lady.—SENORITA, sē-nyōr-ē'tä, Spanish title of respect corresponding to E. *Miss*: an unmarried lady. [Sp.]

SENSATION, sen-sā'shun, *n.* perception by the *senses*: feeling excited by external objects, by the state of the body, or by immaterial objects: a state of excited feeling: an unexpected or startling news item or other article in the newspapers: any surprising or shocking intelligence. —*adj.* SENSA'TIONAL.

SENSATIONALISM, sen-sā'shun-al-izm, *n.* the doctrine that our ideas originate solely in *sensation*, and that there are no innate ideas: the practice of dealing in newspaper, pulpit, or forensic sensations. —*n.* SENSA'TIONALIST, a believer in sensationalism.

SENSE, sens, *n.* a faculty by which objects are perceived: perception: discernment: understanding: power or soundness of judgment: reason: opinion: conviction: import:—*pl.* THE SENSES, or FIVE SENSES, sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. [Fr.—L. *sensus—sentio*, to discern by the senses.]

SENSELESS, sens'les, *adj.* without *sense*: incapable of feeling: wanting sympathy: foolish.—*adv.* SENSE'LESSLY.—*n.* SENSE'-LESSNESS.

SENSE-RHYTHM, sens'-rithm, *n.* an arrangement of words characteristic of Hebrew poetry, in which the rhythm consists not in a rise and fall of accent or quantity of syllables, but in a pulsation of sense rising and falling through the parallel, antithetic, or otherwise balanced members of each verse.

SENSIBILITY, sens-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* state or quality of being sensible: actual feeling: capacity of feeling: susceptibility: acuteness of feeling: delicacy.

SENSIBLE, sens'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being perceived by the *senses* or by the mind: capable of being affected: easily affected: delicate: intelligent: judicious: cognizant: aware.—*n.* SENS'IBLENESS.—*adv.* SENS'IBLY.

SENSIFACIENT, sen-si-fā'shi-ent, *adj.* producing sensation: sensific. *Huxley.* [L. *sensus*, sense, and *facio*, to make.]

SENSIFICATORY, sen-sif'i-ka-tor-i, *adj.* sensifacient: sensific. *Huxley.*

SENSIGENOUS, sen-sij'e-nus, *adj.* originating or causing sensation. "The sensitive subject, the *sensigenous* object."—*Huxley.* [L. *sensus*, sense, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget.]

SENSITIVE, sens'i-tiv, *adj.* having *sense* or feeling: susceptible to sensations: easily affected: pertaining to or depending on sensation.—*adv.* SENS'ITIVELY.—*ns.* SENS'ITIVENESS, SENSITIV'ITY.—SENS'ITIVE PLANT, a *plant*, the leaves of which are so *sensitive* that they close when touched.

SENSORIAL, sen-sō'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to the sensorium.

SENSORIUM, sen-sō'ri-um, **SENSORY**, sen'sor-i, *n.* the organ which receives the impressions made on the *senses*.

SENSUAL, sen'shōō-al, *adj.* pertaining to, affecting, or derived from the *senses*, as distinct from the mind: not intellectual or spiritual: given to the pleasures of sense: voluptuous: lewd.—*adv.* SEN'SUALLY.—*n.* SEN'SUALNESS. [Fr.—L. *sensualis*.]

SENSUALISM, sen'shōō-al-izm, *n.* sensual indulgence: the doctrine that all our knowledge is derived originally from the senses.

SENSUALIST, sen'shōō-al-ist, *n.* one given to sensualism or sensual indulgence: a debauchee: a believer in the doctrine of sensualism.

SENSUALITY, sen-shōō-al'i-ti, *n.* indulgence in sensual pleasures: lewdness.

SENSUALIZE, sen'shōō-al-īz, *v.t.* to make sensual: to debase by carnal gratification.

SENSUOUS, sen'shōō-us, *adj.* pertaining to *sense:* full of passion: connected with sensible objects.

SENTENCE, sent'ens, *n.* opinion: a judgment pronounced on a criminal by a court or judge: a maxim: (*gram.*) a number of words containing a complete thought.—*v.t.* to pronounce judgment on: to condemn. [Fr.—L. *sententia* (*lit.*) what one *thinks*—*sentio*, to feel, to think.]

SENTENTIAL, sen-ten'shal, *adj.* pertaining to a *sentence:* comprising sentences.—*adv.* SENTEN'TIALLY.

SENTENTIOUS, sen-ten'shus, *adj.* abounding with *sentences* or maxims: short and pithy in expression: bombastic, or affected in speech.—*adv.* SENTEN'TIOUSLY.—*n.* SENTEN'TIOUSNESS.

SENTIENT, sen'shi-ent, *adj.*, *discerning* by the *senses:* having the faculty of perception and sensation.—*n.* SEN'TIENCE. [Pr.p. of L. *sentio*, to feel.]

SENTIMENT, sen'ti-ment, *n.* a thought occasioned by *feeling:* opinion: judgment: sensibility: feeling: a thought expressed in words: a maxim: a toast. [From L. *sentio*, to feel.]

SENTIMENTAL, sen-ti-ment'al, *adj.* having or abounding in *sentiments* or reflections: having an access of sentiment or feeling: affectedly tender.—*adv.* SENTIMENT'ALLY.

SENTIMENTALISM, sen-ti-ment'al-izm, **SENTIMENTALITY**, sen-ti-men-tal'i-ti, *n.* quality of being sentimental: affectation of fine feeling.

SENTIMENTALIST, sen-ti-ment'al-ist, *n.* one who affects *sentiment* or fine feeling.

SENTINEL, sen'ti-nel, *n.* one who keeps watch by pacing to and fro a little path: a sentry. [Fr. *sentinelle;* of doubtful origin.]

SENTRY, sen'tri, *n.* a *sentinel:* a soldier on guard to observe the approach of danger.

SENTRY-BOX, sen'tri-boks, *n.* a *box* to shelter a *sentry*.

SEPARABLE, sep'ar-a-bl, *adj.* that may be separated or disjoined.—*adv.* SEP'ARABLY.—*n.* SEPARABIL'ITY.

SEPARATE, sep'ar-āt, *v.t.* to divide: to part: to withdraw: to set apart for a certain purpose.—*v.i.* to part: to withdraw from each other: to become disunited.—*adj.* separated: divided: apart from another: distinct.—*adv.* SEP'ARATELY. [L. *separo*, *separatus* (*lit.*) to *put aside* or by itself—*se*, aside, and *paro*, to put, to prepare.]

SEPARATION, sep-ar-ā'shun, *n.* act of separating or disjoining: state of being separate: disunion: the state of a married couple legally living apart, without an absolute divorce.

SEPARATISM, sep'ar-a-tizm, *n.* act of separating or withdrawing, esp. from an established church.

SEPARATIST, sep'ar-a-tist, *n.* one who separates or withdraws, esp. from an established church: a dissenter.

SEPIA, sē'pi-a, *n.* a fine brown pigment prepared from the "ink" of the *cuttle-fish:* Indian or China ink. [L.—Gr., the cuttle-fish.]

SEPOY, sē'poy, *n.* a native soldier, whether Hindu or Mohammedan, in the British army in India. [Hind. *sipahi*, a soldier, (*lit.*) a bowman, the *spahi* of Turkish and Algerian armies, from *sip*, a bow and arrow.]

SEPT, sept, *n.* in Ireland, a subdivision of a tribe. [Probably a corr. of SECT.]

SEPTANGLE, sep'tang-gl, *n.* a figure with eight angles and seven sides.—*adj.* SEPTANG'ULAR. [L. *septem*, seven, and *angulus*, angle.]

SEPTEMBER, sep-tem'ber, *n.* the ninth *month* of the year. [L. *septem*, seven, and *ber* = *fer*, Sans. *bhar*, to carry, bear. It was the *seventh* month of the old Roman year, which began in March.]

SEPTEMVIR, sep-tem'vir, *n.* one of a board of seven men associated for any form of duty.—SEPTEM'VIRATE, the office of *septemvir*.

SEPTENARY, sep'ten-ar-i, *adj.* consisting of *seven*. [L. *septenarius*—*septem*, seven.]

SEPTENNIAL, sep-ten'yal, *adj.* lasting *seven years:* happening every seven years. —*adv.* SEPTENN'IALLY. [L. *septennis—septem*, seven, *annus*, a year.]

SEPTIC, sep'tik, *adj.* promoting *putrefaction.*—*n.* a substance that promotes the putrefaction of bodies. [Gr. *sēptikos—sēpō*, to make putrid.]

SEPTIFORM, sep'ti-form, *adj.* sevenfold, or having seven parts.

SEPTILATERAL, sep-ti-lat'er-al, *adj.* having seven sides. [L. *septem*, seven, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.]

SEPTUAGENARIAN, sep-tū-a-jen-ā'ri-an, *n.* a person *seventy* years old.

SEPTUAGENARY, sep-tū-aj'en-ar-i, *adj.* consisting of *seventy.*—*n.* one 70 years old. [L. *septuagenarius — septuageni*, seventy each—*septem*, seven.]

SEPTUAGESIMA, sep-tū-a-jes'i-ma, *n.* the third Sunday before Lent—the *seventieth* day before Easter. [L. *septuagesimus—septem*, seven.]

SEPTUAGESIMAL, sep-tū-a-jes'i-mal, *adj.* consisting of *seventy:* counted by seventies.

SEPTUAGINT, sep'tū-a-jint, *n.* the Greek version of the Old Testament, said to have been made by *seventy* translators at Alexandria about 300 years B.C. [L. *septuaginta—septem*, seven.]

SEPTUPLE, sep'tū'p'l, *adj.* sevenfold.—*v.t.* to make sevenfold, or to multiply by seven.—*n.* SEP'TULET. [L. *septuplus—septem*, seven.]

SEPULCHRAL, se-pul'kral, *adj.* pertaining to a sepulchre, or to monuments erected for the dead: (*fig.*) deep, hollow, as tone.

SEPULCHRE, sep'ul-ker, *n.* a place of *burial:* tomb. [Fr.—L. *sepulchrum—sepelio, sepultus*, to bury.]

SEPULTURE, sep'ul-tūr, *n.* act of *burying* the dead: interment: burial.

SEQUEL, sē'kwel, *n.* that which *follows:* succeeding part: result: consequence. [Fr.—L. *sequela—sequor*, Gr. *hepomai*, to follow.]

SEQUENCE, sē'kwens, *n.* state of being *sequent* or following: order of succession: that which follows: consequence: (*music*) a regular succession of similar chords. [L. *sequor*, to follow.]

SEQUENT, sē'kwent, *adj.* following: succeeding.

SEQUESTER, se-kwes'ter, *v.t.* to separate: to withdraw from society: to set apart: (*law*) to place anything contested into the hands of a third person till the dispute is settled: to hold the property of another till the profits pay the demands: to take possession of the estate of a bankrupt in order to distribute it among the creditors.—*v.i.* (*law*) to renounce any interest in the estate of a husband. [Low L. *sequestro, -atum*—L. *sequester*, a depositary, from *sequi*, to follow.]

SEQUESTERED, se-kwes'terd, *adj.* retired, secluded.

SEQUESTRATE, se-kwes'trāt, *v.t.* to *sequester.*

SEQUESTRATION, sek-wes-trā'shun, *n.* act of *sequestering*, esp. the seizure of any one's property for the use of the state during dispute, or for the benefit of creditors: state of being separated: seclusion from society.

SEQUESTRATOR, sek-wes-trā'tor, *n.* one who *sequesters* another's property: one to whom property is committed during dispute.

SEQUIN, sē'kwin, *n.* a gold Venetian coin of the 13th century=$2.25. [Fr.—It. *zecchino—zecca*, the mint.]

SERAGLIO, se-ral'yō, *n.* the palace of the Turkish Sultan, esp. the part in which the women are kept. [It. *serraglio—serrare*, to lock up, from L. *sera*, a door-bar, which came to be used for Pers. *serai*, a palace.]

SERAPH, ser'af, *n.* an angel of the highest rank:—*pl.* SERAPHS, ser'afs, SERAPHIM, ser'af-im. [Heb., lit. "a prince of heaven," akin to *sar*, a prince, in pl. angels.]

SERAPHIC, se-raf'ik, SERAPHICAL, se-raf'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or becoming a *seraph:* angelic: pure: sublime: refined.—*adv.* SERAPH'ICALLY.

SERE. Same as SEAR.

SERENADE, ser-e-nād', *n.* evening music in the open air: music performed by a gentleman under a lady's window at night: a piece of music for such an occasion.—*v.t.* to entertain with a serenade. [Fr.—It. *serenata*, from Prov. *serena*, even-song—L. *serus*, late.]

SERENE, se-rēn', *adj.* calm: unclouded: undisturbed: unruffled: a form of address used to the princes of Germany and their families.—*adv.* SERENE'LY. [L. *serenus*, clear.]

SERENITY, se-ren'i-ti, *n.* state or quality of being *serene:* clearness: calmness: peace.

SERF, serf, *n.* a slave attached to the soil and sold with it. [Fr.—L. *servus*, a slave. See SERVE.]

SERFDOM, serf'dom, *n.* condition of a serf.

SERGE, serj, *n.* a cloth made of twilled worsted or *silk.* [Fr.—L. *serica*, silk, from *Seres*, the Chinese.]

SERGEANCY, sär'jen-si, SERGEANTSHIP, sär'jent-ship, *n.* office of a sergeant.

SERGEANT, sär'jent, *n.* a non-commissioned officer next above a corporal.—*n.* SERGEANT-MAJOR, the highest non-commissioned officer, employed to assist the adjutant. [Lit. "a servant," Fr. *sergent*—L. *serviens, -entis*, pr.p. of *servio*, to serve. See SERVE.]

SERIAL, sē'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of a *series:* appearing periodically.—*n.* a tale or other composition appearing in successive parts, as in a periodical.

SERIALLY, sē'ri-al-li, *adv.* in a *series* or regular order.

SERIATE, sē'ri-āt, *adj.* arranged in a *series.*

SERIES, sē'ri-ēz, *n.sing.* and *pl.* a succession of things *connected* by some likeness: sequence: order: (*math.*) a progression of numbers or quantities according to a certain law. [L.—*sero, sertus*, to join, akin to Gr. *eirō*, to fasten, Sans. *sarat*, thread. See SERMON, SERRIED.]

SERIOUS, sē'ri-us, *adj.* solemn: in earnest: important: attended with danger.—*adv.* SE'RIOUSLY.—*n.* SE'RIOUSNESS. [L. *serius*, akin to *severus*, severe.]

SERJEANT, sär'jent, *n.* in England, a lawyer of the highest rank.—*n.* SERJEANT-AT-ARMS, an officer who attends a king, a lord-high-steward, etc.: an officer of a legislative body for keeping order, etc. [Same as SERGEANT.]

SERMON, ser'mun, *n.* a discourse on a text of Scripture. [L. *sermo, sermonis*, from *sero*, to join or bind together, to compose.]

SEROTINE, ser'o-tin, *adj.* tardy: late: being or occurring in the latter part of the season or day.

SEROUS, sē'rus, *adj.* resembling *serum:* thin: watery.—*n.* SEROS'ITY.

SERPENT, ser'pent, *n.* a reptile without feet which moves by means of its ribs and scales: a person subtle or malicious: one of the constellations: (*music*) a bass wind-instrument, so called from its form. [Lit. "the creeping animal," L. *serpens, -entis*, pr.p. of *serpo*, to creep, akin to Gr. *herpō*, L. *repo*, and Sans. *srip*, to creep.]

SERPENTINE, ser'pen-tīn, *adj.* resembling a *serpent:* winding: spiral: crooked.—*n.* a mineral of a green, black, or red color, sometimes spotted like a *serpent's* skin.

SERRATE, ser'rāt, **SERRATED**, ser'rāt-ed, *adj.* notched or cut like a *saw.* [L. *serratus—serra*, a saw.]

SERRATION, ser-rā'shun, *n.* state of being serrated.

SERRIED, ser'rid, *adj.* crowded: pressed together. [Pa.p. of obs. v. *serry*, to press together—Fr. *serrer*, to crowd (It. *serrare*, to lock up)—L. *sera*, a door-bar, conn. with *sero*, to join together.]

SERUM, sē'rum, *n.* the watery part of curdled milk: whey: the thin fluid which separates from the blood when it coagulates. [L.; prob. akin to Gr. *oros*, serum, and Sans. *sāras*, water.]

SERVANT, serv'ant, *n.* one who is in the service of another: a domestic: (*B.*) a slave: one of low condition or spirit: a word of civility. [Fr., pr.p. of *servir* to serve—L. *servire.* Doublet SERGEANT.]

SERVE, serv, *v.i.* to be a *servant* to: to work for and obey: to discharge the duties of an office: to attend or wait: to be sufficient: to suit.—*v.t.* to work for: to be in the employment of: to obey: to be subservient or subordinate to: to wait upon at table, etc.: to do duty for: to treat.—SERVE UP, to bring to table.—SERVE OUT, to deal or distribute. [Fr. *servir*—L. *servio*, from *servus*, a slave, perh. conn. with *sero*, to bind together. See SERIES.]

SERVER, serv'er, *n.* one who serves: a salver.

SERVIAN, ser'vi-an, *n.* a native of *Servia:* the language of *Servia.*

SERVICE, serv'is, *n.* condition or occupation of a *servant:* a working for another: duty required in any office: military or naval duty: office of devotion: a musical composition for devotional purposes: labor, assistance, or kindness to another: benefit: profession of respect: order of dishes at table, or a set of them.—*n.* SERV'ICE-BOOK, a *book* of forms of religious *service:* a prayer-book. [Fr.—L. *servitium.*]

SERVICEABLE, serv'is-a-bl, *adj.* able or willing to serve: advantageous: useful.—*adv.* SERV'ICEABLY.—*n.* SERV'ICEABLENESS.

SERVIETTE, serv-yet', *n.* a table napkin. [Fr.]

SERVILE, serv'īl, *adj.* pertaining to a slave or *servant:* slavish: meanly submissive: cringing.—*adv.* SERV'ILELY.

SERVILITY, ser-vil'i-ti, *n.* state or quality of being servile: slavery: obsequiousness.

SERVITOR, serv'i-tor, *n.* one who serves: a servant: a follower or adherent.

SERVITUDE, serv'i-tūd, *n.* state of being a *slave:* slavery: state of slavish dependence. [Fr.—L.]

SESAME, ses'a-me, **SESAMUM**, ses'a-mum, *n.* an annual herb of Southern Asia, whose seed yields a valuable oil. [Gr.]

SESQUIBASIC, ses'kwi-bā-sik, *adj.* in *chem.* a term applied to a salt containing one and a half equivalents of the base for each equivalent of acid. [L. *sesqui*, one and a half, and *basis*, a base.]

SESQUIPEDALIAN, ses-kwi-pe-dā'li-an, *adj.* containing a *foot and a half:* often humorously said of a very long word. [L. *sesqui-pedalis—sesqui*, one half more, and *pes, ped-is*, E. FOOT.]

SESQUIPEDALIANISM, ses-kwi-pē-dā'li-an-izm, *n.* the state or quality of being sesquipedalian: the use of long words. "Masters of hyperpolysyllabic *sesquipedalianism.*"—*Fitzedward Hall.*

SESSION, sesh'un, *n.* the *sitting* or assembly of a court or public body: the time it sits: the period of time between the meeting and adjournment of Congress: (*Scotland*) the lowest ecclesiastical court of a Presbyterian church. [Fr.—L. *sessio, sessionis*, from *scssum*, pa.p. of *sedeo.*

SESSPOOL. Same as CESSPOOL.

SET, set, *v.t.* to *make* to *sit:* to place: to fix: to put in a condition: to render motionless: to determine beforehand: to

obstruct: to plant: to fix in metal, as to arrange the teeth of a saw so as to cut narrow or wide: to assign, as a price: to put in order for use: to sharpen: to spread, as sails: to pitch, as a tune: to adapt music to: to adorn with something fixed: to stud: to point, as a dog. —*v.i.* to sink below the horizon: to decline: to plant: to become fixed: to congeal: to have a certain direction in motion: to point out game: to apply (one's self):—*pr.p.* sett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* set.—TO SET ASIDE, to put away, to omit or reject:—AT NAUGHT, to despise:—BY (*B.*), to value or esteem:—FORTH, to exhibit: to publish: (*B.*) to set off to advantage: to set out on a journey:—FORWARD (*B.*), to further, promote:—IN, to put in the way: to begin:—OFF, to adorn: to place against as an equivalent:—ON (*B.*), to attack:—TO, to affix. [A.S. *settan*, cog. with Ger. *setzen*, Ice. *setja*, Goth. *satjan*; being the weak causative of the Goth. root-verb *sittan*, E. SIT.]

SET, set, *adj.* (*lit.*) *seated*, so in *B.*: fixed: firm: determined: regular: established. —*n.* a number of things similar or suited to each other, *set* or used together: a number of persons associated: direction.

SET-OFF, set'-of, *n.* a claim set up against another: a counterbalance.

SETON, sē'tn, *n.* a passage made by a needle under the skin, through which threads of *silk* are drawn to cause irritation and discharge. [Fr. *séton* (It. *setone*) —Low L. *seto*—L. *seta*, a bristle. See SATIN.]

SETTEE, set-tē', *n.* a long *seat* with a back.

SETTER, set'er, *n.* one who sets, as words to music: a dog which *sets* or crouches when it sees the game.

SETTING, set'ing, *n.* act of setting: direction of a current of wind: the hardening of plaster: that which sets or holds, as the mounting of a jewel.

SETTLE, set'l, *v.t.* to *set* or place in a fixed state: to fix: to establish in a situation or business: to render quiet, clear, etc.: to decide: to free from uncertainty: to quiet: to compose: to fix by gift or legal act: to adjust: to liquidate or pay: to colonize.—*v.i.* to become fixed or stationary: to fix one's residence: to grow calm or clear: to sink by its own weight: to sink to the bottom: to cease from agitation: to adjust differences or accounts. [M.E. *setlen*—A.S. *setlan.*]

SETTLE, set'l, *n.* a long bench with a high back for *sitting* on: (*B.*) also, a platform lower than another part. [M.E. *setel*—A.S. *setl*, from *sittan*, to sit; cog. with Ger. *sessel.*]

SETTLEMENT, set'l-ment, *n.* act of settling: state of being settled: payment: arrangement: a colony newly settled: a sum newly settled on a woman at her marriage.

SETTLER, set'ler, *n.* one who settles: a colonist.

SEVEN, sev'n, *adj.* and *n.* six and one. [A.S. *seofon*; cog. with Dut. *zeven*, Ger. *sieben*, Goth. *sibun*, Gr. *hepta*, L. *septem*, Sans. *saptan.*]

SEVENFOLD, sev'n-fōld, *adj.* folded seven times: multiplied seven times. [A.S. *seofon-feald.* See SEVEN and FOLD.]

SEVENTEEN, sev'n-tēn, *adj.* and *n.*, *seven* and *ten.* [A.S. *seofontine—seofon*, and *tin*, ten.]

SEVENTEENTH, sev'n-tēnth, *adj.* and *n.* the *seventh* after the *tenth.* [A.S. *seofonteotha—seofon*, and *teotha*, tenth.]

SEVENTH, sev'nth, *adj.* last of *seven*, next after the sixth.—*n.* one of seven equal parts.—*adv.* SEV'ENTHLY. [A.S. *seofotha.*]

SEVENTIETH, sev'n-ti-eth, *adj.* last of *seventy*: the ordinal of 70.—*n.* a seventieth part.

SEVENTY, sev'n-ti, *adj.* and *n.*, *seven* times *ten*: the name given to the body of scholars who first translated the Old Testament into Greek. [A.S. *seofontig—seofon*, seven, and *tig*, ten.]

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD, the Pyramids of Egypt, the Hanging (terraced) Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Statue of Jupiter at Athens, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, the Colossus of Rhodes, and the Pharos of Alexandria.

SEVER, sev'er, *v.t.* to separate with violence: to cut apart: to divide: (*B.*) to keep distinct.—*v.i.* to make a separation or distinction: to be rent asunder. [Fr. *sevrer*, to wean (It. *sevrare*, *sceverare*)—L. *separo.* Doublet SEPARATE.]

SEVERAL, sev'er-al, *adj.* distinct: particular: different: various: consisting of a number: sundry.—*adv.* SEV'ERALLY. [Lit. "separate," O. Fr.—L. *separo.* See SEPARATE, SEVER.]

SEVERALTY, sev'er-al-ti, *n.* a state of separation from the rest, or from all others. —ESTATE IN SEVERALTY, an estate which the tenant holds in his own right without being joined in interest with any other person. It is distinguished from joint-tenancy, and common. "The rest of the land in the country, however, was not possessed in *severalty*, but by the inhabitants of each district in common."—*Brougham.*

SEVERANCE, sev'er-ans, *n.* act of severing: separation.

SEVERE, se-vēr', *adj.* serious: grave: austere: strict: not mild: strictly adhering to rule: sharp: distressing: inclement: searching: difficult to be endured.—*adv.* SEVERE'LY. [Fr. *sévère*—L. *severus*, akin to Gr. *seb-omai*, to worship, Sans. *śīv.*]

SEVERENESS, sē-vēr'nes, *n.* severity. *Sir W. Temple.*

SEVERIAN, se-vē'ri-an, *n.* (*eccles.*) one of the followers of *Severius*, a Monophysite, who held, in opposition to the Julianists, that the Saviour's body was corruptible.

SEVERITY, se-ver'i-ti, *n.* quality of being

severe: gravity: harshness: exactness: inclemency.

SEVOEJA, sev-o-ā'hä, *n.* a Mexican plant, the *Stenanthium frigidum.* It possesses acrid and poisonous qualities, and is used as an anthelmintic.

SEVRES WARE, sā-vr wār, *n.* a kind of porcelain ware, unsurpassed for artistic design and brilliancy of coloring, manufactured at *Sèvres*, in France.

SEW, sō, *v.t.* to join or fasten together with a needle and thread.—*v.i.* to practice sewing.—*n.* SEW'ER. [A.S. *seowian, siwian*, cog. with O.Ger. *siuwen*, and Goth. *siujan;* also conn. with L. *su-o.*

SEWAGE, sū'āj, *n.* refuse carried off by *sewers.*

SEWEL, sū'el, *n.* in *hunting*, a scarecrow, generally made of feathers, hung up to prevent deer from entering a place. [Probably for *shewell* or *showell*, from *shew, show.*]

SEWELLEL, se-wel'el, *n.* a gregarious American rodent which unites some of the characteristics of the beaver with those of the squirrel family and the prairie-dog. It is remarkable for its rootless molars. It is about the size of a muskrat, and the reddish-brown skin which covers its plump heavy body is much used by the Indians as an article of dress. [Indian name.]

SEWER, sū'er, *n.* an underground passage for *draining* off water and filth. [Lit. "a drainer," from an obs. verb *sew*, to drain—O. Fr. *essuer* (Fr. *essuyer*, It. *asciugare*)—Late L. *exsucare*—L. *ex*, out of, and *sucus*, moisture.]

SEWERAGE, sū'er-āj, *n.* the whole sewers of a city: drainage by sewers.

SEWIN, sū'in, SEWEN, sū'en, *n.* a fish which has often been regarded as a variety of the salmon-trout, salmon peal, or bull trout, but is regarded by Couch as a distinct species, the silver salmon.

SEWING, sō'ing, *n.* act of sewing: what is sewed.

SEWING-MACHINE, sō'ing-ma-shēn, *n.* a machine for sewing or stitching cloth, etc., now in extensive use, and largely superseding sewing by hand. Sewing-machines are of several classes; as, (*a*) those in which the needle is passed completely through the work, as in hand-sewing; (*b*) those making a *chain-stitch*, which is wrought by the crotchet hook, or by an eye-pointed needle and auxiliary hook; (*c*) those making a fair stitch on one side, the upper thread being interwoven by another thread below; (*d*) those making the *lock-stitch*, the same on both sides. The modifications, improvements, and additions made to the sewing-machine since its introduction are very numerous. It has now been adapted to produce almost all kinds of stitching which can be done by the hand.

SEX, seks, *n.* the distinction between male and female: the characteristics by which an animal or plant is male or female.—THE SEX, womankind. [Lit. "a division or *section*," Fr. *sexe*—L. *sexus*, from the root of *seco*, to cut. See SECT.]

SEXAGENARIAN, seks-a-jen-ā'ri-an, *n.* a person *sixty* years old.

SEXAGENARY, seks-aj'en-ar-i or seks'a-jen-ar-i, *adj.* designating the number *sixty.*—*n.* a sexagenarian: something containing sixty. [L. *sexaginta*, sixty—*sex*, six.]

SEXAGESIMA, seks-a-jes'i-ma, *n.* the second Sunday before Lent, being about the *sixtieth* day before Easter. [L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth.]

SEXAGESIMAL, seks-a-jes'i-mal, *adj.* pertaining to the number *sixty:* proceeding by sixties.

SEXENNIAL, seks-en'yal, *adj.* lasting *six years:* happening once in six years.—*adv.* SEXENN'IALLY. [L. *sex*, six, and *annus*, a year.]

SEXTANT, seks'tant, *n.* (*math.*) the *sixth* part of a circle; an optical instrument having an arc = the sixth part of a circle, and used for measuring angular distances. [Fr.—L. *sextans, -antis*, a sixth—*sex*, six.]

SEXTETTE, seks-tet' *n.* (*mus.*) a work for six voices or instruments: any company of six persons.

SEXTILE, seks'tīl, *adj.* denoting the aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other 60 degrees or two signs. "The moon receives the dusky light we discern in its *sextile* aspect from the earth's benignity."—*Glanville.* Used also as a noun. [L. *sextus*, sixth, from *sex*, six.]

SEXTILLION, seks-til'yun, *n.* according to English notation, a million raised to the sixth power; a number represented by a unit with thirty-six ciphers annexed: according to French notation, used in the United States, by a unit with twenty-one ciphers annexed. Spelled also SEXILLION. [From L. *sex*, six, and E. *million.*]

SEXTO, seks'tō (pl. SEXTOS, seks'tōz), *n.* a book formed by folding each sheet into six leaves. [L.]

SEXTO-DECIMO, seks-tō-des'i-mō, *n.* a book, pamphlet, or the like, folded so that each sheet makes sixteen leaves: the size of the book thus folded. Usually indicated thus, 16mo, 16°. Used also adjectively. Called also SIXTEENMO. [L. *sextus decimus*, sixteenth—*sextus*, sixth, and *decimus*, tenth.]

SEXTON, seks'tun, *n.* an officer who has charge of a church, attends the clergyman, digs graves, etc.—*n.* SEX'TONSHIP, his office. [A corr. of SACRISTAN.]

SEXTUPLE, seks'tū-pl, *adj.*, *sixfold:* (*music*) having six parts. [Fr.—L. *sextus*, sixth, and *-plus*, akin to *plenus*, E. FULL.]

SEXUAL, seks'ū-al, *adj.* pertaining to *sex:* distinguishing or founded on the sex:

relating to the distinct organs of the sexes.—*adv.* SEX'UALLY.

SEXUALITY, seks-ū-al'i-ti, *n.* state or quality of being sexual.

SHABBY, shab'i, *adj.* threadbare or worn, as clothes: having a look of poverty: mean in look or conduct: low: paltry.—*adv.* SHABB'ILY.—*n.* SHABB'INESS. [*Adj.* from *shab*, an old byform of SCAB; cog. with Ger. *schäbig*, scabby, threadbare. Doublet SCABBY.]

SHABBY-GENTEEL, shab'i-jen-tēl', *adj.* retaining in present shabbiness traces of former gentility: aping gentility but really shabby. *Thackeray.*

SHACK, shak. *n.* a hut, or rickety house or cabin.

SHACKLE-BAR, shak'l-bär, *n.* the coupling bar or link on the pilot of a locomotive.

SHACKLE-BOLT, shak'l-bōlt, *n.* a shackle: a gyve: a shack-bolt. "'What device does he bear on his shield?' asked Ivanhoe.—'Something resembling a bar of iron, and a padlock painted blue on the black shield.'—'A fetterlock and *shackle-bolt* azure,' said Ivanhoe; 'I know not who may bear the device, but well I ween it might now be mine own.'"—*Sir W. Scott.*

SHACKLE-BONE, shak'l-bōn, *n.* the wrist. [Scotch. Lit. the bone on which shackles are put; Low Ger. *shakebein.*]

SHACKLES, shak'lz, *n.pl.* a chain to confine the limbs: handcuffs: fetters: anything that hinders free action.—*v.t.* SHACK'LE, to fetter: to tie the limbs of: to confine. [A.S. *sceacul*, *scacul*, a shackle; cog. with O. Dut. *shakel*, a link of a chain, Ice. *skökull*, the pole of a cart.]

SHAD, shad, *n.sing.* and *pl.* a teleostean fish of the genus Alosa, family Clupeidæ, which inhabits the sea near the mouths of large rivers, and in the spring ascends them to deposit its spawn. It attains a length of three feet, and is distinguished by the absence of sensible teeth, and by an irregular spot behind the gills. Two species of shad are found off the British coast, the Twaite (*A. vulgaris*) and the Allice shad (*A. finta*), but their flesh is dry and not much esteemed. In this country a species of shad, plentiful in the Hudson, Delaware, Chesapeake, and St. Lawrence is much esteemed, and is consumed in great quantities in the fresh state. [Prov. Ger. *schade*, a shad; comp. Arm. *sgadan*, W. *ysgadan*, a herring.]

SHAD-BUSH, shad'-boosh, *n.* a name of a shub or small tree common in the Northern United States (*Amelanchier canadensis*), so called from its flowering in April and May, when the shad ascend the rivers. The fruit is edible and ripens in June, whence the name JUNE-BERRY. Called also SERVICE-BERRY.

SHADDOCK, shad'dok, *n.* a tree and its fruit, which is a large species of orange, the produce of the *Citrus decumana*, a native of China and Japan. The fruit weighs sometimes from 10 to 20 lbs. [After Captain *Shaddock*, who first brought it to the West Indies, early in the eighteenth century.]

SHADE, shād, *n.* partial darkness: interception of light: obscurity: a shady place: protection: shelter: a screen: degree of color: a very minute change: (*paint.*) the dark part of a picture: the soul separated from the body: a ghost.—*v.t.* to screen from light or heat: to shelter: to mark with gradations of color: to darken.—*v.i.* to act as a shade.—*n.* SHAD'ER. [A.S. *scead*, *sceádu*, cog. with Ger. *schatte*, *schatten*; perh. conn. with Gr. *skia*, shadow, *skotos*, darkness, and with root *ska*, to cover.]

SHADOW, shad'ō, *n.*, *shade* caused by an object: shade: darkness: shelter: security: favor: the dark part of a picture: an inseparable companion: a mystical representation: faint appearance: something only in appearance.—*v.t.* to shade: to cloud or darken: to shade, as a painting: to represent faintly: to follow, unobserved, as a detective *shadows* a suspected criminal.—*adj.* SHAD'OWLESS. [Doublet of SHADE.]

SHADOWING, shad'ō-ing, *n.*, *shading*: gradation of light and color.

SHADOWY, shad'ō-i, *adj.* full of shadow: dark: obscure: typical: unsubstantial: doubtful, in a bad sense.

SHADY, shād'i, *adj.* having or in shade: sheltered from light or heat.—*adv.* SHAD'ILY.—*n.* SHAD'INESS.

SHAFT, shaft, *n.* anything long and straight, as the stem of an arrow, etc.: the part of a column between the base and capital: the stem of a feather: the entrance to a mine: a pole of a carriage. [A.S. *sceaft*, cog. with Ger. *schaft*, prob. from root of SHAPE.]

SHAFTED, shaft'ed, *adj.* having a shaft or handle.

SHAG, shag, *n.* that which is rough or bushy: woolly hair: cloth with a rough nap: a kind of tobacco cut into shreds. [A.S. *sceacga*, a head of hair, prob. from a Scand. root seen in Ice. *skegg*, beard, *skagi*, cape (in Shetland, *skaw*).]

SHAGGY, shag'i, *adj.* covered with rough hair or wool: rough: rugged.—*n.* SHAGG'INESS.

SHAGREEN, sha-grēn', *n.* a species of leather prepared without tanning, from horse, ass, and camel skin, its granular appearance being given by imbedding in it, whilst soft, the seeds of a species of chenopodium, and afterwards shaving down the surface, and then by soaking causing the portions of the skin which had been indented by the seeds to swell up into relief. It is dyed with the green produced by the action of sal ammoniac on copper filings. It is also made of the skins of the shark, sea-otter, seal, etc. It was

formerly much used for watch, spectacle, and instrument cases. [Fr. *chagrin*, Venetian *sagrin*, from Turk. *sagri*, Per. *saghri*, shagreen.]

SHAGREEN, sha-grēn′, SHAGREENED, sha-grēnd′, *adj.* made of the leather called shagreen. "A *shagreen* case of lancets." —*T. Hook.*

SHAH, shä, *n.* a title given by European writers to the monarch of Persia, but in his own country he is designated by the compound appellation of PADISHAH.—SHAH NAMEH [Per., the Book of Kings], the title of several Eastern works, the most ancient and celebrated of which is the poem in the modern Persian language by the poet Firdousi. It contains the history of the ancient Persian kings. [Per., a king, a prince (hence *chess*).]

SHAHI, sha′hi, *n.* a Persian copper coin of the value of one cent.

SHAKE, shāk, *v.t.* to move with quick, short motions: to agitate: to make to tremble: to threaten to overthrow: to cause to waver: to make afraid: to give a tremulous note to.—*v.i.* to be agitated: to tremble: to shiver: to lose firmness: —*pa.t.* shook, (*B.*) shāked; *pa.p.* shāk′en. —*n.* a rapid tremulous motion: a trembling or shivering: a concussion: a rent in timber, rock, etc.: (*music*) a rapid repetition of two notes. [A.S. *scacan*, cog. with Ice. *shaka*, and perh. akin to Ger. *schaukeln*, to make to swing. Cf. SHOCK.]

SHAKE-BAG, shāk′-bag, *n.* a large-sized variety of game-cock. "I would pit her for a cool hundred . . . against the best *shake-bag* of the whole main."—*Smollett.*

SHAKEE, sha-kē′, *n.* an East Indian coin of the value of about 6 cents.

SHAKER, shāk′er, *n.* a person or thing that shakes or agitates; as, Neptune, the *shaker* of the earth: a member of a religious sect founded in Manchester, England, about the middle of the eighteenth century, so called popularly from the agitations or movements in dancing which forms part of their ceremonial, but calling themselves the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing. The Shakers teach a system of doctrine founded partly on the Bible and partly on the supposed revelations of Mother Ann Lee, their first inspired leader, and her successors. They lead a celibate life, hold their property in common, engage in agriculture, horticulture, and a few simple trades. They believe the millennium has come, that they hold communication with the spirits of the departed, and have the exercise of spiritual gifts. They wear a peculiar dress, and abstain from the use of pork as food. They teach the theory of non-resistance as opposed to war and bloodshed. They are now mostly confined to the United States. Sometimes called SHAKING QUAKER.

SHAKESPEAREAN or **-IAN**, SHAKSPEREAN or -IAN, shāk-spēr′e-an, *adj.* pertaining to or in the style of Shakespeare, or to his works.

SHAKO, shak′ō, *n.* a kind of military cap. [Hun.]

SHAKY, shāk′i, *adj.* in a shaking condition: feeble: unsteady: full of cracks or clefts.—*n.* SHAK′INESS.

SHALE, shāl, *n.* a rock of a slaty structure, often found in the coal-measures. [Doublet of SCALE and SHELL.]

SHALL, shal, *v.i.* to be under obligation: used in the future tense of the verb.—*Shall* and *will* are often confounded by inaccurate speakers or writers, and even writers such as Addison sometimes make a slip. In quoting the following lines from a song in Sir George Etherege's "She Would if she Could" (1704), Mr. R. Grant White says, "I do not know in English literature another passage in which the distinction between *shall* and *will* and *would* and *should* is at once so elegantly, so variously, so precisely, and so compactly illustrated."

How long I *shall* love him I can no more tell,
Than, had I a fever, when I *show'd* be well.
My passion *shall* kill me before I *will* show it,
And yet I *wou'd* give all the world he did know it;
But oh how I sigh, when I think *show'd* he woo me,
I cannot refuse what I know *wou'd* undo me.

[Originally "to owe," A.S. *sceal*, to be obliged, Ger. *soll*, Goth. *skal*, Ice. *skal*, to be in duty bound: acc. to Grimm orig. the pa.t. of a root-verb *skilan*, to kill, thus lit. sig. "I have slain," hence, "I am liable for the fine or *wer-gild*."]

SHALLOON, shal-lōōn′, *n.* a light kind of woollen stuff said to have been first made at *Châlons* in France.

SHALLOP, shal′op, *n.* a large schooner-rigged boat with two masts. [Fr. *chaloupe*—Dut. *sloep*. Doublet SLOOP.]

SHALLOW, shal′ō, *n.* a sandbank: a flat place over which the water is not deep: a shoal.—*adj.* not deep: not profound: not wise: trifling.—*n.* SHALL′OWNESS. [Conn. with SHOAL, and perh. with SHELF.]

SHALOT, SHALLOT, sha-lot′, *n.* a kind of onion with a flavor like that of garlic. [Short for ESCHALOT.]

SHALT, shalt, 2d per. sing. of SHALL.

SHALY, shāl′i, *adj.* pertaining to or having the qualities of shale.

SHAM, sham, *n.* a pretence: that which deceives expectation: imposture.—*adj.* pretended: false.—*v.t.* to pretend: to feign: to impose upon.—*v.i.* to make false pretences:—*pr.p.* shamm′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shammed. [From root of SHAME.]

SHAMAN, sham′an, *n.* a professor or priest of Shamanism: a wizard or conjurer, among those who profess Shamanism.

SHAMAN, sham′an, *adj.* relating to Shamanism.

SHAMANISM, sham′an-izm, *n.* a general name applied to the idolatrous religions

of a number of barbarous nations, comprehending those of the Finnish race, as the Ostiaks, Samoyedes, and other inhabitants of Siberia, as far as the Pacific Ocean. These nations generally believe in a Supreme Being, but to this they add the belief that the government of the world is in the hands of a number of secondary gods both benevolent and malevolent towards man, and that it is absolutely necessary to avert their malign influence by magic rites and spells. The general belief respecting another life appears to be that the condition of man will be poorer and more wretched than the present; hence death is an object of great dread. [Shamanism.

SHAMANIST, sham'an-ist, *n.* a believer in

SHAMBLE, sham'bl, *v.i.* to walk with an awkward, unsteady gait.—*adj.* SHAM'BLING. [Conn. with SCAMPER?]

SHAMBLES, sham'blz, *n.pl.* a slaughter-house. [Lit. *stalls* on which butchers exposed their meat for sale, A.S. *scamel* (Ger. *schämel*), a bench—Low L. *scamellum*, for L. *scabellum*, dim. of *scamnum*, a bench.]

SHAME, shām, *n.* the feeling caused by the exposure of that which ought to be concealed, or by a consciousness of guilt: the cause of shame: dishonor: (*B.*) the parts of the body which modesty requires to be concealed.—*v.t.* to make ashamed: to cause to blush: to cover with reproach. [A.S. *sceamu*, *scamu*, modesty; cog. with Ger. *scham*, prob. from a root-verb *skiman*, to become red, seen in SHIMMER.]

SHAMEFACED, shām'fāst (properly SHAMEFAST, shām'fast), *adj.* very modest or bashful: easily confused.—*adv.* SHAME'FACEDLY.—*n.* SHAME'FACEDNESS, modesty. [For M. E. *shamefast*—A.S. *sceam-fæst—sceamu*, modesty, *fæst*, fast, perfectly, very.]

SHAMEFAST, shām'fast, *adj.* shamefaced: modest. "He saw her wise, *shamefast* and bringing forth children."—*North.* "It is a pity that *shamefast* and *shamefastness* . . . should have been corrupted in modern use to *shamefaced* and *shamefacedness*. The words are properly of the same formation as *steadfast*, *steadfastness*, *soothfast*, *soothfastness*, and those good old English words now lost to us, *rootfast*, *rootfastness*. As by *rootfast* our fathers understood that which was firm and *fast* by its *root*, so by *shamefast*, in like manner, that which was established and made *fast* by (an honorable) *shame*. To change this into *shamefaced* is to allow all the meaning and force of the word to run to the surface, to leave us, ethically, a far inferior word."—*Trench.* [A.S. *sceam-fæst.*]

SHAMEFASTNESS, shām'fast-nes, *n.* shamefacedness: great modesty. "In mannerly aparell with *shamfastnes*."—*Bible, Tyndale's trans.*, 1526.

SHAMEFUL, shām'fool, *adj.* disgraceful: raising shame in others: indecent.—*adv.* SHAME'FULLY.—*n.* SHAME'FULNESS.

SHAMELESS, shām'les, *adj.* immodest: done without shame: audacious.—*adv.* SHAME'LESSLY.—*n.* SHAME'LESSNESS.

SHAMMY, sham'i, **SHAMOY**, sham'oy *n.* leather orig. prepared from the skin of the *chamois*, but now from that of the deer, goat, etc. [A corr. of CHAMOIS.]

SHAMPOO, sham-pōō', *v.t.* to *squeeze* and rub the body, in connection with the hot bath: to wash thoroughly with soap and water, as the head.—*n.* SHAMPOO'ER. [Hind. *tshampua*, to squeeze.]

SHAMROCK, sham'rok, *n.* a species of clover, the national emblem of Ireland. [A Celt. word; Ir. *seamrog*, Gael. *seamrag.*]

SHANGHAI, shang'hī, *n.* a tall hen with feathered legs, originally from *Shanghai*, China.—*v.t.* (*naut.*) to drug a sailor and carry him aboard ship while insensible.

SHANK, shangk, *n.* the leg below the knee to the foot: the long part of any instrument, as of an anchor between the arm and ring. [A.S. *sceanca*, the bone of the leg, the leg; cog. with O. Ger. *scincho* (Ger. *schinken*, *schenkel*).]

SHANKLIN-SAND, shangk'lin-sand, *n.* in *geol.* another name for lower greensand of the chalk formation; so called from its being conspicuously developed at *Shanklin* in the Isle of Wight.

SHANK-PAINTER, shangk'-pān-ter, *n.* (*naut.*) a short rope and chain which sustains the shank and flukes of an anchor against the ship's side, as the stopper fastens the ring and stock to the cat-head.

SHANNY, shan'ni, *n.* a small fish allied to the blenny, and found under stones and seaweeds, where it lurks. It is the *Blennius pholis* of Linnæus, and the *Pholis lævis* of modern authors. By means of its pectoral fins it is able to crawl upon land, and when the tide ebbs will often creep upon shore until it finds a crevice wherein it can hide until the tide returns.

SHANTY, shant'i, *n.* a rude, improvised dwelling or hut, to be found in lumber camps, on fishing grounds, and along the line of railroads, canals, etc., in course of construction. [Perh. from Ir. *sean*, old and *tig*, a house.]

SHAPABLE, shāp'a-bl, *adj.* that may be shaped.

SHAPE, shāp, *v.t.* to *form:* to fashion: to adapt to a purpose: to regulate: to direct: to conceive:—*pa.p.* shāped, (*B.*) shāp'en.—*n.* form or figure: external appearance: that which has form or figure: an appearance: particular nature: expression, as in words. [A.S. *sceapian*, *scapan*, cog. with Goth. *skapjan*, Ger. *schaffen*, Ice. *skapa*, to form; prob. conn. with SHIP, SHAFT, SHIFT.]

SHAPELESS, shāp'les, *adj.* having no shape or regular form: wanting symmetry.—*n.* SHAPE'LESSNESS.

SHAPELY, shāp'li, *adj.* having shape or a regular form: symmetrical.—*n.* SHAPE'LINESS.

SHAPESMITH, shāp'smith, *n.* one that undertakes to improve the form of the body.

No *shapesmith* yet set up and drove a trade,
To mend the work that Providence had made.
—*Garth.*

SHARD, shärd, *n.* a piece or fragment of an earthen vessel or of any brittle substance; a potsherd; a fragment; "*Shards*, flints, and pebbles." —*Shak.*; "Dashed your cities into *shards*."—*Tennyson;*

Thus did that poor soul wander in want and cheerless discomfort,
Bleeding, bare-footed, over the *shards* and thorns of existence.—*Longfellow:*

the shell of an egg or of a snail: the wing-case of a beetle; "They are his *shards*, and he their beetle."—*Shak.*: the leaves of the artichoke and some other vegetables whitened or blanched; "*Shards* or mallows for the pot."—*Dryden.* [Also *sherd;* A.S. *sceard*, from *sceran*, to shear, to separate; cog. Ice. *skard*, a notch, a gap; Dan. *skaar*, an incision, a sherd; akin *share.*]

SHARD-BORNE, shärd'-bōrn, *adj.* borne along by its shards or scaly wing-cases. "The *shard-borne* beetle."—*Shak.*

SHARDED, shärd'ed, *adj.* having wings sheathed with a hard case. "The *sharded* beetle."—*Shak.*

SHARDY, shärd'i, *adj.* consisting of or formed by a shard or shards: furnished with shards. "The hornet's *shardy* wings."—*J. R. Drake.*

SHARE, shār, *n.* a part *shorn* or cut off: a portion: dividend: one of a number of equal portions of anything.—*v.t.* to divide into parts: to partake with others. —*v.i.* to have a part: to receive a dividend.—*n.* SHAR'ER. [A.S. *scearn—sceran*, E. SHEAR; cog. with Ger. *schar, schaar*, a division.]

SHARE, shār, *n.* the iron blade of a plough which *shears* or cuts the ground. [M.E. *schar*—A.S. *scear—sceran*, E. SHEAR; cog. with Ger. *schar, schaar*, a division, also a ploughshare. Cf. above word.]

SHARE-BROKER, shār'brō-ker, *n.* a broker or dealer in shares of railways, etc.

SHARE AND SHARE ALIKE, (*law*) in equal shares.

SHAREHOLDER, shār'hōld-er, *n.* one who *holds* or owns a *share* in a joint fund or property.

SHARK, shärk, *n.* a large voracious fish with large sharp teeth. [Ety. dub.; perh. from L. *carcharus*—Gr. *karcharos*, sharp-pointed, having sharp teeth.]

SHARP, shärp, *adj.* having a thin, cutting edge or fine point: peaked or ridged: affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting: severe: keen: of keen or quick perception: pungent: biting: sarcastic: eager: fierce: impetuous: shrill.—*n.* an acute sound: (*music*) a note raised a semitone: the character ♯, directing this: a shrewdly dishonest person, especially at gaming and speculating.—*adv.* SHARPLY.—*n.* SHARP'NESS. [A.S. *scearp;* cog. with Ice. *skarp-r*, Ger. *scharf;* from a root *skarp* seen in A.S. *sceorfan*, to split, *sceran*, to SHEAR; conn. with L. *sarpere*, to prune, Gr. *harp-ē*. Cf. also SCARF and ESCARP.]

SHARPEN, shärp'n, *v.t.* to make sharp or keen: to give edge or point to: to make pungent or painful: to make severe: to make eager, active, or acute.—*v.i.* to grow sharp.

SHARPER, shärp'er, *n.* a trickster: a swindler: a cheat.

SHARP-SET, shärp'-set, *adj.* eager: keen: ravenous.

SHARPSHOOTER, shärp-shōōt-er, *n.* (*mil.*) a soldier who is an expert marksman employed to shoot at and kill individuals in the enemy's ranks.

SHARP-SIGHTED, shärp'-sīt'ed, *adj.* having acute *sight:* shrewd: discerning.

SHARP-WITTED, shärp'-wit'ed, *adj.* having an acute *wit:* sagacious.

SHATTER, shat'er, *v.t.* to break so that the pieces are *scattered:* to break or dash to pieces: to crack: to disorder: to render unsound.—*n.* a fragment. [A doublet of SCATTER.]

SHATTER-BRAIN, shat'ter-brān, *n.* a careless giddy person: a scatter-brain.

SHATTER-BRAINED, shat'ter-brānd, **SHATTER-PATED**, shat'ter-pāt-ed, *adj.* disordered in intellect: intellectually weak: scatter-brained. "You cannot . . . but conclude that religion and devotion are far from being the mere effects of ignorance and imposture, whatever some *shatter-brained* and debauched persons would fain persuade themselves and others."—*Dr. J. Goodman.*

SHATTERY, shat-ter'i, *adj.* brittle: easily falling into many pieces: not compact: loose of texture. "A coarse grit-stone . . . . of too *shattery* a nature to be used except in ordinary buildings."—*Pennant.*

SHAUCHLE, SHAUGHLE, shawch'l, *v.i.* to walk with a shuffling or shambling gait. [Scotch.]

SHAUCHLE, SHAUGHLE, shawch'l, *v.t.* to distort from the proper shape or right direction by use or wear.—SHAUGHLED SHOON, shoes trodden down on one side by bad walking: (*fig.*) applied to a jilted woman. *Burns; Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

SHAUL, shawl, *adj.* shallow. "Duncan deep, and Peebles *shaul*."—*Burns.*

SHAVE, shāv, *v.t.* to cut off the hair with a razor: to pare closely: to make smooth by paring: to cut in thin slices: to skim along the surface: to strip:—*pa.p.* shāved or shāv'en. [A.S. *scafan;* Dut. *schaven*, to rub, to shave, Ger. *schaben*, L. *scabo*, to scrape, Gr. *skaptō*, to dig. See SHAPE.]

SHAVELING, shāv'ling, *n.* a monk or friar (in contempt), from his *shaven* crown.

SHAVER, shāv'er, *n.* one who shaves: a barber: a sharp dealer: a plunderer.

SHAVIE, shāv'i, *n.* a trick or prank. "Mony a prank an' mirthfu' *shavie.*"—*Blackwood's Mag.* [Scotch.]

SHAVING, shāv'ing, *n.* the act of shaving: that which is shaved or pared off.

SHAW, shaw, *n.* a thicket; a small wood; a shady place; "This grene *shaw.*"—*Chaucer;* "Close hid beneath the green-wood *shaw.*"—*Fairfax:* a stem with the leaves, as of a potato, turnip, etc. [Now only Scotch or Northern English in both senses. A Scandinavian word; Dan. *skov,* Ice. *skógr,* Sw. *skog,* a wood or grove.]

SHAW, shaw, *v.t.* to show. [Scotch.]

SHAW-FOWL, shaw'-fowl, *n.* the representation or image of a fowl made by fowlers to shoot at. [SHAW here a form of SHOW.]

SHAWL, shawl, *n.* a cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used, particularly by women, as a covering for the shoulders: a kind of mantle.—*v.t.* to wrap in a shawl. [From the Pers. word *shal,* a fine cloth.]

SHAWL-WAISTCOAT, shawl'-wāst-kōt, *n.* a vest or waistcoat with a large prominent pattern like a shawl. *Thackeray.*

SHAWM, SHALM, shawm, *n.* an old wind-instrument similar in form to the clarionet. Others think it was formed of pipes made of reed or of wheaten or oaten straw. [O. Fr. *chalemel,* Mod. Fr. *chalumeau,* from *calamellus,* a dim. of L. *calamus,* a reed, a reed-pipe.]

SHAY, shā, *n.* a chaise. *Lamb.*

SHE, shē, *pron. fem.* the female understood, or previously mentioned: sometimes used as a noun for female. [Orig. the fem. of the def. art. in A.S.—viz. *seó* or *sia,* which in the 12th century began to replace *heó,* the old fem. pron.]

SHEAF, shēf, *n.* a quantity of things, esp. the stalks of grain, *shoved* together and bound: any bundle or collection:—*pl.* SHEAVES, shēvz.—*v.t.* to bind in sheaves.—*v.i.* to make sheaves. [A.S. *sceaf,* Ger. *schaub*—A.S. *sceofan,* Ger. *schieben,* to shove.]

SHEAFY, shēf'i, *adj.* consisting of *sheaves.*

SHEAR, shēr, *v.t.* to cut or clip: to clip with shears or any other instrument.—*v.i.* to separate:—*pa.t.* sheared, (*obs.*) shore; *pa.p.* sheared or shorn.—*n.* SHEAR'ER. [A.S. *sceran;* Ice. *skera,* to clip, Ger. *scheren,* to shave, to separate.]

SHEARHOG, shēr'hog, *n.* a ram or wether after the first shearing: provincially pronounced as if written *sherrug* or *sharrag.* "To talk of *shearhogs* and ewes to men who habitually said sharrags and yowes."—*George Eliot.*

SHEARLING, shēr'ling, *n.* a sheep only once *sheared.*

SHEARS, shērz, *n.pl.* an instrument for *shearing* or cutting, consisting of two blades that meet each other: anything like shears: an apparatus for raising heavy weights, consisting of upright spars fastened together at the top and furnished with tackle.

SHEATH, shēth, *n.* a case for a sword or other long instrument: a scabbard: any thin defensive covering: a membrane covering a stem or branch: the wing-case of an insect. [A.S. *sceath, scœth;* cog. with Ger. *scheide,* a sheath, Ice. *skeid-ir;* from the root of SHED, to separate.]

SHEATHE, shēth, *v.t.* to put into a *sheath:* to cover with a sheath or case: to inclose in a lining.

SHEATHING, shēth'ing, *n.* that which *sheathes,* esp. the covering of a ship's bottom.

SHEAVE, shēv, *n.* a grooved wheel in a block, mast, yard, etc., on which a rope works: the wheel of a pulley: a shiver: a sliding scutcheon for covering a key-hole. [O. Dut. *schijve,* Mod. Dut. *schijf,* Ger. *scheibe,* a round slice, a disc. See SHIVE, which is a slightly different form of this word.]

SHEAVE, shēv, *v.t.* to bring together into sheaves: to collect into a sheaf or into sheaves.

SHEAVED, shēvd, *adj.* made of straw. *Shak.*

SHEAVE-HOLE, shēv'-hōl, *n.* a channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.

SHEBANDER, sheb'an-der, *n.* a Dutch East India commercial officer.

SHEBEEN, she-bēn', *n.* a place where intoxicating drinks are privately and unlawfully sold. [Ir.]

SHECHINAH, she-kī'na, *n.* See SHEKINAH.

SHED, shed, *v.t.* to scatter: to throw out: to pour: to spill.—*v.i.* to let fall:—*pr.p.* shedd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shed.—*n.* SHEDD'ER. [A.S. *sceddan;* cog. with Ger. *schütten,* to pour.]

SHED, shed, *v.t.* to part, separate. [A.S. *sceadan;* cog. with Ger. *scheiden.* See WATERSHED.]

SHED, shed, *n.* that which *shades:* a slight erection, usually of wood, for shade or shelter: an outhouse: a hut: a dividing line, as a water-shed, in geography. [From SHADE.]

SHEDDING, shed'ing, *n.* the act of one that sheds: that which is shed or cast off: a parting or branching off, as of two roads; the angle or place where two roads meet. "That *shedding* of the roads which marks the junction of the highways coming down for Glasgow and Edinburgh."—*W. Black.*

SHEEN, shēn, *n.* that which *shines:* brightness or splendor. [From SHINE.]

SHEEP, shēp, *n.sing.* and *pl.* the well-known animal covered with wool: a silly fellow (in contempt). [A.S. *sceap;* Dut. *schaap,* Ger. *schaf.*]

SHEEPCOT, shēp'kot, *n.* a *cot* or inclosure for *sheep.*

SHEEP-FACED, shēp-fāst, *adj.* sheepish: bashful.

SHEEPFOLD, shēp'fōld, *n.* a *fold* or inclosure for *sheep:* a flock of sheep.

SHEEPHEADED, shēp-hed'ed, *adj.* dull: simple-minded: silly. "Simple, *sheep-headed* fools."—*John Taylor.*

SHEEPHOOK, shēp'hook, *n.* a hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep: a shepherd's crook.

Thou a sceptre's heir,
That thus affect'st a *sheephook!*—*Shak.*

SHEEPISH, shēp'ish, *adj.* like a sheep: bashful: foolishly diffident.—*adv.* SHEEP'ISHLY.—*n.* SHEEP'ISHNESS.

SHEEP-LAUREL, shēp'-law-rel, *n.* a small North American evergreen shrub of the genus Kalmia (*K. angustifolia*), nat. order Ericaceæ. Like many other plants of the heathwort order, it has been introduced into our gardens, and is deservedly a favorite. It has received this name, as well as that of LAMBKILL, from its leaves and shoots being deleterious to cattle.

SHEEPMASTER, shēp'mas-ter, *n.* (*B.*) a *master* or owner of *sheep.*

SHEEPSHEARER, shēp'shēr-er, *n.* one who *shears sheep.*

SHEEPSHEARING, shēp'shēr-ing, *n.* the *shearing* or removing the fleece of *sheep:* the time of shearing the sheep.

SHEEPWALK, shēp'wawk, *n.* the place where the *sheep walk* and pasture: sheep-pasture.

SHEEP-WHISTLING, shēp-whis'ling, *adj.* whistling after sheep: tending sheep. "An old *sheep-whistling* rogue, a ram-tender."—*Shak.*

SHEER, shēr, *adj.* pure: unmingled: simple: without a break, perpendicular.—*adv.* clear: quite: at once. [A.S. *scir;* Ice. *skirr*, bright, clear, Ger. *schier*, Goth. *skeirs*, clear.]

SHEER, shēr, *v.i.* to *deviate* from the line of the proper course, as a ship: to turn aside.—*n.* the deviation from the straight line, or the longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides. [From SHEAR, *v.i.*]

SHEERS, shērz, *n.* same as SHEARS.

SHEET, shēt, *n.* a large, thin piece of anything: a large, broad piece of cloth in a bed: a large, broad piece of paper: a sail: the rope fastened to the leeward corner of a sail to *extend* it to the wind.—*v.t.* to cover with or as with a sheet. [Lit. "that which is *shot* or spread out," A.S. *scēat*, *scete*, from *sceotan*, to shoot, to extend. Ger. *schote*, the sheet (*naut.*).]

SHEET-ANCHOR, shēt'-ang'kor, *n.* the largest anchor of a ship, *shot* or thrown out in extreme danger: chief support: last refuge. [See SHEET.]

SHEETING, shēt'ing, *n.* cloth used for bed-*sheets.*

SHEET-LIGHTNING, shēt'-līt'ning, *n.* *lightning* appearing in *sheets* or having a broad appearance.

SHEIK, shek or shāk, *n.* a title of dignity properly belonging to the chiefs of the Arabic tribes or clans. The heads of monasteries are sometimes called *sheiks* among the Mohammedans, and it is also the title of the higher order of religious persons who preach in the mosques. The *sheik-ul-Islam* is the chief mufti at Constantinople. The name is now widely used among Moslems as a title of respect or reverence. [Ar., an old man, an elder.]

SHEKARRY, shē-kar'i, *n.* a name given in Hindustan to a hunter.

SHEKEL, shek'l, *n.* an ancient weight and coin among the Jews and other nations of the same stock. Dr. Arbuthnot makes the weight to have been equal to 9 dwts. 2¼ grs. Troy weight, and the value 55 cents, others make its value 60 cents. The golden shekel was worth nearly $9. The shekel of the sanctuary was used in calculating the offerings of the temple, and all sums connected with the sacred law. It differed from the common shekel, and is supposed to have been double its value. [Heb., from *shakal*, to weigh.]

SHEKINAH, she-kī'na, *n.* the Divine presence which *rested* like a cloud or visible light over the mercy-seat. [Heb., from *shakan*, to rest.]

SHELF, shelf, *n.* a board fixed on a wall, etc., for laying things on: a flat layer of rock: a ledge: a shoal: a sandbank:—*pl.* SHELVES (shelvz).—*adj.* SHELF'Y. [M.E. *scelfe*—A.S. *scylfe*—*scelan*, to separate, to split; cog. with Scotch *skelve* and Ger. *schelfe*, a shell or husk.]

SHELL, shel, *n.* a hard covering of some animals: any framework: a rough kind of coffin: an instrument of music: a bomb: the semicircular hilt which protected part of the hand in some forms of rapiers. *Thackeray.*—*v.t.* to break off the shell: to remove the shell from: to take out of the shell: to throw shells or bombs upon, to bombard.—*v.i.* to fall off like a shell: to cast the shell. [Lit. "something thin like a *scale*," A.S. *scell*, cog. with Ice. *skell*, Ger. *schale.* Doublet SCALE.]

SHELLAC, SHELL-LAC, shel'lak, *n.* lac prepared in thin plates. [See LAC, a resinous substance.]

SHELLFISH, shel'fish, *n.* a *fish* or an aquatic animal with an external *shell.*

SHELLPROOF, shel'prōōf, *adj.*, *proof* against or able to resist *shells* or bombs.

SHELLWORK, shel'wurk, *n.*, *work* composed of or adorned with *shells.*

SHELLY, shel'i, *adj.* full of or made of shells.

SHELTER, shel'ter, *n.* that which *shields* or protects: a refuge: a retreat, a harbor: one who protects, a guardian: the state of being covered or protected: protection.—*v.t.* to cover or shield: to defend: to conceal.—*v.i.* to take shelter. [Prob. from the M. E. *sheld* (E. SHIELD), through the influence of M.E. *scheltrone* (from A.S. *scildtruma* a covering composed of shields, a line of soldiers).]

SHELVE, shelv, *v.t.* to furnish with shelves: to place on a shelf: to put aside.—*v.i.* to slope like a shelf.

SHELVING, shelv'ing, *n.* the furnishing with shelves: the act of placing on a shelf: shelves or materials for shelves.

SHELVY, shelv'i, *adj.* full of shelves or shoals: shallow.

SHEMITIC. Same as SEMITIC.

SHE-OAK, shē'-ōk, *n.* a peculiar jointed, leafless, tropical or sub-tropical tree, of the genus Casuarina (*C. quadrivalvis*), whose cones and young shoots, when chewed, yield a grateful acid to persons and cattle suffering from thirst.

SHEOL, shē'ol, *n.* a Hebrew word of frequent occurrence in the Old Testament, and rendered by the Authorized Version grave, hell, or pit. The word is generally understood to be derived from a root signifying hollow, and taken literally it appears to be represented as a subterranean place of vast dimensions in which the spirits of the dead rest. Sometimes the idea of retribution or punishment is connected with it, but never that of future happiness.

SHEPHERD, shep'erd, *n.* a man employed in tending, feeding and guarding sheep in the pasture: a pastor, one who exercises spiritual care over a district or community.—SHEPHERD KINGS, the chiefs of a conquering nomadic race from the East who took Memphis, and rendered the whole of Egypt tributary. The dates of their invasion and conquest have been computed at from 2567 to 2500 B.C., and they are stated by some to have ruled for from 260 to 500 years, when the Egyptians rose and expelled them. Attempts have been made to connect their expulsion with the narrative in the book of Exodus. Called also HYCSOS or HYKSHOS.—SHEPHERD'S CROOK, a long staff having its upper end curved so as to form a hook, used by shepherds.—SHEPHERD'S DOG, a variety of dog employed by shepherds to protect the flocks and control their movements. It is generally of considerable size and of powerful lithe build; the hair thick-set and wavy; the tail inclined to be long, and having a bushy fringe; the muzzle sharp, the eyes large and bright. The collie or sheep-dog of Scotland is one of the best known and most intelligent dogs of this wide-spread and useful variety. — SHEPHERD'S (or SHEPHERD) TARTAN, (*a*) a kind of small check pattern in cloth, woven with black and white warp and weft; (*b*) a kind of cloth, generally woollen, woven in this pattern—generally made into shepherd's plaids, and often into trouserings, etc. [A.S. *sceâp-hirde—sheep* and *herd.*]

SHEPHERD, shep'erd, *v.t.* to tend or guide, as a shepherd. (Poetical.)

> White, fleecy clouds
> Were wandering in thick flocks along the mountains,
> *Shepherded* by the slow, unwilling wind.—*Shelley.*

to attend or wait on; to gallant. "*Shepherding* a lady."—*Edin. Rev.*

SHEPHERDESS, shep'erd-es, *n.* a woman that tends sheep; hence, a rural lass.

> She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess.*
> —*Sir P. Sidney.*

SHERBET, sher'bet, *n.* a *drink* of water and fruit juices, sweetened and flavored. [Arab. *sherbet*, a drink, from *shariba*, to drink, perh. conn. with L. *sorbeo*, to sip; other forms are SHRUB and SIRUP.]

SHERD, sherd, *n.* (*B.*) a *shred*, a fragment.

SHERIAT, sher'i-at, *n.* the sacred or rather civil-religious law of Turkey, which is founded on the Koran, the Sunna or tradition, the commentaries of the first four caliphs, etc. "The Ulema declared that the Sultan ruled the empire as Caliph, that he was bound by the *sheriat*, or sacred law. . . . . Civil law can never take the place of the *sheriat*, and the emancipation of the Christian subjects of the Porte is an impossibility." — *Contemp Rev.*

SHERIFF, sher'if, *n.* originally and in England the governor of a *shire:* an officer in a county who executes the law: the executive officer of the county and circuit courts of the States.—*n.* SHER'IFFSHIP. [M. E. *shir-reeve*—A.S. *scirgerefa—scir* (E. SHIRE), and *gerefa*, a governor, cog. with Ger. *graf*, a count, E. REEVE; cf. LANDGRAVE and MARGRAVE.]

SHERIFFALTY, sher'if-al-ti, **SHERIFFDOM**, sher'if-dum, *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a *sheriff.* In U. S., SHRIEV'ALTY is generally used.

SHERRIS, sher'is, **SHERRIS-SACK**, sher'-is-sak, *n.* sherry.

> But, all his vast heart *sherris*-warmed,
> He flashed his random speeches.—*Tennyson.*

SHERRY, sher'ri, *n.* a species of wine, so called from *Xeres* in Spain, where it is made. The highest class of the many varieties are those that are technically called "dry," that is, free from sweetness, such as the Amontillado, Montilla, Manzanilla, etc. It is much used in this country, and when pure it agrees well with most constitutions. Genuine and unadulterated sherry, however, brings a very high price, and is rarely to be had, inferior wines being extensively sold under this name. [Formerly *sherris.*]

SHERRY-COBBLER, sher-ri-kob'ler, *n.* sherry and iced water sucked up through a straw.

SHERRY-VALLIES, sher'ri-val-iz, *n.pl.* pantaloons of thick cloth or leather, worn buttoned round each leg over other pantaloons when riding. [Corrupted from Fr. *chevalier*, a horseman.]

SHERTE, *n.* a shirt: also a skirt or lap. *Chaucer.*

SHE-SLIP, shē'-slip, *n.* a young female scion, branch, or member. "The slight *she-slips* of loyal blood."—*Tennyson.*

SHE-SOCIETY, shē-sō-sī'e-ti, *n.* female society. *Tennyson.*

SHETLANDER, shet'land-er, *n.* a native or inhabitant of *Shetland.* — SHET'LAND PONY, *n.* a small, strong, shaggy horse, nine to ten hands high.

SHEW, shō. Same as SHOW.

SHEWBREAD, shō'bred. Same as SHOW-BREAD.

SHIBBOLETH, shib'bo-leth, *n.* (*B.*) a word used as a test by the Gileadites to detect the Ephraimites, who could not pronounce the *sh:* the criterion or watchword of a party. [Heb. an ear of corn; or a stream, from *shabal*, to grow, to flow.]

SHIELD, shēld, *n.* a broad plate worn for defence on the left arm: defence: a person who protects: an escutcheon.—*v.t.* to defend. [A.S. *scyld—scyldan*, to defend; cog. with Ger. *schild*, Ice. *skiöld-r*, protection.]

SHIELDLESS, shēld'les, *adj.* without a shield: defenceless.

SHIFT, shift, *v.t.* to change: to put out of the way: to dress in fresh clothes.—*v.i.* to change about: to remove: to change one's clothes: to resort to expedients for some purpose.—*n.* a change: a contrivance: an artifice: last resource: a chemise (orig. sig. a *change* of linen).—*n.* SHIFT'ER. [A.S. *sciftan*, to divide, to order; cog. with Ice. *skipta*, to divide, to change; conn. with EQUIP.]

SHIFTLESS, shift'les, *adj.* destitute of shifts or expedients: unsuccessful, for want of proper means.

SHILLALAH, shil-lā'la, SHILLALY, shil-lā'li, *n.* an oak sapling: a cudgel [Said to be named from an Irish wood, famous for its oaks.]

SHILLING, shil'ing, *n.* an English silver coin = 12 pence, or a little less, by the gold standard, than twenty-five cents. [Lit. "the *ringing* (coin)," A.S. *scilling*, cog. with Ger. *schilling;* the root is seen in O. Ger. *scëllan*, Ger. *schallen*, to sound, to ring.]

SHILLY-SHALLY, shil'i-shal'i, *adv.* in silly hesitation.—*n.* senseless trifling: irresolution. — *v.i.* to hesitate. [From *"Shall I?"*]

SHIMMER, shim'er, *v.i.* to gleam: to glisten.—*n.* SHIMM'ER. [A.S. *scymrian—scimian*, to shine—*scima*, lustre, brightness, cog. with Ger. *schimmern.*]

SHIN, shin, *n.* the large bone of the leg or the forepart of it. [A.S. *scina*, the shin (esp. in the compound *scin-ban*, shinbone), cog. with Dut. *scheen*, Ger. *schien.*]

SHINE, shīn, *v.i.* to beam with steady radiance: to glitter: to be bright or beautiful: to be eminent:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shone (shon), (*B.*) *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shīned.—*n.* brightness: splendor: fair weather. [A.S. *scinan;* Goth. *skeinan*, Ger. *scheinen;* conn. with root of SHIMMER.]

SHINGLE, shing'gl, *n.* wood sawed or split thin, used instead of slates or tiles, for covering houses: the coarse gravel on the shores of rivers or of the sea.—*v.t.* to cover or roof with shingles: to trim, as the hair. [Orig. *shindle* (cog. with Ger. *schindel*)—*scindula*, a late form of L. *scandula*, perh. from *scindo*, to split.]

SHINGLES, shing'glz, *n.* an eruptive disease which often spreads round the body like a *belt.* [A corr. of L. *cingulum*, a belt or girdle—*cingo*, to gird.]

SHINGLY, shing'gli, *adj.* abounding with *shingle.*

SHINING, shīn'ing, *adj.* scattering light: bright: resplendent: conspicuous.—*n.* effusion or clearness of light.

SHINTO, shin'tō, *n.* the indigenous religion of Japan, comprising the worship of nature and heroes.—*n.sing.* SHIN'TOISM: SHIN'TOIST. [Japanese-Chinese, *shin-tao*—*shin*, god, and *tao*, way, doctrine.]

SHINY, shīn'i, *adj.*, *shining:* diffusing light: bright: splendid: unclouded.

SHIP, ship, *n.* a vessel having three masts, with tops and yards to each: generally, any large vessel.—*v.t.* to put on board a ship: to engage for service on board a ship: to receive on board ship: to fix in its place.—*v.i.* to engage for service on shipboard:—*pr.p.* shipp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shipped.—*n.* SHIPP'ER.—*n.* SHIP-OF-THE-LINE, one of the large war-ships of the navy. [Lit. "a vessel;" A.S. *scip*, cog. with Goth. *skip*, Ice. *skip*, Ger. *schiff;* conn. with E. SHAPE, and with Gr. *skap-tō*, to dig, *skaph-os*, the hull of a ship, a ship, and L. *scapha*, a boat. Doublet SKIFF.]

SHIPBOARD, ship'bōrd, *n.* the *board* or deck of a *ship.*—*adv.* upon or within a ship.

SHIP-BROKER, ship'-brōk'er, *n.* a *broker* who effects sales, insurances, etc., of *ships.*

SHIP-CHANDLER, ship'-chand'ler, *n.* a *chandler* or dealer in cordage, canvas and other furniture and provisions for *ships.*

SHIPMAN, ship'man, *n.* (*B.*) a *man* who manages a *ship:* a sailor:—*pl.* SHIP'MEN. [A.S. *scipmann.*]

SHIPMASTER, ship'mas-ter, *n.* the *master* or captain of a *ship.*

SHIPMATE, ship'māt, *n.* a *mate* or companion in the same *ship.*

SHIPMENT, ship'ment, *n.* act of putting on board ship: embarkation: that which is shipped.

SHIP-MONEY, ship'-mun'i, *n.* in English history, *money* for providing *ships* for the service of the king in time of war, raised at intervals in England 1007–1640.

SHIPPING, ship'ing, *adj.* relating to ships.—*n.* ships collectively: tonnage. — To TAKE SHIPPING, (*B.*) to embark.

SHIP'S-HUSBAND, ship's-huz'band, *n.* the owner's agent in the management of a ship.

SHIPWRECK, ship'rek, *n.* the *wreck* or

destruction of a *ship*: destruction.—*v.t.* to destroy on the sea: to make to suffer wreck.

SHIPWRIGHT, ship'rīt, *n.* a *wright* who constructs *ships*.

SHIPYARD, ship'yärd, *n.* a *yard* where *ships* are built or repaired.

SHIRE, shīr, *n.* a *division* of the island of Great Britain under a sheriff: a county. (When added to the name of a county the *i* is pronounced as in *hill*.) [A.S. *scir*, a division—*sceran*, to shear, to cut. See SHARE and SHEAR.]

SHIRK, sherk, *v.t.* to avoid, get off or slink away from. [A form of vulgar *shark*, to play the thief, to shift for a living, from SHARK, the fish.]

SHIRT, shert, *n.* a short garment worn next the body by men.—*v.t.* to cover as with a shirt. [Cog. with Ice. *skyrta*, Ger. *schurz*, an apron; conn. with SHORT and SKIRT.]

SHIRTING, shert'ing, *n.* cloth for *shirts*.

SHIST, etc. See SCHIST, etc.

SHITTAH, shit'a, SHITTIM, shit'im, *n.* a precious wood used in the construction of the Jewish Tabernacle and its furniture, supposed to be a species of acacia. [Heb. *shittah*, pl. *shittim*.]

SHIVAREE, shiv'a-rē, *v.t.* local in the United States, to give a mock serenade to: also *n.*

SHIVER, shiv'er, *n.* a splinter, or small piece into which a thing breaks by sudden violence.—*v.t.* to shatter.—*v.i.* to fall into shivers. [From root of SHEAVE; allied to Ger. *schiefer*, a splinter.]

SHIVER, shiv'er, *v.i.* to shake or tremble: to shudder.—*v.t.* to cause to shake in the wind, as sails. [An imitative word; allied to O. Dut. *schoeveren*, to shake, prov. Ger. *schubbern*.]

SHIVERY, shiv'er-i, *adj.* easily falling into *shivers* or fragments: cohering loosely.

SHOAL, shōl, *n.* a great multitude of fishes swimming together.—*v.i.* to crowd. [A.S. *scolu*, a company—L. *schola*, a school. See SCHOOL.]

SHOAL, shōl, *n.* a *shallow*: a place where the water of a river, sea, or lake is not deep: a sandbank.—*adj.* shallow.—*v.i.* to grow shallow: to come upon shallows. [From root of SHALLOW.]

SHOALY, shōl'i, *adj.* full of shoals or shallows: not deep.—*n.* SHOAL'INESS.

SHOAR, shōr, *n.* a prop. Same as SHORE, a prop.

SHOCK, shok, *n.* a violent *shake*: a sudden dashing of one thing against another; violent onset: an offence.—*v.t.* to shake by violence: to offend: to disgust: to dismay. [Prob. through Fr. *choc*, a dashing, from O. Ger. *schoc*, shock; allied to SHAKE.]

SHOCK, shok, *n.* a *heap* or pile of sheaves of corn. [Ger. *schock*, Dut. *schokke*, a heap.]

SHOCK-HEADED, shok'-hed'ed, *adj.* having a thick and bushy head of hair. [From Prov. E. *shock*, a rough dog: a form of SHAG.]

SHOCKING, shok'ing, *adj.* giving a *shock* or shake from horror or disgust: highly offensive.—*adv.* SHOCK'INGLY.

SHOD, shod, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SHOE.

SHODDY, shod'i, *n.* (*orig.*) the waste *shed* or thrown off in spinning wool: now applied to the wool of old woven fabrics reduced to the state in which it was before being spun and woven, and thus fit for re-manufacture. [From SHED, to part.]

SHOE, shōō, *n.* a covering for the foot: a rim of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to keep it from injury: anything in form or use like a shoe:—*pl.* SHOES (shōōz).—*v.t.* to furnish with shoes: to cover at the bottom:—*pr.p.* shoe'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shod. [A.S. *sco*, *sceo*; Goth. *skohs*, Ger. *schuh*.]

SHOEBLACK, shōō'blak, *n.* one who *blacks* and cleans *shoes* or boots.

SHOEHORN, shōō'horn, *n.* a curved piece of *horn* or metal used in putting on a *shoe*.

SHOGUN, shō'gōōn, *n.* in Japan, under the feudal system, the title of the commander-in-chief of the army. [Japanese.]

SHONE, shon, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SHINE.

SHOON, shōōn, *n.*, *old pl.* of SHOE. [A.S. *sceón*. See SHOE.]

SHOOT, shōōt, *v.t.* to *dart*: to let fly with force: to discharge from a bow or gun: to strike with a shot: to thrust forward: to send forth new parts, as a plant.—*v.i.* to perform the act of shooting: to be driven along: to fly, as an arrow: to jut out: to germinate: to advance:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shot.—*n.* act of shooting: a young branch.—*n.* SHOOT'ER. [A.S. *sceotan*; cog. with Dut. *schieten*, Ger. *schiessen*, to dart.]

SHOOTING, shōōt'ing, *n.* act of discharging firearms or an arrow: sensation of a quick pain: act or practice of killing game.

SHOOTING-BOX, shōōt'ing-boks, *n.* a small house in the country for use in the shooting season.

SHOOTING-STAR, shōōt'ing-stär, *n.* a meteor, so called from its quick, darting motion.

SHOP, shop, *n.* a building in which goods are sold by retail: a place where mechanics work.—*v.i.* to visit shops for the purpose of buying:—*pr.p.* shopp'ing; *pa.p.* shopped. [A.S. *sceoppa*, a treasury (influenced by O. Fr. *eschoppe*, a stall—Ger. *schoppen*, a shed).]

SHOP-LIFTING, shop'-lift'ing, *n.*, *lifting* or stealing anything from a *shop*.—*n.* SHOP'-LIFT'ER.

SHOP-WALKER, shop'-wawk'er, *n.* one who *walks* in a *shop* or store and sees the customers attended to: in the U. S., usually termed a floor-walker.

SHORE, shōr, *n.* the coast or land adjacent to the sea, a river, or lake. [Lit. the place where the land is *cut* or broken off, A.S. *score—sceran*, to shear, to divide.]

SHORE, shōr, *n.* a prop or support for the side of a building, or to keep a vessel in dock steady on the slips.—*v.t.* to prop.—*n.* SHOR'ER. [Allied to O. Dut. *schore*, and conn. with SHEAR.]

SHORELESS, shōr'les, *adj.* having no shore or coast: of indefinite or unlimited extent.

SHORT, short, *adj.* (*comp.* SHORT'ER, *superl.* SHORT'EST), not long in time or space: near at hand: scanty: insufficient: narrow: abrupt: brittle.—*adv.* not long.—*n.* SHORT'NESS.—IN SHORT, in a few words. [A.S. *sceort*, cog. with O. Ger. *scurz*, prob. conn. with SHEAR. The Dut. and Scand. *kort*, Ger. *kurz*, are borrowed from L. *curtus*. See CURT.]

SHORTCOMING, short'kum-ing, *n.* act of *coming* or falling *short* of produce or result: neglect of or failure in duty: usually in the plural.

SHORT-DATED, short'-dāt'ed, *adj.* having *short* or little time to run from its *date*, as a bill.

SHORTEN, short'n, *v.t.* to make short: to deprive: to make friable.—*v.i.* to become short or shorter: to contract.

SHORTHAND, short'hand, *n.* an art by which writing is made shorter and easier, so as to keep pace with speaking.

SHORT-LIVED, short'-līvd, *adj.*, *living* or lasting only for a *short* time.

SHORTLY, short'li, *adv.* in a *short* time: in a brief manner: quickly: soon.

SHORT-SIGHTED, short'-sīt'ed, *adj.* having *sight* extending but a *short* distance: unable to see far: of weak intellect: heedless.—*n.* SHORT'-SIGHT'EDNESS.

SHORTSTOP, *n.* in the game of baseball, the player between the second and third base.

SHORT-WINDED, short'-wind'ed, *adj.* affected with *shortness* of *wind* or breath.

SHOT, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SHOOT.

SHOT, shot, *n.* act of *shooting:* a marksman: a missile: flight of a missile or the distance passed by it: small globules of lead: (*gun.*) solid projectiles generally.—*v.t.* to load with shot:—*pr.p.* shott'ing; *pa.p.* shott'ed.

SHOT-TOWER, *n.* a place where small shot is manufactured by dropping molten lead in rapid motion from a comparatively great height through a colander into water.

SHOULD, shood, *pa.t.* of SHALL. [A.S. *sceolde*, pa.t. of *sceal*. See SHALL.]

SHOULDER, shōl'der, *n.* the joint which connects the human arm or the foreleg of a quadruped with the body: the flesh and muscles about the shoulder: the upper joint of the foreleg of an animal cut for market: a prominence: (*fig.*) that which sustains.—*v.t.* to push with the shoulder or violently: to take upon the shoulder. [A.S. *sculdor;* Ger. *schulter*, Dut. *schouder*.]

SHOULDER-BELT, shōl'der-belt, *n.* a *belt* that passes across the *shoulder*.

SHOULDER-BLADE, shōl'der-blād, *n.* the broad, flat, *blade*-like bone of the *shoulder*.

SHOULDER-KNOT, shōl'der-not, *n.* a *knot* worn as an ornament on the *shoulder*.

SHOULDER-STRAP, *n.* in the United States army or navy, a narrow strap of cloth edged with gold lace worn on an officer's shoulder to indicate his rank.

SHOUT, showt, *n.* a loud and sudden outcry of joy, triumph, or courage.—*v.i.* to utter a shout.—*v.t.* to utter with a shout: to cry.—*n.* SHOUT'ER. [Either merely imitative, or a by-form of SCOUT, as being the sentinel's challenge.]

SHOVE, shuv, *v.t.* to drive along: to push before one.—*v.i.* to push forward: to push off.—*n.* act of shoving: a push. [A.S. *sceofan*, cog. with Dut. *schuiven*, Ger. *schieben*.]

SHOVEL, shuv'l, *n.* an instrument with a broad blade, and a handle for *shoving* and lifting.—*v.t.* to lift up and throw with a shovel: to gather in large quantities.—*v.i.* to use a shovel:—*pr.p.* shov'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shov'elled. [From SHOVE; cog. with Ger. *schaufel*.]

SHOVEL-HAT, *n.* a hat worn by the Anglican clergy having a broad brim turned up at the sides and projecting in front.

SHOW, shō, *v.t.* to present to view: to enable to perceive or know: to inform: to teach: to guide: to prove: to explain: to bestow.—*v.i.* to appear: to look:—*pa.p.* shōwn or shōwed.—*n.* act of showing: display: a sight or spectacle: parade: appearance: plausibility: pretence.—*n.* SHOW'ER. [A.S. *sceawian;* Dut. *schouwen*, Ger. *schauen*, Goth. *us-scavjan;* probably allied to SEE.]

SHOWBILL, shō'bil, *n.* a *bill* for *showing* or advertising the price, merits, etc., of goods.

SHOWBREAD, shō'bred, *n.* among the Jews, the twelve loaves of *bread shown* or presented before the Lord in the sanctuary.

SHOWER, show'er, *n.* a fall of rain or hail, of short duration: a copious and rapid fall.—*v.t.* to wet with rain: to bestow liberally.—*v.i.* to rain in showers. [A.S. *scur;* Ice. *skur*, O. Ger. *scur* (Ger. *schauer*); perh. orig. sig. "a raincloud."]

SHOWERY, show'er-i, *adj.* abounding with showers.

SHOW-OFF, *v.t.* to display ostentatiously, as one's wit or one's clothing.

SHOWY, shō'i, *adj.* making a show: cutting a dash: ostentatious: gay.—*adv.* SHOW'ILY.—*n.* SHOW'INESS.

SHRAPNEL, shrap'nel, *n.* (*gun.*) a shell filled with musket-balls, called after its inventor, Col. Shrapnel.

SHRED, shred, *n.* a long, narrow piece cut or torn off: a strip or fragment.—*v.t.* to cut or tear into shreds. [A.S. *screade;* Ger. *schrot*, Scot. *screed*.]

SHREW, shrōō, *n.* a brawling, troublesome woman: a scold. [Prob. closely

connected with Dut. *schreeuwen*, Low Ger. *schrauen*, Ger. *schreien*, to brawl.]

SHREWD, shrōōd, *adj.* of an acute judgment: (*obs.*) malicious, wicked, cunning. —*adv.* SHREWD'LY. —*n.* SHREWD'NESS. [Lit. "having the nature of a *shrew*."]

SHREWISH, shrōō'ish, *adj.* having the qualities of a *shrew:* peevish and troublesome: clamorous.—*adv.* SHREW'ISHLY.—*n.* SHREW'ISHNESS.

SHREWMOUSE, shrōō'mows, *n.* a harmless little animal like the *mouse*, which burrows in the ground. [A.S. *screawa*, and MOUSE.]

SHREW-STRUCK, shrōō'-struk, *adj.* poisoned or otherwise harmed by what was formerly believed to be the vemomous bite or contact of a shrew-mouse.

SHRIEK, shrēk, *v.i.* to utter a shriek: to scream.—*n.* the shrill outcry caused by terror or anguish. [Ice. *skrika*. See SCREAM and SCREECH.]

SHRIEVALTY, shrēv'al-ti, *n.* same as SHERIFFALTY in England and the Dominion of Canada.

SHRIFT, shrift, *n.* confession made to a priest: absolution—especially of a dying man. [From SHRIVE.]

SHRIKE, shrīk, *n.* a bird which preys on insects and small birds, impaling its prey on thorns, hence called the Butcher Bird. [Lit. the "shrieking" bird, Ice. *skrikja*. Cf. SHRIEK.]

SHRILL, shril, *adj.* piercing: sharp: uttering an acute sound.—*adv.* SHRIL'LY.—*n.* SHRILL'NESS. [Allied to Low Ger. *schrell*, Ger. *schrill*, and conn. with Ger. *schreien*, to cry.]

SHRIMP, shrimp, *n.* a *small* shellfish, about two inches long, much esteemed as food. [Prov. E. *shrimp*, anything very small; conn. with A.S. *scrymman*, to wither, and Ger. *schrumpfen*, to shrivel.]

SHRINE, shrīn, *n.* a place in which sacred things are deposited: a sacred place: an altar.—*v.t.* to enshrine. [Lit. "a chest for *written* papers," A.S. *scrin*, O. Fr. *escrin*—L. *scrinium—scribo*, to write.]

SHRINK, shringk, *v.i.* to contract: to wither: to occupy less space: to become wrinkled by contraction: to recoil, as from fear, disgust, etc.—*v.t.* to cause to shrink or contract:—*pa.t.* shrank, shrunk; *pa.p.* shrunk, shrunk'en. —*n.* act of shrinking: contraction: withdrawal or recoil. [A.S. *scrincan*; akin to Ger. *schränken*, to place obliquely or crosswise: perh. also conn. with SHRUG.]

SHRIVE, shrīv, *v.t.* to hear a confession.—*v.i.* to receive confession (said of a priest):—*pa.t.* shrōve or shrīved; *pa.p.* shriv'en. [A.S. *scrifan*, to write, to prescribe penance—L. *scribo*.]

SHRIVEL, shriv'l, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to contract into wrinkles:—*pr.p.* shriv'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shriv'elled. [Ety. dub.; perh. conn. with A.S. *screpa*, to become dry, and obs. E. *rivel*, to shrink, to wither.]

SHROUD, shrowd, *n.* the dress of the dead: that which clothes or covers:—*pl.* a set of ropes from the mast-heads to a ship's sides, to support the masts.—*v.t.* to inclose in a shroud: to cover: to hide: to shelter. [A.S. *scrud*, cog. with Ice. *skrudh*, clothing.]

SHROVE-TIDE, shrōv'-tīd, *n.* the *time* at which *confession* used to be made, the time immediately before Lent. —*n.* SHROVE-TUES'DAY, the day before Ash-Wednesday. [M.E. *schrof* (pa.t. of *schriven*)—A.S. *scraf* (pa.t. of *scrifan*). See SHRIVE and TIDE.]

SHRUB, shrub, *n.* a low, dwarf tree: a woody plant with several stems from the same root. [A.S. *scrobb*, perh. conn. with prov. E. *shruff*, light rubbish wood, and with the root of SHRIVEL.]

SHRUB, shrub, *n.* a drink or liquor of lemon-juice, spirit, sugar, and water. [A corr. of SHERBET.]

SHRUBBERY, shrub'er-i, *n.* a collection of shrubs.

SHRUBBY, shrub'i, *adj.* full of shrubs: like a shrub: consisting of shrubs or brush.

SHRUG, shrug, *v.t.* to draw up: to contract.—*v.i.* to draw up the shoulders:—*pr.p.* shrugg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shrugged. —*n.* a drawing up of the shoulders. [Ety. dub.; perh. conn. with SHRINK.]

SHUDDER, shud'er, *v.i.* to tremble from fear or horror.—*n.* a trembling from fear or horror. [Dut. *schuddern*, *schudden*, Ger. *schaudern*, to shudder.]

SHUFFLE, shuf'l, *v.t.* to change the positions of: to confuse: to remove or introduce by purposed confusion. —*v.i.* to change the order of cards in a pack: to shift ground: to evade fair questions: to move by shoving the feet along.—*n.* act of shuffling: an evasion or artifice.—*n.* SHUFF'LER. [A by-form of SCUFFLE, thus conn. with SHOVE and SHOVEL.]

SHUN, shun, *v.t.* to avoid: to keep clear of: to neglect:—*pr.p.* shunn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shunned. [A.S. *scunian*, *sceonian*; akin to Dut. *schuinen*, to slope.]

SHUNT, shunt, *v.t.* to turn off upon a siderail, as cars in a railroad yard.—*n.* the British name for a short siderail for allowing the main-line to be kept free.—*n.* SHUNT'ING. [M. E. *shunten*; a form of SHUN.]

SHUT, shut, *v.t.* to close, as a door: to forbid entrance into: to contract or close.—*v.i.* to close itself:—*pr.p.* shutt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shut. [A.S. *scyttan*, conn. with SHOOT, from the shooting forward of the bar.]

SHUTTER, shut'er, *n.* one who or that which shuts: a close cover for a window or aperture.

SHUTTER, shut'er, *v.t.* to provide, protect, or cover over with a shutter or shutters. "The school-house windows were all *shuttered* up."—*T. Hughes.*

SHUTTLE, shut'l, *n.* an instrument used for *shooting* the thread of the woof between the threads of the warp in weaving. [A.S. *scytel, sceathel—sceotan*, E. SHOOT; cog. with Dan. and Sw. *skyttel.*]

SHUTTLECOCK, shut'l-kok, *n.* a cork stuck with feathers, like a *cock, shot,* struck, or driven with a battledore.

SHY, shī, *adj.* timid: reserved: cautious: suspicious. — *v.i.* to start aside, as a horse from fear:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shīed. —*adv.* SHY'LY or SHI'LY.—*n.* SHY'NESS. [A.S. *sceoh;* Ger. *scheu.*]

SIAMESE, sī-am-ēz', *adj.* pertaining or belonging to *Siam*, in Asia.—*n.sing.* a native of *Siam.*—SIAMESE TWINS, two celebrated *Siamese* men, joined by a cartilaginous band from their birth (1811-74.)

SIBERIAN, sī-bē'ri-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Siberia*, in Asia: a native of *Siberia.*

SIBILANT, sib'i-lant, *adj.* making a *hissing* sound.—*n.* a sibilant letter. [L. *sībilo*, to hiss.]

SIBILATION, sib-i-lā'shun, *n.* a *hissing* sound.

SIBYL, sib'il, *n.* (*lit.*) she that tells the *will* of *Zeus* or Jupiter: a pagan prophetess. [L.—Gr. *sibylla*, Doric Gr. *siobolla—Dios*, Doric *Sios*, genitive of *Zeus*, and *boulē*, Doric *bolla*, counsel.]

SIBYLLINE, sib'il-īn, *adj.* pertaining to, uttered, or written by *sibyls:* prophetical.

SIC, sik, *adv.* thus or so, usually printed in brackets, to indicate that an original is being correctly copied, even though incorrect. [L.]

SICK, sik, *adj.* affected with disease: ill: inclined to vomit: disgusted: used by the sick.—*n.* SICK'NESS, *pl.* (*B.*) SICK'NESSES, diseases. [A.S. *sioc;* Ger. *siech*, Goth. *siuks.*]

SICKEN, sik'n, *v.t.* to make sick: to disgust. —*v.i.* to become sick: to be disgusted: to become disgusting or tedious: to become weak.

SICKISH, sik'ish, *adj.* somewhat sick. — *adv.* SICK'ISHLY.—*n.* SICK'ISHNESS.

SICKLE, sik'l, *n.* a hooked instrument for *cutting* grain. [A.S. *sicel;* Ger. *sichel*, Low Ger. *sekel;* all from a rustic L. *secula —seco*, to cut.]

SICKLY, sik'li, *adj.* inclined to *sickness:* unhealthy: somewhat sick: weak: languid: producing disease.—*n.* SICK'LINESS.

SIDE, sīd, *n.* the edge or border of anything: the surface of a solid: a part of a thing as seen by the eye: region: part: the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder: any party, interest, or opinion opposed to another: faction: line of descent.—*adj.* being on or toward the side: lateral: indirect.—*v.i.* to embrace the opinion or cause of one party against another. [A.S. *side*, cog. with Ice. *sida*, Ger. *seite.*]

SIDEARMS, sīd'ärmz, *n.pl.*, *arms* or weapons worn on the *side*, as a sword or bayonet.

SIDEBOARD, sīd'bōrd, *n.* a piece of furniture on one *side* of a dining-room for holding dishes, etc.

SIDEBOX, sīd'boks, *n.* a *box* or seat at the *side* of a theatre.

SIDED, sīd'ed, *adj.* having a side.

SIDELING, sīd'ling, *adj.* inclining to a *side:* sloping.

SIDELONG, sīd'long, *adj.* oblique: not straight.—*adv.* in the direction of the side: obliquely.

SIDEREAL, sī-dē're-al, *adj.* relating to a *star* or *stars:* starry: (*astr.*) measured by the apparent motion of the stars. [L. *sidus, sideris*, a star.]

SIDERITE, sid'er-īt, *n.* the lodestone: native iron protocarbonate. [L. *sideritis*, the lodestone—Gr. *siderites*, of iron—*sideros*, iron.]

SIDEROGRAPHY, sid-er-og'ra-fē, *n.* steel engraving.—*adj.* SIDEROGRAPH'IC and -AL. —*n.* SIDEROG'RAPHIST. [Gr. *sideros*, iron, and *graphein*, engrave.]

SIDE-SADDLE, sīd'-sad'l, *n.* a *saddle* for women.

SIDE-SLIP, sīd'-slip, *n.* an illegitimate child. "This *side-slip* of a son that he kept in the dark."—*George Eliot:* a division at the side of the stage of a theatre, where the scenery is slipped off and on.

SIDETRACK, sīd'trak, *v.t.* in railroading, to transfer from a main line of track to a "switch," or siding: hence to divert or reduce to a relatively secondary position.

SIDEWAYS, sīd'wāz, **SIDEWISE**, sīd'wīz, *adv.* toward or on one side: inclining: laterally.

SIDING, sīd'ing, *n.* a short line of track on which railroad cars are shunted or switched off from the main line.

SIDLE, sī'dl, *v.i.* to go or move *side*-foremost.

SIEGE, sēj, *n.* a *sitting* down with an army round or before a fortified place to take it by force: a continued endeavor to gain possession. [Orig. a "seat," Fr. *siége*, seat (It. *seggia, sedia*)—L. *sedes*, a seat —*sedeo*, E. SIT.]

SIENNA, si-en'a, *n.* a fine orange-red pigment used in painting. [From SIENNA in Italy.]

SIERRA, sē-er'ra, *n.* a ridge of mountains, the summits of which resemble the teeth of a saw: the name given to various peaks and ranges in the American Cordilleras; as Sierra Madre, Sierra Nevada, etc. [Sp., from L. *serra*, a saw.]

SIESTA, si-es'ta, *n.* a short sleep taken about midday or after dinner. [Sp.—L. *sexta* (*hora*), the *sixth* (hour) after sunrise, the hour of noon.]

SIEVE, siv, *n.* a vessel with a bottom of woven hair or wire to separate the fine part of anything from the coarse. [A.S. *sife;* cog. with Ger. *sieb.* SIFT is a derivative.]

SIFT, sift, *v.t.* to separate with or as with a *sieve:* to examine closely.—*n.* SIFT'ER. [A.S. *siftan—sife* (see SIEVE); cog. with Ger. *sichten.*]

SIGH, sī, *v.i.* to inhale and respire with a long, deep, and audible breathing, as in grief: to sound like sighing.—*v.t.* to express by sighs.—*n.* a long, deep, audible respiration. [A.S. *sican:* from the sound.]

SIGHT, sīt, *n.* act of *seeing:* view: faculty of seeing: that which is seen: a spectacle: space within vision: examination: a small opening for looking through at objects: a piece of metal on a gun to guide the eye in taking aim.—*v.t.* to catch sight of. [A.S. *ge-siht;* O. Ger. *siht*, Ger. *sicht*, from root of SEE.]

SIGHTED, sīt'ed, *adj.* having sight.

SIGHTLESS, sīt'les, *adj.* wanting sight: blind.—*adv.* SIGHT'LESSLY.—*n.* SIGHT'LESSNESS.

SIGHTLY, sīt'li, *adj.* pleasing to the sight or eye: comely.—*n.* SIGHT'LINESS.

SIGHTSEER, sīt'see-er, *n.* a traveller who enjoys looking at what is to him novel or curious.

SIGN, sīn, *n.*, *mark*, *token:* proof: that by which a thing is known or represented: a word, gesture, or mark, intended to signify something else: a remarkable event: an omen. a miracle: a memorial: something set up as a notice in a public place: (*math.*) a mark showing the relation of quantities or an operation to be performed: (*med.*) a symptom: (*astr.*) one of the twelve parts of the zodiac.—*v.t.* to represent or make known by a sign: to attach a signature to. [Fr. *signe*—L. *signum.*]

SIGNAL, sig'nal, *n.* a *sign* for giving notice, generally at a distance: token: the notice given.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to make signals to: to convey by signals:—*pr.p.* sig'nalling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sig'nalled.—*adj.* having a sign: remarkable: notable: eminent.—*n.* SIG'NALLING.—*adv.* SIG'NALLY. [Fr.]

SIGNALIZE, sig'nal-īz, *v.t.* to make signal or eminent: to signal.

SIGNATURE, sig'na-tūr, *n.* a *sign* or *mark:* the name of a person written by himself: (*music*) the flats and sharps after the clef to show the key. [Fr.—Low L. *signatura.*]

SIGNBOARD, sīn'bōrd, *n.* a *board* with a *sign* telling a man's occupation or articles for sale.

SIGNET, sig'net, *n.* a private-seal: (*B.*) a seal. [From SIGN.]

SIGNIFICANCE, sig-nif'i-kans, *n.* that which is signified: meaning: importance: moment.

SIGNIFICANT, sig-nif'i-kant, *adj.*, *signifying:* expressive of something: standing as a sign.—*adv.* SIGNIF'ICANTLY.

SIGNIFICATION, sig-ni-fi-kā'shun, *n.* act of signifying: that which is signified: meaning.

SIGNIFICATIVE, sig-nif'i-kāt'iv, *adj.*, *signifying:* denoting by a sign: having meaning: expressive.

SIGNIFY, sig'ni-fī, *v.t.* to make known by a *sign* or by words: to mean: to indicate or declare: to have consequence:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sig'nified. [L. *significo, -atus*—*signum*, and *facio*, to make.]

SIGNIOR, SIGNOR, sēn'yur, *n.* an Italian word of address equivalent to Sir, Mr.

SIGN-MANUAL, sīn-man'ū-al, *n.* (*lit.*) a *sign* made by one's own *hand:* the signature of a sovereign, usually only the initial, with R. for *Rex* (L. "king"), or *Regina* (L. "queen").

SIGNOR, sē'nyōr, *n.* in Italian, a title of respect, corresponding to E. *Mr.* or Sp. *Señor:* a gentleman:—(*fem.*) SIGNORA, sē-nyōr'a, corresponding to E. *Mrs.:* a married woman.—SIGNORINA, sē-nyōr-ē-nä, corresponding to E. *Miss:* an unmarried woman. [It.]

SIGNORA, sēn-yō'ra, *n.* feminine of SIGNOR.

SIGNPOST, sīn'pōst, *n.* a *post* on which a *sign* is hung: a direction-post.

SIKH, sēk, *n.* in northern India, one of a religious sect. [Hind.]

SILENCE, sī'lens, *n.* state of being silent: absence of sound or speech: muteness: cessation of agitation: calmness: oblivion.—*v.t.* to cause to be silent: to put to rest: to stop.—*int.* be silent!

SILENT, sī'lent, *adj.* free from noise: not speaking: habitually taciturn: still: not pronounced.—*adv.* SI'LENTLY. [L. *silens, -entis*, pr.p. of *sileo*, to be silent.]

SILEX, sī'leks, *n.*, *silica*, as found in nature, occurring as flint, quartz, rock-crystal, etc. [L. *silex, silicis*, flint.]

SILHOUETTE, sil'oo-et, *n.* a shadow-outline of the human figure or profile filled in of a dark color. [From *Silhouette*, a French minister of finance in 1759, after whom everything cheap was named, from his excessive economy in financial matters.]

SILICA, sil'i-ka, *n.* pure *silex* or flint, the most abundant solid constituent of our globe.

SILICATE, sil'i-kāt, *n.* (*chem.*) a salt of silicic acid.

SILICEOUS, SILICIOUS, si-lish'us, *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or resembling *silex* or flint.

SILICIC, si-lis'ik, *adj.* (*chem.*) pertaining to or like *silica*, as *silicic* acid.

SILK, silk, *n.* the delicate, soft thread produced by certain caterpillars: thread or cloth woven from it.—*adj.* pertaining to or consisting of silk. [A.S. *seolc*—L. *sericum*—Gr. *sērikon*, neut. of adj. *Sērikos*, pertaining to the *Sēres*—*Sēr*, a native of China, whence silk was first obtained.]

SILKEN, silk'n, *adj.* made of silk: dressed in silk: resembling silk: soft: delicate.

SILK-MERCER, silk'-mer'ser, *n.* a *mercer* or dealer in *silks.*

SILK-WEAVER, silk'-wēv'er, *n.* a *weaver* of *silk* stuffs.

SILKWORM, silk'wurm, *n.* the *worm* or caterpillar which produces *silk.*

SILKY, silk'i, *adj.* like silk in texture: soft: smooth: glossy.—*n.* SILK'INESS.

SILL, sil, *n.* the timber or stone at the foot of a door or window: the lowest piece in a window-frame. [A.S. *syll*, cog. with Ice. *sylla*, Ger. *schwelle*, conn. with SWELL.]

SILLABUB, sil'a-bub, *n.* a liquor made of wine or cider mixed with milk and sweetened. [Perh. from *slabbering* it up quickly.]

SILLY, sil'i, *adj.* simple: harmless: foolish: witless: imprudent: absurd: stupid.—*adv.* SILL'ILY.—*n.* SILL'INESS. [Orig. "happy," "blessed," and so "innocent," "simple," A.S. *sælig;* cog. with Ger. *selig*, and Goth. *sels*, good.]

SILT, silt, *n.* that which is left by *straining:* sediment: the sand, etc., left by water. [Prov. E. *sile*, allied to Low Ger. *sielen*, Sw. *sila*, to let water off, to strain.]

SILURIAN, si-lōō'ri-an, *adj.* belonging to *Siluria*, the country of the *Silures*, the ancient inhabitants of part of Wales and England: applied to the strata below the old red sandstone, which are found best developed in that district.

SILVAN, sil'van, *adj.* pertaining to *woods:* woody: inhabiting woods. [Fr.—L. *silva;* cf. Gr. *hylē*, a wood.]

SILVER, sil'ver, *n.* a soft white metal, capable of a high polish: money made of silver: anything having the appearance of silver.—*adj.* made of silver: resembling silver: white: bright: precious: gentle.—*v.t.* to cover with silver: to make like silver: to make smooth and bright: to make silvery. [A.S. *silfer, scolfer*, cog. with Ice. *silfr*, and Ger. *silber.*]

SILVERING, sil'ver-ing, *n.* the operation of covering with silver: the silver so used.

SILVERITE, sil-ver-īt, *n.* one who advocates the free coinage of silver.

SILVERLING, sil'ver-ling, *n.* (*B.*) a *small silver* coin.

SILVER-PRINTING, *n.* the production of photographic prints by means of a sensitizing salt of silver.

SILVERSMITH, sil'ver-smith, *n.* a *smith* who works in *silver.*

SILVER-TONGUED, *n.* eloquent, said of orators remarkable for the plausibility of their language.

SILVERY, sil'ver-i, *adj.* covered with silver: resembling silver: white: clear, soft, mellow.

SIMILAR, sim'i-lar, *adj., like:* resembling: uniform: (*geom.*) exactly corresponding in shape, without regard to size.—*adv.* SIM'ILARLY.—*n.* SIMILAR'ITY. [Fr. *similaire*—L. *similis*, like, same.]

SIMILE, sim'i-le, *n.* something *similar:* similitude: (*rhet.*) a comparison to illustrate anything.

SIMILITUDE, si-mil'i-tūd, *n.* the state of being *similar* or *like:* resemblance: comparison: simile: (*B.*) a parable. [Fr.—L. *similitude.*]

SIMIOUS, sim'i-us, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling an *ape* or *monkey:* monkey-like. [From L. *simius*, an ape—*simus*, flat-nosed.]

SIMMER, sim'er, *v.i.* to boil with a gentle, hissing sound. [From the sound.]

SIMONIAC, si-mō'ni-ak, *n.* one guilty of *simony.*

SIMONIACAL, sim-o-nī'ak-al, *adj.* pertaining to, guilty of, or involving *simony.*

SIMONY, sim'on-i, *n.* the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment, so named from *Simon* Magus who thought to purchase the gift of the Holy Spirit with money, Acts viii.

SIMOOM, si-mōōm', **SIMOON**, si-mōōn', *n.* a destructive hot wind which blows in Northern Africa and Arabia and the adjacent countries from the interior deserts. [Ar. *semûm—semm*, to poison.]

SIMPER, sim'per, *v.i.* to smile in a silly affected manner.—*n.* a silly or affected smile. [Prob. conn. with SIMMER.]

SIMPLE, sim'pl, *adj.* single: undivided: resisting decomposition: elementary: homogeneous: open: unaffected: undesigning: true: clear: straightforward: artless: guileless: unsuspecting: credulous: not cunning: weak in intellect: silly.—*n.* something not mixed or compounded: a medicinal herb. [Lit. "one-fold," Fr.—L. *simplus—sim-* (L. *semel*, Gr. *hama*, Sans. *sam*), once, and root of *plico*, to fold.]

SIMPLENESS, sim'pl-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being simple: artlessness: simplicity: folly.

SIMPLETON, sim'pl-tun, *n.* a *simple* person: a weak or foolish person.

SIMPLICITY, sim-plis'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being *simple:* singleness: want of complication: openness: clearness: freedom from excessive adornment: plainness: sincerity: artlessness: credulity, silliness, folly. [L. *simplicitas.*]

SIMPLIFY, sim'pli-fī, *v.t.* to make simple: to render less difficult: to make plain: —*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sim'plified.—*n.* SIMPLIFICA'TION. [L. *simplex*, simple, and *facio*, to make.]

SIMPLY, sim'pli, *adv.* in a simple manner: artlessly: foolishly: weakly: plainly: considered by itself: alone: merely: solely.

SIMULACRUM, sim-ū-la'krum, *n.* that which is made like, or formed in the likeness of any object: an image: a form: hence, a mere resemblance as opposed to reality. *Thackeray.* [L.]

SIMULATE, sim'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to imitate: to counterfeit: to pretend: to assume the appearance of without the reality.—*n.* SIM'ULATOR. [L. *simulatus*, pa.p. of *simulo*, to make (something) *similar* to (another thing)—*similis*, like.]

SIMULATION, sim-ū-lā'shun, *n.* the act of simulating or putting on what is not true.

SIMULTANEOUS, sim-ul-tān'e-us, *adj.* acting, existing, or happening at the

same time.—*adv.* SIMULTAN'EOUSLY. [Low L. *simultaneus*—L. *simul*, at the same time, akin to *similis*, like.]

SIN, sin, *n.* willful violation of law: neglect of duty: neglect of the laws of morality and religion: wickedness: iniquity. —*v.i.* to commit sin: to violate or neglect the laws of morality or religion: to do wrong:—*pr.p.* sinn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sinned. [A.S. *synn*, cog. with Ice. *syn-d*, Ger. *sünde;* prob. from a root seen in Goth. *sunja*, truth, and *syn-jon*, to vindicate (both from *sun-is*, true), also in Ice. *syn*, denial. Prob. it thus orig. meant "a thing to be cleared up or accounted for," "an act as to which one must justify one's self," "a deed involving responsibility or guilt," hence "a crime."]

SINCE, sins, *adv.* from the time that: past: ago.—*prep.* after: from the time of.—*conj.* seeing that: because: considering. [M.E. *sin, sith, sithence;* A.S. *sith-than*, lit. "after that," from *sith*, late (Ger. *seit*), and *than*, dative case of the article.]

SINCERE, sin-sēr', *adj.* clean: pure: (*B.*) unadulterated: being in reality what it is in appearance: unfeigned: frank: honest: true.—*adv.* SINCERE'LY. [Fr.—L. *sincerus*, clean, generally derived from *sine*, without, and *cera*, wax: better from *sim-*, single, and the root of Ger. *schier*, E. SHEER. See SIMPLE, SINGLE.]

SINCERITY, sin-ser'i-ti, *n.* state or quality of being *sincere:* honesty of mind: freedom from pretence.

SINCIPUT, sin'si-put, *n.* the forepart of the head from the forehead to the vertex. [L., lit. "half a head"—*semi*, half, and *caput*, the head.]

SINE, sin, *n.* a straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter that passes through the other extremity. [L. *sinus*, a curve.]

SINECURE, sī'ne-kūr, *n.* an ecclesiastical benefice *without* the *cure* or care of souls: an office with salary but without work.—*n.* SI'NECURIST, one who holds a sinecure. [L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, care.]

SINEW, sin'ū, *n.* that which joins a muscle to a bone, a tendon: muscle, nerve: that which supplies vigor.—*v.t.* to bind as by sinews: to strengthen. [A.S. *sinu*, cog. with Ice. *sin*, Ger. *sehne*.]

SINEWY, sin'ū-i, *adj.* furnished with sinews: consisting of, belonging to, or resembling sinews: strong: vigorous.

SINFUL, sin'fool, *adj.* full of or tainted with sin: iniquitous: wicked: depraved: criminal: unholy.—*adv.* SIN'FULLY.—*n.* SIN'FULNESS.

SING, sing, *v.i.* to utter melodious sounds: to make a small, shrill sound: to relate in verse.—TO SING SMALL, to adopt a humble tone: to assume the demeanor of a conquered, inferior, or timid person: to play a very subordinate or insignificant part. "I must myself *sing small* in her company."—*Richardson.*—*v.t.* to utter musically: to chant: to celebrate or relate in verse:—*pa.t.* sang or sung; *pa.p.* sung. [A.S. *singan*, cog. with Ger. *singen*, Goth. *siggvan;* cf. Gael. *seinn*.

SINGE, sinj, *v.t.* to burn on the surface: to scorch:—*pr.p.* singe'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* singed.—*n.* a burning of the surface: a slight burn. [M.E. *sengen* (cog. with Ger. *sengen*)—A.S. *be-sengan*, the causative of SING, from the singing noise produced by scorching.]

SINGER, sing'er, *n.* one who sings: one whose occupation is to sing.

SINGING, sing'ing, *n.* the act or art of singing.

SINGING-MASTER, sing'ing-mas'ter, *n.* a *master* who teaches *singing*.

SINGLE, sing'gl, *adj.* consisting of *one* only: individual: separate: alone: unmarried: not combined with others: unmixed: having one only on each side: straightforward: sincere: simple: pure. —*v.t.* to separate: to choose one from others: to select from a number. [L. *sin-gulus*, one to each, separate, akin to *sem-el*, once, Gr. *ham-a*. See SIMPLE, SINCERE.]

SINGLE-HEARTED, sing'gl-härt'ed, *adj.* having a *single* or sincere *heart:* without duplicity.

SINGLE-MINDED, sing'gl-mīnd'ed, *adj.* having a *single* or sincere *mind:* upright.

SINGLENESS, sing'gl-nes, *n.* state of being *single* or alone: freedom from deceit: sincerity: simplicity.

SINGLESTICK, sing'gl-stik, *n.* a *single stick* or cudgel used in fighting: a fight or game with singlesticks.

SINGLE TAX, sing'gl tax, *n.* in political economy, a tax levied upon land only, regardless of improvements, favored by some economists as the sole source of public revenue: this theory as advocated in the United States by Henry George.

SINGLETREE, sing'gl-trē, *n.* the same as SWINGLETREE.

SINGLY, sing'gli, *adv.* one by one: particularly: alone: by one's self: honestly: sincerely.

SINGSONG, sing'song, *n.* bad singing: drawling.

SINGULAR, sing'gū-lar, *adj.* alone: (*gram.*) denoting one person or thing: single: not complex or compound: standing alone: rare: unusual: uncommon: extraordinary: strange: odd: (*B.*) particular. [L. *singularis*.]

SINGULARITY, sing-gū-lar'i-ti, *n.* the state of being singular: peculiarity: anything curious or remarkable: particular privilege or distinction.

SINGULARLY, sing'gū-lar-li, *adv.* in a singular manner: peculiarly: strangely: so as to express one or the singular number.

SINISTER, sin'is-ter, *adj. left:* on the left

hand : evil : unfair : dishonest : unlucky : inauspicious. [L.]

SINISTRAL, sin'is-tral, *adj.* belonging or inclining to the *left:* reversed.—*adv.* SIN'ISTRALLY.

SINISTROUS, sin'is-trus, *adj.* on the *left* side : wrong : absurd : perverse.—*adv.* SIN'ISTROUSLY.

SINK, singk, *v.i.* to fall to the bottom : to fall down : to descend lower : to fall gradually : to fall below the surface : to enter deeply : to be impressed : to be overwhelmed : to fail in strength.—*v.t.* to cause to sink : to put under water : to keep out of sight : to suppress : to degrade : to cause to decline or fall : to plunge into destruction : to make by digging or delving : to pay absolutely : to lower in value or amount : to lessen : —*pa.t.* sank and sunk; *pa.p.* sunk, sunk'en.—*n.* a drain to carry off dirty water : a box or vessel connected with a drain for receiving dirty water.—*n.* SINK'ER. [A.S. *sencan*, cog. with Ger. *sinken*, Goth. *siggquan*, Ice. *sökkva*, to fall to the bottom.]

SINKING-FUND, *n.* a fund formed by setting aside an annual income to accumulate at interest for the purpose of paying a debt.

SINLESS, sin'les, *adj.* without sin : innocent : pure : perfect.—*adv.* SIN'LESSLY. —*n.* SIN'LESSNESS.

SINNER, sin'er, *n.* one who sins : an offender or criminal : (*theol.*) an unregenerate person.

SIN-OFFERING, sin'-of'er-ing, *n.* an *offering* for or sacrifice in expiation of *sin.*

SINTER, sin'ter, *n.* a name given to rocks precipitated in a crystalline form from mineral waters. [Ger., "iron sparks."]

SINUATE, sin'ū-āt, *adj., curved:* (*bot.*) with a waved margin.—*v.t.* to bend in and out.—*n.* SINUA'TION. [L. *sinuatus*, pa.p. of *sinuo*, to bend.]

SINUOSITY, sin-ū-os'i-ti, *n.* quality of being sinuous : a bend or series of bends and turns.

SINUOUS, sin'ū-us, SINUOSE, sin'ū-ōs, *adj., bending* in and out : winding : undulating.—*adv.* SIN'UOUSLY. [L. *sinuosus* —*sinus*, a bending.]

SINUS, sī'nus, *n.* a *bending:* a fold : an opening : a bay of the sea : a recess in the shore : (*anat.*) a cavity wider in the interior than at the entrance: a venous canal : (*med.*) a cavity containing pus.

SIOUX, sōō, *pl.* SIOUX, sōōz, *n.* the tribe of American Indians native to the Dakotas and Nebraska.

SIP, sip, *v.t.* to *sup* or drink in small quantities : to draw into the mouth: to taste: to drink out of.—*v.i.* to drink in small quantities : to drink by the lips :—*pr.p.* sipp'ing ; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sipped.—*n.* the taking of a liquor with the lips : a small draught taken with the lips. [A.S. *súpan*, cog. with Ger. *saufen ;* conn. with SOP, SOUP, SUP.]

SIPHON, sī'fun, *n.* a bent tube for drawing off liquids from one vessel into another. [Fr.—Gr. *siphōn—siphlos*, hollow.]

SIR, ser, *n.* a word of respect used in addressing a man : the title of a knight or baronet. [Lit. "senior" or "elder," O. Fr. *sire*, through O. Fr. *sendre*, from L. *senior*, an elder, comp. of *senex*, old. Cf. the parallel forms SIRE, SENIOR, SEIGNIOR, SIGNOR.]

SIRDAR, sir-där', *n.* in India, a military officer or chief; the commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army. [Hind.]

SIRE, sīr, *n.* (*lit.*) a "senior" or father: one in the place of a father, as a sovereign : the male parent of a beast, esp. of a horse : —*pl.* (*poetry*) ancestors. —*v.t.* to beget, used of animals. [See above word.]

SIREN, sī'ren, *n.* (*myth.*) one of certain fabulous nymphs in S. Italy who enticed mariners to destruction by sweet music : a fascinating woman : any one insidious and deceptive : an eel-like, amphibious animal, with only one pair of feet.—*adj.* pertaining to or like a siren : fascinating. [L. *siren*—Gr. *seirēn*, lit. an "entangler" —*seira*, a cord, a band.]

SIRENE, sī'rēn, *n.* a musical instrument for determining the number of pulses per second in a given note. [Same word as above.]

SIRIUS, sir'i-us, *n.* the Dogstar. [L.—Gr. *seirios*, scorching ; cf. Sans. *surya*, the sun.]

SIRLOIN, ser'loin, *n.* a *loin* of beef. [Fr. *surlonge—sur* (—L. *super*, above), and *longe* (see LOIN). The first syllable has been modified by confusion with E. SIR.]

SIRNAME, ser'nām, *n.* [A corruption of SURNAME.]

SIROCCO, si-rok'o, *n.* a hot, oppressive wind, from the south-*east* in S. Italy and adjoining parts. [It. *sirocco*, Sp. *siroco*, Ar. *schoruq—scharq*, the east.]

SIRRAH, ser'a, *n.* sir, used in anger or contempt. [M. E. *sirrha—sir, ha :* or from Ir. *sirreach*, poor.]

SIRUP, sir'up, *n.* a solution of sugar in water, simple, flavored, or medicated. [Fr. *sirop*—Low L. *sirupus*—Ar. *sharûb*, *sharbat*, a drink. See SHERBET and SHRUB.]

SISKIN, sis'kin, *n.* a migratory song-bird, resembling the green canary. [Dan. *sisgen*, Sw. *siska.*]

SISTER, sis'ter, *n.* a female born of the same parents : a female closely allied to or associated with another.—*n.* SISTER-IN-LAW, a husband's or wife's sister, or a brother's wife. [M. E. *susten*—A.S. *sweoster*, cog. with Dut. *suster*, Ger. *schwester*, Slav. *sestra*, L. *soror* (for *sosor*, orig. *sostor*), Sans. *svasri*, *svasâr* (orig. *svastâr*).]

SISTERHOOD, sis'ter-hood, *n.* (*orig.*) *state* of being a *sister*, the duty of a sister : a society of females.

SISTERLIKE, sis'ter-līk, SISTERLY, sis'ter-li, *adj., like* or becoming a *sister:* kind: affectionate.

SISTINE, sis'tin, *adj.* pertaining to Popes *Sixtus* IV. and V.—SISTINE CHAPEL, the Pope's chapel in the Vatican, built 1473 by *Sixtus* IV.—SISTINE MADONNA, a famous painting by Raphael Santi, in the gallery at Dresden, representing the Virgin and Child with St. *Sixtus* on left.

SIT, sit, *v.i.* to rest on the haunches: to perch, as birds: to rest: to remain: to brood: to occupy a seat, esp. officially: to be officially engaged: to blow from a certain direction, as the wind.—*v.t.* to keep the seat upon: to seat:—*pr.p.* sitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sat.—*n.* SITT'ER.—SIT OUT, to sit during.—SIT UP, to rise from a lying to a sitting position. [A.S. *sittan*, cog. with Ger. *sitzen*, L. *sed-eo*, Gr. *hed-os*, a seat, *hezomai*, to sit. Cf. SEAT and SET.]

SITE, sīt, *n.* the place where anything is *set down* or fixed: situation: a place chosen for any particular purpose. [Fr.—L. *situs—situm*, pa.p. of *sino*, to set down. Cf. SITUATE.]

SITH, sith, *adv.* (*B.*) since. [A.S. *sidh*; cog. with Goth. *seidhu*, Ger. *seit*. See SINCE.]

SITOPHOBIA, sī-tō-fō'bi-a, *n.* (*med.*) an unhealthy aversion to food. [Gr. *sitos*, food, and *phobia*, fear.]

SITTING, sit'ing, *n.* state of resting on a seat: a seat: the act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take a likeness: an official meeting to transact business: uninterrupted application to anything for a time: the time during which one continues at anything: a resting on eggs for hatching.

SITUATE, sit'ū-āt, SITUATED, sit'ū-āt-ed, *adj.*, *set* or permanently fixed: placed with respect to other objects: residing. [Low L. *situatus*—L. *situo*, to place—*situs*, a site, situation.]

SITUATION, sit-ū-ā'shun, *n.* the place where anything is *situated*: position: temporary state: condition: office: employment.

SIX, siks, *adj.* and *n.* five and one: a figure denoting six units (6, or VI.). [A.S. *six*, *sex*; cog. with Scand. *sex*, Goth. *saihs*, Ger. *sechs*, Gael. *se*; also with L. *sex*, Gr. *hex*, Pers. *shesh*, Sans. *shash*.]

SIXFOLD, siks'fōld, *adj.*, *folded* or multiplied *six* times.

SIXPENCE, siks'pens, *n.* an English silver coin=12 cents.

SIXTEEN, siks'tēn, *adj.* and *n.*, *six* and *ten*.

SIXTEENTH, siks'tēnth, *adj.* and *n.* the *sixth* after the *tenth*.

SIXTH, siksth, *adj.* the last of six: the ordinal of six.—*n.* the sixth part: (*music*) an interval of four tones and a semitone, or six intervals. [A.S. *sixta*.]

SIXTHLY, siksth'li, *adv.* in the sixth place.

SIXTIETH, siks'ti'eth, *adj.* and *n.* the *sixth tenth*: the ordinal of sixty. [A.S. *six-teogeotha*.]

SIXTY, siks'ti, *adj.* and *n.*, *six* times *ten*. [A.S. *sixtig*.]

SIZAR, sīz'ar, *n.* in University of Cambridge, Eng., orig. one who served out the *sizes* or rations: one of the lowest rank of students. [From SIZE, orig. a "*fixed* quantity."]

SIZE, sīz, *n.* extent of volume or surface: magnitude.—*v.t.* to arrange according to size. [Orig. a "fixed quantity," contr. of ASSIZE, which see.]

SIZE, sīz, SIZING, sīz'ing, *n.* a kind of weak glue, used as varnish: any gluey substance.—SIZE, *v.t.* to cover with size. [W. *syth*, stiffening, glue—*syth*, stiff.]

SIZY, sīz'i, *adj.*, *size-like*: glutinous.—*n.* SIZ'INESS.

SKATE, skāt, *n.* a kind of sandal or frame of wood with a steel ridge under it for moving on ice.—*v.i.* to slide on skates.—*ns.* SKAT'ER, SKAT'ING. [Dut. *schaats*; cf. also Dan. *sköite*.]

SKATE, skāt, *n.* a large flat fish belonging to the Ray family, with spikes or thorns on the back. [M.E. *schate* (Ice. *skata*)—L. *squatus*; cf. SHAD.]

SKATHE. Same as SCATHE.

SKEAN, skēn, *n.* a dagger. [Gael. *sgian*, a knife.]

SKEIN, skān, *n.* a knot or number of knots of thread or yarn. [O. Fr. *escaigne*; Gael. *sgeinn*.]

SKELETON, skel'e-tun, *n.* the bones of an animal separated from the flesh and preserved in their natural position: the framework or outline of anything. [Gr. *skeleton* (*sōma*), a dried (body)—*skeletos*, dried—*skellō*, to dry, to parch.]

SKELETON-KEY, skel'e-tun-kē, *n.* a *key* for picking locks, without the inner bits, and so like a *skeleton*.

SKEPTIC. Same as SCEPTIC.

SKERRY, sker'i, *n.* a rocky isle. [Ice.]

SKETCH, skech, *n.* a first draft of any plan or painting: an outline.—*v.t.* to make a rough draft of: to draw the outline: to give the principal points of.—*v.i.* to practice sketching. [Lit. "something made offhand," Fr. *esquisse*, influenced by Dut. *schets*, from L. *schedius*, made offhand—Gr. *schedios*, sudden—*schedon*, near—*echō*, *schēso*, to have.]

SKETCHY, skech'i, *adj.* containing a *sketch* or outline: incomplete.—*adv.* SKETCH'ILY.—*n.* SKETCH'INESS.

SKEW, skū, *adj.* oblique: intersecting a road, river, etc., not at right angles, as a bridge.—*adv.* awry: obliquely. [Ice. *skeifr*, Dan. *skjev*; conn. with SHY.]

SKEWER, skū'er, *n.* a pin of wood or iron for keeping meat in form while roasting.—*v.t.* to fasten with skewers. [Prov. E. *skiver*, prob. the same as SHIVER, a splint of wood.]

SKID, skid, *n.* a piece of timber hung against a ship's side to protect it from injury: a sliding wedge or drag to check the wheel of a wagon on a steep place: a slab put below a gun to keep it off the ground.—*v.t.* to check with a skid. [A.S. *scide*, a piece split off, a billet of wood—*scidan*, to cleave.]

SKIFF, skif, *n.* a small light boat. [A doublet of SHIP.]

SKILL, skil, *n.* knowledge of anything: dexterity in practice.—(*B.*) *v.i.* to understand. [Lit. "separation," "discrimination," prob. first from the Scand., as Ice. *skil*, and *skilja* (verb), cog. with A.S. *scylan*, to separate.]

SKILLED, skild, *adj.* having skill: skillful: expert.

SKILLET, skil'et, *n.* a small metal vessel with a long handle, used for boiling water, in cooking, etc. [Prob. from O. Fr. *escuellette*, dim. of *escuelle* (Fr. *écuelle*) —L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish. See SCULLERY.]

SKILLFUL, skil'fool, *adj.* having or displaying skill: dexterous.—*adv.* SKILL'FULLY.—*n.* SKILL'FULNESS.

SKIM, skim, *v.t.* to clear off *scum*: to take off by skimming: to brush the surface of lightly.—*v.i.* to pass over lightly: to glide along near the surface:—*pr.p.* skimm'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* skimmed. [A by-form of SCUM.]

SKIMMER, skim'er, *n.* a utensil for skimming milk.

SKIM-MILK, skim'-milk, *n.*, *skimmed milk:* milk from which the cream has been skimmed.

SKIN, skin, *n.* the natural outer covering of an animal body: a hide: the bark or rind of plants, etc.—*v.t.* to cover with skin: to cover the surface of: to strip the skin from, to peel.—*v.i.* to be covered with a skin:—*pr.p.* skinn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* skinned.—*n.* SKINN'ER. [A.S. *scinn*, cog. with Ice. *skinn*, skin, Ger. *schinden*, to flay.]

SKIN-DEEP, skin'-dēp, *adj.* as *deep* as the *skin* only: superficial.

SKINFLINT, skin'flint, *n.* one who takes the smallest gains, who would, as it were, even *skin* a *flint*: a very niggardly person.

SKINNY, skin'i, *adj.* consisting of skin or of skin only: wanting flesh.—*n.* SKINN'INESS.

SKIP, skip, *v.i.* to leap: to bound lightly and joyfully: to pass over.—*v.t.* to leap over: to omit:—*pr.p.* skipp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* skipped.—*n.* a light leap: a bound: the omission of a part. [Either Celt., conn. with W. *cip*, a sudden effort, and Gael. *sgiab*, to move suddenly, or Teut., conn. with Ice. *skopa*, to run.]

SKIPPER, skip'er, *n.* the master of a merchant-ship. [Lit. "a skipper or sailor," Dut. *schipper*, Dan. *skipper*. See SHIP.]

SKIPPING-ROPE, skip'ing-rōp, *n.* a *rope* used in *skipping*.

SKIRMISH, sker'mish, *n.* an irregular fight between two small parties: a contest.—*v.i.* to fight slightly or irregularly. [M.E. *scarmish*—Fr. *escarmouche*—O. Ger. *skerman*, to fight, Ger. *schirmen*.]

SKIRMISHER, sker'mish-er, *n.* a soldier belonging to troops dispersed to cover front or flank, and prevent surprises.

SKIRT, skert, *n.* the part of a garment below the waist: a woman's garment like a petticoat: the edge of any part of the dress: border: margin: extreme part.—*v.t.* to border: to form the edge of.—*v.i.* to be on the border: to live near the extremity: to move along the edge of.

SKITTISH, skit'ish, *adj.* unsteady, light-headed, easily frightened: hasty: volatile, changeable: wanton.—*adv.* SKITT'ISHLY.—*n.* SKITT'ISHNESS. [M.E. *sket*—Ice. *skjotr*, quick, hasty, conn. with root of SHOOT.]

SKITTLES, skit'lz, *n.pl.* a game in which wooden pins are *shot* or knocked down with a wooden ball: ninepins: in the U. S., the game is usually played with ten pins, and is often called *tenpins*. [From root of SKITTISH.]

SKULK, skulk, *v.i.* to sneak out of the way: to lurk.—*n.* SKULK'ER. [Scand., as Dan. *skulke*, to sneak, conn. with Ice. *skjol*, cover, hiding-place; also with E. SCOWL.]

SKULL, skul, *n.* the bony case that incloses the brain: the head. [Ice. and Dan. *skal*, a shell; conn. with SHELL and SCALE, a thin plate. The fundamental idea is that of a thin plate or case, with which a body is covered, or in which anything is contained.]

SKULLCAP, skul'kap, *n.* a *cap* which fits closely to the *skull* or head.

SKUNK, skungk, *n.* a small N. American carnivorous quadruped allied to the otter and weasel, which defends itself by emitting a most offensive fluid. [Contr. from the Indian *seganku*.]

SKY, skī, *n.* the apparent canopy over our heads: the heavens: the weather. [Dan., Sw., and Ice. *sky*, a cloud; akin to A.S. *scua*, Gr. *skia*, a shadow, Sans. *sku*, to cover.]

SKY-BLUE, skī'-blōō, *adj.*, *blue* like the *sky*.

SKYEY, skī'i, *adj.* like the sky: ethereal.

SKYLARK, skī'lärk, *n.* a species of *lark* that mounts high towards the *sky* and sings on the wing.

SKYLARKING, skī'lärk-ing, *n.* running about the rigging of a ship in sport: frolicking. [From SKY, and LARK, a game.]

SKYLIGHT, skī'līt, *n.* a window in a roof or ceiling towards the *sky* for the admission of *light*.

SKY-ROCKET, skī'-rok'et, *n.* a *rocket* that ascends high towards the *sky* and burns as it flies.

SKYSAIL, skī'sāl, *n.* the *sail* above the "royal."

SKY-SCRAPER, skī'-skrāp'er, *n.* a skysail of a triangular shape.

SKYSCRAPER, *n.* a very high, modern building, consisting in some cases of more than twenty stories.

SKYWARD, skī'ward, *adv.*, *toward* the *sky*.

SLAB, slab, *n.* a thin slip of anything, esp.

of stone, having plane surfaces: a piece sawed from a log. [W. *yslab, llab,* a thin slip.]

SLABBER, slab'er, *v.i.* to *slaver:* to let the saliva fall from the mouth: to drivel.—*v.t.* to wet by saliva.—*n.* SLABB'ERER. [Allied to Low Ger. and Dut. *slabbern;* from the sound. Doublet SLAVER.]

SLACK, slak, *adj.* lax or loose: not firmly extended or drawn out: not holding fast: weak: not eager or diligent: inattentive: not violent or rapid: slow.—*adv.* in a slack manner: partially: insufficiently.—*adv.* SLACK'LY.—*n.* SLACK'NESS. [A.S. *sleac,* cog. with Sw. *slak,* Ice. *slakr.*]

SLACK, slak, SLACKEN, slak'n, *v.i.* to become loose or less tight: to be remiss: to abate: to become slower: to fail or flag.—*v.t.* to make less tight: to loosen: to relax: to remit: to abate: to withhold: to use less liberally: to check: (*B.*) to delay.

SLAG, slag, *n.* vitrified cinders from smelting-works, etc.: the scoriæ of a volcano. [Low Ger. *slagge,* Ger. *schlacke—schlagen,* to cast off, Ice. *slagga,* to flow over.]

SLAGGY, slag'i, *adj.* pertaining to or like slag.

SLAIN, slān, *pa.p.* of SLAY.

SLAKE, slāk, *v.t.* to quench: to extinguish: to mix with water.—*v.i.* to go out: to become extinct. [Lit. to *slacken* or make less active; it is simply a form of SLACK.]

SLAM, slam, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to shut with violence and noise:—*pr.p.* slamm'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slammed.—*n.* the act of slamming: the sound so made. [From the sound.]

SLANDER, slan'der, *n.* a false or malicious report: defamation by words: calumny.—*v.t.* to defame: to calumniate.—*n.* SLAN'DERER. [M.E. *sclaunder*—Fr. *esclandre*—L. *scandalum*—Gr. *skandalon.* See SCANDAL.]

SLANDEROUS, slan'der-us, *adj.* given to or containing slander: calumnious.—*adv.* SLAN'DEROUSLY.

SLANG, slang, *n.* low language. [Ety. dub.]

SLANT, slant, *adj., sloping:* oblique: inclined from a direct line.—*n.* a slope.—*v.t.* to turn in a sloping direction.—*v.i.* to slope. [Scot. *sclent,* Prov. E. *slen,* to slope, allied to Sw. *slinta,* to slide.]

SLANTLY, slant'li, SLANTWISE, slant'wīz, *adv.* in a *sloping,* oblique, or inclined manner.

SLAP, slap, *n.* a blow with the hand or anything flat.—*v.t.* to give a slap to:—*pr.p.* slapp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slapped.—*adv.* with a slap: suddenly, violently. [Allied to Low Ger. *slappe,* Ger. *schlappe:* from the sound.]

SLAPDASH, slap'dash, *adv.* in a bold, careless way. [From SLAP and DASH.]

SLASH, slash, *v.t.* to cut by *striking* with violence and at random: to make long cuts.—*v.i.* to strike violently and at random with an edged instrument.—*n.* a long cut: a cut at random: a cut in cloth to show colors through the openings. [Ice. *slasa,* to strike: from the sound.]

SLATE, slāt, *n.* a well-known stone which *splits* into thin plates: a rock or stone of a slaty structure: a piece of slate for roofing, or for writing upon.—*v.t.* to cover with slate.—*n.* SLA'TER. [M.E. *sclat*—O. Fr. *esclat,* from O. Ger. *skleizan,* Ger. *schleiszen,* to split.]

SLATE-PENCIL, slāt'-pen'sil, *n.* a *pencil* of soft *slate,* or for writing on slate.

SLATING, slāt'ing, *n.* the act of covering with *slates:* a covering of slates: materials for slating.

SLATTERN, slat'ern, *n.* a woman *sluttish* and negligent of her dress: an untidy woman. [Allied to Low Ger. *sluddern,* Dut. *slodderen,* to hang and flap; prob. from the flapping sound of loose, untidy clothing: conn. with SLUT.]

SLATTERNLY, slat'ern-li, *adj.* like a slattern: negligent of person: slovenly: dirty: sluttish.—*adv.* negligently: untidily.

SLATY, slāt'i, *adj.* resembling slate: having the nature or properties of slate.

SLAUGHTER, slaw'ter, *n.* a *slaying* or killing: a great destruction of life: carnage: butchery.—*v.t.* to slay: to kill for the market: to destroy by violence (as numbers): to massacre.—*n.* SLAUGH'TERER. [Ice. *slatr,* prob. influenced by A.S. *sleaht;* both are from root of SLAY.]

SLAUGHTERHOUSE, slaw'ter-hows, *n.* a *house* where beasts are *slaughtered* or killed for the market.

SLAUGHTERMAN, slaw'ter-man, *n.* a *man* employed in *slaughtering,* killing, or butchering animals.

SLAUGHTEROUS, slaw'ter-us, *adj.* given to slaughter: destructive: murderous.

SLAV, SLAVE, släv, *n.* the name of the peoples inhabiting E. Europe.—*adj.* SLAV'IC. [Lit. "the *speaking* men," from Polish *slowo,* a word, in contrast to *niemiez,* the "dumb," "unintelligible," applied by the Poles to the Germans. Cf. BARBARIAN.]

SLAVDOM, släv'dum, *n.* all *Slavs,* collectively: the country or place dominated by *Slavs.*

SLAVE, slāv, *n.* a captive in servitude: any one in bondage: a serf: one who labors like a slave: a drudge: one wholly under the will of another: one who has lost all power of resistance.—*v.i.* to work like a slave: to drudge. [Orig. a *Slav* made captive by the Teutons, Fr. *esclave*—Ger. *sclave,* from SLAV, the national name. During the early wars of the Germans against the Slavs, many of the latter were captured and reduced to servitude.]

SLAVER, slāv'er, *n.* a ship employed in the *slave*-trade.

SLAVER, slav'er, *n., spittle* or *saliva* running from the mouth.—*v.i.* to let the saliva run out of the mouth.—*v.t.* to smear with saliva.—*n.* SLAV'ERER.

SLAVERY, slāv'er-i, *n.* the state of being a *slave:* serfdom: the state of being entirely under the will of another: bondage: drudgery.

SLAVE-TRADE, slāv'-trād, *n.* the *trade* of buying and selling *slaves.*

SLAVE-TRADER, slāv'-trād'er, *n.* a *trader* in *slaves.*

SLAVISH, slāv'ish, *adj.* of or belonging to slaves: becoming slaves: servile: mean: base: laborious.—*adv.* SLAV'ISHLY.—*n.* SLAV'ISHNESS.

SLAVONIC, sla-von'ik, SCLAVONIC, skla-von'ik, SLAVONIAN, sla-vōn'yan, SCLAVONIAN, skla-vōn'yan, *adj.* of or belonging to the *Slavs,* or their language.

SLAW, slaw, *n.* cabbage in fine slices eaten as salad. [Dut. *slaa.*]

SLAY, slā, *v.t.* to *strike:* to kill: to put to death: to destroy:—*pa.t.* slew (slōō); *pa.p.* slāin.—*n.* SLAY'ER. [A.S. *slean;* Ice. *slá,* Goth. *slahan,* Ger. *schlagen,* to strike.]

SLED, sled, **SLEDGE**, slej, *n.* a carriage made for *sliding* upon snow: a sleigh. [Low Ger. *slede,* Ice. *sledi:* from a root seen in A.S. *slidan,* to slide.]

SLEDGE, slej, *n.* an instrument for *striking:* a large heavy hammer used chiefly by ironsmiths. [A.S. *slecge—slean,* to strike, slay (cf. Ger. *schlägel,* a beater—*schlagen*). See SLAY.]

SLEEK, slēk, *adj., smooth:* glossy: soft: not rough.—*adv.* SLEEK'LY.—*n.* SLEEK'NESS. [Ger. *schlicht,* Ice. *slikja,* to smooth or polish; perh. akin to SLIGHT.]

SLEEP, slēp, *v.i.* to take rest by relaxation: to become unconscious: to slumber: to rest: to be motionless or inactive: to remain unnoticed: to live thoughtlessly: to be dead: to rest in the grave:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slept.—*n.* the state of one who or that which sleeps: slumber: rest.—ON SLEEP (*B.*) asleep. [A.S. *slæpan;* Ger. *schlafen,* Goth. *slepan,* from O. Ger. *slaf,* relaxed, Ice. *slapa,* to hang loose.]

SLEEPER, slēp'er, *n.* one who sleeps: a horizontal timber supporting a weight, rails, etc.

SLEEPLESS, slēp'les, *adj.* without sleep: unable to sleep.—*adv.* SLEEP'LESSLY.—*n.* SLEEP'LESSNESS.

SLEEP-WALKER, slēp'-wawk'er, *n.* one who *walks* while *asleep:* a somnambulist.—*n.* SLEEP'-WALK'ING.

SLEEPY, slēp'i, *adj.* inclined to sleep: drowsy: dull: lazy.—*adv.* SLEEP'ILY.—*n.* SLEEP'INESS.

SLEET, slēt, *n.* rain mingled with snow or hail.—*v.i.* to hail or snow with rain mingled. [Prob. allied to Low Ger. *slate, slote,* hail, Ger. *schlosze.*]

SLEETY, slēt'i, *adj.* consisting of or bringing sleet.—*n.* SLEET'INESS.

SLEEVE, slēv, *n.* the part of a garment which *covers* the arm.—*v.t.* to furnish with sleeves. [A.S. *slefe,* a sleeve; cog. with Ger. *schlauf.*]

SLEIGH, slā, *n.* same as SLEDGE.

SLEIGHT, slīt, *n.* cunning: dexterity: an artful trick.—*n.* SLEIGHT-OF-HAND, legerdemain. [Ice. *slœgth, cunning, slœgr,* sly.]

SLENDER, slen'der, *adj., thin* or narrow: feeble: inconsiderable: simple.—*adv.* SLEN'DERLY.—*n.* SLEN'DERNESS. [O. Dut. *slinder,* thin, conn. with Dut. *slenderen,* Ger. *schlendern,* to saunter.]

SLEPT, slept, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SLEEP.

SLEUTH-HOUND, slōōth-hownd, *n.* a dog that tracks game by the scent, a blood-hound. See SLOT.

SLEW, slōō, *pa.t.* of SLAY.

SLICE, slīs, *v.t.* to *slit* or divide into thin pieces.—*n.* a thin broad piece: a broad knife for serving fish. [O. Fr. *esclisse,* O. Ger. *sleizan,* to split, E. SLIT.]

SLICER, slīs'er, *n.* one who or that which slices: a broad, flat knife.

SLICK, slik, *adj.* smooth: smooth-tongued: skilful in movement or action.—*adv.* in a smooth manner: skilfully.—*n.* ore finely powdered. [Ger. *schlich.*]

SLID, slid, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SLIDE.

SLIDDEN, slid'n, *pa.p.* of SLIDE.

SLIDE, slīd, *v.i.* to *slip* or glide: to pass along smoothly: to fall.—*v.t.* to thrust along: to slip:—*pa.t.* slid; *pa.p.* slid or slidd'en.—*n.* a smooth passage: the fall of a mass of earth or rock: a smooth declivity: a slider: (*music*) two notes sliding into each other. [A.S. *slidan,* to slide; Dut. *slidderen,* to slip.]

SLIDER, slīd'er, *n.* one who or that which slides: the part of an instrument or machine that slides.

SLIDING-SCALE, slīd'ing-skāl, *n.* a *scale* of duties which *slide* or vary according to the value or market prices: a sliding-rule.

SLIGHT, slīt, *adj.* weak: slender: of little value: trifling: small: negligent: not decided.—*adv.* SLIGHT'LY.—*n.* SLIGHT'NESS. [Orig. "plain, smooth;" found in Low Ger. *sligt,* Ger. *schlicht,* plain, smooth. See SLEEK.]

SLIGHT, slīt, *v.t.* to disregard, as of little value: to neglect.—*n.* neglect: disregard.—*adv.* SLIGHT'INGLY.

SLILY, slī'li, *adv.* See under SLY.

SLIM, slim, *adj.* (*comp.* SLIMM'ER, *superl.* SLIMM'EST), weak: slender: slight. [Orig. "vile, worthless;" found in Low Ger. *slim,* Ger. *schlimm.*]

SLIME, slīm, *n.* glutinous mud: (*B.*) prob. bitumen. [A.S. *slim,* cog. with Ger. *schleim.*]

SLIMY, slīm'i, *adj.* abounding with or consisting of *slime:* glutinous.—*n.* SLIM'INESS.

SLING, sling, *n.* an instrument consisting of a strap and two cords, for throwing stones to a great distance, by *whirling* it rapidly *round:* a throw: a hanging bandage for a wounded limb: a rope with hooks, used in hoisting and lowering weights.—*v.t.* to throw with a sling: to

hang so as to swing: to move or swing by means of a rope: to cast:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slung.—*n.* SLING'ER.—*n.pl.* SLING'-STONES (*B.*) stones thrown from a sling. [A.S. *slingan*, to turn in a circle, cog. with Ger. *schlingen*, to move or twine round.]

SLINK, slingk, *v.i.* to creep or crawl away, as if ashamed: to sneak:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slunk. [A.S. *slincan*; Low Ger. *sliken*, Ger. *schleichen*.]

SLIP, slip, *v.i.* to slide or glide along: to move out of place: to escape: to err: to slink: to enter by oversight.—*v.t.* to cause to slide: to convey secretly: to omit: to throw off: to let loose: to escape from: to part from the branch or stem:—*pr.p.* slipp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slipped.—*n.* act of slipping: that on which anything may slip: an error: an escape: a twig: a strip: a leash: a sloping bank for ship-building: anything easily slipped on. [A.S. *slipan*; Sw. *slipa*, Dut. *slippen*, to glide.]

SLIP-KNOT, slip'-not, *n.* a *knot* which *slips* along the rope or line around which it is made.

SLIPPER, slip'er, *n.* a loose shoe easily *slipped* on.

SLIPPERED, slip'erd, *adj.* wearing slippers.

SLIPPERY, slip'er-i, *adj.* apt to slip away: smooth: not affording firm footing or confidence: unstable: uncertain.—*n.* SLIPP'ERINESS.

SLIPSHOD, slip'shod, *adj.*, *shod* with *slippers*, or shoes down at the heel like slippers: careless.

SLIT, slit, *v.t.* to cut lengthwise: to split: to cut into strips:—*pr.p.* slitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slit.—*n.* a long cut: a narrow opening. [A.S. *slitan*; Ice. *slita*, to tear.]

SLOE, slō, *n.* a small *sour* wild plum, the fruit of the blackthorn. [A.S. *sla*, Dut. *sleeuwe*, a sloe—*sleeuw*, sour.]

SLOGAN, slō'gan, *n.* a war-cry among the ancient Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael., contracted from *sluagh-ghairm*, an army-cry.]

SLOOP, slōōp, *n.* a light boat: a one-masted cutter-rigged vessel. [Dut. *sloepe*. See SHALLOP.]

SLOP, slop, *n.* water carelessly spilled: a puddle: mean liquor or liquid food:—*pl.* dirty water.—*v.t.* to soil by letting a liquid fall upon:—*pr.p.* slopp'ing; *pa.p.* slopped. [Acc. to Wedgwood, imitative of the sound of dashing water.]

SLOPE, slōp, *n.* any incline down which a thing may *slip*: a direction downward.—*v.t.* to form with a slope, or obliquely.—*v.i.* to be inclined.—*adv.* in a sloping manner. [From *slopen*, pa.p. of A.S. *slupan*.]

SLOPPY, slop'i, *adj.* wet: muddy.—*n.* SLOPP'INESS.

SLOPS, slops, *n.pl.* any loose lower garment, that *slips* on easily, esp. trousers: ready-made clothing, etc. [From SLIP.]

SLOSH, slosh, *n.* a watery, muddy mass.—*v.i.* to flounder in such a mass: loosely, to move about in slip-shod fashion. [A form of *slush*.]

SLOT, slot, *n.* a broad, flat, wooden bar which *locks* or holds together larger pieces. [Allied to Low Ger. *slot*, Dut. *slot*, a lock.]

SLOT, slot, *n.* the *track* of a deer. [Ice. *sloth*, track, path; Scot. *sleuth*, track by the scent.]

SLOTH, slōth or sloth, *n.* laziness: sluggishness: a quadruped which lives on trees, so named from its *slow* movement when on the ground. [Lit. "slowness," A.S. *slæwth*, *slewth*—*slaw*, slow. See SLOW.]

SLOTHFUL, slōth'fool or sloth'-, *adj.* given to sloth: inactive: lazy.—*adv.* SLOTH'FULLY.—*n.* SLOTH'FULNESS.

SLOT-MACHINE, slot'-ma-shēn', *n.* a machine which is put into operation by dropping a coin into a slot, for ascertaining one's weight, exhibiting pictures, delivering small articles, such as confectionery, etc.

SLOUCH, slowch, *n.* a hanging down loosely of the head or other part: clownish gait: a clown.—*v.i.* to hang down: to have a clownish look or gait.—*v.t.* to depress. [Allied to SLACK, SLOW, SLUG.]

SLOUGH, slow, *n.* a *hollow* filled with *mud:* a soft bog or marsh. [A.S. *slog*, a hollow place; perh. from Gael. *slugaid*, W. *yslwch*, a deep miry place.]

SLOUGH, sluf, *n.* the cast-off skin of a serpent: the dead part which separates from a sore.—*v.i.* to come away as a slough: to be in the state of sloughing. [Allied to O. Ger. *sluch*, Ger. *schlauch*, the cast-off skin of the serpent.]

SLOUGHY, slow'i, *adj.* full of sloughs: miry. [slough.

SLOUGHY, sluf'i, *adj.* like or containing

SLOVEN, sluv'n, *n.* a man carelessly or dirtily dressed:—*fem.* SLUT. [Dut. *slof*, Low Ger. *sluf*, slow, indolent.]

SLOVENLY, sluv'en-li, *adj.* like a sloven: negligent of neatness or cleanliness: disorderly: done in an untidy manner.—*n.* SLOV'ENLINESS.

SLOW, slō, *adj.* not swift: late: behind in time: not hasty: not ready: not progressive.—*adv.* SLOW'LY.—*n.* SLOW'NESS. [A.S. *slaw*, slow, lazy; cog. with Dut. *slee*, Ice. *sliofr*, blunt.]

SLOW-WORM, slō'-wurm, *n.* a species of *worm*, so called from the *slowness* of its motion.

SLOYD, sloid, *n.* a system of manual instruction, esp. in the schools in Sweden and Finland, in which the trades are learned not necessarily as a means of livelihood, but for practice in the intervals of other employment. [Sw. *slöjd*, dexterity.]

SLUDGE, sluj, *n.* soft mud or mire. [A form of SLUSH.]

SLUG, slug, *n.* a heavy, *lazy* fellow: a snail

very destructive to vegetation. [From M.E. *slugge*, lazy; conn. with SLACK.]

SLUG, slug, *n.* a cylindrical or oval piece of metal for firing from a gun. [From root of SLAY.]

SLUGGARD, slug'ard, *n.* one habitually idle or inactive.

SLUGGISH, slug'ish, *adj.* habitually lazy: slothful: having little motion: having little or no power.—*adv.* SLUGG'ISHLY.—*n.* SLUGG'ISHNESS.

SLUICE, slōōs, *n.* a sliding gate in a frame for *shutting off* or regulating the flow of water: the stream which flows through it: that through which anything flows: a source of supply. [Like Dut. *sluis*, Ger. *schleuse*, from O. Fr. *escluse* (Fr. *écluse*)—Low L. *exclusa* (*aqua*), a sluice, lit. "(water) shut out," pa.p. of L. *excludo*. See EXCLUDE.]

SLUM, slum, *n.* a low street or neighborhood. [Ety. dub.]

SLUMBER, slum'ber, *v.i.* to *sleep* lightly: to sleep: to be in a state of negligence or inactivity.—*n.* light sleep: repose.—*n.* SLUM'BERER. [With intrusive *b* from A.S. *slumerian*, to slumber—*sluma*, slumber, cog. with Ger. *schlummern*.]

SLUMBEROUS, slum'ber-us, *adj.* inviting or causing slumber: sleepy.

SLUMP, slump, *v.i.* to fall or sink suddenly into water or mud. [From the sound.]

SLUMP, slump, *v.t.* to throw into a lump or mass. [A corr. of LUMP.]

SLUNG, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SLING.

SLUNK, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SLINK.

SLUR, slur, *v.t.* to soil: to contaminate: to disgrace: to pass over lightly: to conceal: (*music*) to sing or play in a gliding manner:—*pr.p.* slurr'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* slurred.—*n.* a stain: slight reproach: (*music*) a mark showing that notes are to be sung to the same syllable. [Prob. orig. "to draw or touch in a careless way," found in Low Ger. *slüren*, Dut. *sleuren*, to drag along the ground.]

SLUSH, slush, *n.* liquid mud: melting snow.—*adj.* SLUSH'Y. [Prob. conn. with SLOUGH; cf. Dan. *slaske*, to dabble.]

SLUT, slut, *n.* (fem. of SLOV'EN), a dirty, untidy woman, used sometimes in contempt: a female dog, a bitch. [Dan. *slutte*, Bav. *schlütt*, an uncleanly person.]

SLUTTISH, slut'ish, *adj.* resembling a slut: dirty: careless.—*adv.* SLUTT'ISHLY.—*n.* SLUTT'ISHNESS.

SLY, slī, *adj.* dexterous in doing anything so as to be unobserved: cunning: wily: secret: done with artful dexterity.—*adv.* SLY'LY or SLI'LY.—*n.* SLY'NESS. [Prob. from Scand. *slæg-r*; cf. Ger. *schlau*.]

SMACK, smak, *n.* taste: flavor: a pleasing taste: a small quantity: a taste.—*v.i.* to make a noise with the lips, as after tasting: to have a taste: to have a quality. [A.S. *smæc*; Dut. *smak*: from the sound made by the lips.]

SMACK, smak, *n.* a small vessel used chiefly in the coasting and fishing trade. [From A.S. *snacc* (Dut. *smak*, Ger. *schmacke*), perh. from Ice. *snák-r*, E. SNAKE.]

SMALL, smawl, *adj.*, *little* in quantity or degree: minute: not great: unimportant: of little worth or ability: short: having little strength: gentle.—*n.* SMALL'NESS. [A.S. *smæl*; O. Ger. *smal* (Ger. *schmal*).]

SMALLPOX, smawl'poks, *n.* a contagious, feverish disease, characterized by *small pox*, or eruptions on the skin. [See POCK, of which it is a mistaken form.]

SMALT, smawlt, *n.* glass *melted*, tinged blue by cobalt, and pulverized when cold. [Low L. *smaltum*—O. Ger. *smalzjan* (Ger. *schmelzen*), to melt. See SMELT, *v.* and MELT.]

SMART, smärt, *n.* quick, stinging pain of body or mind.—*v.i.* to feel a smart: to be punished.—*adj.* causing a smart: pricking: severe: sharp: vigorous: acute: witty: vivacious.—*adv.* SMART'LY.—*n.* SMART'NESS. [M. E. *smerte*; cog. with Dut. *smerte*, Ger. *schmerz*; perh. also conn. with L. *mord-eo*, to bite, Sans. *mard*.]

SMART-MONEY, smärt'-mun'i, *n.*, *money* required of a person in order that he may *smart* or be punished by its loss: in England, money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds received.

SMASH, smash, *v.t.* to break in pieces violently: to crush.—*n.* act of smashing.—*n.* SMASH'ER. [Prob. imitative, and perh. also influenced by MASH.]

SMATTER, smat'er, *v.i.* to talk superficially: to have a superficial knowledge.—*n.* SMATT'ERER. [M.E. *smateren*, to rattle, to chatter; cog. with Ger. *schmettern*, to rattle, to jabber, to shatter; perh. from the root of SMITE.]

SMATTERING, smat'er-ing, *n.* a superficial knowledge.

SMEAR, smēr, *v.t.* to overspread with anything sticky or oily, as *grease:* to daub. [A.S. *smerian—smeru*, fat, grease, cog. with Ger. *schmeer*, grease, Ice. *smjör*, butter.]

SMELL, smel, *v.i.* to affect the nose: to have odor: to use the sense of smell.—*v.t.* to perceive by the nose:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* smelled or smelt.—*n.* the quality of bodies which affects the nose: odor: perfume: the sense which perceives this quality. [Allied to Low Ger. *smellen*, to smoke; so Ger. *riechen*, to smell, from *rauch*, smoke.]

SMELLING-BOTTLE, smel'ing-bot'l, *n.* a *bottle* containing a *smelling* substance for stimulating the nose and reviving the spirits.

SMELT, smelt, *n.* a fish of the salmon or trout family, having a cucumber-like *smell*. [A.S.]

SMELT, smelt, *v.t.* to *melt* ore in order to separate the metal.—*n.* SMELT'ER. [Allied to Dut. *smelten*; prob conn. with MELT.]

SMELTERY, smelt'er-i, *n.* a place for smelting.

SMEW, smū, *n.* a species of duck or diver. Called also white-nun, vare-widgeon, and **smee.** [Ety. unknown.]

SMILAX, smī'laks, *n.* a genus of plants, the roots of several species of which yield sarsaparilla.

SMILE, smil, *v.i.* to express pleasure by the countenance: to express slight contempt: to look joyous: to be favorable. —*n.* act of smiling: the expression of the features in smiling: favor. [Dan. *smile*, Sw. *smila;* conn. with E. SMIRK, L. *mirus*, wonderful, Sans. *smi*, to smile.]

SMIRCH, smirch, *v.* to besmear, dirty. [A weakened form of *smer-k*, from M.E. *smeren*, to smear.]

SMIRK, smerk, *v.i.* to *smile* affectedly: to look affectedly soft.—*n.* an affected smile. [A.S. *smercian;* akin to SMILE.]

SMITE, smīt, *v.t.* to strike with the fist, hand, or weapon: to beat: to kill: to overthrow in battle: to affect with feeling: (*B.*) to blast: to afflict.—*v.i.* to strike:—*pa.t.* smōte; *pa.p.* smitt'en.—*n.* SMIT'ER. [A.S. *smitan;* cog. with Dut. *smijten*, Ger. *schmeiszen.*]

SMITH, smith, *n.* one who forges with the hammer: a worker in metals: one who makes anything. [A.S.; cog. with Ger. *schmied.*]

SMITHERY, smith'er-i, *n.* the workshop of a *smith:* work done by a smith.

SMITHY, smith'i, *n.* the workshop of a *smith.*

SMITTEN, smit'n, *pa.p.* of SMITE.

SMOCK, smok, *n.* a woman's shift: a smock-frock. [A.S. *smoc*, perh. from A.S. *smeogan*, Ger. *schmiegen*, to creep; and so lit. sig. "a garment *crept* into."]

SMOCK-FROCK, smok'-frok, *n.* a loose shirt of coarse linen worn over the other clothes. [SMOCK and FROCK.]

SMOKE, smōk, *n.* the vapor from a burning body.—*v.i.* to emit smoke: to draw in and puff out the smoke of tobacco: to raise smoke by moving rapidly: (*B.*) to burn: to rage.—*v.t.* to apply smoke to: to dry, scent, or medicate by smoke: to inhale the smoke of: to use in smoking: to try to expel by smoking.—ON A SMOKE (*B.*) smoking, or on fire. [A.S. *smoca;* cog. with Low Ger. and Dut. *smock*, Ger. *schmauch;* perh. conn. with the root of SMACK.]

SMOKELESS POWDER, *n.* a powder used in modern ammunition, esp. for rifles for military purposes, which explodes without making smoke.

SMOKER, smōk'er, *n.* one who smokes tobacco: one who dries by smoking.

SMOKY, smōk'i, *adj.* giving out smoke: like smoke: filled, or subject to be filled, with smoke: tarnished or noisome with smoke. —*adv.* SMOK'ILY.—*n.* SMOK'INESS.

SMOOTH, smōōth, *adj.* having an even surface: not rough: evenly spread: glossy: gently flowing: easy: regular: unobstructed: bland: mild.—*v.t.* to make smooth: to palliate: to soften: to calm: to ease.—*n.* (*B.*) the smooth part.—*adv.* SMOOTH'LY.—*n.* SMOOTH'NESS. [Lit. "yielding to the hammer," A.S. *smoethe;* cog. with Low Ger. *smoedig*, and with Ger. *schmeidig*, *ge-schmeidig*, soft; from the same root as SMITH.]

SMOOTHING-IRON, smōōth'ing-ī'urn, *n.* an instrument of *iron* for *smoothing* clothes.

SMOOTH-TONGUED, smōōth'-tungd, *adj.* having a *smooth tongue:* flattering.

SMOTHER, smuth'er, *v.t.* to suffocate by excluding the air: to conceal.—*v.i.* to be suffocated or suppressed: to smoulder.—*n.* smoke: thick floating dust. [Closely conn. with A.S. *smorian* (cog. with Ger. *schmoren*, to stew); perh. from the same root as SMEAR.]

SMOULDER, smōl'der, *v.i.* to burn slowly or without vent. [Conn. with SMOTHER, also influenced by SMELL.]

SMUDGE, smuj, *n.* a spot or stain: a choking smoke. [Ger. *schmutz.*]

SMUG, smug, *adj.* neat, prim, spruce: affectedly smart. [From the Scand., as Dan. *smuk*, handsome; cf. A.S. *smeag*, fine.]

SMUGGLE, smug'l, *v.t.* to import or export without paying the legal duty: to convey secretly.—*n.* SMUGG'LING. [Low Ger. *smuggeln*, cog. with Ger. *schmuggeln;* from a root found in Dut. *smuigen*, to do secretly.]

SMUGGLER, smug'ler, *n.* one who smuggles: a vessel used in smuggling.

SMUT, smut, *n.* a spot of dirt, soot, etc.: foul matter, as soot: a disease of corn by which the ear becomes a soot-like powder: obscene language.—*v.t.* to soil with smut: to blacken or tarnish.—*v.i.* to gather smut: to be turned into smut: —*pr.p.* smutt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* smutt'ed. [Cog. with Sw. *smuts*, Ger. *schmutz*, prob. from root of SMITE. Cf. SMUTCH.]

SMUTCH, smuch, *v.t.* to blacken, as with soot.—*n.* a dirty mark. [From SMUT.]

SMUTTY, smut'i, *adj.* stained with smut. —*adv.* SMUTT'ILY.—*n.* SMUTT'INESS.

SNACK, snak, *n.* a share: a slight, hasty meal. [A form of SNATCH.]

SNAFFLE, snaf'l, *n.* a bridle which crosses the nose and has a slender mouth-bit without branches. [Perh. an extension of SNAP.]

SNAG, snag, *n.* a sharp protuberance: a short branch: a projecting tooth or stump. [Akin to Gael. and Ir. *snaigh*, to cut down, to prune.]

SNAGGED, snag'ed, **SNAGGY**, snag'i, *adj.* full of snags.

SNAIL, snāl, *n.* a slimy creeping mollusc, with or without a shell. [Lit. "the *crawling* animal," A.S. *snegl*, *snægl;* Ger. *schnecke;* conn. with SNAKE and SNEAK.]

SNAKE, snāk, *n.* a kind of serpent. [Lit. "the *creeping* animal," A.S. *snaca*, prob. from *snican*, to creep; Ice. *snák-r.* Cf. SNAIL and SNEAK.]

SNAP, snap, *v.t.* to break short or at once: to bite, or catch at suddenly: to crack. —*v.i.* to break short: to try to bite:—*pr.p.* snapp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* snapped. —*n.* act of snapping, or the noise made by it: a small catch or lock. [Allied to Ice. *snapa*, Dut. *snappen*, Ger. *schnappen*. See SNIP.]

SNAPDRAGON, snap'drag-un, *n.* a plant, so called because the lower lip of the corolla when parted shuts with a *snap* like a *dragon's* jaw: a play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy, also the raisins so taken.

SNAPPISH, snap'ish, *adj.* inclined to snap: eager to bite: sharp in reply.—*n.* SNAPP'ISHNESS.

SNARE, snār, *n.* a running noose of string or wire, etc., for catching an animal: a trap: that by which any one is entrapped. —*v.t.* same as INSNARE.—*n.* SNAR'ER.—*adj.* SNAR'Y. [A.S. *snear*, cord, snare; cog. with Ger. *schnur*, Goth. *snorjo;* also conn. with L. *nervus*, Gr. *neuron*, string, nerve.]

SNARL, snärl, *v.i.* to growl as a surly dog: to speak in a surly manner.—*n.* SNARL'ER. [Prob. imitative; Low Ger. *snarren*, Ger. *schnarren;* conn. with E. SNORE.]

SNATCH, snach, *v.t.* to seize quickly: to take without permission: to seize and carry away.—*v.i.* to try to seize hastily. —*n.* a hasty catching or seizing: a short time of exertion: a small piece or fragment. [M. E. *snecchen;* cog. with Dut. *snakken*, and with Prov. E. *sneck*, a bolt; also conn. with SNAP.]

SNEAK, snēk, *v.i.* to *creep* or steal away privately or meanly: to behave meanly. —*n.* a mean, servile fellow.—*adj.* SNEAK'ING.—*adv.* SNEAK'INGLY. [A.S. *snican*, to creep; Dan. *snige*. See SNAKE.]

SNEER, snēr, *v.i.* to show contempt by the expression of the face, as by turning up the nose: to insinuate contempt.—*n.* an indirect expression of contempt. —*n.* SNEER'ER.—*adj.* SNEER'ING.—*adv.* SNEER'INGLY. [Imitative; conn. with SNARL.]

SNEEZE, snēz, *v.i.* to eject air rapidly and audibly through the nose.—*n.* a sneezing. [M.E. *nesin*, *hneosen* (the A.S. is *fneosan*), cog. with Ice. *hniosa*, Ger. *niesen*.]

SNICKER, snik'er, *v.i.* to giggle in a half-suppressed way: to speak with such a giggle.—*n.* a half-smothered giggle.

SNIFF, snif, *v.t.* to draw in with the breath through the nose.—*v.i.* to *snuff* or draw in air sharply through the nose: to snuff: to scent. [From the root of SNUFF.]

SNIP, snip, *v.t.* to cut off at once with scissors: to cut off the nib of: to cut off:—*pr.p.* snipp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* snipped. —*n.* a single cut with scissors: a clip or small shred. [Allied to Dut. *snippen*, Ger. *schnippen;* closely conn. with SNAP.]

SNIPE, snīp, *n.* a bird which frequents marshy places. [Prob. so called from its long *bill;* Dut. *snip*, Ger. *schnepfe;* conn. with Ger. *schneppe*, E. NEB.]

SNIPPER-SNAPPER, snip'per-snap'per, *n.* a trifling fellow of no account.

SNIVEL, sniv'l, *v.i.* to run at the nose: to cry, as a child:—*pr.p.* sniv'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sniv'elled.—*adj.* SNIV'ELLING. [A.S. *snofel*, mucus from the nose; akin to SNIFF, SNUFF.]

SNIVELLER, sniv'l-er, *n.* one prone to snivelling: one who cries for slight causes.

SNOB, snob, *n.* a vulgar person, esp. one who apes gentility: (*orig.*) a shoemaker. —*adj.* SNOBB'ISH. —*n.* SNOBB'ISHNESS.—*adv.* SNOBB'ISHLY. [Prov. E.]

SNOOD, snōōd, *n.* the fillet which binds a maiden's hair. [A.S. *snod*, prob. orig. Celtic.]

SNOOZE, snōōz, *v.i.* to doze: to slumber. —*n.* a quiet nap. [From root of SNEEZE.]

SNORE, snōr, *v.i.* to breathe roughly and hoarsely in sleep.—*n.* a noisy breathing in sleep.—*n.* SNOR'ER. [From the root of SNARL, influenced by imitation of the sound.]

SNORT, snort, *v.i.* to force the air with violence and noise through the nostrils, as horses. — *ns.* SNORT'ING, SNORT'ER. [Extension of SNORE.]

SNOT, snot, *n.* mucus of the nose.—*adj.* SNOTT'Y. [A.S., and in other Teut. tongues; conn. with SNOUT.]

SNOUT, snowt, *n.* the projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine. [Low Ger. *snute;* cog. with Dut. *snuit*, Ger. *schnauze*.]

SNOW, snō, *n.* frozen moisture which falls from the atmosphere in light, white flakes.—*v.i.* to fall in snow. [A.S. *snaw* (cog. with Goth. *snaivs*, Ger. *schnee*, L. *nix*, *nivis*)—*sniwan*, to snow (cog. with Ger. *schneien*, L. *ningo*, Gr. *niphō*.]

SNOW-BLINDNESS, snō'-blīnd'nes, *n.*, *blindness* caused by the reflection of light from *snow*.

SNOWDRIFT, snō'drift, *n.* a bank of snow *drifted* together by the *wind*.

SNOWDROP, snō'drop, *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant with beautiful *drop*-like flowers, which often come forth before the *snow* has disappeared.

SNOWLINE, snō'līn, *n.* the *line* upon a mountain that marks the limit of perpetual *snow*.

SNOWPLOUGH, snō'plow, *n.* a machine like a *plough* for clearing roads and railways from *snow*.

SNOWSHOE, snō'shōō, *n.* a great flat *shoe* worn to prevent sinking in the *snow*.

SNOWSLIP, snō'slip, *n.* a mass of *snow* which *slips* down a mountain's side.

SNOWY, snō'i, *adj.* abounding or covered with snow: white, like snow: pure: spotless.

SNUB, snub, *v.t.* to check: to reprimand:—*pr.p.* snubb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* snubbed. [Dan. *snubbe* (*af*), to nip (off), and Ice. *snubba* (lit. "to cut short"), to chide.]

SNUB-NOSE, snub'-nōz, *n.* a short or flat nose. [See under SNUB.]

SNUFF, snuf, *v.i.* to draw in air violently

and noisily through the nose: to sniff.—*v.t.* to draw into the nose: to smell: to take off the snuff of (as a candle).—*n.* powdered tobacco or other substance for snuffing: the charred part of a candle-wick. [Cog. with Dut. *snuffen*, Ger. *schnaufen*, Sw. *snufva*. See SNIFF, SNIVEL.]

SNUFF-BOX, snuf'-boks, *n.* a *box* for *snuff*.

SNUFF-DISHES, snuf'-dish'ez, *n.pl.* (*B.*) *dishes* for the *snuff* of the lamps of the tabernacle.

SNUFFER, snuf'er, *n.* one who snuffs:—*pl.* an instrument for taking the snuff off a candle.

SNUFFLE, snuf'l, *v.i.* to breathe hard through the nose. [Freq. of SNUFF.]

SNUFFY, snuf'i, *adj.* soiled with or smelling of *snuff*.

SNUG, snug, *adj.* lying close and warm: comfortable: not exposed to view or notice: being in good order: compact.—*adv.* SNUG'LY.—*n.* SNUG'NESS. [Scand., as Ice. *snögg-r*, short-haired, smooth; perh. conn. with E. SNEAK.]

SO, sō, *adv.* and *conj.* in this manner or degree: thus: for like reason: in such manner or degree: in a high degree: as has been stated: on this account: be it so: provided that: in case that. [A.S. *swá*, Ice. and Goth. *svá*; whence E. and Ger. *so* (*sva* being changed to *sua*, and the *u* coalescing with the *a* to form *o*).]

SOAK, sōk, *v.t.* to steep in a fluid: to wet thoroughly: to drench: to draw in by the pores.—*v.i.* to be steeped in a liquid: to enter into pores.—*n.* SOAK'ER. [A.S. *socian*; conn. with SUCK.]

SOAP, sōp, *n.* a compound of oils or fats with soda or potash, used in washing.—*v.t.* to rub or wash with soap. [A.S. *sape*, from the root of *sipan*, to drip; cog. with Ger. *seife*; conn. also with L. *sebum*, fat (L. *sapo* is borrowed from the Teut.).]

SOAPSTONE, sōp'stōn, *n.* a soft kind of magnesian rock having a *soapy* feel, also called STEATITE.

SOAPY, sōp'i, *adj.* like soap: having the qualities of soap: covered with soap.—*n.* SOAP'INESS.

SOAR, sōr, *v.i.* to mount into the *air*: to fly aloft: to rise to a height. [O. Fr. *es-sor-er*, to balance in air (Fr., to air or dry, as linen; cf. *es-sor*, flight of birds, and It. *sor-are*, to flutter, to soar)—L. *ex*, out of, and *aura*, air.]

SOB, sob, *v.i.* to sigh in a convulsive manner, with tears:—*pr.p.* sobb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sobbed.—*n.* a short, convulsive sigh. [Conn. with A.S. *seofian*, to sigh, Ger *seuf-z-en*, and E. SIGH.]

SOBER, sō'ber, *adj.* not drunk: temperate, esp. in the use of liquors: not mad: not wild or passionate: self-possessed: sedate: grave: calm: regular.—*v.t.* to make sober: to free from intoxication.—*adv.* SO'BERLY.—*n.* SO'BERNESS. [Fr. *sobre*—L. *sobrius*, conn. with Gr. *sōphrōn*, of sound mind, and *sōs* (for *saos*), sound, L. *sanus*.]

SOBRIETY, so-brī'et-i, *n.* state or habit of being *sober*: calmness: gravity. [Fr. *sobriété*—L. *sobrietas*. [See SOBER.]

SOBRIQUET, sō'bri-kā, *n.* a contemptuous nickname: an assumed name. [Fr.; ety. dub.; acc. to Diez, perh. comp. of Fr. *sot*, simple, and O. Fr. *briquet*, a young ass, a simpleton.]

SOCAGE, sok'āj, *n.* a tenure of lands in England, for which the service is fixed and determinate in quality. [A.S. *soc*, a right of holding a court; from *hlaford-socn*, seeking a lord—*secan*, to seek.]

SOCIABILITY, sō-sha-bil'i-ti, *n.* quality of being sociable: good-fellowship.

SOCIABLE, sō'sha-bl, *adj.* inclined to *society*: fit for company: companionable: affording opportunities for intercourse.—*adv.* SO'CIABLY.—*n.* SO'CIABLENESS. [Fr.—L. *sociabilis*—*socio*, to associate—*socius*, a companion.]

SOCIAL, sō'shal, *adj.* pertaining to *society* or companionship: relating to men united in a society: inclined for friendly intercourse: consisting in mutual converse: convivial.—*adv.* SO'CIALLY.—*ns.* SOCIAL'ITY, SO'CIALNESS. [L. *socialis*—*socius*, a companion.]

SOCIALISM, sō'shal-izm, *n.* the name given to schemes for regenerating society by a more equal distribution of property, and esp. by substituting the principle of association for that of competition.—*n.* SO'CIALIST, an adherent of socialism.

SOCIALIZE, sō'shal-īz, *v.t.* to reduce to a social state: to render social.

SOCIAL SCIENCE, *n.* the branch of sociology treating of the institutions of men as members of society: the science of social relations.

SOCIETY, so-sī'e-ti, *n.* a number of persons *associated* for a common interest: a community or partnership: the civilized body of mankind: persons who associate: a religious or ecclesiastical body. [L. *societas*—*socius*, a companion.]

SOCINIAN, so-sin'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Socinus*, who in the 16th century denied the doctrine of the Trinity, the deity of Christ, etc.—*n.* SOCIN'IANISM, the doctrines of Socinus.

SOCIOLOGY, sō-shi-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science that treats of the conditions and development of human society, including ethics, politics, political economy, etc.—*adj.* SOCIOLOG'ICAL. [A hybrid from L. *socius*, a companion, and Gr. *logos*, science.]

SOCIONOMY, sō-shi-on'ō-mē, *n.* that branch of social science treating of the formulation of the organic laws of society.

SOCK, sok, *n.* a kind of half-stocking: comedy. [Orig. a low-heeled light shoe, worn by actors of comedy, A.S. *socc*—L. *soccus*.]

SOCKET, sok'et, *n.* a hollow into which something is inserted: the hollow of a candlestick. [From SOCK.]

SOCRATIC, so-krat'ik, **SOCRATICAL**, so-krat'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *Socrates*, a celebrated Greek philosopher, to his philosophy, or to his manner of teaching, which was by a series of questions leading to the desired result.—*adv.* SOCRAT'ICALLY.

SOD, sod, *n.* any surface of earth grown with grass, etc.: turf.—*adj.* consisting of sod.—*v.t.* to cover with sod. [Low Ger. *sode*, Ger. *sode*; perh. connected with *sod*, pa.t. of SEETHE, and thus orig. sig. "fuel for making the pot *boil*."]

SODA, sō'da, *n.* oxide of the metal sodium. [Sp. *soda* (It. *soda*, Fr. *soude*)—L. *solida*, firm, because found in hard masses.]

SODA-WATER, sō'da-waw'ter, *n.*, *water* containing *soda* charged with carbonic acid.

SODDEN, sod'n, obs. *pa.p.* of SEETHE.

SODDY, sod'i, *adj.* covered with sod: turfy.

SODIUM, sō'di-um, *n.* a yellowish-white metal, the base of *soda*.

SODOMITE, sod'om-īt, *n.* an inhabitant of *Sodom*: one guilty of sodomy.—*adj.* SODOMIT'ICAL.—*adv.* SODOMIT'ICALLY.

SODOMY, sod'om-i, *n.* unnatural lust, so called because imputed to the inhabitants of *Sodom*.

SOFA, sō'fa, *n.* a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and arms. [Fr.—Ar. *suffa*—*saffa*, to arrange or set in order.]

SOFT, soft, *adj.* easily yielding to pressure: easily cut or acted upon: malleable: not rough to the touch: smooth: pleasing or soothing to the senses: easily yielding to any influence: mild: gentle: effeminate: gentle in motion: easy: free from lime or salt, as water.—*adv.* gently: quietly. *adv.*—SOFT'LY.—*n.* SOFT'NESS. [A.S. *sefte*; cog. with Dut. *saft*, Ger. *sanft*.]

SOFTEN, sof'n, *v.t.* to make soft or softer.—*v.i.* to grow soft or softer.—*n.* SOFT'ENER.

SOIL, soil, *n.* the ground: the mould on the surface of the earth which nourishes plants: country. [Fr. *sol*—L. *solum*, conn. with *solidus*, solid. It has been much confused with the following word.]

SOIL, soil, *n.* dirt: dung: foulness: a spot or stain.—*v.t.* to make dirty: to stain: to manure.—*v.i.* to take a soil: to tarnish. [Fr. *souille*, wallowing-place—L. *suillus*, piggish—*sus*, a pig, a hog.]

SOIRÉE, swä'rā, *n.* an *evening* party: a public meeting with refreshments. [Fr.—*soir*, evening (Prov. *sera*)—L. *serus*, late.]

SOJOURN, sō'jurn, *v.t.* to stay for a *day*: to dwell for a time.—*n.* a temporary residence.—*n.* SO'JOURNER. [Fr. *séjourner*—L. *sub*, and Low L. *jornus*—L. *diurnus*, relating to day—*dies*, a day.]

SOLACE, sol'ās, *n.*, *consolation*, *comfort* in distress: relief.—*v.t.* to comfort in distress: to console: to allay. [O. Fr.—L. *solatium*—*solor*, *-atus*, to comfort in distress.]

SOLAN-GOOSE, sō'lan-gōōs, *n.* the gannet. [Ice. *sula*.]

SOLAR, sō'lar, *adj.* pertaining to the *sun*: measured by the progress of the sun: produced by the sun. [L. *solaris*—*sol*, the sun.]

SOLAR PLEXUS, sō'lā pleks'us, *n.* the nerve organs in the most vital part of the abdomen: a blow upon this part of the body.

SOLD, sōld, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SELL. [A.S. *sealde*, *seald*.]

SOLDER, sol'der, *v.t.* to unite two metallic surfaces by a fusible metallic cement: to cement.—*n.* a metallic cement for uniting metals. [Lit. "to make *solid*," O. Fr. *solider*, *solder* (Fr. *souder*)—L. *solidare*, to make solid—*solidus*, solid.]

SOLDIER, sōl'jer, *n.* a man engaged in military service: a private, as distinguished from an officer: a man of much military experience or of great valor. [Lit. "one who serves for *pay*," M.E. *souldier*—O. Fr. *soldier* (Fr. *soldat*)—L. *solidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier.]

SOLDIERLIKE, sōl'jer-līk, **SOLDIERLY**, sōl'jer-li, *adj.*, *like* a *soldier*: martial: brave.

SOLDIERSHIP, sōl'jer-ship, *n.*, *state* or quality of being a *soldier*: military qualities: martial skill.

SOLDIERY, sōl'jer-i, *n.*, *soldiers* collectively: the body of military men.

SOLE, sōl, *n.* the *lowest part* or under side of the foot: the foot: the bottom of a boot or shoe: the bottom of anything.—*v.t.* to furnish with a sole. [A.S.—L. *solea*—*solum*, the lowest part. See SOIL, the ground.]

SOLE, sōl, *n.* a genus of flat-fish which keep on or near the *bottom* of the sea. [Fr. *sole*—L. *solea*.]

SOLE, sōl, *adj.*, *alone*: only: being or acting without another: single: (*law*) unmarried.—*n.* SOLE'NESS. [L. *solus*, alone. Cf. SOLO.]

SOLECISM, sol'e-sizm, *n.* a breach of syntax: any absurdity or impropriety. [Fr.—*soloikos*, speaking incorrectly, awkward; said to come from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of *Soloi* in Cilicia, but this is very improb. (Liddell and Scott).—*solécisme*—L. *solœcismus*—Gr. *soloikismos*]

SOLECIST, sol'e-sist, *n.* one who commits *solecisms*.

SOLECISTIC, sol-e-sist'ik, **SOLECIST'ICAL**, -al, *adj.* pertaining to or involving a *solecism*: incorrect: incongruous.—*adv.* SOLECIST'ICALLY.

SOLELY, sōl'li, *adv.*, *alone*: only: singly.

SOLEMN, sol'em, *adj.* (*lit.*) taking place *every year*, said especially of religious ceremonies: attended with religious ceremonies, pomp, or gravity: impressing with seriousness: awful: devout: having the appearance of gravity: devotional: attended with an appeal to

God, as an oath: serious.—*adv.* SOL'EMNLY.—*n.* SOL'EMNNESS. [Fr. *solennel*, It. *solenne*, L. *sollemnis, solennis*—Oscan *sollus*, all, every, L. *annus*, a year. See SOLID.]

SOLEMNITY, so-lem'ni-ti, *n.* a *solemn* religious ceremony: a ceremony adapted to inspire with awe: reverence: seriousness: affected gravity.

SOLEMNIZE, sol'em-nīz, *v.t.* to perform religiously or solemnly *once a year*, or periodically: to celebrate: to render grave.—*ns.* SOL'EMNIZER, SOLEMNIZA'TION.

SOL-FA, sōl-fā', *v.i.* to sing the notes of the gamut, do, re, mi, *fa, sol*, etc.:—*pr.p.* sol-fa'ing.

SOLFEGGIO, sol-fej'i-o, *n.* (*music.*) an exercise on the notes of the scale as represented by do, re, mi, etc. [It.]

SOLICIT, so-lis'it, *v.t.* to ask earnestly: to petition: to seek or try to obtain. [Fr. *solliciter*—L. *sollicito—sollicitus*. See SOLICITOUS.]

SOLICITANT, so-lis'it-ant, *n.* one who *solicits*.

SOLICITATION, so-lis-i-tā'shun, *n.* a *soliciting:* earnest request: invitation. [L. *sollicitatio*.]

SOLICITOR, so-lis'it-or, *n.* one who asks earnestly: one who is legally qualified to act for another in a court of law.—*n.* SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in England, the second law-officer of the crown.

SOLICITOUS, so-lis'i-tus, *adj.*, *soliciting* or earnestly asking or desiring: very desirous: anxious: careful.—*adv.* SOLIC'ITOUSLY. [Lit. "thoroughly moved," L. *sollicitus—sollus* (see SOLEMN), and *citus*, pa.p. of *cieo*.]

SOLICITUDE, so-lis'i-tūd, *n.* state of being *solicitous:* anxiety or uneasiness of mind: trouble. [Fr. *sollicitude*—L. *sollicitudo*.]

SOLID, sol'id, *adj.* having the parts firmly adhering: hard: compact: full of matter: not hollow: strong: having length, breadth, and thickness (opp. to a mere surface): cubic: substantial: weighty.—*n.* a substance having the parts firmly adhering together: a firm, compact body, opposed to fluid.—*adv.* SOL'IDLY.—*n.* SOL'IDNESS. [L. *solidus*, akin to O. Lat. *sollus*, Gr. *holos*, whole, Sans. *sarvas*, all. Cf. SOLEMN.]

SOLIDARITY, sol-i-dar'i-ti, *n.* the being made *solid* or *compact:* the being bound: a *consolidation*, or oneness of interests. [Fr. *solidarité*—*solidaire*, jointly and severally liable—*solide*—L. *solidus*.]

SOLIDIFICATION, so-lid-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* act of making solid or hard.

SOLIDIFY, so-lid'i-fī, *v.t.* to make solid or compact.—*v.i.* to grow solid: to harden:—*pa.p.* solidified. [Fr. *solidifier*—L. *solidus, facio*, to make.]

SOLIDITY, so-lid'i-ti, *n.* a being *solid:* fullness of matter: strength or firmness, moral or physical: soundness: (*geom.*) the solid content of a body.

SOLILOQUIZE, so-lil'o-kwīz, *v.i.* to *speak* to *one's self* or utter a *soliloquy*.

SOLILOQUY, so-lil'o-kwe, *n.* a *talking* when *solitary* or to one's self: a discourse of a person, not addressed to any one. [L. *soliloquium—solus*, alone, and *loqui*, to speak.]

SOLIPED, sol'i-ped, *n.* an animal with a *single* or uncloven *hoof* on each foot. [L. *solus*, alone, *pes, pedis*, a foot.]

SOLITAIRE, sol-i-tār', *n.* a recluse or one who lives *alone:* a game played by *one* person with a board and balls: an ornament worn singly on the neck or wrist.

SOLITARY, sol'i-tar-i, *adj.* being the *sole* person present: alone or lonely: single: living alone: without company: remote from society: retired: gloomy.—*n.* one who lives alone: a recluse or hermit.—*adv.* SOL'ITARILY.—*n.* SOL'ITARINESS. [Fr. *solitaire*—L. *solitarius—solus*, alone.]

SOLITUDE, sol'i-tūd, *n.* a being *alone:* a lonely life: want of company: a lonely place or desert. [Fr.—L. *solitudo—solus*, alone.]

SOLMIZATION, sol-mi-zā'shun, *n.*, *solfaing:* a recital of the notes of the gamut, do, re, mi, etc.

SOLO, sō'lo, *n.* a musical piece performed by *only one* voice or instrument:—*pl.* SO'LOS.—*n.* SO'LOIST. [It.—L. *solus*, alone.]

SOLOGRAPH, sol'ō-graf, *n.* in photography, a sun-print. [L. *sol*, the sun, and Gr. *graphein*, to write.]

SOLONIAN, sō-lō'ni-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Solon*, the Athenian, or to the laws he instituted (B.C. 640-558).

SOLSTICE, sol'stis, *n.* that point in the ecliptic where the *sun* is farthest from the equator, and seems to *stand* still: the time when the sun reaches this point. [Fr.—L. *solstitium—sol*, the sun, and *sisto*, to make to stand—*sto*, to stand.]

SOLSTITIAL, sol-stish'al, *adj.* pertaining to or happening at a *solstice*, esp. at the north one.

SOLUBILITY, sol-ū-bil'i-ti, *n.* capability of being *dissolved* in a fluid.

SOLUBLE, sol'ū-bl, *adj.* capable of being *solved* or *dissolved* in a fluid. [L. *solubilis*. See SOLVE.]

SOLUTION, sol-ū'shun, *n.* act of *solving* or *dissolving*, esp. a solid by a fluid: the separating of the parts of any body: the preparation resulting from dissolving a solid in a liquid: explanation: removal of a doubt: construction or solving of a problem. [L. *solutio—solvo, solutum*, to loosen.]

SOLVABLE, solv'a bl *adj.* capable of being *solved* or explained: capable of being paid.—*n.* SOLVABIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *solvo*, to dissolve, pay.]

SOLVE, solv, *v.t.* to *loosen* or *separate* the parts of: to clear up or explain: to remove.—*n.* SOLV'ER. [L. *solvo*, to loosen, prob. from *se*, aside, and *luo*, to loosen.]

SOLVENCY, solv'en-si, *n.* state of being *solvent*, or able to pay all debts.

SOLVENT, solv'ent, *adj.* having power to *solve* or *dissolve*: able to pay all debts.—*n.* anything that *dissolves* another. [L. *solvens, -entis*, pr.p. of *solvo*, to loosen, to pay.]

SOMBRE, som'ber, *adj.* dull: gloomy: melancholy.—*n.* SOM'BRENESS. [Lit. "under a shade," Fr. *sombre*—Sp. *sombra*, a shade—L. *sub*, under, *umbra*, a shade.]

SOMBRERO, som-brā'ro, *n.* a broad-brimmed felt-hat worn in the southwestern United States and Mexico. [Sp.]

SOME, sum, *adj.* denoting an indefinite number or quantity: certain, in distinction from others: moderate or in a certain degree: about. [A.S. *sum*; Goth. *sums*, Ice. *sumr*.]

SOMEBODY, sum'bod-i, *n.*, *some* or any *body* or person: a person of importance.

SOMEHOW, sum'how, *adv.* in some way or other.

SOMERSAULT, sum'er-sawlt, **SOMERSET**, sum'er-set, *n.* a *leap* in which a person turns with his heels *over* his head. [Corr. of Fr. *soubresaut*, It. *soprassalto*—L. *supra*, over, *saltus*, a leap—*salio*, to leap.]

SOMETHING, sum'thing, *n.* an indefinite thing or event: a portion, an indefinite quantity.—*adv.* in some degree.

SOMETIME, sum'tīm, *adv.* at a time not fixed: once: at one time or other.

SOMETIMES, sum'tīmz, *adv.* at certain times: now and then: at one time: (*B.*) once.

SOMEWHAT, sum'hwot, *n.* an unfixed quantity or degree.—*adv.* in some degree. [SOME and WHAT.]

SOMEWHERE, sum'hwār, *adv.* in some place: in one place or another. [SOME and WHERE.]

SOMEWHITHER, sum'hwith-er, *adv.* to some place.

SOMNAMBULATE, som-nam'bū-lat, *v.i.* to *walk* in *sleep*.—*n.* SOMNAMBULA'TION. [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo, -atum*, to walk.]

SOMNAMBULISM, som-nam'bū-lizm, *n.* act or practice of *walking* in *sleep*.

SOMNAMBULIST, som-nam'bū-list, *n.* a *sleep-walker*.

SOMNIFEROUS, som-nif'er-us, *adj.*, *bringing* or causing *sleep*. [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring.]

SOMNOLENCE, som'no-lens, **SOMNOLENCY**, som'no-len-si, *n.*, *sleepiness*: inclination to sleep. [L. *somnolentia*—*somnus*, sleep.]

SOMNOLENT, som'no-lent, *adj.*, *sleepy* or inclined to sleep. [L. *somnolentus*.]

SON, sun, *n.* a male child or descendant: any young male person spoken of as a child: a term of affection generally: a disciple: a native or inhabitant: the produce of anything. [A.S. *sunu*; Ger. *sohn*, Russ. *sün*; Sans. *sûnu*—*su*, to beget, bring forth; conn. with Gr. *huios*, a son.]

SONATA, so-nā'ta, *n.* a musical composition for one or more instruments, consisting of three or more movements or divisions. [It.—L. *sono*, to sound.]

SONG, song, *n.* that which is *sung*: a short poem or ballad: the melody to which it is adapted: a poem, or poetry in general: the notes of birds: a mere trifle: (*B.*) an object of derision. [A.S. *song, sang*; Ger. *ge-sang*, Goth. *saggus*, Ice. *söngr*; from root of SING.]

SONGSTER, song'ster, *n.* a *singer* or one skilled in singing; esp. a bird that sings: —*fem.* SONG'STRESS. [A.S. *sangestre*, from SONG.]

SONIFEROUS, so-nif'er-us, *adj.* giving or conveying sound. [L. *sonus*, sound, and *ferre*, to bring.]

SON-IN-LAW, sun'-in-law, *n.* the husband of one's daughter.

SONNET, son'et, *n.* a *short song* or poem of fourteen lines, with varying rhymes. [Fr.—It. *sonetto*, dim. of *sono*, a sound, song—L. *sonus*, a sound.]

SONNETEER, son-et-ēr', *n.* a composer of *sonnets*.

SONOROUS, so-nō'rus, *adj.*, *sounding* when struck: giving a clear, loud sound: high sounding.—*adv.* SONO'ROUSLY.—*n.* SONO'ROUSNESS. [L. *sonorus*—*sonor* or *sonus*, a sound—*sono*, to sound. See SOUND.]

SONSHIP, sun'ship, *n.* state or character of a son.

SOON, sōōn, *adv.* immediately or in a short time: without delay: early: readily: willingly. [A.S. *sona*, cog. with Goth. *suns*, immediately, soon.]

SOOT, soot, *n.* the black powder condensed from smoke.

SOOTH, sōōth, *n.* truth, reality.—*adj.* true: pleasing. [A.S. *soth*, true; Ice. *sannr*, true, Goth. *sunis*: conn. with Gr. *eteos*, Sans. *satyas*, true.]

SOOTHE, sōōth, *v.t.* to please with soft words: to flatter: to soften.—*adv.* SOOTH'INGLY. [Lit. "to please any one by agreeing with him, by receiving his words as *true*," A.S. *gesodhian*, to soothe, *gesoth*, a flatterer—*soth*, true.]

SOOTHSAY, sōōth'sā, *v.i.* to foretell.—*ns.* SOOTH'SAYER, SOOTH'SAYING. [Lit. "to *say* or tell the *truth*."]

SOOTY, soot'i, *adj.* producing, consisting of, containing, or like *soot*.—*n.* SOOT'INESS. [A.S. *sotig*.]

SOP, sop, *n.* anything dipped or *soaked*, esp. in *soup*, to be eaten: anything given to satisfy.—*v.t.* to steep in liquor:—*pr.p.* sopp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sopped. [A.S. *sop* (in *sopcoppa*, a soup-cup, dish), from *supan*, to sip, soak; Ice. *soppa*, broth, soup. See SUP, SOUP.]

SOPHISM, sof'izm, *n.* a specious fallacy. [Fr. *sophisme*—Gr. *sophisma*—*sophizō*, to make wise—*sophos*, cleverness.]

SOPHIST, sof'ist, *n.* one of a class of public teachers in Greece in the fifth century B. C.: a captious or fallacious reasoner. [Lit. and orig. "a wise or clever man," Gr. *sophistēs*—*sophos*, wise.]

SOPHISTIC, so-fist'ik, **SOPHISTICAL**, so-fist'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to a sophist or to sophistry: fallaciously subtle.—*adv.* SOPHIST'ICALLY. [Gr. *sophistikos.*]

SOPHISTICATE, so-fist'i-kāt, *v.t.* to render sophistical, or unsound: to corrupt by mixture.

SOPHISTICATION, so-fist-i-kā'shun, *n.* act of sophisticating, adulterating, or injuring by mixture.

SOPHISTRY, sof'ist-ri, *n.* specious but fallacious reasoning.

SOPHOMORE, sof'ō-mōr, *n.* in United States colleges, a second-year student.—*adj.* pertaining to such.—SOPHOMOR'IC and -AL. [Gr. *sophos*, wise, *moros*, foolish.]

SOPORIFEROUS, sop-or-if'er-us, *adj.*, *bringing*, causing, or tending to cause *sleep:* sleepy. [L. *sopor*, *soporis*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring.]

SOPORIFIC, sop-or-if'ik, *adj.*, *making* or causing *sleep.*—*n.* anything that causes sleep. [Fr. *soporifique*—L. *sopor*, sleep, and *facio*, to make.]

SOPPY, sop'i, *adj.*, *sopped* or soaked in liquid.

SOPRANIST, so-prā'nist, *n.* a singer of *soprano.*

SOPRANO, so-prā'no, *n.* the *highest* kind of female voice: air:—*pl.* SOPRA'NOS or SOPRA'NI. [Lit. "superior," It., from *sopra*—L. *supra* or *super*, above.]

SORBONNE, sor-bon', *n.* the earliest, most famous of all the colleges of the mediæval university of Paris, founded in 1253, by Robert *Sorbon*, devoted to theology.—*adj.* SORBON'ICAL.

SORCERER, sor'ser-er, *n.* one who practices *sorcery:* an enchanter: a magician.—*fem.* SOR'CERESS. [Fr. *sorcier*—Low L. *sortiarius*—L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot.]

SORCERY, sor'ser-i, *n.* divination by the assistance of evil spirits: enchantment: magic. [Lit. "casting lots," O. Fr. *sorcerie*—L. *sortior*, to cast lots—*sors*, *sortis*, a lot.]

SORDID, sor'did, *adj.* vile: mean: meanly avaricious.—*adv.* SOR'DIDLY.—*n.* SOR'DIDNESS. [Fr. *sordide*—L. *sordidus*—*sordeo*, to be dirty.]

SORE, sōr, *n.* a *wound:* an ulcer or boil: (*B.*) grief, affliction.—*adj.* wounded: tender: susceptible of pain: easily pained or grieved: (*B.*) severe.—*adv.* (*B.*) same as SORE'LY.—*n.* SORE'NESS. [A.S. *sar*, a wound; cog. with Ger. *sehr* (*orig.* painfully), very, Ice. *sar*, wound, sore, pain. See SORRY.]

SORELY, sōr'li, *adv.* in a sore manner: grievously.

SORGHUM, sor'gum, *n.* a genus of grasses allied to sugar-cane. [Sp. *sorgo.*]

SOROSIS, sō-rō'sis, *n.* a compound fleshy fruit, resulting from many flowers, as the pineapple: the name of a famous women's club in the United States. [Gr. *soros*, a heap.]

SORREL, sor'el, *n.* a plant of a *sour* taste, allied to the dock. [Fr. *surelle*—*sur*, sour; from Ger. *sauer*, A.S. *sur*, sour.]

SORREL, sor'el, *adj.* of a *reddish-brown* color.—*n.* a *sorrel* or reddish-brown color. [Fr. *saure*, sorrel; of uncertain origin.]

SORROW, sor'ō, *n.* pain of mind: grief: affliction.—*v.i.* to feel sorrow or pain of mind: to grieve. [A.S. *sorg*, *sorh*; cog. with Ger. *sorge*, Ice. *sorg*, and perhaps allied to SORE.]

SORROWFUL, sor'ō-fool, *adj.* full of sorrow: causing, showing, or expressing sorrow: sad: dejected.—*adv.* SORR'OWFULLY.—*n.* SORR'OWFULNESS.

SORRY, sor'i, *adj.* grieved for something past: melancholy: poor: worthless.—*adv.* SORR'ILY.—*n.* SORR'INESS. [A.S. *sarig*, wounded, sorrowful; O. Dut. *sorigh*; conn. with SORE, but has come to be regarded as the adj. of SORROW.]

SORT, sort, *n.* a number of persons or things having like qualities: class, kind or species: order or rank: manner.—*v.t.* to separate into lots or classes: to put together: to select.—*v.i.* to be joined with others of the same *sort:* to associate: to suit.—*n.* SORT'ER.—OUT OF SORTS, out of order: unwell. [Lit "lot," Fr. *sorte*—L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot—*sero*, to join.]

SORTIE, sor'tē, *n.* the *issuing* of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. [Fr.—*sortir*, to go out, to issue.]

SO-SO, sō'sō, *adj.* neither very bad nor very good: tolerable: mediocre: indifferent: fair.

SOT, sot, *n.* one stupefied by drinking: a habitual drunkard. [Old Fr. *sot*, perh. of Celt. origin.]

SOTERIOLOGY, sō-tē-ri-ol'o-ji, *n.* (*theol.*) the doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ. [Gr. *sōtērios*, saving, *sōtēr*, saviour, and *logos*, discourse.]

SOTTISH, sot'ish, *adj.* like a sot: foolish: stupid with drink.—*adv.* SOTT'ISHLY.—*n.* SOTT'ISHNESS.

SOTTO, sot'tō, *adv.* under, below, as in SOTTO VOCE, in a low voice, an undertone, aside. [It.]

SOU, sōō, *n.* a French copper coin = $\frac{1}{20}$th of a franc, or about one cent. [Fr. *sou*; It. *soldo*—L. *solidus*, a coin.]

SOUBRETTE, sōō-bret', *n.* in a comedy, a coquettish maid-servant: hence any young woman employed on the stage in minor parts. [Fr.]

SOUCHONG, sōō-shong', *n.* a fine sort of black tea.

SOUFFLE, sōō-flā', *n.* in cookery, a light dish, of the whites of eggs, with chocolate, cheese, vanilla, etc., beaten into a creamy froth.—*adj.* prepared in this way. [Fr.]

SOUGH, sōōch (*ch* guttural), *v.i.* to whistle or sigh, as the wind.—*n.* a sighing of the wind. [From the sound.]

SOUGHT, sawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SEEK.

SOUL, sōl, *n.* that part of man which

thinks, feels, desires, etc.: the seat of life and intellect: life: essence: internal power: energy or grandeur of mind: a human being, a person. [M.E. *saule*—A.S. *sawol;* Ger. *seele*, Goth. *saivala.*]

SOULED, sōld, *adj.* full of soul or feeling.

SOULLESS, sōl'les, *adj.* without a soul or nobleness of mind: mean: spiritless.

SOUND, sownd, *adj.* safe, whole, entire: perfect: healthy, strong: profound: correct: orthodox: weighty.—*adv.* SOUND'LY.—*n.* SOUND'NESS. [A.S. *sund, gesund;* cog. with Ger. *gesund*, allied to L. *sanus*, sound, Gr. *saos, sōs*, safe and sound.]

SOUND, sownd, *n.* a narrow passage of water: a strait. [A.S. *sund*, a swimming, a narrow arm of the sea, from *svimman*, to swim; cog. with Ger. *sund*, a strait.]

SOUND, sownd, *n.* the air or *swimming* bladder of a fish. [A.S. *sund*, swimming.]

SOUND, sownd, *v.i.* to make a *noise:* to utter a voice: to spread.—*v.t.* to cause to make a noise: to utter audibly: to direct by a sound or audible signal: to publish audibly.—*n.* the impression produced on the ear by the vibrations of air: noise: report: empty or meaningless noise. [M.E. *sounen*—Fr. *sonner*—L. *sono;* cog. with O. Ger. *svana*, Sans. *svan*, to sound.]

SOUND, sownd, *v.t.* to measure the depth of, esp. with a line and plummet: to probe: to try to discover a man's secret wishes, etc.: to test: to introduce an instrument into the bladder to examine it.—*v.i.* to use the line and lead in ascertaining the depth of water.—*n.* an instrument to discover stone in the bladder. [Fr. *sonder*, to sound; acc. to Diez, from Low L. *subundare*, to put under the wave—L. *sub*, under, *unda*, a wave.]

SOUNDING, sownd'ing, *n.* the ascertaining the depth of water:—*pl.* any part of the ocean where a sounding-line will reach the bottom.

SOUP, sōōp, *n.* the juice or liquid obtained by boiling flesh, seasoned, and often mixed with vegetables. [Fr. *soupe;* from Ger. *suppe*, soup, cog. with E. SUP.]

SOUPÇON, sōōp-song', *n.* a very small quantity, as of spirits: a suspicion. [Fr.]

SOUR, sowr, *adj.* having a pungent, acid taste: turned, as milk: rancid: crabbed or peevish in temper: bitter.—*adv.* SOUR'LY.—*n.* SOUR'NESS. [A.S. *sur;* Ger. *sauer.*]

SOUR, sowr, *v.t.* to make sour or acid: to make cross, peevish, or discontented.—*v.i.* to become sour or acid: to become peevish or crabbed.

SOURCE, sōrs, *n.* that from which anything *rises* or originates: origin: the spring from which a stream flows. [Fr. *source*, from *sourdre* (It. *sorgere*)—L. *surgo*, to raise up, to rise.]

SOUSE, sows, *n.* pickle made of salt: anything steeped in pickle: the ears, feet, etc., of swine pickled.—*v.t.* to steep in pickle: to plunge into water.—*v.i.* to fall on suddenly. [Written also *souce*, a form of SAUCE.]

SOUTH, sowth, *n.* the direction in which the sun appears at noon to the people N. of the Tropic of Cancer: any land opposite the N.—*adj.* lying towards the south.—*adv.* towards the south. [A.S. *sudh:* Ger. *süd* (whence Fr. *sud*), Ice. *sudr*, prob. from root of SUN.]

SOUTHDOWN, sowth'down, *adj.* pertaining to the *South Downs* in Hampshire, England: the famous breed of sheep so-named, or their mutton.—*n.* this breed of sheep, a sheep of such breed, or its mutton.

SOUTH-EAST, sowth-ēst', *n.* the direction equally distant from the *south* and *east.*

SOUTH-EAST, sowth-ēst', SOUTH-EASTERLY, sowth-ēst'er-li, SOUTH-EASTERN, sowth-ēst'ern, *adj.* pertaining to, in the direction of, or coming from the *south-east.*

SOUTHERLY, su*th*'er-li, SOUTHERN, su*th*'ern, *adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or proceeding from or towards the *south.*—*superl.* SOUTH'ERNMOST, SOUTHMOST, sowth'most, *most southern*, furthest towards the south.

SOUTHERNWOOD, su*th*'ern-wood, *n.* an aromatic plant of *Southern* Europe, closely allied to wormwood.

SOUTH-WEST, sowth-west', *n.* the direction equally distant from the *south* and *west.*

SOUTH-WEST, sowth-west', SOUTH-WESTERLY, sowth-west'er-li, SOUTH-WESTERN, sowth-west'ern, *adj.* pertaining to, proceeding from, or lying in the direction of the *south-west.*

SOUTHWESTER, sow-west'er, *n.* a storm or gale from the south-west: a painted canvas hat with a broad flap behind for the neck.

SOUVENIR, sōōv'nēr, *n.* a remembrancer. [Fr. (It. *sovvenire*)—L. *subvenire*, to come up, to come to mind—*sub*, under, from under, and *venio, venire*, to come.]

SOVEREIGN, sov'er-in, *adj., supreme:* possessing supreme power or dominion: superior to all others: utmost.—*n.* a supreme ruler: a monarch: an English gold coin—$4.86, gold standard. [M.E. *soveraine*—Fr. *souverain*—Low L. *superanus*—L. *super, supra*, above.]

SOVEREIGNTY, sov'er-in-ti, *n.* supreme power: dominion. [Fr. *souveraineté.*]

SOW, sow, *n.* a female pig: an oblong piece of metal larger than a pig. [A.S. *su, sugu;* cog. with Ger. *sau*, Ice. *syr;* L. *sus*, Gr. *hys;* conn. with SWINE.]

SOW, sō, *v.t.* to scatter seed that it may grow: to plant by strewing: to scatter seed over: to spread.—*v.i.* to scatter seed for growth:—*pa.p.* sown and sowed.—*n.* SOW'ER. [A.S. *sawan;* Ger. *säen*, Ice. *sa*, Goth. *saian:* akin to L. *sero* (for *seso*). See SEED.]

SPA, spaw, *n.* a place where there is a mineral spring of water. [From *Spa*, a famous watering-place in Belgium.]

SPACE, spās, *n.* extension as distinct from material substances: room: largeness: distance between objects: interval between lines or words in books: quantity of time: distance between two points of time: a short time: interval.—*v.t.* to make or arrange intervals between. [Fr. *espace*—L. *spatium*, from root *spa*, Sans. *spha*, to draw, as in Gr. *spaō*, Ger. *spannen*.]

SPACIOUS, spā'shus, *adj.* having large *space:* large in extent: roomy: wide.—*adv.* SPA'CIOUSLY.—*n.* SPA'CIOUSNESS. [Fr. *spacieux*—L. *spatiosus*.]

SPADE, spād, *n.* a broad *blade* of iron with a handle, used for digging.—*v.t.* to dig with a spade. [A.S. *spadu;* cog. with Ger. *spaten*, L. *spatha*, Gr. *spathē*, any broad blade.]

SPAGHETTI, spa-get'ti, *n.* an Italian paste, cord-like in appearance, midway in size between macaroni and vermicelli. [It.]

SPAKE, spāk, old *pa.t.* of SPEAK.

SPALPEEN, spal'pēn, *n.* a rascal, a bad fellow. [Ir.]

SPAN, span, *n.* the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little-finger when the fingers are *extended:* nine inches: the spread of an arch between its abutments: a space of time.—*v.t.* to measure by spans: to measure: to embrace:—*pr.p.* spann'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p* spanned. [A.S. *spann—spannan;* cog. with Ger. *spannen*, L. *pando* (for *spando*). See SPACE.]

SPAN, span, *n.* a yoke of horses or oxen. [Borrowed from Dut.; from the same root as above word.]

SPANDREL, span'drel, *n.* the irregular triangular space between the *span* or curve of an arch and the inclosing right angle. [From SPAN.]

SPANGLE, spang'gl, *n.* a small, thin plate or boss of shining metal: anything sparkling and brilliant, like a spangle.—*v.t.* to adorn with spangles.—*v.i.* to glitter. [A.S. *spange*, a clasp, being prob. conn. with SPAN; cog. with Ger. *spange*, Ice. *spöng*.

SPANIARD, span'yard, *n.* a native of *Spain*.

SPANIEL, span'yel, *n.* a kind of dog, usually liver and white colored, and with large pendent ears, once supposed to be of *Spanish* origin. [O. Fr. *espagneul* (Fr. *épagneul*), Spanish.]

SPANISH, span'ish, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Spain.*—*n.* the language of Spain.

SPANKER, spang'ker, *n.* the after-sail of a ship or bark, so called from its *flapping* in the breeze. [From Prov. E. *spank*, to flap, to move quickly.]

SPAR, spär, *n.* a rafter: a general term for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs, etc. [Ice. *sparri*, Dut. *spar;* prob. conn. with BAR.]

SPAR, spär, *n.* a mineral which is perfectly crystalline. [A.S. *spær(-stan)*, gypsum, perh. from the *spár* or *spear* form it assumes; cf. Ger. *spar(-kalk)*.]

SPAR, spär, *v.i.* to box with the hands: to fight with showy action: to dispute:—*pr.p.* sparr'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sparred.—*n.* SPARR'ER. [O. Fr. *esparer*, Fr. *éparer*, to kick out, from root of PARRY.]

SPARE, spār, *v.t.* to use frugally: to do without: to save from any use: to withhold from: to treat tenderly: to part with willingly.—*v.i.* to be frugal: to forbear: to be tender: to forgive. [A.S. *sparian;* cog. with Ger. *sparen;* allied also to L. *par-co* (for *spar-co*).]

SPARE, spār, *adj., sparing:* frugal: scanty: lean: superfluous.—*n.* SPARE'NESS.

SPARERIB, spār'rib, *n.* a piece of meat consisting of the *ribs* with a *spare* or small amount of flesh.

SPARING, spār'ing, *adj.* scarce: scanty.

SPARK, spärk, *n.* a small particle of fire shot off from a burning body: any small shining body or light. [A.S. *spearca*, a spark; Dut. *spark, sperk*.]

SPARKLE, spärk'l, *n.* a little spark: lustre.—*v.i.* to emit sparks: to shine: to glitter. [Dim. of SPARK.]

SPARKLING, spärk'ling, *adj.* giving out *sparks:* glittering: brilliant: lively.

SPARK-PLUG, spärk'-plug, *n.* device in the cylinder of a gas engine having two insulated terminals between which the electric current passes for firing the charge at the proper time.

SPARROW, spar'ō, *n.* a well-known small bird. [A.S. *spearwa;* cog. with Goth. *sparva*, Ice. *spörr*, Ger. *sper-ling*.]

SPARROW-HAWK, spar'ō-hawk, *n.* a small species of *hawk* destructive to *sparrows*, etc. [A.S. *spear-hafoc*.]

SPARRY, spär'i, *adj.* consisting of or like *spar.*

SPARSE, spärs, *adj.* thinly *scattered.*—*adv.* SPARSE'LY.—*n.* SPARSE'NESS. [L. *sparsum*, pa.p. of *spargo*, to scatter; allied to Gr. *speirō*, to sow.]

SPARTAN, spär'tan, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Sparta* in Greece: hardy: fearless.

SPASM, spazm, *n.* an irregular, violent and involuntary *drawing* or contraction of the muscles—less violent than a convulsion. [Fr. *spasme*—L. *spasmus*—Gr. *spasmos—spaō*, to draw.]

SPASMODIC, spaz-mod'ik, SPASMODICAL, spaz-mod'ik-al, adj. relating to or consisting in *spasms:* convulsive.—*n.* SPASMOD'IC, a medicine for removing spasms.

SPAT, spat, *pa.t.* of SPIT, to throw from the mouth.

SPAT, spat, *n.* the spawn or young, *spit* or thrown *out by* shellfish.

SPATS, spatz, *n.* a kind of gaiters or leggings, consisting of a long strip of heavy material, as cloth, which is wrapped around the legs below the knees.

SPATTER, spat'er, *v.t.* to *spit* or throw out upon: to scatter about: to sprinkle with dirt or anything moist: to defame. [Freq. from SPAT, pa.t. of SPIT.]

SPATTER-DASHES, spat'er-dash'ez, *n.pl.* coverings for the legs, to keep them clean from water and mud, a kind of gaiters.

SPATULA, spat'ū-la, SPATTLE, spat'l, *n.* a little spade: a broad kind of knife for spreading plasters. [L. *spatula*, *spathula*, dim. of *spatha*, any broad blade—Gr. *spathē*. See SPADE.]

SPAVIN, spav'in, *n.* a disease of horses affecting the hock-joint, or joint of the hind-leg, between the knee and the fetlock. It occurs in two forms: (*a*) *bog* or *blood spavin*, in which the joint is distended by synovia or joint oil; (*b*) *bone spavin*, or spavin proper, where there is a morbid deposition of bony substance, such as to unite separate bones—a form which is sometimes incurable. [O. Fr. *espavent* ("a spaven in a horse."—*Cotgrave*), also *esparvain*, Mod. Fr. *éparvin*, It. *spavenio*. Origin doubtful.]

SPAVINED, spav'ind, *adj.* affected with *spavin*.

SPAWN, spawn, *n.* the eggs of fish or frogs when ejected: offspring.—*v.t.* to produce, as fishes and frogs do their eggs. to bring forth.—*v.i.* to deposit eggs, as fishes or frogs: to issue, as offspring. [Ety. dub.]

SPAWNER, spawn'er, *n.* the female fish, from which the *spawn* is ejected.

SPEAK, spēk, *v.i.* to utter words or articulate sounds: to say: to talk: to converse: to sound.—*v.t.* to pronounce: to converse in: to address: to declare: to express by signs:—*pa.t.* spōke or spāke, *pa.p.* spōk'en. [A.S. *specan* (for *sprecan*); cog. with Dut. *spreken*, Ger. *sprechen*.]

SPEAKER, spēk'er, *n.* one who speaks: the person who presides in a deliberative or legislative body, as the House of Representatives.—*n.* SPEAK'ERSHIP.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, spēk'ing-trum'pet, *n.* an instrument somewhat resembling a trumpet, used for intensifying the sound of the voice, so as to convey it to a greater distance.

SPEAR, spēr, *n.* a long weapon used in war and hunting, made of a pole pointed with iron: a lance with barbed prongs used for catching fish.—*v.t.* to pierce or kill with a spear. [A.S. *spere*; cog. with Ger. *speer*, W. *yspér*, L. *sparus*; prob. further conn. with SPAR and SPIRE.]

SPEARMAN, spēr'man, *n.* a *man* armed with a *spear*.

SPEARMINT, spēr'mint, *n.* a species of *mint* having *spear*-shaped leaves.

SPECIAL, spesh'al, *adj.* of a *species* or sort: particular: distinctive: uncommon: designed for a particular purpose: confined to a particular subject.—*adv.* SPE'CIALLY.

SPECIALIST, spesh'al-ist, *n.* one who devotes himself to a *special* subject.

SPECIALITY, spesh-i-al'i-ti, *n.* the *special* or particular mark of a person or thing: a special occupation or object of attention. [Fr.—L.]

SPECIALIZE, spesh'al-īz, *v.t.* to determine in a *special* manner.—*n.* SPECIALIZA'TION.

SPECIALTY, spesh'al-ti, *n.* something *special:* a special contract: that for which a person is distinguished.

SPECIE, spē'shi, *n.* gold and silver coin, because *visible* wealth, and not merely representing it, as bills and notes do. [Cf. next word.]

SPECIES, spē'shēz, *n.* a group of individuals having common marks or characteristics—subordinate to a GENUS. [L. (*lit.*) "that which is *seen*," then a form, a particular sort—*specio*, to look.]

SPECIFIC, spe-sif'ik, SPECIFICAL, spe-sif'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or constituting a *species:* that *specifies:* precise: infallible.—*adv.* SPECIF'ICALLY.

SPECIFIC, spe-sif'ik, *n.* a remedy which has a *special* power in a particular disease: an infallible remedy.

SPECIFICATION, spes-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* act of *specifying:* a statement of particulars.

SPECIFY, spes'i-fī, *v.t.* to make *special:* to mention particularly:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spec'ifīed. [Low L. *specifico*—L. *species*, and *facio*, to make.]

SPECIMEN, spes'i-men, *n.* a portion of anything to *show* the kind and quality of the whole: a sample.

SPECIOUS, spē'shus, *adj.* that *looks* well at first sight: showy: plausible.—*adv.* SPE'CIOUSLY.—*n.* SPE'CIOUSNESS.

SPECK, spek, *n.* a *spot:* a blemish.—*v.t.* to spot. [A.S. *specca*; Low Ger. *spaak*.]

SPECKLE, spek'l, *n.* a *little speck* or spot in anything different in substance or color from the thing itself.—*v.t.* to mark with speckles.

SPECTACLE, spek'ta-kl, *n.* a *sight:* show: exhibition:—*pl.* glasses to assist the sight.—*adj.* SPECTAC'ULAR. [L. *spectaculum*—*specto*, *spectatum*, intens. of *spec-io*, to look at.]

SPECTACLED, spek'ta-kld, *adj.* wearing spectacles.

SPECTATOR, spek-tā'tur, *n.* one who *looks on*:—*fem.* SPECTA'TRESS.

SPECTRAL, spek'tral, *adj.* relating to, or like a *spectre*.

SPECTRE, spek'ter, *n.* a ghost. [Lit. "something *seen*." Doublet SPECTRUM.]

SPECTROGRAPH, spek'tro-graf, *n.* an instrument for photographing a *spectrum*.—*adj.* SPECTROGRAPH'IC and -AL.

SPECTROPHONE, spek'tro-fōn, *n.* a form of spectroscope (which see) in which perception of a succession of sounds takes the place of observation by the eye.—*adj.* SPECTROPHON'IC.

SPECTROSCOPE, spek'tro-skōp, *n.* an instrument for forming and *examining spectra* of luminous bodies, so as to determine their composition.

SPECTRUM, spek'trum, *n.* the image of something seen continued after the eyes are closed: the colors of light separated by a prism, and exhibited as spread out on a screen:—*pl.* SPEC'TRA. [Lit. "something seen," from L. *spec-io,* to see. Doublet SPECTRE.]

SPECULAR, spek'ū-lar, *adj.* resembling a *speculum:* having a smooth reflecting surface. [L.]

SPECULATE, spek'ū-lāt, *v.i.* to *look* at or into with the mind: to consider: to theorize: to traffic for great profit.—*n.* SPEC'ULATOR. [L. *speculatus,* pa.p of *speculor—specula,* a look-out—*spec-io,* to look.]

SPECULATION, spek-ū-lā'shun, *n.* act of speculating: mental view: contemplation: theory, the buying goods, etc., to sell them at an advance.

SPECULATIVE, spek'ū-lāt-iv, *adj.* given to speculation or theory: ideal: pertaining to speculation in business, etc.—*adv.* SPEC'ULATIVELY.

SPECULUM, spek'ū-lum, *n.* (*opt.*) a reflector usually made of polished metal: (*surgery*) an instrument for bringing into view parts otherwise hidden:—*pl.* SPEC'ULA.

SPED, sped, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SPEED.

SPEECH, spēch, *n.* that which is *spoken:* language: the power of speaking: oration: any declaration of thoughts: mention. [A.S. *spæc, sprœc;* Ger. *sprache.* See SPEAK.]

SPEECHLESS, spēch'les, *adj.* destitute or deprived of the power of speech.—*n.* SPEECH'LESSNESS.

SPEED, spēd, *n.* quickness, velocity: success.—*v.i.* to move quickly: to succeed: to fare.—*v.t.* to despatch quickly: to hasten, as to a conclusion: to execute: to aid: to make prosperous:—*pr.p.* speeding: *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sped. [A.S. *sped;* cog. with Dut. *spœd,* speed, Ger. *sputen,* to speed.]

SPEEDWAY, spēd'wā, *n.* a road especially for the speeding of fast trotting horses harnessed to light vehicles, as the Harlem *Speedway,* New York.

SPEEDY, spēd'i, *adj.* hasty: quick: nimble.—*adv.* SPEED'ILY.—*n.* SPEED'INESS.

SPELL, spel, *n.* any form of words supposed to possess magical power.—*adj.* SPELL'-BOUND. [A.S. *spell,* a narrative or tale; cog. with Goth. *spill,* Ice. *spial,* a tale.]

SPELL, spel, *v.t.* to tell or name the letters of: to name, write, or print the proper letters of.—*v.i.* to form words with the proper letters:—*pr.p.* spell'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spelled, spelt. [Same word as above, modified by O. Fr. *espaler* (Fr. *épeler*)—O. Ger. *spellon,* to tell, Goth. *spillon.*]

SPELL, spel, *v.t.* to take another's place at work.—*n.* a turn at work: a short period:—*pr.p.* spell'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spelled. [A.S. *spelian,* to act for another, perh. conn. with A.S. *spilian,* Ger. *spielen,* to play.]

SPELLING, spel'ing, *n.* act of spelling or naming the letters of words: orthography.

SPELLING-BOOK, spel'ing-book, *n.* a *book* for teaching to *spell.*—*n.* SPELL'ING-BEE, a competition in spelling.

SPELT, spelt, *n.* a kind of grain: also called German wheat. [A.S. (Ger. *spelt*)—L. *spelta.*]

SPELTER, spel'ter, *n.* zinc. [Allied to Dut. *spiauter.* See PEWTER.]

SPENCER, spens'er, *n.* a short overjacket worn by men or women, named after a Lord *Spencer* who introduced it or made it fashionable.

SPENCER, spens'er, *n.* (in ships and barks) a fore-and-aft sail abaft the fore and main masts. [Ety. unknown.]

SPENCERIAN, spen-sē'ri-an, *adj.* pertaining to the philosophy of Herbert *Spencer* (b. 1820).—*n.* a follower of *Spencer.*

SPENCERIANISM, spen-sē'ri-an-izm, *n.* the system of evolutionary cosmology founded by Herbert *Spencer,* called SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY. [See SPENCERIAN.]

SPEND, spend, *v.t.* to expend or weigh out: to give for any purpose: to consume: to waste: to pass, as time.—*v.i.* to make expense: to be dissipated:—*pr.p.* spend'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spent.—*n.* SPEND'ER. [A.S. *á-spendan,* for *-spendan*—L. *expendo* or *dispendo,* to weigh out.]

SPENDTHRIFT, spend'thrift, *n.* one who *spends* the savings of *thrift:* a prodigal. [See SPEND and THRIFT.]

SPERM, sperm, *n.* animal seed: spawn of fishes or frogs: spermaceti. [Lit. "that which is *sown,*" Late L.—Gr. *sperm-a, sperm-atos—speirō,* to sow.]

SPERMACETI, sper-ma-sē'ti, *n.* a waxy matter from the head of the sperm-whale. [L. (*lit.*) "the *sperm* of the *whale*"—*sperma* (see SPERM), and *cētus,* a whale—Gr. *kētos.*]

SPERMATIC, sper-mat'ik, SPERMATIC-AL, sper-mat'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of *sperm* or seed: seminal.

SPERM-OIL, sperm'-oil, *n., oil* from the *sperm*-whale.

SPERM-WHALE, sperm'-hwāl, *n.* a species of *whale* from which *sperm* or spermaceti is obtained.

SPEW, SPUE, spū, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to vomit: to eject with loathing. [A.S. *spiwan;* cog. with Dut. *spuwen,* Ger. *speien;* also conn. with L. *spuo,* Gr. *ptyō,* and with SPIT.]

SPHERE, sfēr, *n.* a *ball* or *globe:* an orb: circuit of motion: province or duty: rank: (*geom.*) a surface every point of which is equidistant from one and the same point, called the centre.—*adj.* SPHER'AL. [Fr.—L. *sphæra*—Gr. *sphaira.*]

SPHERIC, sfer'ik, SPHERICAL, sfer'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or like a *sphere.*—*adv.* SPHER'ICALLY.

SPHERICITY, sfer-is'i-ti, *n.* state or quality of being spherical: roundness.
SPHEROID, sfēr'oid, *n.* a body or figure having the *form* of a *sphere*, but not quite round. [Fr. *sphéroïde*—Gr. *sphaira*, and *eidos*, form.]
SPHEROIDAL, sfēr-oid'al, *adj.* having the form of a spheroid.
SPHEROMETER, sfēr-om'ē-ter, *n.* a device for measuring the sphericity of portions of spherical surfaces, as lenses.
SPHERULE, sfer'ūl, *n.* a little sphere.
SPHINCTER, sfingk'ter, *n.* (*anat.*) a muscle that contracts or shuts an orifice or opening which it surrounds. [Gr. "that which binds tight"—*sphinggō*, to bind tight.]
SPHINX, sfingks, *n.* (*ancient myth.*) a monster with the head of a woman and the body of a lioness, that proposed riddles to travellers, and *strangled* those who could not solve them. [Lit. "the throttler," Gr.—*sphinggō*, *sphingxō*, to squeeze, akin to L. *figo*, to fix.]
SPICE, spīs, *n.* an aromatic vegetable used for seasoning food, formerly one of the most valuable *kinds* of merchandise: a small quantity.—*v.t.* to season with spice: to tincture. [O.Fr. *espice* (Fr. *épice*)—Late L. *species*, kinds of goods, spices—L. *species*, a particular kind, etc. (see SPECIES). Cf. the use of Gr. *materialien* (*lit.* "materials"), to signify drugs.]
SPICERY, spīs'er-i, *n.* spices in general: a repository of spices.
SPICK, spik, *n.* a nail: *obs.* save in the phrase SPICK AND SPAN NEW, *i.e.* as new as a spike just made and a chip just split. [Prov. form of SPIKE, a nail.]
SPICY, spīs'i, *adj.* producing or abounding with spices: fragrant: pungent.—*adv.* SPIC'ILY.—*n.* SPIC'INESS.
SPIDER, spī'der, *n.* an animal remarkable for spinning webs to take its prey. [Lit. "the spinner," for *spinder*, from SPIN; cf. Dan. *spinder*, O. Ger. *spinna*, Ger. *spinne*.]
SPIEGELEISEN, spē'gl-ī-zen, **SPIEGEL IRON**, *n.* a white cast-iron containing manganese, largely used in Bessemer steel manufacture. [Ger.]
SPIGOT, spig'ut, *n.* a *spike* or *pointed* piece of wood for stopping a small hole in a cask. [Gael. *spiocaid*, W. *yspigōd*; conn. with root of SPIKE, a nail.]
SPIKE, spīk, *n.* an ear of grain: (*bot.*) an inflorescence, of which the flowers are sessile, or issue directly from a simple undivided axis. [From L. *spica*, an ear of grain.]
SPIKE, spīk, *n.* a small pointed rod: a large nail.—*v.t.* to set with spikes: to stop the vent of with a spike. [A.S. *spicing*, cog. with Ger. *spieker*; conn. with SPIKE, an ear of grain, and SPOKE, *n.*]
SPIKELET, spīk'let, *n.* a little spike.
SPIKENARD, spīk'närd, *n.* a highly aromatic oil or balsam obtained from an Indian plant, the *Nardus*, with *spike*-shaped blossoms: the plant itself. [L. *spica nardi*. See NARD.]
SPIKY, spīk'i, *adj.* furnished with *spikes*: having a sharp point.
SPILL, spil, *v.t.* to allow to run out of a vessel: to shed: to waste.—*v.i.* to be shed: to be allowed to fall, be lost, or wasted:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spilled, spilt.—*n.* SPILL'ER. [A.S. *spillan*; cog. with Dut. *spillen*, Ice. *spilla*, to destroy; also conn. with SPLIT.]
SPILL, spil, **SPILE**, spīl, *n.* a small peg or pin to stop a hole. [Lit. "a splinter," Dut. *spil*, Ger. *spille*, conn. with E. SPINDLE.]
SPIN, spin, *v.t.* to draw out and twist into threads: to draw out a thread as spiders do: to draw out tediously: to cause to whirl rapidly.—*v.i.* to practice the art or trade of spinning, to perform the act of spinning: to issue in a small or thread-like current: to whirl:—*pr.p.* spinn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.v.* spun.—*n.* SPINN'ER. [A.S. *spinnan*, cog. with Dut. and Ger. *spinnen*; closely conn. with SPAN.]
SPINACH, **SPINAGE**, spin'āj, *n.* an esculent vegetable with jagged or *spiny* leaves. [It. *spinace*—Low L. *spināceus*—*spina*, a thorn.]
SPINAL, spīn'al, *adj.* pertaining to the *spine* or backbone.
SPINDLE, spin'dl, *n.* the pin from which the thread is *spun* or twisted: a pin on which anything turns: the fusee of a watch. [A.S. *spinl* (from SPIN); cog. with Ger. *spindel*. Cf. SPILL, *n.*]
SPINE, spīn, *n.* a thorn: a thin, pointed spike, esp. in fishes: the backbone of an animal. [O. Fr. *espine* (Fr. *épine*)—L. *spina*, a thorn, conn. with root of SPIKE, a nail, applied to the backbone because of its sharp-pointed projections.]
SPINET, spin'et or spin-et', *n.* (*mus.*) an old-fashioned keyed instrument like the harpsichord. [It. *spinetta* (Fr. *épinette*), dim. of *spina*—L. *spina*, a thorn; so called from the pointed quills used in playing on it.]
SPINNING, spin'ing, *adj.* used in spinning.
SPINOSE, spī'nōs, **SPINOUS**, spī'nus, *adj.* full of spines: thorny.
SPINSTER, spin'ster, *n.* (*law*) an unmarried female. [Lit. a woman who *spins*.]
SPINY, spīn'i, *adj.* full of spines: thorny: troublesome: perplexed.—*n.* SPIN'INESS.
SPIRACLE, spir'a-kl, *n.* a *breathing* hole: any minute passage. [L. *spiraculum*, formed as a double dim. from *spiro*, to breathe.]
SPIRAL, spīr'al, *adj.* pertaining to or like a *spire*: winding like the thread of a screw.—*n.* a spiral line: a curve which continually recedes from a centre about which it revolves: a screw.
SPIRALLY, spīr'al-li, *adv.* in a spiral form or direction.
SPIRE, spīr, *n.* a winding line like the threads of a screw: a curl: a wreath a tapering body: a steeple. [L. *spira*—Gr.

speira, anything wound round or upon a thing; akin to *eirō*, to fasten together in rows.]

SPIRIT, spir'it, *n.* vital force: the soul: a ghost: mental disposition: enthusiasm: real meaning: chief quality: a very lively person: any volatile, inflammable liquid obtained by distillation, as brandy:—*pl.* intellectual activity: liveliness: persons with particular qualities of mind: mental excitement: spirituous liquors.—HOLY SPIRIT. See under HOLY.—THE SPIRIT, the Holy Spirit: the human spirit under the influence of the Holy Spirit.—*v.t.* to take away suddenly or secretly, as by a spirit. [L. *spiritus*, a breath—*spiro*, to breathe.]

SPIRITED, spir'it-ed, *adj.* full of spirit, life, or fire: animated.—*adv.* SPIR'ITEDLY.—*n.* SPIR'ITEDNESS.

SPIRITISM, spir'it-izm, *n.* see under SPIRITUALISM.

SPIRITLESS, spir'it-les, *adj.* without spirit, cheerfulness, or courage: dejected: dead.—*adv.* SPIR'ITLESSLY.

SPIRIT-RAPPER, spir'it-rap'er, *n.* a spiritualist who professes that spirits convey intelligence to him by raps or knocks.

SPIRITUAL, spir'it-ū-al, *adj.* consisting of *spirit:* having the nature of a spirit: immaterial: relating to the mind: intellectual: pertaining to the soul: holy: divine: relating to sacred things: not lay or temporal.—*adv.* SPIR'ITUALLY.

SPIRITUALISM, spir'it-ū-al-izm, *n.* a being spiritual: the philosophical doctrine that nothing is real out soul or spirit: the doctrine that spirit has a real existence apart from matter: the belief that certain peculiar phenomena (as rapping, table-turning, etc.) are directly due to the influence of departed *spirits*, invoked by a "medium" (in this sense better called SPIRITISM).

SPIRITUALIST, spir'it-ū-al-ist, *n.* one who has a regard only to *spiritual* things: one who holds the doctrine of spiritualism (or spiritism).

SPIRITUALITY, spir-it-ū-al'i-ti, *n.* state of being *spiritual:* essence distinct from matter.

SPIRITUALIZE, spir'it-ū-al-īz, *v.t.* to make *spiritual:* to imbue with spirituality: to refine: to free from sensuality: to give a spiritual meaning to.

SPIRITUOUS, spir'it-ū-us, *adj.* possessing the qualities of *spirit:* containing spirit: volatile.

SPIROGRAPH, spī'rō-graf, *n.* a device for drawing spirals.

SPIROMETER, spī-rom'e-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs.

SPIRT, spert. Same as SPURT.

SPIRY, spīr'i, *adj.* of a *spiral* form: wreathed: tapering like a spire or a pyramid: abounding in spires.

SPIT, spit, *n.* an iron prong on which meat is roasted.—*v.t.* to pierce with a spit:—*pr.p.* spitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spitt'ed. [A.S. *spitu;* Dut. *spit*, Ger. *spiesz.*]

SPIT, spit, *v.t.* to throw out from the mouth: to eject with violence.—*v.i.* to throw out saliva from the mouth:—*pr.p.* spitt'ing: *pa.t.* spit, spat; *pa.p.* spit. [A.S. *spittan;* Ice. *spyta*, Ger. *spützen.* These are all extensions of SPEW.]

SPITE, spīt, *n.* grudge: lasting ill-will: hatred.—*v.t.* to vex: to thwart: to hate.

SPITEFUL, spīt'fool, *adj.* full of spite: desirous to vex or injure: malignant.—*adv.* SPITE'FULLY.—*n.* SPITE'FULNESS.

SPITTED, spit'ed (*B*) *pa.p.* of SPIT, to throw out from the mouth.

SPITTLE, spit'l, *n.* the moist matter *spit* or thrown from the mouth: saliva.

SPITTOON, spit-tōōn', *n.* a vessel for receiving *spittle.*

SPLASH, splash, *v.t.* to spatter with water or mud.—*v.i.* to dash about water or any liquid.—*n.* water or mud thrown on anything. [Like PLASH, an imitative word.]

SPLASHBOARD, splash'bōrd, *n.* a *board* to keep those in a vehicle from being *splashed* with mud.

SPLASHY, splash'i, *adj.*, *splashing:* wet and muddy: full of dirty water.

SPLAY, splā, *v.t.* (*arch.*) to slope or slant: to dislocate, as the shoulder-bone.—*adj.* turned outward, as in *splay-foot.* [A contr. of DISPLAY.]

SPLEEN, splēn, *n.* a spongy gland near the large extremity of the stomach, supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger and melancholy: hence, spite: ill-humor: melancholy. [M.E. *splen*—L.—Gr. *splēn;* cog. with L. *lien* (for *p-lien*), Sans. *plihan.*]

SPLENDENT, splen'dent, *adj.* splendid or *shining:* bright. [L., pr.p. of *splendeo*, to shine.]

SPLENDID, splen'did, *adj.* magnificent: famous: illustrious: heroic.—*adv.* SPLEN'DIDLY. [Lit. "shining," L. *splendidus—splendeo*, to shine.]

SPLENDOR, splen'dur, *n.* the appearance of anything *splendid:* brilliance: magnificence.

SPLENETIC, sple-net'ik or splen'e-tik, SPLENETICAL, sple-net'ik-al, *adj.* affected with *spleen:* peevish: melancholy.—*n.* SPLEN'ETIC, a splenetic person.—*adv.* SPLENET'ICALLY.

SPLENIC, splen'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the *spleen.*

SPLENITIS, sple-nī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the spleen.

SPLICE, splīs, *v.t.* to unite two ends of a rope by interweaving the strands.—*n.* act of splicing: joint made by splicing. [Lit. "to split in order to join;" a form of SPLIT; allied to Dut. *splitsen.*]

SPLINT, splint, *n.* a small piece of wood *split* off: (*med.*) a thin piece of wood, etc., for confining a broken or injured limb: a hard excrescence on the shank-bone of a horse.—*v.t.* to confine with splints. [A nasalized form of SPLIT.]

SPLINTER, splint'er, *n.* a piece of wood or other substance *split* off.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to split into splinters.

SPLINTERY, splint'er-i, *adj.* made of or like *splinters*.

SPLIT, split, *v.t.* to cleave lengthwise: to tear asunder violently: to divide: to throw into discord.—*v.i.* to divide or part asunder: to be dashed to pieces:—*pr.p.* split'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* split.—*n.* a crack or rent lengthwise. [Allied to Dut. *splijten*, Ger. *spleiszen*. Cf. SPLICE and SPLINT.]

SPLUTTER, splut'er, *v.i.* to eject drops of saliva while speaking: to scatter ink upon a paper, as a bad pen. [By-form of SPUTTER.]

SPODOMANCY, spod'ō-man-si, *n.* divination by ashes. [Gr. *spodos*, a cinder, and *manteia*, divination.]

SPODOMANTIC, spod-ō-man'tik, *adj.* relating to spodomancy, or divination by means of ashes. *Kingsley.*

SPODUMENE, spod'ū-mēn, *n.* a mineral, hard, brittle, and translucent, called by Haüy *triphane*. It occurs in laminated masses, easily divisible into prisms with rhomboidal bases; the lateral faces smooth, shining, and pearly; the cross fracture uneven and splintery. Before the blowpipe it exfoliates into little yellowish or grayish scales; whence its name. It is found at Uto in Sweden, in the Tyrol, in Ireland, and North America. It consists of silica and alumina, with 8 to 10 per cent of lithia, and a little protoxide of iron. [Fr. *spodumène*, Gr. *spodoumenos*, part. passive of *spodoō*, to reduce to ashes, from *spodos*, ashes.]

SPOIL, spoil, *v.t.* to take by force: to plunder.—*v.i.* to practice robbery.—*n.* that which is taken by force: plunder: pillage: robbery.—*n.* SPOIL'ER, a plunderer. [Prob. short for *despoile*—O. Fr. *despoiller* (Fr. *dépouiller*)—L. *despoliare* —*de-*, and *spolio*—*spolium*, spoil.]

SPOIL, spoil, *v.t.* to corrupt: to mar: to make useless.—*v.i.* to decay: to become useless.—*n.* SPOIL'ER, a corrupter. [Same as above word.]

SPOKE, spōk, *pa.t.* of SPEAK.

SPOKE, spōk, *n.* one of the bars from the nave to the rim of a wheel. [A.S. *spaca*; cog. with Ger. *speiche*; conn. with SPIKE, a small pointed rod.]

SPOKEN, spōk'n, *pa.p.* of SPEAK.

SPOKESHAVE, spōk'shāv, *n.* a plane for dressing the *spokes* of wheels. [Cf. SHAVING.]

SPOKESMAN, spōks'man, *n.* (*B.*) one who *speaks* for another, or for others.

SPOLIATE, spō'li-āt, *v.t.* to *spoil*: to plunder: to pillage.—*v.i.* to practice robbery. [L. *spoliatus*, pa.p. of *spolio*—*spolium*, spoil.]

SPOLIATION, spō-li-ā'shun, *n.* act of *spoiling*: robbery.

SPONDAIC, spon-dā'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of *spondees*.

SPONDEE, spon'dē, *n.* in classical poetry, a foot of two long syllables, as *bēllō*. [Fr. —L. *spondēus* (*pes*)—Gr. *spondeios* (*pous*), (a foot) of two syllables, so called because much used in the slow solemn hymns sung at a *spondē* or drink-offering (—*spendō*). See SPONSOR.]

SPONGE, spunj, *n.* the porous framework of an animal, found attached to rocks, etc., under water, remarkable for its power of sucking up water: an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge: the heel of a horse's shoe.—*v.t.* to wipe with a sponge: to wipe out with a sponge: to wipe out completely: to destroy.—*v.i.* to suck in, as a sponge: to gain by mean tricks. [A.S., O.Fr. *esponge* (Fr. *éponge*)—L. *spongia*—Gr. *sponggia*, *sponggos*. Doublet FUNGUS.]

SPONGECAKE, spunj'kāk, *n.* a very light cake.

SPONGING-HOUSE, spunj'ing-hows, *n.* a victualling house, or tavern, in England, where persons arrested for debt were kept by a bailiff for twenty-four hours before being lodged in prison, in order that their friends might have an opportunity of settling the debt. Sponging-houses were usually the private dwellings of bailiffs, and were so named from the extortionate charges made upon prisoners for their accommodation therein.

SPONGY, spunj'i, *adj.* like a *sponge*: of an open texture: soft and porous: wet and soft: capable of imbibing fluids.—*n.* SPONG'INESS.

SPONSAL, spon'sal, *adj.* pertaining to a *betrothal*, a marriage, or a spouse. [L. —*sponsus*, a betrothal—*spondeo*, *sponsus*, to promise solemnly. See SPONSOR.]

SPONSOR, spon'sur, *n.* one who *promises* solemnly for another: a surety: a godfather or godmother.—*n.* SPON'SORSHIP. [L.—*spondeo*, *sponsus*, to promise solemnly, akin to Gr. *spendō*, to pour a libation, *spondai*, a solemn treaty. Cf. SPOUSE.]

SPONSORIAL, spon-sō'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *sponsor*, or sponsorship.

SPONTANEITY, spon-ta-nē'i-ti, *n.* state or quality of being *spontaneous*.

SPONTANEOUS, spon-tā'ne-us, *adj.* of one's *free-will*: involuntary: acting by its own impulse or natural law: produced of itself or without interference. —*adv.* SPONTA'NEOUSLY. [L. *spontaneus* —*sponte*, of one's own accord—*spondeo*.]

SPOOL, spōōl, *n.* a hollow cylinder for winding yarn upon.—*v.t.* to wind on spools. [Low Ger.; Ger. *spule*.]

SPOON, spōōn, *n.* an instrument for supping liquids. [Lit. "a *chip* of wood," A.S. *spon*; Ger. *span*, a chip, Ice. *spann*, a chip, a spoon.]

SPOON-BILL, spōōn'-bil, *n.* the popular name of the birds of the genus Platalea belonging to the heron family (Ardeidæ), order Grallatores, from the shape of the bill, which is somewhat like a spoon or

spatula. They live in society in wooded marshes, generally not far from the mouths of rivers, and on the sea-shore. The white spoon-bill (*P. leucorodia*) inhabits Europe generally, being rare, however, in England, although common in Holland in summer. As winter approaches it migrates to more southern regions, particularly the salt marshes on the coast of Italy, till the milder weather recalls it. The roseate spoon-bill (*P. ajaja*) is an American species, with the plumage of a fine rose color. The name is also given to a kind of sturgeon (*Polyodon spatula*) found in the Ohio, Mississippi, etc. It is remarkable for the uncommonly elongated and flattened snout, which it uses for digging in the mud in search of food, and for wanting those bony plates which generally form so characteristic an adornment of the sturgeon.

SPOONEY, spōōn'i, *adj.* silly, weakly affectionate. [As if fed on *spoon*-meat.]

SPOONFUL, spōōn'fool, *n.* as much as a *spoon* contains when *full:* a small quantity.

SPOOR, spōōr, *n.* track or trail of an animal, esp. when hunted as game. [Dut. *spoor*, a track, cog. with Scot. *speir*, to ask.]

SPORADIC, spo-rad'ik, *adj.*, *scattered*—a term specially applied to solitary cases of a disease usually epidemic. [Gr. *sporadikos—sporas*, *sporados*, scattered—*speirō*, to sow.]

SPORE, spōr, *n.* a minute grain which serves as a *seed* in flowerless plants like the fern. [Gr. *sporos*, a sowing, seed—*speirō*, to sow.]

SPORRAN, spor'an, *n.* an ornamental pouch worn in front of the kilt by the Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. *sporan.*]

SPORT, spōrt, *v.i.* to play: to frolic: to practice field diversions: to trifle.—*v.t.* to amuse: to make merry: to represent playfully.—*n.* that which amuses or makes merry: play: mirth: jest: contemptuous mirth: anything for playing with: a toy: idle jingle: field diversion: any organism deviating from the normal or natural condition; an aberrant natural production; a monstrosity; a lusus naturæ; as, "Yes—I nursed thee, . . . thou monstrous *sport* of nature."—*Byron;* specifically, in *bot.* a plant that assumes a character and appearance distinct from the normal type, a bud or portion of a plant that assumes such a form. [Short for DISPORT.]

SPORTFUL, spōrt'fool, *adj.* full of sport: merry: full of jesting.—*adv.* SPORT'FULLY—*n.* SPORT'FULNESS.

SPORTING, spōrt'ing, *adj.* relating to or engaging in *sports.*—*adv.* SPORT'INGLY.

SPORTIVE, spōrt'iv, *adj.* inclined to *sport:* playful: merry.—*adv.* SPORT'IVELY.—*n.* SPORT'IVENESS.

SPORTSMAN, spōrts'man, *n.* one who practices, or one skilled in field-*sports.*—*n.* SPORTS'MANSHIP, practice or skill of a sportsman.

SPORTULARY, spōrt'ū-la-ri, *adj.* subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. "These *sportulary* preachers."—*Bp. Hall.*

SPORTULE, spōrt'ūl, *n.* an alms: a dole: a charitable gift or contribution: a largess, either of meat or money, given by princes or great men to the poor people. *Ayliffe.* [L. *sportula*, a little basket, dim. of *sporta*, a wicker basket.]

SPORULE, spor'ūl, *n.* in *bot.* a little spore. The word is sometimes used generally in the same sense as *spore*, sometimes to denote a distinct granule within a spore. *Treas. of Bot.* [A dim. from SPORE.]

SPORULIFEROUS, spor-ū-lif'er-us, *adj.* in *bot.* bearing or producing sporules. [E. *sporule*, and L. *fero*, to produce.]

SPOT, spot, *n.* a mark made by a drop of wet matter: a blot: a discolored place: a small part of a different color: a small extent of space: any particular place: something that soils: a stain on character or reputation.—*v.t.* to mark with drops of wet: to stain: to discolor: to taint: to tarnish, as reputation:—*pr.p.* spott'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spott'ed. [M. E. *spat*, Scot. and Dut. *spat*, prob. from the root of SPIT, to throw out from the mouth.]

SPOTLESS, spot'les, *adj.* without a spot: untainted: pure.—*adv.* SPOT'LESSLY.—*n.* SPOT'LESSNESS.

SPOTTED, spot'ed, SPOTTY, spot'i, *adj.* marked with *spots* or discolored places.

SPOUSAL, spowz'al, *adj.* pertaining to a *spouse*, or to marriage: nuptial: matrimonial.—*n.* usually in *pl.* nuptials: marriage.

SPOUSE, spowz, *n.* a husband or wife. [Lit. "one *promised* in marriage," "a betrothed person," O. Fr. *espous* (Fr. *époux*, fem. *épouse*)—L. *sponsus*, pa.p. of *spondeo*, to promise, to promise in marriage. Cf. ESPOUSE and SPONSOR.]

SPOUT, spowt, *v.t.* to throw out, as from a pipe.—*v.i.* to issue with violence, as from a pipe.—*n.* the projecting mouth of a vessel from which a stream issues: a pipe for conducting a liquid. [Allied to Dut. *spuiten*, Ice. *spyta*, from root of SPIT, to throw out.]

SPRACK, sprak, *adj.* vigorous: sprightly: spruce: lively: animated: quick: alert. (Old and provincial English.) Shakespeare has it in the form *sprag*, being put into the mouth of Sir Hugh Evans, a Welshman, who pronounces *hic, hæc, hoc*, as *hig, hæg, hog.* "If your Royal Highness had seen him dreaming and dozing about the banks of Tully Veolan like an hypochondriac person, you would wonder where he hath sae suddenly acquired all this fine *sprack* festivity and jocularity."—*Sir W. Scott.* [Ice. *sprækr*, brisk, sprightly, also *sparkr*, brisk, lively. Cf. also Ir. and Gael. *spràic*, strength, vigor, *spraiceach*, vigorous, strong; E. SPREE.]

SPRAG, sprag, *n.* a young salmon. [Cf. Ice. *spraka*, a small flounder.]

SPRAG, sprag, *n.* a billet of wood: specifically, in *mining*, a diagonal prop or stay for preventing the roof of a mine from sinking in. *Edin. Rev.* [Allied to SPRIG.]

SPRAG, sprag, *v.t.* to prop by a sprag: also to stop, as a carriage, on a steep gradient, by putting a sprag in the spokes of the wheel.

SPRAICH, sprāch, *n.* a cry, a shriek: a collection: a multitude, from the idea of the noise made; as, a *spraich* of bairns. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

SPRAICH, sprāch, *v.i.* to cry: to shriek. [Scotch.]

SPRAICKLE, sprāk'l, **SPRACKLE**, sprak'l, *v.i.* to clamber: to get on with difficulty. *Sir W. Scott; Burns.* Written also SPRACHLE. [Scotch. Ice. *sprōkla.*]

SPRAIN, sprān, *v.t.* to overstrain the muscles of a joint.—*n.* an excessive strain of the muscles of a joint. [Lit. "to strain," "to squeeze out," O. Fr. *espreindre* (Fr. *épreindre*), to force out, to strain—L. *exprimere.* See EXPRESS.]

SPRANG, *pa.t.* of SPRING.

SPRAT, sprat, *n.* a sea-fish like the herring, but much smaller. [M.E. *sprotte;* Dut. *sprot*, Ger. *sprotte.*]

SPRAWL, sprawl, *v.i.* to toss or kick about the limbs: to stretch the body carelessly when lying: to spread ungracefully.—*n.* SPRAWL'ER. [Akin to Low Ger. *spaddeln*, Dan. *sprælle*, to toss about the limbs.]

SPRAY, sprā, *n.* small particles of water driven by the wind, as from the top of waves, etc. [From A.S. *spregan*, to pour.]

SPRAY, sprā, *n.* a small shoot of a tree. [Akin to A.S. *sprec*, Ice. *sprek*, a twig. Doublet SPRIG.]

SPRAYER, sprā'er, *n.* one who sprays: any instrument for spraying perfume or any other liquid.

SPREAD, spred, *v.t.* to scatter abroad or in all directions: to stretch: to extend: to overlay: to shoot out, as branches: to circulate, as news: to cause to affect numbers, as a disease: to diffuse: to set with provisions, as a table.—*v.i.* to extend or expand in all directions: to be extended or stretched: to be propagated or circulated:—*pa.t* and *pa.p.* spread.—*n.* extent: compass: expansion of parts: a cloth used as a cover, as a bed spread. [A.S. *sprædan;* Dut. *spreiden*, Ger. *spreiten.*]

SPREAD-EAGLE, spred-ē'gl, *adj.* like an eagle with the wings outstretched: bombastic, boastful.—*n.* (*naut.*) a person seized in the rigging: a passenger thus made to pay his entrance forfeit.

SPREAD-EAGLEISM, spred-ē'gl-izm, *n.* a bombastic, frothy kind of patriotism.

SPREE, sprē, *n.* a merry frolic: a drunken frolic. [Prov. E. adj. *sprag, spry, spree*, M.E. *sprac*, from Ice. *sprækr*, lively.]

SPRIG, sprig, *n.* a small shoot or twig.—*v.t.* to embroider with representations of twigs:—*pr.p.* sprigg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sprigged. [Doublet of SPRAY.]

SPRIGHTLY, sprīt'li, *adj.*, *spirit-like:* airy: full of life: lively: brisk.—*n.* SPRIGHT'LINESS.

SPRING, spring, *v.i.* to bound: to leap: to rush hastily: to move suddenly by elastic force: to start up suddenly: to break forth: to appear: to issue: to come into existence: (*B.*) to rise, as the sun.—*v.t.* to cause to spring up: to start: to produce quickly: to contrive on a sudden: to explode, as a mine: to open, as a leak: to crack, as a mast:—*pa.t.* sprung, sprang; *pa.p.* sprung.—*n.* a leap: a flying back with elastic force: elastic power: an elastic body: any active power: that by which action is produced: cause or origin: a source: an outflow of water from the earth: (*B.*) the dawn: the time when plants begin to spring up and grow, the vernal season—March, April, May: a starting of a plank in a vessel: a crack in a mast. [A.S. *springan;* Ger. *springen.*]

SPRINGAL, spring'awl, *n.* an ancient warlike engine, used for shooting large arrows, pieces of iron, etc. It is supposed to have resembled the cross-bow in its construction. Written also SPRINGALD. [O. Fr. *espringale*, from Ger. *springen*, to spring.]

SPRING-BACK, spring'-bak, *n.* in *bookbinding*, a curved or semicircular false back, made of thin sheet-iron or of stiff pasteboard fastened to the under side of the true back, and causing the leaves of a book thus bound to spring up and lie flat—commonly used in binding ledgers and other blank books.

SPRING-BALANCE, spring'-bal-ans, *n.* a contrivance for determining the weight of any article by observing the amount of deflection or compression which it produces upon a helical steel spring properly adjusted and fitted with an index working against a graduated scale. Another form of spring-balance is made in the shape of the letter C, the upper end being suspended by a ring, and the lower end affording attachment for the hook whereby the object is suspended. As the bow opens a finger traverses a graduated arc and registers the weight.

SPRINGBOK, spring'bok, *n.* a sort of South African antelope, larger than a roebuck. [Dut. for "spring-buck," from its leaping motion.]

SPRINGE, sprinj, *n.* a snare with a *spring*-noose: a gin.—*v.i.* to catch in a springe. [Prov. E. *springle* — SPRING; cf. Ger. *sprenkel—springen.*]

SPRINGER, spring'er, *n.* a kind of dog allied to the spaniel, useful for *springing* game in copses.

SPRING-TIDE, spring'-tīd, *n.* a *tide* which *springs* or rises higher than ordinary tides, after new and full moon.

SPRINGY, spring'i, *adj.* pertaining to or like a *spring:* elastic: nimble. abounding with springs or fountains.—*n.* SPRING'INESS.

SPRINKLE, spring'kl, *v.t.* to scatter in small drops or particles: to scatter on: to baptize with a few drops of water: to purify.—*v.i.* to scatter in drops.—*n.* SPRIN'KLE or SPRINK'LING, a small quantity sprinkled.—*n.* SPRINK'LER. [Freq. formed from A.S. *sprengan*, the causative of SPRING; cf. Ger. *sprenkeln*.]

SPRIT, sprit, *n.* (*naut.*) a spar set diagonally to extend a fore-and-aft sail. [A.S. *spreot*, a pole; Dut. and Ger. *spriet*, a bowsprit; conn. with SPROUT.]

SPRITE, sprīt, *n.* a *spirit:* a shade: a ghost. [A corr. of SPIRIT. Cf. SPRIGHTLY.]

SPROCKET, sprok'et, *n.* a tooth on a wheel shaped so as to take hold of a chain and thus give power.—SPROCK'ET-WHEEL, a wheel equipped with sprockets.

SPROUT, sprowt, *n.* a germ or young shoot:—*pl.* young shoots from old cabbages.—*v.i.* to shoot: to push out new shoots. [M. E. *sprute* — A.S. *spreotan* (Ger. *sprieszen*); cog. with Dut. *spruit*. Cf. SPRIT and SPRUCE-BEER.]

SPRUCE, sprōōs, *adj.* smart: neat.—*adv.* SPRUCE'LY.—*n.* SPRUCE'NESS. [Prob. from O. Fr. *preus* (Fr. *preux*), gallant.]

SPRUCE, sprōōs, *v.t.* to trim or dress in a spruce manner, or with affected or finical neatness: to prink or prank. "To *spruce* his plumes."—*Dr. H. More.*

SPRUCE, sprōōs, *v.i.* to dress one's self with affected neatness.—TO SPRUCE UP, to dress one's self sprucely or neatly. "Till she had *spruced up* herself first."—*Burton.*

SPRUCE, sprōōs, **SPRUCE-FIR**, sprōōs'fer, *n.* the name given to several species of trees of the genus Abies. The Norway spruce-fir is *A. excelsa*, which yields the valuable timber known under the name of white or Christiana deal. The white spruce is the *A. alba*, which grows in the colder regions of North America. The black spruce-fir is the *A. nigra*, which is a native of the most inclement regions of North America, and attains the height of 70 or 80 feet, with a diameter of from 15 to 20 inches. Its timber is of great value on account of its strength, lightness, and elasticity. It is employed for the yards of ships, and from the young branches is extracted the *essence of spruce*, so well known as a useful anti-scorbutic. The red spruce is *A. rubra*. The hemlock spruce-fir is the *A. canadensis*, a noble species, rising to the height of 70 or 80 feet, and measuring from 2 to 3 feet in diameter. It grows abundantly near Quebec, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Vermont, and the upper parts of New Hampshire. The wood is employed for laths, and for coarse in-door work. The bark is exceedingly valuable for tanning. [According to one view from O. E. *Spruce*, *Pruce*, Prussian, because the tree was first known as a native of Prussia. But cf. Ger. *sprossen-fichte*, the spruce-fir, lit. sprout-fir, from *sprossen*, young sprouts, *spriessen*, to sprout. According to Wedgwood the tree was called the sprout-fir from its sprouts being used in making beer, *spruce*-beer (that is *sprout*-beer).]

SPRUCE-BEER, sprōōs'-bēr, *n.* a fermented liquor made from the leaves and small branches of the spruce-fir or from the essence of spruce, boiled with sugar or molasses, and fermented with yeast. There are two kinds, the brown and the white, of which the latter is considered the best, as being made from white sugar instead of molasses. Spruce-beer forms an agreeable and wholesome beverage, and is useful as an antiscorbutic.

SPRUNG, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SPRING.

SPUD, spud, *n.* a narrow spade with a short handle. [From root of SPADE.]

SPUE. Same as SPEW.

SPUME, spūm, *n.* scum or froth *spewed* or thrown up by liquids: foam.—*v.i.* to throw up scum: to foam. [L. *spuma*—*spuo*, E. SPEW.]

SPUMOUS, spūm'us, **SPUMY**, spūm'i, *adj.* consisting of *spume* or froth: frothy: foamy.

SPUN, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SPIN.

SPUN-GOLD, spun'-gōld, *n.* flattened gold, or silver-gilt wire wound on a thread of yellow silk.

SPUNK, spungk, *n.* touchwood; tinder; a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; "*Spunk*, or touchwood prepared."—*Sir T. Browne:* a quick, ardent temper; mettle; spirit; pluck; "Thy girl, perhaps a lass of *spunk*."—*Wolcot;* "Men of *spunk*, and spirit, and power, both of mind and body."—*Prof. Wilson:* a very small fire; a fiery spark or small flame; also, a lucifer-match. [Scotch. Ir. *sponc*, tinder, touchwood, sponge, Gael. *spong;* from L. *spongia*, a sponge.]

SPUNKIE, spungk'i, *n.* the ignis fatuus, or Will-o'-the-wisp. *Burns:* a person of a fiery or irritable temper. *G. lt.* [Scotch. From SPUNK.]

SPUNKY, SPUNKIE, spungk'i, *adj.* spirited: fiery: irritable: brisk: an epithet applied to a place supposed to be haunted, from the frequent appearance of the ignis fatuus. "The *spunkie* howe."—*Tannahill.* [Scotch.]

SPUN-SILVER, spun'-sil-ver, *n.* flattened silver wire wound round a thread of coarse silk.

SPUN-YARN, spun'-yärn, *n.* (*naut.*) a line or cord formed of two, three, or more rope-yarns twisted together. The yarns are usually drawn out of the strands of old cables and knotted together. Spun-yarn is used for various purposes, as serving ropes, weaving mats, etc.

SPUR, spur, *n.* an instrument on a horseman's heels, with sharp points for goad-

ing the horse: that which goads or instigates: something projecting: the hard projection on a cock's leg: a small range of mountains extending laterally from a larger range.—*v.t.* to urge on with spurs: to urge onward: to impel: to put spurs on.—*v.i.* to press forward: to travel in great haste:—*pr.p.* spurr'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spurred. [A.S. *spura, spora*; Ice. *spori*, Ger. *spor-n*; akin to SPAR and SPEAR.]

SPURGE, spurj, *n.* a class of acrid plants with a milky juice, used for taking off warts. [O. Fr. *espurge* (Fr. *épurge*)—L. *expurgare*, to purge—*ex*, off, *purgo*, to clear. See PURGE.]

SPURIOUS, spūr'i-us, *adj.* illegitimate: bastard: not genuine: false.—*adv.* SPUR'IOUSLY.—*n.* SPUR'IOUSNESS. [L. *spurius.*]

SPURN, spurn, *v.t.* to drive away as with the foot: to kick: to reject with disdain.—*n.* disdainful rejection. [A.S. *spurnan*, an extension of SPUR.]

SPUR-PRUNING, spur'-prōōn-ing, *n.* a mode of pruning trees by which one or two eyes of last year's wood are left and the rest cut off, so as to leave short rods.

SPUR-ROYAL, spur'-roi-al, *n.* a gold coin, first made in the reign of Edward IV. In the reign of James I. its value was about equal to $3.60 of our money. It was so named from having on the reverse a sun with the four cardinal rays issuing from it so as to suggest a resemblance to the rowel of a spur. Sometimes written SPUR-RIAL or SPUR-RYAL.

SPURT, spurt, *v.t.* to spout, or send out in a sudden stream, as water.—*v.i.* to gush out suddenly in a small stream: to flow out forcibly or at intervals.—*n.* a sudden or violent gush of a liquid from an opening: a jet: a sudden and short effort. [Like SPIRT, formed by transposition from *sprit* (Ger. *spritzen*), conn. with SPRIT and SPROUT.]

SPUR-WHEEL, spur'-hwēl, *n.* in *mach.* a wheel in which the teeth are perpendicular to the axis, and in the direction of radii. A train of such wheels working into each other is called *spur-gear.*

SPUR-WING, spur'-wing, *n.* the English name for a species of wading birds of the genus Parra, having the wing armed with a bony spur; they inhabit Africa and South America: the name given to the species of geese of the genus Plectropterus, which are natives of Africa, and have two strong spurs on the shoulder of the wing.

SPUTATION, spū-tā'shun, *n.* the act of spitting: that which is spit up. "A moist *sputation* or expectoration."—*Harvey.* [L. *sputo, sputatum*, to spit.]

SPŪTATIVE, spū'ta-tiv, *adj.* spitting much: inclined to spit. *Wotton.*

SPUTTER, sput'er, *v.i.* to *spit* in small drops, as in rapid speaking: to throw out moisture in scattered drops: to speak rapidly and indistinctly.—*v.t.* to throw out with haste and noise: to utter hastily and indistinctly.—*n.* moist matter thrown out in particles. [Like SPATTER, from the stem of SPIT and SPOUT.]

SPY, spī, *n.* one sent into an enemy's country or camp to find out their strength, etc.: one who keeps a watch on others: one who secretly conveys information.—*v.t.* to see: to discover, generally at a distance: to discover by close search: to inspect secretly:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spied. [O. Fr. *espie*—O. Ger. *speha*; cog. with L. *specio*, Sans. *spac.*]

SPYGLASS, spī'glas, *n.* a *glass* for *spying*: a small telescope.

SPY-WEDNESDAY, spī-wens'dā, *n.* an old name given to the Wednesday immediately preceding Easter, in allusion to the betrayal of Christ by Judas Iscariot.

SQUAB, skwob, *adj.* fat; short and stout; plump; bulky; unfledged; unfeathered; as, a *squab* pigeon.

> Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest,
> When there's so many *squab* ones in the nest?
> —*Dr. W. King.*

[A word which also occurs without the *s*. According to Wedgwood, from the sound made by a soft lump falling.]

SQUAB, skwob, *n.* a young pigeon or dove: a short fat person;

> Gorgonius sits abdominous and wan,
> Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan.
> —*Cowper.*

A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion; "Punching the *squab* of chairs and sofas with their dirty fists."—*Dickens;*

> On a large *squab* you find her spread.—*Pope.*

SQUAB, skwob, *adv.* striking at once: with a heavy fall: plump. "The eagle took the tortoise up into the air and dropt him, *squab*, upon a rock."—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

SQUAB, skwob, *v.i.* to fall plump.

SQUABASH, skwa-bash', *v.t.* to crush: to quash. "His (Gifford's) satire of the Baviad and Mæviad *squabashed*, at one blow, a set of coxcombs who might have humbugged the world long enough."—*Sir W. Scott.*

SQUABBISH, skwob'ish, SQUABBY, skwob'i, *adj.* thick: fat: heavy. "Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body."—*Harvey.*

SQUABBLE, skwob'l, *v.i.* to dispute in a noisy manner: to wrangle.—*n.* a noisy, petty quarrel: a brawl.—*n.* SQUABB'LER. [Akin to Low Ger. *kabbeln*, to quarrel, and Prov. Ger. *schwabbeln*, to jabber.]

SQUAD, skwod, *n.* a small body of men assembled for drill. [Fr. *escouade* (It. *squadra*)—L. *exquadrare*, to make square. See SQUADRON.]

SQUADRON, skwod'run, *n.* a body of cavalry, consisting of two troops, or 120 to 200 men: a section of a fleet, commanded by a flag-officer. [Orig. a *square* of troops, Fr. *escouade* (It. *squadra*). See SQUARE.]

SQUALID, skwol'id, *adj.*, *stiff* with dirt;

filthy.—*adv.* SQUAL'IDLY.—*n.* SQUAL'IDNESS. [L. *squalidus — squaleo*, to be stiff; akin to Gr. *skellō*, to dry.]

SQUALL, skwawl, *v.i.* to cry out violently.—*n.* a loud cry or scream: a violent gust of wind. [Ice. *sqvala*; Ir. and Gael. *sgal*, to shriek; an imitative word; cf. SQUEAL.]

SQUALLY, skwawl'i, *adj.* abounding or disturbed with *squalls* or gusts of wind: gusty.

SQUALOR, skwol'or, *n.* state of being *squalid*: dirtiness: filthiness. [L.]

SQUANDER, skwon'der, *v.t.* to spend lavishly or wastefully.—*n.* SQUAN'DERER. [Ety. dub.; perh. a nasalized form of Prov. E. *squatter*, to splash, to disperse; allied to E. SCATTER.]

SQUARE, skwār, *adj.* having *four* equal sides and angles: forming a right angle: having a straight front or an outline formed by straight lines.—*n.* that which is square: a square figure: a four-sided space inclosed by houses: a square body of troops: the length of the side of any figure squared: an instrument for measuring right angles: (*arith.*) the product of a quantity multiplied by itself.—*v.t.* to form like a square: to form with four equal sides and angles: (*arith.*) to multiply by itself: (*naut.*) to place at right angles with the keel.—*n.* SQUARE'NESS. [O. Fr. *esquarre* (Fr. *équerre*)—L. *exquadrare*, to square—*quadrus*, conn. with *quattuor*, four. Cf. SQUAD and QUARRY.]

SQUARE-TOED, skwār'-tōd, *n.* an old-fashion, punctilious person.

SQUASH, skwosh, *v.t.* to beat or press into pulp: to crush flat.—*n.* a sudden fall or shock of soft bodies: anything soft and easily crushed, anything soft or unripe.

SQUASH, skwosh, *n.* a plant of the genus Cucurbita, *C. Melopepo*, and its fruit, cultivated in America as an article of food. "*Squash* is an Indian kind of pumpion that grows apace."—*Boyle.* [From American Indian name: "*Askutasquash*, . . . which the English from them call *squashes*."—*Roger Williams.* From *asquash* (pl.), raw, green.]

SQUASH, skwash, *n.* the American name for a species of weasel. "The smell of our weasels, and ermines, and polecats is fragrance itself, when compared to that of the *squash* and the skunk."—*Goldsmith.*

SQUASH-BUG, skwosh'-bug, *n.* a name given in the United States to insects well known for their destructive ravages upon squash and pumpkin plants.

SQUAT, skwot, *v.i.* to sit down upon the hams or heels: to cower, as an animal: to settle on new land without title:—*pr.p.* squatt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* squatt'ed. [Prov. E. *quat*, to squat; prob. a Romance word; cf. It. *quatto*, cowering, Fr. (*se*) *cacher*, to crouch down, to hide one's self, both from L. *coactus*, pa.p. of *cogo—co-*, together, and *ago*, to drive.]

SQUATTER, skwot'er, *n.* a settler on new land without title: one who leases pasture land from the government, in Australia and New Zealand. [See SQUAT.]

SQUAW, skwaw, *n.* among the American Indians, a woman, esp. a wife.

SQUEAK, skwēk, *v.i.* to utter a shrill and usually short cry.—*n.* a sudden, shrill cry. [Imitative; cf. Sw. *sqvaka*, to croak, Ger. *quieken*, to squeak.]

SQUEAL, skwēl, *v.i.* to utter a shrill and prolonged sound. [Imitative; cf. Sw. *sqvala*, to cry out.]

SQUEAMISH, skwēm'ish, *adj.* sickish at stomach: easily disgusted or offended: fastidious in taste.—*adv.* SQUEAM'ISHLY.—*n.* SQUEAM'ISHNESS. [Akin to Ice. *sveim-r*, stir, Ger. *schweim-en*, to become giddy or faint, conn. with SWIM; prob. also influenced by *qualmish* (see QUALM).]

SQUEEGEE, skwē'jē, *n.* a wooden instrument edged with rubber for clearing water away from floors, windows, decks, etc.: in photography, a roller for squeezing the moisture from a print.

SQUEEZE, skwēz, *v.t.* to crush or press between two bodies: to embrace closely: to force through a small hole: to cause to pass.—*v.i.* to push between close bodies: to press: to crowd.—*n.* act of squeezing: pressing between bodies. [M. E. *queisen*—A.S. *cwisan*; akin to Ger. *quetschen*.]

SQUELCH, skwelch, *v.i.* a word descriptive of the sound made by one's feet when walking in mud: to make such a sound: loosely, to suppress, as to *squelch* a person's merriment or enthusiasm.

SQUETEAGUE, skwē-tēg', *n.* an American fish, the *Labrus squeteague* of Mitchell, the *Otolithus regalis* of Cuvier, very common in the waters of Long Island Sound and adjacent bays, where it is captured in large quantities for the table. It produces a dull sound like that of a drum.

SQUIB, skwib, *n.* a paper tube filled with combustibles, thrown up into the air burning and bursting: a petty lampoon. [Ety. unknown.]

SQUILL, skwil, *n.* a genus of plants (including the bluebell) allied to the lily, an African species of which is used in medicine. [Fr. *squille*—L. *squilla, scilla*—Gr. *skilla*.]

SQUINT, skwint, *adj.* looking obliquely: having the vision distorted.—*v.i.* to look obliquely: to have the vision distorted.—*v.t.* to cause to squint.—*n.* act or habit of squinting: an oblique look: distortion of vision. [Prob. allied to Dut. *schuin*, oblique; cf. WINK, and Fr. *guigner*, to squint.]

SQUIRE, skwīr, *n.* short for ESQUIRE.

SQUIRREL, skwir'el, *n.* a nimble, reddish-brown, rodent animal with a bushy tail. [Lit. "shadow-tail," O. Fr. *esquirel* (Fr. *écureuil*)—Low L. *scuriolus*, dim. of L. *sciurus*—Gr. *skiouros—skia*, shade, *oura*, tail.]

SQUIRREL-CORN, skwir'el-korn, *n.* the American name for a fragrant plant of the genus Dicentra (D. *canadensis*), nat. order Fumariaceæ.

SQUIRREL-FISH, skwir'el-fish, *n.* a sort of perch.

SQUIRREL-MONKEY, skwir'el-mung-ki, *n.* a platyrhine or flat-nosed monkey of the genus Callithrix, inhabiting Brazil, resembling in general appearance and size the familiar squirrel.

SQUIRREL-TAIL, skwir'el-tāl, *n.* a name for a species of wild barley, *Hordeum maritimum*.

SQUIRT, skwert, *v.t.* to throw out water in a stream from a narrow opening.—*n.* a small instrument for squirting: a small, quick stream. [Allied to Low Ger. *swirtjen*, O. Sw. *squattra*, to scatter. Cf. SQUANDER.]

SRADHA, srād'ha, SHRADDHA, shrād'ha, *n.* a funeral ceremony paid by the Hindus to the manes of deceased ancestors, to effect, by means of oblations, the re-embodying of the soul of the deceased after burning his corpse, and to raise his shade from this world up to heaven among the manes of departed ancestors.

SRAVAKA, srā'va-ka or shrā'va-ka, *n.* a name given to those disciples of Buddha who through the practice of the four great truths attain the dignity of saints. [Sans. *sru*, to hear.]

STAB, stab, *v.t.* to wound with a pointed weapon: to wound: to injure secretly, or by falsehood or slander.—*v.i.* to give a stab or a mortal wound:—*pr.p.* stabb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stabbed.—*n.* a wound with a pointed weapon: an injury given secretly. [Orig. "to pierce with a *staff* or stake." See STAFF.]

STABAT MATER, stā'bat mā'ter, *n.* a Latin hymn on the seven dolors of the Virgin: a musical setting of this sequence. [From the opening words of the hymn.]

STABILITY, sta-bil'i-ti, *n.* state of being *stable*: firmness: steadiness: immovability. [Fr.—L.]

STABLE, stā'bl, *adj.* that *stands* firm: firmly established: durable: firm in purpose or character: constant.—*adv.* STA'BLY.—*n.* STA'BLENESS. [Fr.—L. *stabilis*—*sto*, E. STAND.]

STABLE, stā'bl, *n.* a building for horses and cattle.—*v.t.* to put or keep in a stable.—*v.i.* to dwell in a stable. [O. Fr. *estable* (Fr. *étable*)—L. *stabulum*—*sto*, E. STAND.]

STABLING, stā'bling, *n.* act of putting into a *stable*: accommodation for horses and cattle.

STABLISH, stab'lish, *v.t.* old form of ESTABLISH.

STACCATO, stak-kā'to, *adj.* (*mus.*) giving a clear *distinct* sound to each note. [It., from *staccare*, for *distaccare*, to separate, from root of TACK.]

STACK, stak, *n.* (*lit.*) that which *sticks* out: a large pile of hay, grain in the sheaf, corn, wood, etc.: a number of chimneys standing together.—*v.t.* to pile into a stack or stacks. [Dan. *stak*, Ice. *stak-r*; conn. with STAKE, STICK, and STOCK.]

STACKYARD, stak'yārd, *n.* a *yard* for *stacks*.

STACTE, stak'tē, *n.* one of the sweet spices which composed the holy incense of the ancient Jews. Two kinds have been described, one the fresh gum of the myrrh tree (*Balsamodendron Myrrha*), mixed with water and squeezed out through a press; the other kind, the resin of the storax (*Styrax officinale*), mixed with wax and fat. Exod. xxx. 34. [Gr. *staktē*, the oil that drops from myrrh, from *stazō*, to drop, to distil.]

STADIUM, stā'di-um, *n.* a Greek measure of 125 geometrical paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English; consequently the Greek stadium was somewhat less than our furlong; it was the principal Greek measure of length: the course for foot-races at Olympia in Greece, which was exactly a stadium in length; the name was also given to all other places throughout Greece wherever games were celebrated: in *med.* the stage or period of a disease, especially of an intermittent disease. [L., from Gr. *stadion*.]

STADTHOLDER, stat'hōld-er, *n.* formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland, or the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province. [Dut. *stadhouder*—*stad*, a city, and *houder*, holder.]

STADTHOLDERATE, stat'hōld-er-āt STADTHOLDERSHIP, stat'hōld-er-ship, *n.* the office of a stadtholder.

STAFF, staf, *n.* a stick carried for support or defence: a prop: a long piece of wood: pole: a flagstaff: the long handle of an instrument: a stick or ensign of authority: the five lines and spaces for music: a stanza (the previous meanings have *pl.* STAFFS or STAVES, stāvz): an establishment of officers acting together in an army, esp. that attached to the commander: a similar establishment of persons in any undertaking; as, the editorial staff of a newspaper (the last two meanings have *pl.* STAFFS, stafs). [A.S. *stæf*; cog. with Ice. *staf-r*, Ger. *stab*.]

STAG, stag, *n.* the *male* deer, esp. one of the red deer:—*fem.* HIND. [Ice. *stegg-r*, a male bird, Yorkshire *steg*, a gander, Scot. *stag*, *staig*, a young horse; prob. from root *stig*, to mount.]

STAGE, stāj, *n.* an elevated platform, esp. in a theatre: theatre: theatrical representations: any place of exhibition or performance: a place of rest on a journey or road: distance between places: degree of progress. [O. Fr. *estage* (Fr. *étage*), a story of a house, through a L. form *staticus*, from *sto*, E. STAND.]

STAGECOACH, stāj'kōch, *n.* a *coach* that runs regularly with passengers from *stage* to *stage.*

STAGE-PLAYER, stāj'-plā'er, *n.* a *player* on the *stage.*

STAGGER, stag'er, *v.i.* to reel from side to side: to begin to give way: to begin to doubt: to hesitate.—*v.t.* to cause to reel: to cause to doubt or hesitate: to shock. [Ice. *stakra*, to totter, O. Dut. *staggeren.*]

STAGGERS, stag'erz, *n.* a disease of horses.

STAGHOUND, stag'hownd, *n.* a *hound* used in hunting the *stag* or deer.

STAGING, stāj'ing, *n.* a *stage* or structure for workmen in building.

STAGNANT, stag'nant, *adj.*, *stagnating:* not flowing: motionless: impure from being motionless: not brisk: dull.—*adv.* STAG'NANTLY. [L. *stagnans, -antis*, pr.p. of *stagno.* See STAGNATE.]

STAGNATE, stag'nāt, *v.i.* to cease to flow: to become dull or motionless.

STAGNATION, stag-nā'shun, *n.* act of *stagnating:* state of being stagnant or motionless: dullness.

STAID, stād, *adj.* steady: sober: grave. —*adv.* STAID'LY.—*n.* STAID'NESS. [From STAY.]

STAIN, stān, *v.t.* to tinge or color: to give a different color to: to dye: to mark with guilt or infamy: to bring reproach on: to sully: to tarnish.—*n.* a discoloration: a spot: taint of guilt: cause of reproach: shame. [Short for DISTAIN.]

STAINLESS, stān'les, *adj.* without or free from *stain.*

STAIR, stār, *n.* (*orig.*) a series of steps for ascending to a higher level: one of such steps: a flight of steps, only in *pl.* [A.S. *stœger—stigan*, to ascend, Ger. *steigen*, Ice. *stigi*, a ladder. See STILE, a step, and STY.]

STAIRCASE, stār'kās, *n.* a *case* or flight of *stairs* with balusters, etc.

STAKE, stāk, *n.* a strong *stick* pointed at one end: one of the upright pieces of a fence: a post to which an animal is tied, esp. that to which a martyr was tied to be burned: martyrdom: anything pledged in a wager.—*v.t.* to fasten, or pierce with a stake: to mark the bounds of with stakes: to wager: to hazard. [A.S. *staca —stecan.* See STICK.]

STALACTIC, sta-lak'tik, STALACTITIC, sta-lak-tit'ik, *adj.* having the form or properties of a *stalactite.*

STALACTITE, sta-lak'tīt, *n.* a cone of carbonate of lime, hanging like an icicle, in a cavern, formed by the *dripping* of water containing carbonate of lime. [Fr. —Gr. *stalaktos*, dropping—*stalazō*, to drip, to drop.]

STALAGMITE, sta-lag'mīt, *n.* a cone of carbonate of lime on the floor of a cavern, formed by the *dripping* of water from the roof. [Fr.—Gr. *stalagmos*, a dropping—*stalazō*, to drip.]

STALAGMITIC, sta-lag-mit'ik, *adj.* having the form of *stalagmites.*

STALE, stāl, *adj.* too long kept: tainted: vapid or tasteless from age, as beer: not new: worn out by age: decayed: no longer fresh: trite. — *n.* STALE'NESS. [Prov. E. *stale*, conn. with O. Dut. *stel*, old.]

STALE, stāl, *v.i.* to make water, as beasts. [Ger. *stallen—stall*, a stable, A.S. *steall*, (See STALL).]

STALEMATE, stāl'māt, *n.* in the game of chess, the position of the king when he can not move without being placed in check.—*v.t.* to put the king in such position: to bring to a standstill.

STALK, stawk, *n.* the stem of a plant: the stem on which a flower or fruit grows: the stem of a quill. [An extension of A.S. *stel* (cf. Ice. *stilkr*, Dan. *stilk*), cog. with Ger. *stiel*, which is allied to, perh. borrowed from, L. *stilus*, a stake, a pale, further conn. with Gr. *stelechos.*]

STALK, stawk, *v.i.* to walk as on stilts: to walk with long, slow steps: to walk behind a stalking-horse: to pursue game by approaching behind covers.—*v.t.* to approach secretly in order to kill, as deer. — *n.* STALK'ER. [A.S. *stealcian—stealc*, high, elevated; Dan. *stalke*, to walk with long steps.]

STALKING-HORSE, stawk'ing-hors, *n.* a *horse* behind which a sportsman hides while *stalking* game: a mask or pretence.

STALL, stawl, *n.* a place where a horse or other animal *stands* and is fed: a division of a stable for a single animal: a stable: a bench or table on which articles are exposed for sale: the fixed seat of a church dignitary in the choir: a reserved seat in a theatre.—*v.t.* to put or keep in a stall. [A.S. *steall*, Ice. *stall-r*, Ger. *stall;* conn. with Ger. *stellen.*]

STALLAGE, stawl'āj, *n.* liberty of erecting *stalls* in a fair or market: rent paid for this liberty.

STALL-FEED, stawl'-fēd, *v.t.* to *feed* and fatten in a *stall* or stable.

STALLION, stal'yun, *n.* a horse not castrated. [Lit. "a horse kept in the *stall*," Fr. *estalon* (Fr. *étalon*), through Low L. from O. Ger. *stall* (see STALL).]

STALWART, stawl'wart, *adj.* stout: strong: sturdy: in American politics the more intense and sturdy partisans are called *the Stalwarts.* [Lit. "worth stealing," A.S. *stœl-wordh.* See STEAL and WORTHY.]

STAMEN, stā'men (pl. STA'MENS), *n.* one of the male organs of a flower which produce the pollen:—*pl.* STAM'INA, the principal strength of anything: the firm part of a body which supports the whole. [Lit. "a thread," L. *stamen* (pl. *stamina*), the warp in an upright loom, hence, a thread—*sto*, E. STAND; like Gr. *stēmōn*, from *stēnai*, to stand.]

STAMMER, stam'er, *v.i.* to halt in one's speech: to falter in speaking: to stutter. —*v.t.* to utter with hesitation.—*n.* hesi-

tation in speech : defective utterance.—*ns.* STAMM'ERER, STAMM'ERING. — *adv.* STAMM'ERINGLY. [A.S. *stamor*, stammering ; cog. with Low Ger. *stammern.*]

STAMP, stamp, *v.i.* to *step* or plant the foot firmly down.—*v.t.* to strike with the sole of the foot, by thrusting it down : to impress with some mark or figure : to imprint : to fix deeply : to coin : to form: (*B.*) to pound.—*n.* the act of stamping: the mark made by pressing something on a soft body : an instrument for making impressions on other bodies : that which is stamped: an official mark put on things chargeable with duty, as proof that the duty is paid : a small piece of paper having a certain figure impressed by the government, sold to the public to be attached to a paper, letter, or document liable to duty, in order to show that such has been paid; as, a postage *stamp*, a receipt *stamp :* an instrument for cutting materials into a certain shape by a downward pressure : cast : form : character : a heavy hammer worked by machinery for crushing metal ores.—*ns.* STAMP'ER, STAMP'ING. [Low Ger. *stampen*, Ice. *stappa*, to stamp ; cog. with Gr. *stemph-*, Sans. *stambh :* a nasalized form of STEP.]

STAMP-ACT, stamp'-akt, *n.* an act for regulating the imposition of stamp-duties ; especially, an act passed by the British parliament in 1765, imposing a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in the American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials to be null and void. This act roused a general opposition in the colonies, and was one cause of the Revolution.

STAMPEDE, stam-pēd', *n.* a sudden fright seizing on large bodies of horses or other cattle, causing them to *stamp* and run : flight caused by panic. [Sp. *estampeda*; from root of STAMP.]

STANCH, stänsh, *v.t.* to stop the flowing of, as blood.—*v.i.* (*B.*) to cease to flow.—*adj.* constant : trusty : zealous : sound : firm.—*adv.* STANCH'LY.—*n.* STANCH'NESS. [O. Fr. *estanchier* (Fr. *étancher*)—Low L. *stancare*, to stanch—L. *stagno*, *stagnare*, to be or make stagnant. See STAGNANT.]

STANCHION, stan'shun, *n.* an upright iron bar of a window or screen : (*naut.*) an upright beam used as a support. [O. Fr. *estançon—estancer*, to stop, to stay. See STENCIL.]

STAND, stand, *v.i.* to cease to move : to be stationary : to occupy a certain position : to stagnate : to be at rest : to be fixed in an upright position : to have a position or rank : to be in a particular state : to maintain an attitude : to be fixed or firm : to keep one's ground : to remain unimpaired : to endure : to consist : to depend or be supported : to offer one's self as a candidate : to have a certain direction : to hold a course at sea.—*v.t.* to endure : to sustain : to suffer : to abide by :—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stood.—*n.* STAND'ER.—STAND AGAINST, to resist :—BY, to support :—FAST, to be unmoved :—FOR, to be a candidate for : (*naut.*) to direct the course towards :—OUT, to project :—TO (*B.*) to agree to :—UP, to rise from a sitting posture :—UPON (*B.*) to attack :—WITH, to be consistent. [A.S. *standan*, Goth. *standan*, Ice. *standa*, O. Ger. *stân* (for *stantan*), whence Ger. *stehen ;* from a root seen in Gr. *hi-sta-nai*, to place, L. *sta-re*, to stand, Sans. *sthâ.*]

STAND, stand, *n.* a place where one *stands* or remains for any purpose : a place beyond which one does not go : an erection for spectators : something on which anything rests : a stop : a difficulty : resistance.—*n.* STANDSTILL, a stop.

STANDARD, stand'ard, *n.* that which *stands* or is fixed, as a rule : the upright post of a truss : that which is established as a rule or model : a staff with a flag : an ensign of war : one of the two flags of a cavalry regiment (not dragoons): (*hort.*) a standing tree, not supported by a wall. —*adj.* according to some standard: legal: usual: having a fixed or permanent value. [A.S.—O. Fr. *estendard* (Fr. *étendard*), which is either from the Teut. root found in Ger. *stehen*, E. STAND, or from L. *extendere* to stretch out.]

STANHOPE, stan'hōp, *n.* a light, open, one-seated carriage without a top, now with four wheels—formerly with only two wheels.

STANDING, stand'ing, *adj.* established : settled : permanent : fixed : stagnant : being erect.—*n.* continuance : existence: place to stand in : position in society.

STANDISH, stand'ish, *n.* a *standing dish* for pen and ink. [STAND and DISH.]

STANNARY, stan'ar-i, *adj.* of or relating to *tin mines* or works.—*n.* a tin mine. [L. *stannum*, tin.

STANNIC, stan'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or procured from *tin.*]

STANZA, stan'za, *n.* (*poetry*) a series of lines or verses connected with and adjusted to each other: a division of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem. [It. *stanza*, a stop—L. *stans*, pr.p. of *sto*, to stand.]

STAPLE, stā'pl, *n.* (*orig.*) a *settled* mart or market : the principal production or industry of a district or country : the principal element : the thread of textile fabrics: unmanufactured material: a loop of iron for holding a pin, bolt, etc.—*adj.* established in commerce : regularly produced for market. [A.S. *stapul* and *staffel*, a prop, a table; Ger. *stapel*, a heap, mart; L. *stabilis*, fixed. See STABLE.]

STAPLER, stā'pler, *n.* a dealer.

STAR, stär, *n.* one of the bright bodies in the heavens, except the sun and moon : one of the heavenly bodies shining by their own light, and which keep the same relative position in the heavens: a representation of a star worn as a badge of rank or honor : a person of brilliant or

attractive qualities: (*print.*) an asterisk (*).—*v.t.* to set with stars: to bespangle. —*v.i.* to shine, as a star: to attract attention:—*pr.p.* starr'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* starred.—STARS AND STRIPES, the American flag.—STAR OF BETHLEHEM, *n.* a garden plant of the lily family, so called from the likeness of its white *star*-like flowers to old drawings of the star of Nativity (Matt. ii. 2, 9, 10). [M. E. *sterre*—A.S. *steorra*, cog. with Ger. *stern*, L. *stella* (for *sterula*), Gr. *astēr*, Sans. *stri*, pl. *star-as.*]

STARBOARD, stär'bōrd, *n.* the right-hand side of a ship, to one looking toward the bow.—*adj.* pertaining to or lying on the right side of a ship. [Lit. "the steering side," A.S. *steorbord—steoran*, E. STEER, and *bord*, a board, the side of a ship. See BOARD, LARBOARD, and cf. the Ger. *steuerbord.*]

STARCH, stärch, *adj.* stiff, precise. —*n.* stiffness: formality. [Simply a form of STARK.]

STARCH, stärch, *n.* a glistering white powder, forming when wet a sort of gum much used for *stiffening* cloth.—*v.t.* to stiffen with starch.—*n.* STARCH'ER. [Lit. "that which makes *stark* or stiff;" a special use of the *adj.* STARK; cf. Ger. *stärke*, starch—*stark*, strong.]

STAR-CHAMBER, stär'-chām-ber, *n.* formerly a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster. It consisted originally of a committee of the privy-council, and was remodelled during the reign of Henry VIII., when it consisted of four high officers of state, with power to add to their number a bishop and temporal lord of the council, and two justices of the courts of Westminster. It had jurisdiction of forgery, perjury, riots, maintenance, fraud, libel, and conspiracy, and in general of every misdemeanor, especially those of public importance; it was exempt from the intervention of a jury, and could inflict any punishment short of death. Under Charles I. the scope of the Star-chamber was extended to cases properly belonging to the courts of common law, solely for the purpose of levying fines. Its process was summary, and often iniquitous, and the punishment it inflicted often arbitrary and cruel. This court was abolished by statute 16 Charles. I. [Said to be so called because the roof was ornamented with stars, or from certain Jewish contracts and obligations, called *starrs* (Heb. *shetar*, pronounced *shtar*), preserved in it.]

STARCHED, stärcht, *adj.* stiffened with *starch:* stiff: formal.—*adv.* STARCH'EDLY.—*n.* STARCH'EDNESS.

STARCHY, stärch'i, *adj.* consisting of or like *starch:* stiff: precise.

STARE, stār, *v.i.* to look at with a *fixed* gaze, as in horror, astonishment, etc.: to look fixedly.—*v.t.* to influence by gazing. —*n.* a fixed look. [A.S. *starian*, from a Teut. root seen in Ger. *starr*, fixed, rigid; also in E. STERN.]

STARFISH, stär'fish, *n.* a marine animal usually in the form of a five-rayed *star.*

STAR-GAZER, stär'-gāz'er, *n.* one who *gazes* at the *stars:* an astrologer: an astronomer.

STARK, stärk, *adj.*, *stiff:* gross: absolute: entire.—*adv.* absolutely: completely.—*adv.* STARK'LY. [A. S. *stearc*, hard, strong, cog. with Ice. *sterk-r*, Ger. *stark.* Doublet STARCH.]

STARLING, stär'ling, *n.* a bird about the size of the blackbird: (*arch.*) a ring of piles supporting the pier of a bridge. [Formed as a dim. from the obs. *stare*—A.S. *star*, cog. with Ger. *staar*, L. *sturnus*, Gr. *psar.*]

STARRED, stärd, *adj.* adorned or studded with *stars.*

STARRY, stär'i, *adj.* abounding or adorned with *stars:* consisting of or proceeding from the stars: like or shining like the stars.—*n.* STARR'INESS.

START, stärt, *v.i.* to move suddenly aside: to wince: to deviate: to begin.—*v.t.* to cause to move suddenly: to disturb suddenly: to rouse suddenly from concealment: to set in motion: to call forth: to invent or discover: to move suddenly from its place: to loosen: to empty: to pour out.—*n.* a sudden movement: a sudden motion of the body: a sudden rousing to action: an unexpected movement: a sally: a sudden fit: a quick spring: the first motion from a point or place: the outset. [Ice. *sterta;* closely akin to Dut. and Low Ger. *storten*, to plunge, Ger. *stürzen.*]

STARTLE, stärt'l, *v.i.* to start or move suddenly: to feel sudden alarm.—*v.t.* to excite suddenly: to shock: to frighten. —*n.* sudden alarm or surprise. [Extension of START.]

STARVATION, stär-vā'shun, *n.* act of *starving:* state of being starved.

STARVE, stärv, *v.i.* to die of hunger or cold: to suffer extreme hunger or want: to be in want of anything necessary.—*v.t.* to kill with hunger or cold: to destroy by want: to deprive of power. [A.S. *steorfan*, cog. with Dut. *sterven*, Ger. *sterben*, to die, orig. prob. "to work one's self to death," the Ice. *starf*, work, pains, and *starfa*, to work, to take pains, being from the same root.]

STARVELING, stärv'ling, *adj.* hungry: lean: weak.—*n.* a thin, weak, pining animal or plant. [See STARVE.]

STATE, stāt, *n.* condition as determined by whatever circumstances; the condition or circumstances of a being or thing at any given time; situation; position; as, the *state* of one's health, the *state* of public affairs, the roads are in a wretched *state*, to be in a *state* of uncertainty; "Nor laugh with his companions at thy *state.*"—*Shak.*; "The past and present

state of things."—*Dryden;* "The *state* of the question."—*Boyle:* rank; condition;

Fair dame, I am not to you known,
Though in your *state* of honor I am perfect.
—*Shak.:*

royal or gorgeous pomp; appearance of greatness;

In *state* the monarchs march'd.—*Dryden;*

Where least of *state* there most of love is shown.
—*Dryden:*

dignity; grandeur; "She instructed him how he should keep *state*, yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes."—*Bacon:* a person of high rank; "She is a duchess, a great *state*."—*Latimer;*

The bold design
Pleas'd highly those infernal *states*.—*Milton:*

any body of men constituting a community of a particular character in virtue of certain political privileges, who partake either directly or by representation in the government of their country; an estate; as, the *states* of the realm in Great Britain are the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and the Commons: a whole people united into one body politic; a civil and self-governing community; a commonwealth—often with *the*, and signifying the body politic to which the party speaking belongs; "Municipal law is a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a *state*."—*Blackstone;*

In Aleppo once,
Where a malignant and a turban'd Turk
Beat a Venetian and traduc'd *the state*.—*Shak.:*

the power wielded by the government of a country; the civil power, often as contrasted with ecclesiastical; as, the union of church and *state:* one of the commonwealths or bodies politic which together make up the Federal Republic, which stand in certain specified relations with the central or national government, and as regards internal affairs are more or less independent: a republic, as opposed to a monarchy. *Dryden:* a seat of dignity; a throne; "This chair shall be my *state*."—*Shak.:* a canopy; a covering of dignity; "His high throne, under *state* of richest texture spread."—*Milton:* estate; possession;

Strong was their plot,
Their *states* far off, and they of wary wit.—*Daniel:*

the highest and stationary condition or point, as that of maturity between growth and decline, or as that of crisis between the increase and the abating of a disease. *Wiseman:* that which is stated or expressed in writing or in words or figures; a statement; a document containing a statement; "He sat down to examine Mr. Owen's *states*."—*Sir W. Scott.* When *state* is used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound, it denotes public, or what belongs to the community or body politic; as, *state* affairs; *state* policy. [O. Fr. *estat*, state, case, condition, circumstances, etc.; Mod. Fr. *état*; L. *status*, state, position, standing, from *sto*, to stand. See STAND.]

STATE, stāt, *v.t.* to set; to settle; to establish;

Who calls the council *states* the day.—*Pope:*

to express the particulars of; to set down in detail or in gross; to represent fully in words; to make known specifically; to explain particularly; to narrate, to recite; as, to *state* an opinion, to *state* the particulars of a case; "I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demonstrate, the truth contained in the text."—*Atterbury.*—TO STATE IT, to assume state or dignity: to act or conduct one's self pompously. "Rarely dressed up, and taught *to state it*."—*Beau. & Fl.*

STATED, stāt'ed, *adj.*, *settled:* established: fixed: regular.—*adv.* STAT'EDLY.

STATELY, stāt'li, *adj.* showing *state* or dignity: majestic: grand.—*n.* STATE'LINESS.

STATEMENT, stāt'ment, *n.* the act of stating: that which is stated: a narrative or recital.

STATE-PAPER, stāt'-pā'per, *n.* an official *paper* or document relating to affairs of *state*.

STATE-PRISONER, stāt'-priz'n-er, *n.* a *prisoner* confined for offences against the *state*.

STATEROOM, stāt'rōōm, *n.* a *stately room* in a palace or mansion: principal room in the cabin of a ship.

STATESMAN, stāts'man, *n.* a *man* acquainted with the affairs of the *state* or of government: one skilled in government: one employed in public affairs: a politician.—*n.* STATES'MANSHIP.

STATESMANLIKE, stāts'man-līk, *adj.*, *like* a *statesman*.

STATIC, stat'ik, STATICAL, stat'ik-al. *adj.* pertaining to *statics:* pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium: resting: acting by mere weight.

STATICS, stat'iks, *n.* the science which treats of the action of force in maintaining rest or preventing change of motion. [Gr. *statikē* (*epistēmē*, science, being understood)—*histēmi*, cog. with E. STAND.]

STATION, stā'shun, *n.* the place where a person or thing *stands:* post assigned: position: office: situation: occupation: business: state: rank: condition in life: the place where railway trains come to a stand: a district or branch post-office.—*v.t.* to assign a station to: to set: to appoint to a post, place, or office. [Lit. "a standing," Fr.—L. *statio—sto*. See STAND.]

STATIONARY, stā'shun-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to a *station: standing:* fixed: settled: acting from or in a fixed position (as an engine): not progressing or retrogressing: not improving.

STATIONER, stā'shun-er, *n.* one who sells paper and other articles used in writing. [Orig. a bookseller, from occupying a *stall* or *station* in a market place.]

STATIONERY, stā'shun-er-i, *adj.* belong-

ing to a stationer.—*n.* the articles sold by stationers.

STATIST, stā'tist, *n.* a statesman, a politician.

STATISTIC, sta-tist'ik, STATISTICAL, sta-tist'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or containing *statistics.*—*adv.* STATIST'ICALLY.

STATISTICIAN, stat-ist-ish'an, *n.* one skilled in the science of *statistics.*

STATISTICS, sta-tist'iks, *n.* a collection of facts and figures regarding the condition of a people, class, etc.: the science which treats of the collection and arrangement of statistics. [Coined (as if from a form *statistikē*) from the Gr. *statizō*, to set up, establish.]

STATOSCOPE, stat-ō-skōp, *n.* a barometer for recording very small changes in atmospheric pressure.

STATUARY, stat'ū-ar-i, *n.* the art of carving *statues:* a statue or a collection of statues: one who makes statues: one who deals in statues. [L. *statuarius.*]

STATUE, stat'ū, *n.* a likeness of a living being carved out of some solid substance: an image. [Lit. "that which is made to stand or is set up," Fr.—L. *statua—statuo*, to cause to stand—*sto.*]

STATUESQUE, stat-ū-esk', *adj.* like a *statue.* [Fr.]

STATUETTE, stat-ū-et', *n.* a small *statue.* [Fr.]

STATURE, stat'ūr, *n.* the height of any animal. [L. *statura.*]

STATUS, stā'tus, *n.*, *state*: condition: rank. [L.]

STATUTABLE, stat'ūt-a-bl, *adj.* made by *statute:* according to statute.—*adv.* STAT'UTABLY.

STATUTE, stat'ūt, *n.* a law expressly enacted by the legislature (as distinguished from a customary law or law of use and wont): a written law: the act of a corporation or its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law. [L. *statutum*, that which is *set* up—*statuo.*]

STATUTORY, stat'ūt-or-i, *adj.* enacted by *statute:* depending on statute for its authority.

STAUNCH, STAUNCHLY, STAUNCHNESS. See STANCH, etc.

STAVE, stāv, *n.* one of the pieces of which a cask is made: a staff or part of a piece of music: a stanza.—*v.t.* to break a stave or the staves of: to break: to burst: to drive off, as with a staff: to delay:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stāved or stōve. [By-form of STAB and STAFF.]

STAY, stā, *v.i.* to remain: to abide for any time: to continue in a state: to wait: to cease acting: to dwell: to trust.—*v.t.* to cause to stand: to stop: to restrain: to delay: to prevent from falling: to prop: to support:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* staid, stayed.—*n.* continuance in a place: abode for a time: stand: stop: a fixed state (*B.*) a stand-still: prop: support: (*naut.*) a large strong rope running from the head of one mast to another mast ("fore-and-aft" stay), or to the side of the ship ("back"-stay):—*pl.* a kind of stiff inner waistcoat worn by women. [O. Fr. *esteir*—L. *stare*, to stand.]

STEAD, sted, *n.* the place which another had or might have. [Lit. "a standing-place," A.S. *stede*, from root of STAND; cog. with Ger. *statt.*]

STEADFAST, sted'fast, *adj.* firmly fixed or established: firm: constant: resolute: steady.—*adv.* STEAD'FASTLY.—*n.* STEAD'FASTNESS.

STEADY, sted'i, *adj.* (*comp.* STEAD'IER, *superl.* STEAD'IEST), *firm* in *standing* or in place: fixed: stable: constant: resolute: consistent: regular: uniform.—*adv.* STEAD'ILY.—*n.* STEAD'INESS.

STEADY, sted'i, *v.t.* to make *steady:* to make or keep firm:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stead'ied.

STEAK, stāk, *n.* a slice of meat (esp. beef) broiled, or for broiling. [M.E. *steike*, prob. from Ice. *steik*, *steikja*, to broil.]

STEAL, stēl, *v.t.* to take by theft, or feloniously: to take away without notice: to gain or win by address or by gradual means.—*v.i.* to practice theft: to take feloniously: to pass secretly: to slip in or out unperceived:—*pa.t.* stōle; *pa.p.* stōl'en.—*n.* STEAL'ER. [A.S. *stelan*; cog. with Ger. *stehlen*; further conn. with Gr. *stereo*, to rob, Sans. *stēnas*, a thief.]

STEALTH, stelth, *n.* the act of *stealing:* a secret manner of bringing anything to pass.

STEALTHY, stelth'i, *adj.* done by *stealth:* unperceived: secret.—*adv.* STEALTH'ILY.—*n.* STEALTH'INESS.

STEAM, stēm, *n.* the vapor into which water is changed when heated to the boiling-point, water in the gaseous state: the mist formed by condensed vapor: any exhalation.—*v.i.* to rise or pass off in steam or vapor: to move by steam.—*v.t.* to expose to steam.

STEAMBOAT, stēm'bōt, STEAMSHIP, stēm'ship, STEAM-VESSEL, stēm'-ves'-el, *n.* a *boat*, *ship*, or *vessel* propelled by *steam.*

STEAM-CHEST, stēm-chest, *n.* a chamber above a steam-boiler serving as a reservoir for steam. Called also STEAM-DOME.

STEAM-CRANE, stēm-krān, *n.* a crane worked by a steam-engine.

STEAM-DIGGER, stēm-dig-ger, *n.* a machine for digging the soil by means of steam-power, the soil being thereby much more thoroughly pulverized than by plowing.

STEAM-ENGINE, stēm'-en'jin, *n.* an *engine* or machine which changes heat into useful work through the medium of *steam.*

STEAMER, stēm'er, *n.* a vessel moved by *steam:* a vessel in which articles are steamed.

STEAM-GAUGE, stēm-gāj, *n.* an instrument for measuring the pressure of steam in a boiler.

STEAMY, stēm'i, *adj.* consisting of or like *steam:* full of steam or vapor.

STEARINE, stē'a-rin, *n.* the solid substance of beef and mutton suet. [Gr. *stear, steatos*, suet—*stēnai*, aorist inf. of *histēmi*, to make to stand.

STEATITE, stē'a-tīt, *n.* soapstone, a soft magnesian rock, soapy and unctuous to the touch. [Gr. *steatites*—*stear.* See STEARINE.]

STEED, stēd, *n.* a horse or stallion, esp. a spirited horse. [A.S. *steda*, from the root of STAND.]

STEEL, stēl, *n.* any instrument of steel: an instrument of steel for sharpening knives on: extreme hardness: a chalybeate medicine: iron combined with a small portion of carbon. Steel usually contains also small quantities of silicon, phosphorus, manganese, and sulphur, but iron and carbon appear to be its only essential constituents. The relative proportions of iron and carbon vary in steel of different qualities; but in that used for ordinary purposes the carbon amounts from about 0·5 to 1·5 per cent, the toughness, tenacity, and hardness increasing with the increase of the carbon, the elasticity diminishing as the hardness increases, and *vice versa.* At a red heat steel is malleable and may be welded. The color is a bright grayish white, the texture closely granular, the specific gravity varying from 7·62 to 7·81. Steel formed from bar-iron by cementation is called *blistered steel*, from its surface acquiring a *blistered* character in the process. When blistered steel is rolled or beaten down into bars, it is called *shear-steel*, and if it be melted, cast into ingots, and again rolled out into bars, it forms *cast-steel. Natural* or *German steel* is an impure and variable kind of steel procured from cast-iron, or obtained at once from the ore. The natural steel yielded by cast-iron, manufactured in the refining houses, is known by the general name of *furnace steel*, and that which has only been once treated with a refining furnace is particularly called *rough steel.* The peculiarity of steel, upon which its high value in the arts in a great measure depends, is its property of becoming hard after being heated to redness and then suddenly cooled by being plunged into cold water, and of being again softened down to any requisite degree by the application of a certain temperarure. This process is called *tempering.* It is found that the higher the temperature to which steel is raised, and the more sudden the cooling, the greater is the hardness; and hence, any degree of hardness can be given to steel which is required for the various purposes to which it is applied. According to the degree of hardness to which steel is tempered it assumes various colors, and formerly these colors served as guides to the workman. Now, however, a thermometer, with a bath of mercury or oil, is employed, and the operation of tempering is performed with a much greater degree of certainty. The uses of steel in forming various kinds of instruments, edge-tools, springs, etc., are well known.—*adj.* made of steel.—*v.t.* to overlay or edge with steel: to harden.

STEEL-BRONZE, stēl'-bronz, *n.* a very hard and tenacious alloy, composed of about 90 parts copper to 10 parts tin, used as a substitute for steel, especially in the manufacture of cannon.

STEEL-ENGRAVING, stēl'-en-grāv-ing, *n.* the art of engraving upon steel-plates for the purpose of producing prints or impressions in ink, upon paper and other substances: the design engraved upon the steel-plate: an impression or print taken from the engraved steel plate.

STEELING, stēl'ing, *n.* the process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting instrument which is to receive the edge: the process of covering a metal-plate with steel by voltaic electricity for the purpose of rendering it more durable; it is applied to stereotype and engraved copper-plates.

STEEL-PLATE, stēl'-plāt, *n.* a piece of steel flattened or extended to an even surface, and of uniform thickness; such plates are used as armor for the sides of warships, being much improved on by the addition of nickel in our modern cruisers: a plate of polished steel on which a design is engraved for the purpose of transferring it to paper by impressing or printing: the impression or print taken from the engraved plate.

STEELYARD, stil'yärd, *n.* a weighing machine, in which a single weight is moved along a graduated beam. [Orig. the *yard* in London where *steel* was sold by German merchants.]

STEEP, stēp, *adj.* rising or descending with great inclination: precipitous.—*n.* a precipitous place: a precipice.—*adv.* STEEP'LY.—*n.* STEEP'NESS.—STEEP'EN, *v.i.* to become steep. [A.S. *steap.*]

STEEP, stēp, *v.t.* to dip or soak in a liquid: to imbue.—*n.* something steeped or used in steeping: a fertilizing liquid for seed. [M. E. *stopen;* prob. conn. with STEEP, *adj.*]

STEEPLE, stēp'l, *n.* a tower of a church or building, ending in a point. [A.S. *stepel;* conn. with STEEP, *adj.*, and with STAPLE.]

STEEPLECHASE, stēp'l-chās, *n.* a *chase* or race, over all obstacles, direct toward a distant object, orig. a *steeple.*

STEEPLE-JACK, stē'pl-jak, *n.* one who climbs steeples or chimneys to make repairs.

STEER, stēr, *n.* a young ox, esp. a castrated one from two to four years old. [A.S. *steor;* Ger. *stier;* akin to L. *taurus*, Gr. *tauros*, Sans. *sthûra*, Ice. *thior*, Celt. *tarbh.*]

STEER, stēr, *v.t.* to direct with the helm: to guide: to govern.—*v.i.* to direct a ship in its course: to be directed: to move. [A.S. *steoran;* cog. with Ger. *steuern,* Ice. *styra,* to guide.]

STEERAGE, stēr'āj, *n.* act or practice of *steering:* the effect of a rudder on the ship: an apartment in the forepart of a ship for passengers paying a lower rate of fare.

STEERSMAN, stērz'man, *n.* a *man* who *steers* a ship.

STEERSMATE, stērz'māt, *n.* one who steers: a steersman or helmsman. "Such a *steersmate* at the helm."—*Milton.*

STEEVE, stēv, *v.i.* (*naut.*) to project from the bows at an angle instead of horizontally, said of a bowsprit. [Akin to *stiff,* and perhaps directly from the Dutch; cf. Dut. *stevig,* stiff, firm. A steeving bowsprit has its name from the lower end being fixed stiff or firmly and immovably in the vessel, a horizontal one being movable.]

STEEVE, stēv, *v.t.* (*naut.*) to give a certain angle of elevation to, said of the bowsprit.

STEEVE, stēv, *n.* (*naut.*) the angle which the bowsprit makes with the horizon: a long heavy spar, with a place to fix a block at one end, and used in stowing certain kinds of cargo, which need to be driven in close.

STEEVE, stēv, *adj.* firm: compacted: not easily bent or broken. [Scotch. A form of STIFF.]

STEEVELY, stēv'li, *adv.* firmly: stoutly. [Scotch.]

STEEVING, stēv'ing, *n.* (*naut.*) the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon.

STEGANOGRAPHIST, steg-a-nog'ra-fist, *n.* one who practices the art of writing in cipher. [Gr. *steganos,* secret, and *graphō,* to write.]

STEGANOGRAPHY, steg-a-nog'ra-fi, *n.* the art of writing in cipher, or in characters which are not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other: cryptography. "Occult notes, *steganography,* polygraphy."—*Burton.*

STEGNOSIS, steg-nō'sis, *n.* constipation. [Gr.]

STEGNOTIC, steg-not'ik, *adj.* tending to render costive, or to diminish excretions or discharges generally. [Gr. *stegnōtikos.*]

STEGNOTIC, steg-not'ik, *n.* a medicine which tends to produce costiveness: one that diminishes excretions or discharges generally.

STEIN, stēn, *v.t.* to line with stone and brick, as a well. *Loudon.* [A.S. *stœnan,* to stone.]

STEINBOCK, stīn'bok, *n.* the German name of the ibex, an animal inhabiting the mountainous regions of southern Europe.

STELA, stē'la, STELE, stē'lē, *n.* in *arch.* a small column without base or capital, serving as a monument, a milestone, and the like: in *archæol.* a sepulchral slab or column, which in ancient times answered the purpose of a gravestone. [Gr. *stēlē,* a post or slab, an upright stone, from stem *sta,* to stand.]

STELL, stel, *v.t.* to fix: to set: to place in a permanent manner: to place against a fixed support; as, to *stell* his foot against the wall. (Old English and Scotch.)

> Mine eye hath played the painter and hath *stell'd*
> Thy beauty's form in table of my heart.—*Shak.*

[Dut. and Ger. *stellen,* to set, to place; akin to *stall.*]

STELLA, stel'a, *n.* in *surg.* a bandage so named because it makes a cross or star on the back. It is a roller applied so as to keep back the shoulders, and has been often employed in cases of fracture of the clavicle, sternum, and scapula. [L., a star.]

STELLAR, stel'ar, STELLARY, stel'ar-i, *adj.* relating to the *stars:* starry. [L. *stellaris—stella,* a star.]

STELLATE, stel'āt, STELLATED, stel'āted, *adj.* like a *star:* radiated.

STELLULAR, stel'ū-lar, *adj.* formed like *little stars.* [From L. *stellula,* dim. of *stella,* a star.]

STELLULATE, stel'ū-lāt, *adj.* (*bot.*) like a *little star.*

STEM, stem, *n.* the part of a tree between the ground and the branches: the little branch supporting the flower or fruit: a race or family: branch of a family. [A.S. *stefn, stemm,* cog. with Ger. *stamm.* The root is found in A.S. *stæf,* Ger. *stab;* see STAFF.]

STEM, stem, *n.* the prow of a ship: a curved piece of timber at the prow to which the two sides of a ship are united. —*v.t.* to cut, as with the stem: to resist or make progress against: to stop, to check:—*pr.p.* stemm'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stemmed. [Same word as above, the trunk of a tree forming the forepart of a primitive ship.]

STENCH, stensh, *n.*, *stink:* bad odor or smell. [A. S. *stenc;* Ger. *stank.* See STINK.]

STENCIL, sten'sil, *n.* a plate of metal, etc., with a pattern cut out, which is impressed upon a surface by drawing a brush with color over it.—*v.t.* to print or paint by means of a stencil:—*pr.p.* sten'cilling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sten'cilled. [O. Fr. *estance* (Fr. *étancon*), a support—Low L. *stantia*—L. *sto,* E. STAND.]

STENOGRAPHY, sten-og'ra-fi, *n.* art of *writing* very quickly by means of *abbreviations:* shorthand.—*n.* STENOG'RAPHER. —*adjs.* STENOGRAPH'IC, STENOGRAPH'ICAL.

STENOPHYLLOUS, ste-nof'il-us or sten-ō-fil'us, *adj.* in *bot.* having narrow leaves. [Gr. *stenos,* narrow, and *phyllon,* a leaf.]

STENT, stent, *v.t.* to keep within limits: to restrain: to stint. *Spenser.*

STENT, *v.i.* to stint: to cease: to desist. *Chaucer.*

STENT, stent, *n.* in *Scots law*, a valuation of property in order to taxation : a taxation : a tax.—STENT MASTER, a person appointed to allocate the stent or tax on the persons liable.—STENT ROLL, the assessment-roll : an allotted portion or quantity : a task : a piece of work to be performed in a determined time : stint. [Scotch. O. E. and Scand. *extent*, valuation ; Low L. *extenta*, valuation, from *extendere*, O. Fr. *estendre*, to estimate.]

STENT, stent, *v.t.* in *Scots law*, to assess : to tax at a certain rate.

STENT, stent, *n.* in *mining*, the rubbish constituting the waste heaps at mines. Called also TRADE, DEADS, ATTAL, STUFF.

STENTORIAN, sten-tō'ri-an, *adj.* very loud or powerful, like the voice of *Stentor*, a herald mentioned by Homer. [L. *stentoreus*—Gr.—*Stentōr*, Stentor.]

STEP, step, *n.* a pace : the distance crossed by the foot in walking or running : a small space : degree : one remove in ascending or descending a stair : round of a ladder : footprint : manner of walking : proceeding : action : —*pl.* walk : a self-supporting ladder with flat steps.—*v.i.* to advance or retire by pacing : to walk : to walk slowly or gravely.—*v.t.* to set, as a foot: to fix, as a mast :—*pr.p.* stepp'-ing ; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stepped.

STEP-CHILD, step'-chīld, *n.* one who stands in the relation of a child through the marriage of a parent. [A.S. *steop*, Ger. *stief*, orig. an adj. sig. *bereft*, and CHILD.] — So STEP'-BROTH'ER, STEP'-DAUGH'TER, STEP'-FA'THER, STEP'-MOTH'ER, STEP'-SIS'TER, STEP'-SON.

STEPPE, step, *n.* one of the vast uncultivated plains in the S. E. of Europe and in Asia. [Russ. *stepj.*]

STEPPING-STONE, step'ing-stōn, *n.* a *stone* for *stepping* on to raise the feet above the water or mud.

-STER, a termination as in *maltster*, *gamester*, *spinster*, *songster*, denoting occupation. In the earliest times, and up to about the end of the thirteenth century, it was generally the sign of the feminine gender, corresponding to the masculine *-ere* or *-er*. In the fourteenth century it began to give place as a feminine termination to the Norman *-ess*. In modern literary English there is now only one feminine word with this suffix, viz. *spinster*, but *huckster* was used very late as a feminine ; and in Scotch and Provincial English *sewster* is still used. When the suffix *-ster* was felt no longer to mark the feminine distinctively, some new feminines were formed by the addition of the termination *-ess* to the *-ster*, as *songstress* and *seamstress*. "The suffix *-ster* now often marks the agent with more or less a sense of contempt and depreciation, as *punster*, *trickster*, *gamester*."—*Dr. Morris.* "But we cannot recognize the termination *-ster* as being, or as having been at some time past, a feminine formative in every instance. Not only does the present use of such old words as *Baxster*, *huckster*, *maltster*, *songster*, *Webster*, not to urge the more recent *oldster*, *youngster*, *roadster*, make it hard to prove them all feminines ; but even if we push our inquiries further back we nowhere find the group clearly defined as such except in modern Dutch. There was in Anglo-Saxon *bœcere* and *bœcistre*, and yet Pharaoh's baker in Genesis xl. is *bœcistre*. Grimm conjectured that these nouns in *-estre* are all that is left of an older pair of declensions, whereof one was masculine in *-estra*, the other feminine in *-estre*."—*J. Earle.*

STEREO, ster'e-o, *n.* a contr. of STEREOTYPE : used also adjectively ; as, a *stereo* plate.

STEREOGRAPHIC, ster-e-o-graf'ik, **STEREOGRAPHICAL**, ster-e-o-graf'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *stereography:* made according to stereography : delineated on a plane.—*adv.* STEREOGRAPH'ICALLY.

STEREOGRAPHY, ster-e-og'ra-fi, *n.* the art of *showing solids* on a plane. [Gr. *stereos*, hard, solid, and *graphō*, to write.]

STEREOMETER, stē-re-om'e-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of solid or liquid bodies.—*adj.* STEREOMET'IC, and -AL.

STEREOSCOPE, ster'e-o-skōp, *n.* an optical contrivance by which two flat pictures of the same object are *seen* having an appearance of *solidity* and reality.—*n.* STEREOS'COPY. [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *skopeō*, to see.]

STEREOSCOPIC, ster-e-o-skop'ik, **STEREOSCOPICAL**, ster-e-o-skop'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *stereoscope.*

STEREOTROPE, ster'e-o-trōp, *n.* an instrument by which an object is perceived as if in motion and with an appearance of solidity or relief as in nature. It consists of a series of stereoscopic pictures, generally eight, of an object in the successive positions it assumes in completing any motion, affixed to an octagonal drum revolving under an ordinary lenticular stereoscope, and viewed through a solid cylinder pierced in its entire length by two apertures, which makes four revolutions for one of the picture-drum. The observer thus sees the object constantly in one place, but its parts apparently in motion and in solid and natural relief. [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and *tropē*, a turning, from *trepō*, to turn.]

STEREOTYPE, ster'e-o-tīp, *n.* a *solid* metallic plate for printing, cast from an impression of movable *types*, taken on some plastic substance : art of making or printing with such plates.—*adj.* pertaining to or done with stereotypes. [Gr. *stereos*, solid, and TYPE.]

STEREOTYPE, ster'e-o-tīp, *v.t.* to cast, as

a stereotype plate : to prepare for printing by means of stereotype plates ; as, to *stereotype* the New Testament, certain societies have *stereotyped* the Bible : to fix or establish firmly or unchangeably. "He throws the whole of his heart into eloquent descriptions of places that have *stereotyped* themselves in his memory in their most minute details."—*Edin. Rev.*

STEREOTYPED, ster'e-o-tīpt, *p.* and *adj.* made or printed from stereotype plates : formed in a fixed unchangeable manner ; as, *stereotyped* opinions. "From 1797 to the present hour, the amount of the land-tax remains *stereotyped*."—*Eclec. Rev.*

STEREOTYPER, ster'e-o-tīp-er, *n.* one who makes *stereotype* plates.

STERILE, ster'il, *adj.* unfruitful : barren : destitute of ideas or sentiment. [Fr.—L. *sterilis*, akin to Gr. *stereos*, hard, and to *steira*, a barren cow, Sans. *stari*.]

STERILITY, ster-il'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *sterile* : unfruitfulness : barrenness.

STERILIZER, ster'il-ī-zer, *n.* one who or that which sterilizes anything, esp. an apparatus for sterilizing milk, or other organic fluid or mixture.

STERLING, ster'ling, *adj.* an epithet by which English money of account is distinguished, signifying that it is of the fixed or standard national value ; as, a pound *sterling*, a shilling *sterling*, a penny *sterling* : according to a fixed standard ; having a fixed and permanent value ; "If my word be *sterling* yet in England."—*Shak.* : genuine ; pure ; of excellent quality ; as, a work of *sterling* merit, a man of *sterling* wit or sense ; "Do these foreign contemporaries of ours still exhibit, in their characters as men, something of that *sterling* nobleness, that union of majesty with meekness, which we must ever venerate in those our spiritual fathers?"—*Carlyle*. [Said to be from the *Esterlings* or *Easterlings*, the old popular name in England of traders from the north of Germany (east from England), whose money was of peculiar purity, and who in the reign of King John first stamped pure coin in England. But this origin is doubtful. According to Wedgwood *sterling* was originally the name of the English penny, the standard coin in which it was stipulated that payment should be made ; it was subsequently applied to the coinage of England in general.]

STERLING, ster'ling, *n.* an old name in England for a penny : English money. "And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view."—*Arbuthnot* : standard ; rate.

STERN, stern, *adj.* severe of countenance, manner, or feeling: austere : harsh : unrelenting: steadfast.—*adv.* STERN'LY.—*n.* STERN'NESS. [Orig. "rigid," A.S. *sterne*, from the root of STARE ; conn. with M.E. *stur*, Scot. *stour*, Ger. *starr*.]

STERN, stern, *n.* the hindpart of a vessel. —*n.* STERN'POST, the aftermost timber of a ship that supports the rudder. [Lit. "the part of a ship where it is *steered* ;" cf. Ice. *stjórn*, a steering.]

STERNALGIA, ster-nal'ji-a, *n.* pain about the sternum or breast-bone : a name of the pectoral angina ; angina pectoris. *Dunglison*. [Gr. *sternon*, the breast-bone, and *algos*, pain.]

STERNMOST, stern'mōst, *adj.* furthest *astern*.

STERNSHEETS, stern'shēts, *n.* the part of a boat between the *stern* and the rowers.

STERNUM, ster'num, *n.* the breast-bone. —*adj.* STER'NAL. [L.—Gr. *sternon*, the chest.]

STERNUTATION, ster-nū-tā'shun, *n.* the act of sneezing. [L. *sternutatio*, *sternutationis*, from *sternuto*, to sneeze, freq. of *sternuo*, to sneeze.]

STERNUTATIVE, ster-nū'ta-tiv, *adj.* having the quality of provoking to sneeze. [L. *sternuo*, to sneeze.]

STERNUTATORY, ster-nū'ta-tor-i, *adj.* having the quality of exciting to sneeze. [Fr. *sternutatoire*, from L. *sternuo*, to sneeze.]

STERNUTATORY, ster-nū'ta-tor-i, *n.* a substance that provokes sneezing. The most familiar sternutatories are snuffs of different kinds. They are chiefly employed to occasion a violent succussion of the frame, either to restore suspended respiration, as in some cases of fainting, or to dislodge some foreign body from the nasal passages or windpipe.

STERN-WAY, stern'-wā, *n.* the movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.—TO FETCH STERN-WAY, to acquire motion astern.

STERQUILINOUS, ster-kwil'in-us, *adj.* pertaining to a dunghill : mean : dirty : paltry. "Any *sterquilinous* rascal is licensed to throw dirt in the faces of sovereign princes in open printed language."—*Howell*. [L. *sterquilinium*, a dunghill, from *stercus*, dung.]

STERTOROUS, ster'to-rus, *adj.*, *snoring*.—*adv.* STER'TOROUSLY. [Fr. *stertoreux*—L. *sterto*, to snore.]

STET, stet, in *printing*, a word written upon proofs to signify that something which has been deleted is after all to remain. It is often used as a verb ; as, the passage was *stetted*. [L., let it stand.]

STETHOMETER, ste-thom'et-er, *n.* an instrument for measuring the external movement in the walls of the chest during ordinary or tidal respiration. In one form a cord or band is extended round the chest, and its extension as the thorax is expanded works an index figure on a dial-plate. [Gr. *stēthos*, the breast, and *metron*, a measure.]

STETHOSCOPE, steth'ō-skōp, *n.* an instrument used by medical men for distinguishing sounds within the thorax and other cavities of the body. In its sim-

plest and most common form it consists of a simple hollow cylinder of some fine-grained light wood, as cedar or maple, with one extremity funnel-shaped and furnished with a conical plug; the other with a comparatively large orbicular ivory plate, fastened by a screw. In using it the funnel-shaped extremity, either with or without the plug, is placed upon the body, and the ivory plate to the ear of the listener. Flexible instruments of rubber are also used, and are provided with one or two ear-tubes, in the latter case the sounds being appreciable by both ears. [Gr. *stēthos*, the breast, and *skopeō*, to examine.]

STETHOSCOPIC, steth-o-skop'ik, STETHOSCOPICAL, steth-o-skop'ik-al, *adj.* of or pertaining to a stethoscope: obtained or made by means of a stethoscope: as, a *stethoscopic* examination.

STETHOSCOPICALLY, steth-o-skop'ik-al-li, *adv.* in a stethoscopic manner: by means of a stethoscope.

STETHOSCOPIST, steth'o-skōp-ist, *n.* one versed in the use of the stethoscope.

STETHOSCOPY, ste-thos'ko-pi, *n.* the art of stethoscopic examination.

STEVEDORE, stēv'e-dōr, *n.* one whose occupation is to load and unload vessels. [A corr. of Sp. *estivador*, a wool-packer—*estivar*, to stow, to pack wool—L. *stipare*, to press together.]

STEW, stū, *v.t.* to boil slowly with little moisture.—*v.i.* to be boiled slowly and gently.—*n.* meat stewed. [Lit. "to put into a *stove*," O. Fr. *estuver*, Fr. *étuve*, stove—Low L. *stuba*. See STOVE.]

STEWARD, stū'ard, *n.* one who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution: one who superintends another's affairs, esp. an estate or farm: the manager of the provision department, etc., at sea. [M. E. *stiward*—A. S. *stiweard*—*stiga*, E. STY, and WARD.]

STEWARDESS, stū'ard-es, *n.* a female steward: a female who waits on ladies on shipboard.

STEWARDSHIP, stū'ard-ship. *n.* office of a steward: management.

STICCADO, stik-kä'dō, *n.* a musical instrument, the sounds of which are produced by striking on little bars of wood, which are tuned to the notes of the diatonic scale, and struck with a little ball at the end of a stick. [It.]

STICH, stik, *n.* a verse, of whatever measure or number of feet: a line in the Scriptures: a row or rank of trees. [Gr. *stichos*, a line, a verse.]

STICHIC, stik'ik, *adj.* relating to, or consisting of lines or verses.

STICHIDIUM, sti-kid'i-um, *n.* a peculiar kind of lance-shaped, pod-like receptacle in the algæ, containing tetraspores. [Gr. *stichos*, a rank, a line, and *eidos*, appearance, resemblance.]

STICHOMANCY, stik'ō-man-si, *n.* divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard: bibliomancy. [Gr. *stichos*, a line or verse, and *manteia*, divination.]

STICHOMETRICAL, stik-ō-met'rik-al, *adj.* of or pertaining to stichometry: characterized by stichs or lines.

STICHOMETRY, sti-kom'et-ri, *n.* measurement or length of books as ascertained by the number of verses which each book contains: a division of the text of books into lines accommodated to the sense: a practice followed before punctuation was adopted.—*Prof. W. R. Smith.* [Gr. *stichos*, a verse, and *metron*, measure.]

STICK, stik, *n.* a piece of wood of indefinite size and shape, generally long and rather slender; a branch of a tree or shrub cut or broken off; a piece of wood chopped for burning or cut for any purpose; as, to gather *sticks* in a wood; "He that breaks a *stick* of Gloster's grove."—*Shak.*; "And while the children of Israel were in the wilderness they found a man that gathered *sticks* upon the Sabbath day."—Num. xv. 32: a rod or wand; a staff; a walking-stick; as, he never goes out without his *stick*: anything shaped like a stick; as, a *stick* of sealing-wax: a contemptuous term applied to an awkward or incompetent person; "He is a *stick* at letters."—*Cornhill Mag.*: in *printing*, an instrument in which types are composed in words, and the words arranged to the required length of the lines. Called also COMPOSING-STICK: a thrust with a pointed instrument that penetrates a body; a stab. [A.S. *sticca*, a stick, a staff, a stake, a spike; Ice. *stika*, a stick, as for fuel, a yard measure; from the root seen in verb to *stick* (which see), and akin to *stake*, *stock*.]

STICK, stik, *v.t.* to stab: to thrust in: to fasten by piercing: to fix in: to set with something pointed: to cause to adhere.—*v.i.* to hold to: to remain: to stop: to be hindered: to hesitate, to be embarrassed or puzzled: to adhere closely in affection:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stuck. [A.S. *stician*; cog. with Dut. *steken*, Ger. *stechen*; from the same root as Gr. *stizō*. See STING.]

STICKLE, stik'l, *v.i.* to interpose between combatants: to contend obstinately. [See STICKLER.]

STICKLEBACK, stik'l-bak, *n.* a small river-fish, so called from the *spines* on its *back*. [Prov. E. *stickle*—A.S. *sticel* (dim. of STICK), a spine, cog. with Ger. *stachel*, and BACK.]

STICKLER, stik'ler, *n.* a second or umpire in a duel: an obstinate contender, esp. for something trifling. [Orig. one of the seconds in a duel, who were placed with *sticks* or staves to interpose occasionally.]

STICKY, stik'i, *adj.* that sticks or adheres: adhesive: glutinous.—*n.* STICK'INESS.

STIFF, stif, *adj.* not easily bent: rigid: not liquid: rather hard than soft: not easily overcome: obstinate: not natural and easy: constrained: formal.—

adv. STIFF'LY. —*n.* STIFF'NESS. [A.S. *stif;* cog. with Ger. *steif;* prob. conn. with L. *stipo*, to cram.]

STIFF, stif, *n.* in *commercial slang*, negotiable paper, as a bill, promissory note, or the like.—TO DO A BIT OF STIFF, to accept or discount a bill. "I wish you'd *do* me *a bit of stiff*, and just tell your father if I may overdraw my account I'll vote with him."—*Thackeray.*

STIFFEN, stif'n, *v.t.* to *make stiff.*—*v.i.* to become stiff: to become less impressible or more obstinate.

STIFF-NECKED, stif'-nekt, *adj.* (*lit.*) *stiff* in the *neck:* obstinate: contumacious.

STIFLE, stī'fl, *v.t.* to stop the breath of by foul air or other means: to suffocate: to extinguish: to suppress the sound of: to destroy. [Prob. from STIFF, and so "to make *stiff;*" but influenced by *stive*, M.E. form of E. STEW.]

STIFLE, stī'fl, *v.i.* to suffocate: to perish by suffocation or strangulation. *Shak.*

STIFLE, stī'fl, *n.* the joint of a horse next to the buttock, and corresponding to the knee in man. Called also the STIFLE-JOINT: a disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal. [Perhaps from STIFF.]

STIFLE-BONE, stī'fl-bōn, *n.* a bone in the leg of a horse, corresponding to the knee-pan in man.

STIGMA, stig'ma, *n.* a brand: a mark of infamy: (*bot.*) the top of a pistil:—*pl.* STIG'MAS or STIG'MATA. [Lit. "the mark of a pointed instrument," L.—Gr.—root *stig*, to be sharp (Sans. *tig*), seen also in L. *-stinguo*, *-stigo*, and in E. STICK, STING.]

STIGMATA, stig'ma-ta, *n.* the marks of the wounds on Christ's body, or marks resembling them, said to have been miraculously impressed on the bodies of saints.

STIGMATIC, stig-mat'ik, STIGMATICAL, stig-mat'ik-al, *adj.* marked or branded with a *stigma:* giving infamy or reproach.—*adv.* STIGMAT'ICALLY.

STIGMATIZE, stig'ma-tīz, *v.t.* to brand with a *stigma.* [Gr. *stigmatizo.* See STIGMA.]

STILE, stīl, *n.* a *step* or set of steps for *climbing* over a wall or fence. [A.S. *stigel*, a step—*stig-an*, akin to Ger. *steigen*, to mount.]

STILE, stīl, *n.* the pin of a dial. Same as STYLE.

STILETTO, sti-let'o, *n.* a *little style* or dagger with a round pointed blade: a pointed instrument for making eyelet holes:—*pl.* STILETT'OS.—*v.t.* to stab with a stiletto:—*pr.p.* stilett'oing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stilett'oed.

STILL, stil, *adj.* silent: motionless: calm.—*v.t.* to quiet: to silence: to appease: to restrain.—*adv.* always: nevertheless: after that.—*n.* STILL'NESS. [A.S. *stille*, fixed, firm; Dut. *stille*, Ger. *still;* from the root of STALL.]

STILL, stil, *v.t.* to cause to fall by *drops:* to distil.—*n.* an apparatus for distilling liquids. [L. *stillo*, to cause to drop—*stilla*, a drop, or simply a contr. for DISTILL, like SPORT from DISPORT.]

STILL-BORN, stil'-bawrn, *adj.* dead when born.

STILLINGIA, stil-lin'ji-a, *n.* a genus of plants, one of the species being the famous tallow-tree of China. The species consist for the most part of shrubs with stipulate alternate leaves and flowers in spikes, the upper being male and the lower female, found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. The tallow-tree of China grows to the height of a pear-tree, having a trunk and branches like the cherry, and foliage like the black poplar. Its fruits, which are about half an inch in diameter, contain three seeds thickly coated with a fatty substance which furnishes the Chinese with candles and oil for their lamps. The tallow obtained from the fruit is also employed in medicine instead of lard. [In honor of Dr. Benjamin *Stillingfleet*, an eminent English botanist.]

STILL-LIFE, stil'-līf, *n.* the class of pictures representing inanimate objects.

STILL-ROOM, stil'-rōōm, *n.* an apartment where liquors, preserves, and the like, are kept: a housekeeper's pantry.

STILLY, stil'i, *adj., still:* quiet: calm.

STILLY, stil'li, *adv.* silently: gently.

STILT, stilt, *n.* a *support* of wood with a rest for the foot, used in walking.—*v.t.* to raise on stilts: to elevate by unnatural means. [Low Ger. and Dut. *stelte*, a stilt; Sw. *stylta*, a support.]

STILT-BIRD, stilt'-berd, STILT-PLOVER, stilt'-pluv-er, *n.* a wading bird having remarkably long slender legs, a feature from which it derives its common name. It has a long straight bill, also very long wings for its size. It exhibits a general white color, the back and wings in the male being deep black, whilst those of the females are of a brownish-black hue. The average length of the stilt-bird is about 12 or 13 inches. The legs, which are of a red color, measure from 18 to 20 inches. They are destitute of a hind toe, and the three front ones are united by a membrane at their bases. Different species are found in America, Australia, and England.

STIMULANT, stim'ū-lant, *adj., stimulating:* increasing or exciting vital action.—*n.* anything that stimulates or excites: a stimulating medicine. [See STIMULUS.]

STIMULATE, stim'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to *prick* with anything sharp: to incite: to instigate.—*n.* STIMULA'TION.

STIMULATIVE, stim'ū-lāt-iv, *adj.* tending to *stimulate.*—*n.* that which stimulates or excites.

STIMULUS, stim'ū-lus, *n.* a goad: anything that rouses the mind, or that excites to action: a stimulant:—*pl.* STIM'-

ULI. [L. *stimulus* (for *stig-mulus*)—Gr. *stizō*, to prick. See STIGMA.]

STING, sting, *v.t.* to stick anything sharp into, to pain acutely:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stung.—*n.* the sharp-pointed weapon of some animals: the thrust of a sting into the flesh: anything that causes acute pain: the point in the last verse of an epigram. [A.S. *sting-an;* cog. with Ice. *stinga*, Gr. *stizō*, to prick (whence STIGMA).]

STINGY, stin'ji, *adj.* niggardly: avaricious. —*adv.* STIN'GILY.—*n.* STIN'GINESS. [Ety. unknown.]

STINK, stingk, *v.i.* to *smell:* to give out a strong, offensive smell:—*pa.t.* stank; *pa.p.* stunk.—*n.* a disagreeable smell. [A.S. *stincan;* Ger. *stinken*, to smell.]

STINKPOT, stingk'pot, *n.* an earthen jar or *pot* charged with a *stinking*, combustible mixture, and used in boarding an enemy's vessel.

STINT, stint, *v.t.* to *shorten:* to limit: to restrain.—*n.* limit: restraint: proportion allotted. [A.S. *astyntan*, from STUNT.]

STIPEND, stī'pend, *n.* a salary paid for services: settled pay. [L. *stipendium—stips* (akin to L. *stipo*, to crowd or press together, and therefore orig. "small coin in heaps"), a donation, and *pendo*, to weigh out.]

STIPENDIARY, stī-pend'i-ar-i, *adj.* receiving *stipend.*—*n.* one who performs services for a salary, applied to certain magistrates in England and the Dominion of Canada.

STIPPLE, stip'l, *v.t.* to engrave or form by means of dots or small points, as distinguished from line-engraving.—*n.sing.* STIPPLER: STIPPLING.

STIPULATE, stip'ū-lāt, *v.i.* to contract: to settle terms.—*n.* STIP'ULATOR. [L. *stipulor*, *-atus*, prob. from O. L. *stipulus*, firm, conn. with *stipo*, to press firm.]

STIPULATION, stip-ū-lā'shun, *n.* act of *stipulating:* a contract.

STIR, ster, *v.t.* to move: to rouse: to instigate.—*v.i.* to move one's self: to be active: to draw notice:—*pr.p.* stir'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stirred.—*n.* tumult: bustle.—*n.* STIRR'ER. [A.S. *styrian;* Dut. *storen*, Ger. *stören*, to drive; conn. with STEER, *v.*]

STIRRUP, stir'up, *n.* a ring or hoop suspended by a *rope* or strap from the saddle, for a horseman's foot while *mounting* or riding. [A.S. *stigerap — stigan*, to mount, and *rap*, a rope.]

STITCH, stich, *n.* a pass of a needle and thread: an acute pain.—*v.t.* to sew so as to show a regular line of stitches: to sew or unite.—*v.i.* to practice stitching. [A.S. *stice*, a prick, stitch; Ger. *sticken*, to embroider: conn. with STICK.]

STITCHWORT, stich'wurt, *n.* a genus of slender plants, including the chickweed, so called because once believed to cure "stitch" in the side.

STITHY, stith'i, *n.* an anvil. "'Let me sleep on that hard point,' said Varney; 'I cannot else perfect the device I have on the *stithy.*'"—*Sir W. Scott.* [Also *stiddy*, Scand. *studdy*, Ice. *stethi*, an anvil; from the same root as E. *steady*, *stead.*]

STITHY, stith'i, *v.t.* to forge on an anvil. "The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm." —*Shak.*

STIVE, stīv, *v.t.* to stuff; to cram; to crowd; hence, to make hot, sultry, and close; "His chamber being commonly *stived* with friends or suitors of one kind or other."—*Sir H. Wotton:* to stew, as meat:—*pr.p.* stiv'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stived. [Prob. from an O. Fr. *estiver*, corr. to It. *stivare*, Sp. *estivar*, to stuff, to stow, from L. *stipare*, to cram.]

STIVE, stīv, *v.* to be stifled: to stew, as in a close atmosphere. "I shall go out in a boat. One can get rid of a few hours in that way instead of *stiving* in a wretched hotel."—*George Eliot.*

STIVE, stīv, *n.* the floating dust in flour-mills during the operation of grinding. *Simmonds.* [Cf. Ger. *staub*, Dan. *støv*, dust.]

STIVER, stī'ver, *n.* a Dutch coin, worth two cents: anything of little value. [Dut. *stuiver.*]

STOAT, stōt, *n.* a kind of weasel, called the ermine when in its winter dress. [Ety. unknown.]

STOCCADO, stok-ād'o, *n.* a thrust in fencing. [It. *stoccata*, a thrust—*stocco*, a rapier, stake—Ger. *stock*, a stick. See STICK, STOCK.]

STOCK, stok, *n.* something *stuck* or thrust in: the stem of a tree or plant: a post: a stupid person: the part to which others are attached: the original progenitor: family: a fund: capital: shares of a public debt: shares of capital in railroad and other corporations: store: cattle:—*pl.* STOCKS, an instrument in which the legs of criminals are confined: the frame for a ship while building: the public funds of Great Britain, the Consols.—*v.t.* to store: to supply: to fill. [A.S. *stocc*, a stick; cog. with Dut. *stoc*, Ger. *stock.* For the root see STICK.]

STOCK, stok, *n.* a favorite garden-flower. [Orig. called stock-gillyflower, to distinguish it from the stemless clove-pink, called the *gillyflower*, which see.]

STOCKADE, stok-ād', *n.* a breastwork formed of *stakes* fixed in the ground.—*v.t.* to surround or fortify with a stockade.

STOCKBROKER, stok'brōk-er, *n.* a *broker* who deals in *stock* or shares.

STOCKBROKING, stok'brōk-ing, *n.* the business of a stockbroker, or one who, acting for a client, buys or sells stocks or shares, and is paid by commission.

STOCKDOVE, stok'duv, *n.* a species of pigeon, believed at one time to be the *stock* of the tame *dove:* or the *dove* that lives on *trees* or in the woods.

STOCK-EXCHANGE, stok'-eks-chānj', *n.* the place where *stocks* are *exchanged*, or bought and sold.

STOCKFISH, stok'fish, *n.* a general term for cod, ling, tusk, and other fishes used in a dried state.

STOCKHOLDER, stok'hold-er, *n.* in England, one who *holds stock* in the public funds, or in a company: in U. S., one who holds public funds is a bondholder; the term *stockholder* is applied only to those who hold shares of stock in railroad and other corporations.

STOCKINET, stok'in-et, *n.* an elastic, knit, textile fabric, of which stockings, undergarments, etc., are made. *Goodrich.*

STOCKING, stok'ing, *n.* a close-fitting covering for the foot and leg. Stockings were anciently made of cloth or milled stuff, sewed together, but they are now usually knitted by the hand or woven in a frame, the material being wool, cotton, or silk. [From *stock*, in sense of stocking or leg covering. "The clothing of the legs and lower part of the body formerly consisted of a single garment called *hose* in French *chausses*. It was afterwards cut in two at the knees, leaving two pieces of dress, viz. knee-breeches, or, as they were then called, *upperstocks*, or in French *haut de chausses*, and the *netherstocks* or *stockings*, in French *bas de chausses*, and then simply *bas*. In these terms the element *stock* is to be understood in the sense of stump or trunk, the part of a body left when the limbs are cut off."—*Wedgwood.*]

STOCK-JOBBING, stok'-job'ing, *n.*, *jobbing* or speculating in *stocks*.—*n.* STOCK'-JOBB'ER.

STOCK-MARKET, stok'mär-ket, *n.* a market for the sale of stocks, the stock-exchange.

STOCK-STILL, stok'-stil, *adj.*, *still* as a *stock* or post.

STOGY, stō'gy, *n.* a cheap cigar, made in the form of a long, cylindrical roll.

STOIC, stō'ik, *n.* a disciple of the ancient philosopher Zeno, who taught under a *porch* at Athens: one indifferent to pleasure or pain. [L. *Stoicus*—Gr. *Stōikos*—*stoa*, a porch.]

STOIC, stō'ik, STOICAL, stō'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *Stoics*, or to their opinions: indifferent to pleasure or pain.—*adv.* STO'ICALLY.—*n.* STO'ICALNESS.

STOICISM, stō'i-sizm, *n.* the doctrines of the *Stoics:* indifference to pleasure or pain.

STOKE, stōk, *v.i.* to *stick*, stir, or tend a fire.—*n.* STOK'ER. [From STICK.]

STOLE, stōl, *pa.t.* of STEAL.

STOLE, stōl, *n.* a long *robe* or *garment* reaching to the feet: a long, narrow scarf with fringed ends worn by a priest. [A.S. *stol*—L. *stola*—Gr. *stolē*, a robe, a garment—*stellō*, to array.]

STOLEN, stōl'en, *pa.p.* of STEAL.

STOLID, stol'id, *adj.* dull: heavy: stupid: foolish. [L. *stolidus;* from a root *star* seen also in Gr. *stereos*, firm.]

STOLIDITY, sto-lid'i-ti, *n.* state of being *stolid:* dullness of intellect. [L. *stoliditas*—*stolidus.*]

STOMACH, stum'ak, *n.* the strong muscular bag into which the food passes when swallowed, and where it is principally digested: the cavity in any animal for the digestion of its food: appetite.—*v.t.* to resent, (*orig.*) to bear on the stomach: to brook or put up with. [L. *stomachus*—Gr. *stomachos*, orig. the throat, gullet; then the orifice of the stomach; and later, the stomach itself—*stoma*, a mouth.]

STOMACHER, stum'a-cher, *n.* an ornament or support for the *stomach* or breast worn by women.

STOMACHIC, sto-mak'ik, STOMACHICAL, sto-mak'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *stomach:* strengthening or promoting the action of the stomach.—STOMACH'IC, *n.* a medicine for the stomach.

STOMACH-PUMP, stum'ak-pump, *n.* a small pump or syringe used in medical practice, for the purpose of emptying the stomach and introducing cleansing or other liquids. It resembles the common syringe, except that it has two apertures near the end, instead of one, in which the valves open different ways, so as to constitute a *sucking* and a *forcing* passage. When the object is to extract from the stomach, the pump is worked while its sucking orifice is in connection with a flexible tube passed into the stomach; and the extracted matter escapes by the forcing orifice. When it is desired, on the contrary, to throw cleansing water or other liquid into the stomach, the tube is connected with the forcing orifice, by which the action of the pump is reversed.

STOMACH-STAGGERS, stum'ak-stag-erz, *n.* a disease in horses, depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach. In this disease the animal dozes in the stable and rests his head in the manger; he then wakes up, and falls to eating, which he continues to do till the stomach swells to an enormous extent, and the animal at last dies of apoplexy or his stomach bursts.

STONE, stōn, *n.* a hard mass of earthy or mineral matter: a precious stone or gem: a tombstone: a concretion formed in the bladder: a hard shell containing the seed of some fruits: a standard weight of 14 lbs. avoirdupois: torpor and insensibility.—*v.t.* to pelt with stones: to free from stones: to wall with stones.—STONE'-BLIND, *adj.* as blind as a stone, perfectly blind. [A.S. *stan*, cog. with Ger. *stein*, Gr. *stia.*]

STONECHAT, stōn'chat, STONECHATTER, stōn-chat'er, *n.* a little bird, allied to the robin, so called from its *chattering* and perching on large *stones.*

STONECUTTER, stōn'kut-er, *n.* one whose occupation is to *cut* or hew *stone.*

STONE-FRUIT, stōn'-frōōt, *n.* a *fruit* with its seeds inclosed in a *stone* or hard kernel.

STONE'S-CAST, stōnz'-kast, STONE'S-THROW, stōnz'-thrō, *n.* the distance which a *stone* may be *cast* or *thrown* by the hand.

STONE-WARE, stōn'-wār, *n.* a species of potter's ware made from a composition of clay and flint. The clay is beaten in water and purified, and the flint is calcined, ground, and suspended in water, and then mixed (in various proportions for various wares) with the former liquor. The mixture is then dried in a kiln, and being afterwards beaten to a proper temper, it becomes fit for being formed at the wheel into dishes, plates, bowls, etc. These are baked in a furnace and glazed by common salt. The salt being thrown into the furnace is volatilized by heat becomes attached to the surface of the ware, and is decomposed, the muriatic acid flying off and leaving the soda behind it to form a fine thin glaze on the ware, which resists ordinary acids.

STONY, stōn'i, *adj.* made of or resembling *stone*: abounding with stones: hard: pitiless: obdurate: (*B.*) rocky.

STOOD, stood, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of STAND.

STOOL, stōōl, *n.* a seat without a back: the seat used in evacuating the bowels: the act of evacuating the bowels. [A.S. *stol*, Ger. *stuhl*; akin to Ger. *stellen*, to set, to place; also to STILL, *adj.*, STALL, STAND.]

STOOP, stōōp, *v.i.* to bend the body: to lean forward: to submit: to descend from rank or dignity: to condescend: to swoop down on the wing, as a bird of prey.—*v.t.* to cause to incline downward.—*n.* the act of stooping: inclination forward: descent: condescension: a swoop. [A.S. *stupian*; O. Dut. *stoepen*, Ice. *stupa*; akin to STEEP and STOP.]

STOOP, stōōp, *n.* a pillar. *Quarles.*—STOOP AND ROOM, a system of mining coal, where the coal is taken out in parallel spaces, intersected by a similar series of passages at right angles. Between these "rooms" "stoops" of coal are left for the support of the roof of the seam. Called also PILLAR AND STALL or POST AND STALL.

STOOP, stōōp, *n.* a vessel of liquor; as, a *stoop* of wine or ale. "A *stoop* of wine." —*Shak.* [A.S. *stoppa*, Ice. *staup*, a cup, a drinking vessel; Dut. *stoop*, a measure of about two quarts; Sw. *stop*, a measure of about three pints.]

STOOP, stōōp, *n.* the steps at the entrance of a house: door-steps: also a porch with a balustrade and seats on the sides. "Nearly all the houses were built with their gables to the street, and each had heavy wooden Dutch *stoops*, with seats at the door."—*J. F. Cooper.* [Dut. *stoep* (pron. *stoop*); the word was brought to America by the Dutch colonists.]

STOP, stop, *v.t.* to stuff or close up: to obstruct: to render impassable: to hinder: to intercept: to restrain: to apply musical stops to: to regulate the sounds of a stringed instrument by shortening the strings with the fingers.—*v.i.* to cease going forwards: to cease from any motion or action: to leave off: to be at an end:—*pr.p.* stopp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stopped.—*n.* act of *stopping*: state of being stopped: hinderance: obstacle: interruption: (*music*) one of the vent-holes in a wind instrument, or the place on the wire of a stringed instrument, by the stopping or pressing of which certain notes are produced: a mark used in punctuation. [Lit. "to stuff with *tow*," M.E. *stoppen*—O. Fr. *estouper* (Ice. *stoppa*, Ger. *stopfen*, to stuff); all from L. *stupa*, the coarse part of flax, tow.]

STOPCOCK, stop'kok, *n.* a short pipe in a cask, etc., opened and *stopped* by a *cock* or key.

STOP-MOTION, stop'-mō-shun, *n.* an arrangement in a machine by which the breakage of material in transitu, or the failure of supply of the material under treatment, causes an arrest of the motion.

STOPPAGE, stop'āj, *n.* the act of stopping or arresting progress or motion: or the state of being stopped; as, the *stoppage* of the circulation of the blood, the *stoppage* of commerce. "We were tripping away . . . when we came upon my lady in a street *stoppage* in her chair."—*Thackeray*: a deduction made from pay or allowances to repay advances, etc.—STOPPAGE IN TRANSITU, in *law*, the right which an unpaid vendor of goods has, on hearing that the vendee is insolvent, to stop and reclaim the goods while in their transit and not yet delivered to the vendee.

STOPPER, stop'er, *n.* one who *stops*: that which closes a vent or hole, as the cork or glass mouthpiece for a bottle: (*naut.*) a short rope for making something fast. —*v.t.* to close or secure with a stopper.

STOPPLE, stop'l, *n.* that which *stops* or closes the mouth of a vessel: a cork or plug.—*v.t.* to close with a stopple.

STORAGE, stōr-āj, *n.* the placing in a *store*: the safe keeping of goods in a store: the price paid or charged for keeping goods in a store.

STORAX, stō'raks, *n.* a fragrant gum-resin produced on several species of trees growing round the Mediterranean Sea. [L. and Gr. *styrax*.]

STORE, stōr, *n.* a hoard or quantity gathered: abundance: a storehouse: any place where goods are sold:—*pl.* supplies of provisions, ammunition, etc., for an army or a ship.—*v.t.* to gather in quantities: to supply: to lay up in store: to hoard: to place in a warehouse. [O. Fr. *estoire*, provisions—L. *instauro*, to provide.]

STOREHOUSE, stōr'hows, *n.* a *house* for *storing* goods of any kind : a repository : a treasury.

STORIED, stō'rid, *adj.* told or celebrated in a *story :* having a history : interesting from the stories belonging to it.

STORIOLOGY, stō-ri-ol'ō-jē, *n.* the scientific study of folk-lore.—*n.* STORIOL'OGIST, one learned in folk-tales.

STORK, stork, *n.* a wading bird nearly allied to the heron. [A.S. *storc;* Ger. *storch.*]

STORK'S-BILL, storks'-bil, *n.* a kind of geranium, with the fruit like the *bill* of a *stork.* [See PELARGONIUM.]

STORM, storm, *n.* a *stir* or violent commotion of the air producing wind, rain, etc.: a tempest : violent agitation of society : commotion : tumult : calamity : (*mil.*) an assault.—*v.i.* to raise a tempest : to blow with violence : to be in a violent passion.—*v.t.* to attack by open force : to assault. [A.S.; Ice. *stormr ;* from root of STIR.]

STORMY, storm'i, *adj.* having many storms: agitated with furious winds: boisterous : violent : passionate.—*n.* STORM'INESS.

STORTHING, stor'ting, *n.* the parliament or supreme legislative assembly of Norway : the great court or representative of the sovereign people. It is elected triennially, and holds annual sessions. When assembled the storthing divides itself into two houses, one fourth of the members constituting the lagthing, and the remaining three-fourths the odelsthing. [Dan. *stor,* great, and *thing,* court.]

STORY, stō'ri, *n.* a *history* or narrative of incidents (so in *B.*): a little tale : a fictitious narrative. [O. Fr. *estoire.* It is simply a short form of HISTORY.]

STORY, also STOREY, stō'ri, *n.* a division of a house reached by one flight of stairs: a set of rooms on the same floor or level. [Ety. dub.; perh. from STORE, and orig. sig. "storehouse."]

STOUT, stowt, *adj.* strong : robust : corpulent : resolute : proud : (*B.*) stubborn. —*n.* a name for porter.—*adv.* STOUT'LY. —*n.* STOUT'NESS : (*B.*) stubbornness. [Allied to O. Fr. *estout,* bold, Dut. *stout,* and Ger. *stolz,* bold, stout ; perh. from the root of STILT.]

STOVE, stōv, *n.* an apparatus with a fire for warming a room, cooking, etc.—*v.t.* to heat or keep warm. [Orig. "a hot-house," allied to Low Ger. *stove,* O. Ger. *stupa* (Ger. *stube,* room) ; cf. also It. *stufa,* Fr. *étuve*—Low L. *stuba ;* but whether the Low L. word is from the O. Ger., or *vice versâ,* is doubtful. Cf. STEW.]

STOW, stō, *v.t.* to place : to arrange : to fill by packing things in. [Partly from M.E. *stouwen,* to bring to a stand, partly from M.E. *stowen,* to place—*stow,* a place —A.S. *stov ;* cf. Dut. *stuwen,* to stow, to push, Ger. *stauen.*]

STOWAGE, stō'āj, *n.* act of *stowing* or placing in order : state of being laid up : room for articles to be laid away.

STRADDLE, strad'l, *v.i.* to *stride* or part the legs wide : to stand or walk with the legs far apart.—*v.t.* to stand or sit astride of.—*n.* act of striding. [Freq. formed from A.S. *strad,* pa.t. of *stridan,* E. STRIDE.]

STRADIVARIUS, strad-i-vā'ri-us, *n.* a violin made by the famous Antonio *Stradivari* (1649-1737), of Cremona.

STRAGGLE, strag'l, *v.i.* to wander from the course : to ramble : to stretch beyond proper limits : to be dispersed. [Freq. formed partly from *stray,* partly from A.S. *strak,* pa.t. of *strican,* to go, to proceed, E. STRIKE.]

STRAGGLER, strag'ler, *n.* one who *straggles* or goes from the course : a wandering fellow : a vagabond.

STRAIGHT, strāt, *adj.* direct : being in a right line : not crooked : nearest : upright. — *adv.* immediately : in the shortest time. — *adv.* STRAIGHT'LY. — *n.* STRAIGHT'NESS. [Lit. "stretched," A.S. *streht,* pa.p. of *streccan,* E. STRETCH, influenced also by STRAIT.]

STRAIGHTEN, strāt'n, *v.t.* to make *straight.*

STRAIGHTFORWARD, strāt-for'ward, *adj.* going *forward* in a *straight* course : honest : open : downright.—*adv.* STRAIGHT-FOR'WARDLY.

STRAIGHTWAY, strāt'wā, *adv.* directly : immediately : without loss of time. [See STRAIGHT and WAY.]

STRAIN, strān, *v.t.* to *stretch tight :* to draw with force: to exert to the utmost: to injure by overtasking: to make tight: to constrain, make uneasy or unnatural: to filter.—*v.i.* to make violent efforts: to pass through a filter.—*n.* the act of straining : a violent effort : an injury inflicted by straining: a note, sound, or song. [O. Fr. *straindre*—L. *stringo,* to stretch tight. See STRING and STRONG.]

STRAIN, strān, *n.* race: stock: generation: descent. [M.E. *strend*—A.S. *strynd,* stock —*strynan,* to beget.]

STRAINER, strān'er, *n.* one who or that which strains : an instrument for filtration : a sieve, colander, etc.

STRAIT, strāt, *adj.* difficult : distressful : (*obs.* strict, rigorous : narrow, so in *B.*). —*n.* a narrow pass in a mountain, or in the ocean between two portions of land : difficulty: distress. [O. Fr. *estreit, estroit* (Fr. *étroit*)—L. *strictus,* pa.p. of *stringo,* to draw tight. Doublet STRICT.]

STRAITEN, strāt'n, *v.t.* to make *strait* or narrow : to confine : to draw tight : to distress : to put into difficulties.

STRAITLACED, strāt'lāst, *adj.* rigid or narrow in opinion. [Lit. "laced *strait* or tight with stays."]

STRAITLY, strāt'li, *adv.* narrowly : (*B.*) strictly.

STRAITNESS, strāt'nes, *n.* state of being

strait or narrow : strictness : (*B.*) distress or difficulty.

STRAND, strand, *n.* the margin or beach of the sea or of a lake.—*v.t.* to run aground.—*v.i.* to drift or be driven ashore. [A.S. ; Ger. *strand*, Ice. *ströndd*, border, shore.]

STRAND, strand, *n.* one of the *strings* or parts that compose a rope.—*v.t.* to break a strand. [Allied to O. Ger. *streno* (Ger. *strähn*), string, rope, with excrescent *-d.*]

STRANGE, strānj, *adj.* foreign : belonging to another country: not formerly known, heard, or seen : not domestic : new : causing surprise or curiosity : marvellous : unusual : odd.—*adv.* STRANGE'LY. —*n.* STRANGE'NESS. [O. Fr. *estrange* (Fr. *étrange*)—L. *extraneus* — *extra*, beyond.]

STRANGER, strānj'er, *n.* a foreigner : one from home : one unknown or unacquainted : a guest or visitor : one not admitted to communion or fellowship. [O. Fr. *estrangier*. See STRANGE.]

STRANGLE, strang'gl, *v.t.* to *draw tight* the throat so as to prevent breathing and destroy life : to choke : to hinder from birth or appearance : to suppress. —*n.* STRANG'LER. [O. Fr. *estrangler* (Fr. *étrangler*)—L. *strangulo*, *-atum*—Gr. *stranggō*, to draw tight. Cf. STRANGURY.]

STRANGULATED, strang'gū-lāt-ed, *adj.* having the circulation stopped by compression.

STRANGULATION, strang-gū-lā'shun, *n.* act of *strangling* : (*med.*) compression of the throat and partial suffocation in hysterics.

STRANGURY, strang'gū-ri, *n.* painful retention of, or difficulty in discharging *urine*. [L. *stranguria*—Gr. *strangx*, a drop, from *stranggō*, to squeeze, conn. with L. *stringo* (see STRAIN) ; and *ouron*, urine.]

STRAP, strap, *n.* a narrow strip of cloth or leather : a razor-strop : (*arch.*) an iron plate secured by screw-bolts, for connecting two or more timbers.—*v.t.* to beat or bind with a strap : to strop :—*pr.p.* strapp'ing ; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* strapped.—*adj.* STRAPP'ING tall, handsome. [Orig. *strop*, from A.S. *stropp*, cog. with Dut. *strop* ; allied to L. *struppus* ; cf. Gr. *strephō*, to twist.]

STRATA, strā'ta, *pl.* of STRATUM.

STRATAGEM, strat'a-jem, *n.* a piece of *generalship* : an artifice, esp. in war : a plan for deceiving an enemy or gaining an advantage. [L.—Gr. *stratēgēma*—*stratēgos*, a general—*stratos*, an army, and *agō*, to lead.]

STRATEGIC, stra-tej'ik, STRATEGICAL stra-tej'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to or done by *strategy*.—*adv.* STRATEG'ICALLY.

STRATEGIST, strat'e-jist, *n.* one skilled in strategy.

STRATEGY, strat'e-ji, *n.*, *generalship*, or the art of conducting a campaign and manœuvring an army.

STRATH, strath, *n.* (*in Scotland*) an extensive valley through which a river runs. [Gael.]

STRATIFICATION, strat-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* act of *stratifying* : state of being stratified : process of being arranged in layers.

STRATIFORM, strat'i-form, *adj.*, *formed* like *strata*.

STRATIFY, strat'i-fī, *v.t.* to *form* or lay in *strata* or layers:—*pr.p.* strat'ifying ; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* strat'ified. [Fr. *stratifier*—L. *stratum*, and *facio*, to make.]

STRATUM, strā'tum, *n.* a bed of earth or rock formed by natural causes, and consisting usually of a series of layers : any bed or layer :—*pl.* STRATA, strā'ta. [L. —*sterno*, *stratum*, to spread out.]

STRATUS, strā'tus, *n.* a form of cloud occurring in a horizontal layer.

STRAW, straw, *n.* the stalk on which grain grows, and from which it is thrashed ; a quantity of them when thrashed : anything worthless. [A.S. *streaw*, Ger. *stroh*, from the root of STREW.]

STRAWBERRY, straw'ber-i, *n.* a plant and its *berry* or fruit, which is highly esteemed—prob. so called from its *strewing* or spreading along the ground. [A.S. *streaw-berie*.]

STRAWED (*B.*) for strewed, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of STREW.

STRAWY, straw'i, *adj.* made of or like *straw*.

STRAY, strā, *v.i.* to wander : to go from the inclosure, company, or proper limits : to err : to rove : to deviate from duty or rectitude.—*n.* a domestic animal that has strayed or is lost. [O. Fr. *estraier*, perh. from *estrai*—L. *strata*, E. STREET ; perh. influenced by STREW.]

STREAK, strēk, *n.* a line or long mark different in color from the ground : (*min.*) the appearance presented by the surface of a mineral when scratched.—*v.t.* to form streaks in : to mark with streaks. [A.S. *-tric*, *strica*, a stroke, line ; cog. with Ger. *strich* ; from root of STRIKE.]

STREAKY, strēk'i, *adj.* marked with *streaks* : striped.

STREAM, strēm, *n.* a current of water, air, or light, etc. : anything flowing out from a source: anything forcible, flowing, and continuous: drift: tendency.—*v.i.* to flow in a stream : to pour out abundantly : to be overflown with : to issue in rays : to stretch in a long line. [A.S. *stream* ; Ger. *strom*, Ice. *straum-r*.]

STREAMER, strēm'er, *n.* an ensign or flag *streaming* or flowing in the wind : a luminous beam shooting upward from the horizon.

STREAMLET, strēm'let, *n.* a little stream.

STREAMY, strēm'i, *adj.* abounding with streams : flowing in a stream.

STREET, strēt, *n.* a road in a town lined with houses, broader than a lane. [A.S. *strœt* (Dut. *straat*, Ger. *strasze*, It. *strada*) —L. *strata* (*via*), a paved (way), from *sterno*, E. STREW.]

STRENGTH, strength, *n.* quality of being *strong:* power of any kind, active or passive: force: vigor: solidity or toughness: power to resist attack: excellence: intensity: brightness: validity: vigor of style or expression: security: amount of force: potency of liquors: a fortification. [A.S.—*strang*, E. STRONG.]

STRENGTHEN, strength'n, *v.t.* to make *strong* or stronger: to confirm: to encourage: to increase in power or security.—*v.i.* to become stronger.

STRENUOUS, stren'ū-us, *adj.* active: vigorous: urgent: zealous: bold.—*adv.* STREN'UOUSLY.—*n.* STREN'UOUSNESS. [L. *strenuus*, akin to Gr. *strēnēs*, strong, hard.]

STRESS, stres, *n.* force: pressure; urgency: strain: violence, as of the weather: (*mech.*) force exerted in any direction or manner between two bodies. [Short for DISTRESS.]

STRETCH, strech, *v.t.* to extend: to draw out: to expand: to reach out: to exaggerate, strain, or carry further than is right.—*v.i.* to be drawn out: to be extended: to extend without breaking.—*n.* act of stretching: effort: struggle: reach: extension: state of being stretched: utmost extent of meaning: course. [A.S. *streccan—strac*, strong, violent, cog. with Ger. *strack*, straight, right out.]

STRETCHER, strech'er, *n.* anything used for *stretching:* a frame for carrying the sick or dead: a footboard for a rower.

STREW, strōō, *v.t.* to spread by scattering: to scatter loosely:—*pa.p.* strewed or strewn. [A.S. *streowian;* allied to Ger. *streuen*, L. *sterno* (perf. *stravi*), Gr. *storennymi*, Sans. *stri.*]

STRIATED, strī'āt-ed, *adj.* marked with *striæ* or small channels running parallel to each other.—*n.* STRIA'TION. [L. *striatus*, pa.p. *strio*, to furrow—*stria*, a furrow.]

STRICKEN, strik'n, (*B.*) *pa.p.* of STRIKE.—STRICKEN IN YEARS, advanced in years.

STRICT, strikt, *adj.* exact: extremely nice: observing exact rules: severe: restricted: thoroughly accurate.—*adv.* STRICT'LY.—*n.* STRICT'NESS. [Orig. "drawn tight," L. *strictus*, pa.p. of *stringo*, to draw tight. Cf. STRAIN and STRANGLE.]

STRICTURE, strik'tūr, *n.* (*med.*) a morbid *contraction* of any passage of the body: an unfavorable criticism: censure: critical remark.

STRIDE, strīd, *v.i.* to walk with long steps.—*v.t.* to pass over at a step:—*pa.t.* strōde (*obs.* strid); *pa.p.* stridd'en.—*n.* a long step. [A.S. *-stridan* (in *be-stridan*, bestride), prob. conn. with A.S. *stridh*, strife, Ger. *streit*, from the idea of "stretching," "straining."]

STRIDENT, strī'dent, *adj.*, *creaking*, grating, harsh. [L. *stridens, -entis*, pr.p. of *strideo*, to creak.]

STRIFE, strīf, *n.* contention for superiority: struggle for victory: contest: discord. [M. E. *strif*—O. Fr. *e-strif.* See STRIVE.]

STRIKE, strīk, *v.t.* to give a blow to: to hit with force: to dash: to stamp: to coin: to thrust in: to cause to sound: to let down, as a sail: to ground upon, as a ship: to punish: to affect strongly: to affect suddenly with alarm or surprise: to make a compact or agreement: (*B.*) to stroke.—*v.i.* to give a quick blow: to hit: to dash: to sound by being struck: to touch: to run aground: to pass with a quick effect: to dart: to lower the flag in token of respect or surrender: to give up work in order to secure higher wages or the redress of some grievance:—*pa.t.* struck; *pa.p.* struck (*obs.* strick'en).—*n.* act of striking for higher wages: (*geol.*) vertical or oblique direction of strata, being at right angles to the dip.—*n.* STRIK'ER.—TO STRIKE OFF, to erase from an account: to print.—TO STRIKE OUT, to efface: to bring into light: to form by sudden effort.—TO STRIKE HANDS (*B.*) to become surety for any one. [Prob. orig. sig. "to draw," A.S. *strican;* Ger. *streichen*, to move, to strike.]

STRIKING, strīk'ing, *adj.* affecting: surprising: forcible: impressive: exact.—*adv.* STRIK'INGLY.

STRING, string, *n.* a small cord or a slip of anything for tying: a ribbon: nerve, tendon: the chord of a musical instrument: a cord on which things are filed: a series of things.—*v.t.* to supply with strings: to put in tune: to put on a string: to make tense or firm: to take the strings off:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* strung. [A.S. *streng;* cog. with Dut. *streng*, Ice. *streng-r*, Ger. *strang;* conn. with L. *stringo*, to draw tight, Gr. *stranggō.* Cf. STRANGLE.]

STRINGED, stringd, *adj.* having strings.

STRINGENCY, strin'jen-si, *n.* state or quality of being *stringent:* severe pressure.

STRINGENT, strin'jent, *adj.*, *binding* strongly: urgent.—*adv.* STRIN'GENTLY. [L. *stringens, -entis*, pr.p. of *stringo.* See STRICT.]

STRINGY, string'i, *adj.* consisting of *strings* or small threads: fibrous: capable of being drawn into strings.—*n.* STRING'INESS.

STRIP, strip, *v.t.* to pull off in strips or stripes: to tear off: to deprive of a covering: to skin: to make bare: to expose: to deprive: to make destitute: to plunder.—*v.i.* to undress:—*pr.p.* stripp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stripped.—*n.* same as STRIPE, a long narrow piece of anything.

STRIPE, strīp, *n.* a blow, esp. one made with a lash, rod, etc.: a wale or discolored mark made by a lash or rod: a line, or long narrow division of a different color from the ground.—*v.t.* to make stripes upon: to form with lines of different colors. [Allied to Low Ger. *stripe*, Ger. *streif;* belonging to the stem of STRIP.]

STRIPLING, strip'ling, *n.* a youth: one yet growing.

STRIVE, striv, *v.i.* to make efforts: to endeavor earnestly: to labor hard: to struggle: to contend: to aim:—*pa.t.* strōve; *pa.p.* striv'en.—*n.* STRIV'ER. [O. Fr. *e-strive-r*, from the root of Ger. *streben*, Dut. *streven*. Cf. STRIFE.]

STROKE, strōk, *n.* a blow: a sudden attack: calamity: the sound of a clock: a dash in writing: the sweep of an oar in rowing: the movement of the piston of a steam-engine: the touch of a pen or pencil: a masterly effort. [From A.S. *strac*, pa.t. of *stricau*, E. STRIKE; cf. Ger. *streich*, a stroke.]

STROKE, strōk, *v.t.* to rub gently in one direction: to rub gently in kindness.—*n.* STROK'ER. [A.S. *stracian*, from the root of STROKE, *n.*; cf. Ger. *streichen*, *streicheln*.]

STROKESMAN, strōks'man, *n.* the aftermost rower, whose *strake* leads the rest.

STROLL, strōl, *v.i.* to ramble idly or leisurely: to wander on foot.—*n.* a leisurely walk: a wandering on foot.—*n.* STROLL'ER. [Ety. unknown.]

STRONG, strong, *adj.* firm: having physical power: hale, healthy: able to endure: solid: well fortified: having wealth or resources: moving with rapidity: impetuous: earnest: having great vigor, as the mind: forcible, energetic: affecting the senses, as smell and taste, forcibly: having a quality in a great degree: intoxicating: bright: intense: well established.—*adv.* STRONG'LY. [A.S. *strang*, *strong*; Ice. *strang-r*, Ger. *streng*, tight, strong; from root of STRING.]

STRONGHOLD, strong'hōld, *n.* a place *strong* to *hold* out against attack: a fastness or fortified place: a fortress.

STRONTIUM, stron'ti-um, *n.* (*chem.*) a metallic element, harder than calcium, employed chiefly to give pyrotechnic flames a red color.

STROP, strop, *n.* a strip of leather, or of wood covered with leather, etc., for sharpening razors.—*v.t.* to sharpen on a strop:—*pr.p.* stropp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stropped. [Older form of STRAP.]

STROPHE, strōf'e, *n.* in the ancient drama, the song sung by the chorus while dancing towards one side of the orchestra, to which its reverse, the antistrophe, answers.—*adj.* STROPH'IC. [Lit. "a turning," Gr. *strophē*—*strephō*, to turn, twist.]

STROPHULUS, strof'ū-lus, *n.* a papular eruption upon the skin peculiar to infants, and exhibiting a variety of forms known popularly as *red-gum*, *white-gum*; *tooth-rash*, etc. [L., dim. of *strophus*, from Gr. *strophos*, a bandlet, from *strephō*, to turn.]

STROSSERS, stros'erz, *n.pl.* a kind of covering for the leg, supposed by some commentators to be the same as *Trousers*.

STROUD, strowd, *n.* a kind of coarse blanket or garment made of strouding, worn by North American Indians.

STROUDING, strowd'ing, *n.* a coarse kind of cloth employed in the trade with the North American Indians: material for strouds.

STROVE, strōv, *pa.t.* of STRIVE.

STROW, strō. Same as STREW:—*pa.p.* strōwed or strōwn.

STRUCK, struk, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of STRIKE.

STRUCTURE, strukt'ūr, *n.* manner of *building*: construction: a building, esp. one of large size: arrangement of parts or of particles in a substance: manner of organization.—*adj.* STRUCT'URAL. [L. *structura*—*struo*, *structum*, to build.]

STRUGGLE, strug'l, *v.i.* to make great efforts with contortions of the body: to make great exertions: to contend: to labor in pain: to be in agony or distress.—*n.* a violent effort with contortions of the body: great labor: agony. [Ety. dub.]

STRUM, strum, *v.t.* to play on (as a musical instrument) in a coarse, noisy manner:—*pr.p.* strumm'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* strummed. [From the sound.]

STRUMPET, strum'pet, *n.* a prostitute.—*adj.* like a strumpet: inconstant: false [Prob. from L. *stupratu*, pa.p. of *stupro*, to debauch.]

STRUNG, strung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of STRING.

STRUNT, strunt, *v.i.* to walk sturdily: to walk with state: to strut. [Scotch.]

STRUNT, strunt, *n.* spirituous liquor of any kind. *Burns*: a pet; a sullen fit. *Ramsay*. [Scotch.]

STRUSE, strōō'se, *n.* a long, burdensome craft used for transport on the inland waters of Russia.

STRUT, strut, *v.i.* to walk in a pompous manner: to walk with affected dignity:—*pr.p.* strutt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* strutt'ed.—*n.* a proud step or walk: affectation of dignity in walking. [Allied to Ger. *strotzen*, to be swollen or puffed up, Low Ger. *strutt*, sticking out.]

STRYCHNIA, strik'ni-a, STRYCHNINE, strik'nin, *n.* a vegetable alkaloid, the sole active principle of *Strychnos Tieuté*, the most active of the Java poisons, and one of the active principles of *S. Ignatii*, *S. nux-vomica*, *S. colubrina*, etc. It is usually obtained from the seeds of *S. nux-vomica*. It is colorless, inodorous, crystalline, unalterable by exposure to the air, and extremely bitter. It is very insoluble, requiring 7000 parts of water for solution. It dissolves in hot alcohol, although sparingly, if the alcohol be pure and not diluted. It forms crystallizable salts, which are intensely bitter. Strychnine and its salts, especially the latter from their solubility, are most energetic poisons. They produce lock-jaw and other tetanic affections, and are used in very small doses as remedies in paralysis.

STRYCHNIC, strik'nik, *adj.* of, pertaining to, obtained from, or including strychnine; as, *strychnic* acid.

STUB, stub, *n.* the stump left after a tree is cut down.—*v.t.* to take the stubs or roots of from the ground: to strike the toes against a stump, stone, or other fixed object:—*pr.p.* stubb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stubbed. [A.S. *styb*, cog. with Ice. *stubbr*; akin to L. *stipes*, Gr. *stypos*, a stem, a stake.]

STUBBED, stubd, *adj.* short and thick like a *stub* or stump: blunt: obtuse.—*n.* STUBB'EDNESS.

STUBBLE, stub'l, *n.* the *stubs* or stumps of corn and other grain, and of grasses, left when the stalk is cut. [Dim. of STUB.]

STUBBORN, stub'orn, *adj.* immovably fixed in opinion: obstinate: persevering: steady: stiff: inflexible: hardy: not easily melted or worked.—*adv.* STUBB'ORNLY.—*n.* STUBB'ORNNESS. [Lit. "fixed like a *stub*."]

STUBBY, stub'i, *adj.* abounding with *stubs*: short, thick, and strong.

STUCCO, stuk'o, *n.* a plaster of lime and fine sand, etc., used for decorations, etc.: work done in stucco.—*v.t.* to face or overlay with stucco: to form in stucco. [It. *stucco*; from O. Ger. *stucchi*, a crust, a shell.]

STUCK, stuk, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of STICK.

STUD, stud, *n.* a collection of breeding horses and mares: the place where they are kept. [A.S. *stod*, *stodhors*, a stallion; cog. with Ger. *stute*, a mare; prob. conn. with STAND. See STALLION, STEED.]

STUD, stud, *n.* a nail with a large head: an ornamental double-headed button.—*v.t.* to adorn with studs or knobs: to set thickly, as with studs:—*pr.p.* studd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* studd'ed. [A.S. *studu*, a post, nail, "something fixed," from root of STAND.]

STUD-BOOK, stud'-book, *n.* a book containing a genealogy or register of horses or cattle of particular breeds, especially of the offspring of famous thoroughbred sires or dams.

STUDDERY, stud'er-i, *n.* a place for keeping a stud of horses. "For whose breede and maintenance . . . King Henry the Eight erected a noble *studdery*."—*Holinshed.*

STUDDING, stud'ing, *n.* in *carp.* studs or joists collectively, or material for studs or joists.

STUDENT, stū'dent, *n.* one who *studies*, a scholar: one devoted to learning: a man devoted to books.

STUDENTRY, stū'dent-ri, *n.* students collectively: a body of students. *Kingsley.*

STUDHORSE, stud'hors, *n.* a breeding-horse: a stallion.

STUDIED, stud'id, *adj.* qualified by or versed in *study*: learned: planned with study or deliberation: premeditated.

STUDIO, stū'di-o, *n.* the *study* or workshop of an artist:—*pl.* STU'DIOS. [It.]

STUDIOUS, stū'di-us, *adj.* given to *study*: thoughtful: diligent: careful (with *of*): studied: deliberately planned.—*adv.* STU'DIOUSLY.—*n.* STU'DIOUSNESS.

STUDY, stud'i, *v.t.* to bestow pains upon: to apply the mind to: to examine closely, in order to learn thoroughly: to form and arrange by thought: to con over.—*v.i.* to apply the mind closely to a subject: to try hard: to muse: to apply the mind to books:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stud'ied.—*n.* a setting of the mind upon a subject: application to books, etc.: absorbed attention: contrivance: any object of attentive consideration: any particular branch of learning: a place devoted to study. [O. Fr. *estudier*, Fr. *étudier*—L. *studeo*, to be eager or zealous; perh. akin to Gr. *spoudē*, haste.]

STUFF, stuf, *n.* materials of which anything is made: textile fabrics, cloth, esp. when woollen: worthless matter: (*B.*) household furniture, etc.—*v.t.* to fill by crowding: to fill very full: to press in: to crowd: to cause to bulge out by filling: to fill with seasoning, as a fowl: to fill the skin of a dead animal, so as to reproduce its living form.—*v.i.* to feed gluttonously. [O. Fr. *estoffe*, Fr. *étoffe*—L. *stuppa*, the coarse part of flax, tow, oakum.]

STULTIFICATION, stul-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.* act of *stultifyiug* or making foolish.

STULTIFY, stul'ti-fī, *v.t.* to make a *fool* of: to cause to appear foolish: to destroy the force of one's argument by self-contradiction:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stul'tified. [L. *stultus*, foolish, *facio*, to make.]

STUM, stum, *n.* unfermented grape-juice; must or new wine, often mixed with dead or vapid wine to raise a new fermentation;

> Let our wines, without mixture or *stum*, be all fine,
> Or call up the master, and break his dull noddle.
> —*B. Jonson:*

wine revived by being made by must to ferment anew. *Hudibras.* [Dut. *stom*, unfermented wine, must, wine that has not worked, from *stom*, Ger. *stumm*, Dan. and Sw. *stum*, dumb, mute.]

STUM, stum, *v.t.* to renew by mixing with must and fermenting anew. "We *stum* our wines to renew their spirits."—*Sir J. Floyer:* to fume a cask with brimstone.

STUMBLE, stum'bl, *v.i.* to strike the feet against something: to trip in walking: (fol. by *upon*) to light on by chance: to slide into crime or error.—*v.t.* to cause to trip or stop: to puzzle.—*n.* a trip in walking or running: a blunder: a failure. [Akin to vulgar E. *stump*, to walk with heavy steps, and to O. Dut. *stomelen*, also to E. STAMP.]

STUMBLING-BLOCK, STUM'BLING-STONE, -stōn, *n.* a *block* or *stone* over which one would be likely to *stumble*: a cause of error.

STUMP, stump, *n.* the part of a tree left in the ground after the trunk is cut down:

the part of a body remaining after a part is cut off or destroyed : one of the three sticks forming a wicket in cricket.—*v.t.* to reduce to a stump : to cut off a part of: to knock down the wickets in cricket when the batsman is out of his ground.

STUMP-ORATOR, stump-or'a-tor, *n.* one who harangues the multitude from a temporary platform, as the *stump* of a tree : a speaker who travels about the country, and whose appeals are mainly to the passions of his audience : a political speaker who travels from place to place during the campaign.

STUMPY, stump'i, *n.* money. "Forked out the *stumpy*."—*Dickens.* "Down with the *stumpy*."—*Kingsley.*

STUN, stun, *v.t.* to stupefy or astonish with a loud noise, or with a blow : to surprise completely : to amaze :—*pr.p.* stunn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stunned. [A.S. *stunian*, to strike against, to stun (cog. with Ger. *staunen*), but prob. modified by confusion with O. Fr. *estonner*, Fr. *étonner*. See ASTONISH.]

STUNDIST, stun'dist, *n.* one of a body of Russian dissenters who reject forms and ceremonies, and base their faith on the Bible alone.—*n.* STUNDISM, stund'izm, the doctrines of the *Stundists*. [Ger. *stunde*, an hour for Bible reading.]

STUNG, stung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of STING.

STUNK, stungk, *pa.p.* of STINK.

STUNT, stunt, *v.t.* to hinder from growth. [A.S. *stunt*, blunt, stupid ; Ice. *stuttr*, short, stunted.]

STUPA, stōō'pa, *n.* the name given by Buddhists to certain sacred monumental structures. As distinguished from the *dagoba*, the true stupa commemorates some event, or marks some spot, held dear by the followers of Buddha ; while the dagoba contains relics of that deity. The names, however, are sometimes confounded. [Sans. *stûpa*, an accumulation, a mount, a stupa or tope.]

STUPA, stū'pa, STUPE, stūp, *n.* flannel, flax, or other such articles wrung out of hot water, plain or medicated, applied to a wound or sore. [L. *stupa*, tow.]

STUPE, stūp, *v.t.* to apply a stupa or stupe: to foment. *Wiseman.*

STUPEFACTION, stū-pi-fak'shun, *n.* the act of *making stupid* or senseless : insensibility : stupidity.

STUPEFACTIVE, stū-pi-fak'tiv, *adj.* causing *stupefaction* or insensibility.

STUPEFY, stū'pi-fī, *v.t.* to *make stupid* or senseless : to deaden the perception : to deprive of sensibility :—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stū'pefied. [L. *stupeo*, to be struck senseless, *facio*, to make.]

STUPENDOUS, stū-pen'dus, *adj.*, *to be wondered at* for its magnitude : wonderful, amazing, astonishing.—*adv.* STUPEN'DOUSLY.—*n.* STUPEN'DOUSNESS. [L. *stupendus*.]

STUPID, stū'pid, *adj.* struck *senseless :* insensible : deficient or dull in understanding : formed or done without reason or judgment : foolish : unskillful. —*adv.* STU'PIDLY.—*ns.* STUPID'ITY, STU'PIDNESS. [Fr.—L. *stupidus*.]

STUPOR, stū'por, *n.* the state of being struck *senseless :* suspension of sense either complete or partial : insensibility, intellectual or moral : excessive amazement or astonishment.

STUPRATE, stū'prāt, *v.t.* to ravish : to debauch. *Heywood.* [L. *stupro*, *stupratum*, to defile, from *stuprum*, defilement.]

STUPRATION, stū-prā'shun, *n.* rape : violation of chastity by force. *Sir T. Browne.*

STUPRUM, stū'prum, *n.* forcible violation of the person : rape : in *civil law*, every union of the sexes forbidden by morality.

STURDY, stur'di, *adj.* (*comp.* STUR'DIER, *superl.* STUR'DIEST), stubborn or obstinate : resolute : firm : forcible : strong : robust : stout. — *adv.* STUR'DILY. — *n.* STUR'DINESS. [Lit. "stunned," O. Fr. *estourdi*, pa.p. of *estourdir* (Fr. *étourdir*), It. *stordire*, to stun ; prob. from L. *torpidus*, stupefied.]

STURGEON, stur'jun, *n.* a large cartilaginous sea-fish yielding caviare and isinglass, and used for food. [Fr. *esturgeon*, from O. Ger. *sturio*, Ger. *stör*.]

STUTTER, stut'er, *v.i.* to hesitate in speaking : to stammer.—*n.* the act of stuttering : a hesitation in speaking. [M.E. *stutten*—Ice. *stauta ;* cog. with Ger. *stottern*, Low Ger. *stöten ;* an imitative word.]

STUTTERER, stut'er-er, *n.* one who stutters.

STUTTERING, stut'er-ing, *adj.* hesitating in speaking : stammering.—*adv.* STUTTERINGLY.

STY, stī, *n.* a small inflamed tumor on the eyelid. [Lit. *anything risen*, A.S. *stigend*, from *stigan*, Goth. *steigan*, Sans. *stigh*, to step up.]

STY, stī, *n.* an inclosure for swine : any place extremely filthy. [A.S. *stige* (Ger. *steige*), from same root as STY above, and lit. sig. the place where beasts *go up*, and lie.]

STYGIAN, stij'i-an, *adj.* (*myth.*) relating to *Styx*, the river of Hades, over which departed souls were ferried: hellish. [L.—Gr. *stygeō*, to hate.]

STYLAR, stīl'ar, *adj.* pertaining to the *pin* of a dial. [See STYLE.]

STYLE, stīl, *n.* anything long and pointed, esp. a pointed tool for engraving or writing : (*fig.*) manner of writing, mode of expressing thought in language : the distinctive manner peculiar to an author : characteristic or peculiar mode of expression and execution (in the fine arts) : title : mode of address : practice, esp. in a law-court : manner : form : fashion : the pin of a dial : (*bot.*) the middle portion of the pistil, between the ovary and the stigma : in *chronology*, a mode of

reckoning time with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendar. Style is *Old* or *New*. The *Old Style* follows the Julian manner of computing the months and days, in which the year consists of 365 days and 6 hours. This is something more than 11 minutes too much, and in the course of time, between Cæsar and Pope Gregory XIII., this accumulated error amounted to 10 days. Gregory reformed the calendar by retrenching 10 days, and fixing the ordinary length of the civil year at 365 days; and to make up for the odd hours it was ordained that every fourth year (which we call *leap-year*) should consist of 366 days. But the true length of the solar year is only 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 51·6 seconds; hence, four solar years would fall short of four years of 365 days 6 hours each, or of four Julian years, three of 365 days and one of 366 days, by 44 minutes 33·6 seconds, and 400 solar years would fall short of 400 Julian years by 74 hours 16 minutes, or by a little more than three days. This error it was ordained should be rectified by omitting three days in three of the four years which completed centuries; or, in other words, that the centuries divisible without remainder by 400, should alone of the centuries be accounted leap-years. Thus 1600, 2000, 2400 would be leap-years, but not 1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300. This mode of correcting the calendar has been adopted at different times in almost all civilized nations with the exception of Russia and those countries where the Greek Church is predominant, which still adhere to the Old Style. In England the Gregorian or New Style was adopted by act of parliament in 1752, and as one of the years concluding a century in which the additional or intercalary day was to be omitted (the year 1700) had elapsed since the correction by Pope Gregory, it was necessary to omit 11 instead of 10 days in the current year. Accordingly 11 days in September, 1752, were retrenched, and the 3d day was reckoned the 14th. The difference between the Old and New Styles is now 12 days. All dates in U. S. history previous to 1752, may, therefore, be given in either Old or New Style.—*v.t.* to entitle in addressing or speaking of: to name or designate. [Fr.—L. *stilus*, for *stiglus*, from root found in Gr. *stizō*, to puncture. See STIGMA.]

STYLISH, stīl'ish, *adj.* displaying *style:* fashionable: showy: pretending to style. —*adv.* STYL'ISHLY.—*n.* STYL'ISHNESS.

STYLISTIC, stī-lis'tik, *adj.* of or relating to style. "Still, the extreme uncertainty of the evidence which identifies any existing manuscript as an actual production of the translator Wycliffe, and the great *stylistic* differences between the works usually ascribed to him require us to use great caution in speaking of the characteristics of his diction."—*G. P. Marsh.*

STYLITE, stī'līt, *n.* in *eccles. hist.* a pillar-saint: one of those ascetics who, by way of penance, passed the greater part of their lives on the top of high columns or pillars. This mode of self-torture was practiced among the monks of the East from the fifth to the twelfth century. Perhaps the most celebrated was St. Simeon the Stylite, who lived in the fifth century, and is the subject of one of Tennyson's shorter poems. [Fr. *stylītēs*, from *stylos*, a pillar.]

STYPTIC, stip'tik, *adj.*, *contracting* or drawing together: astringent: that stops bleeding.—*n.* an astringent medicine. [Fr.—L. *stypticus*—Gr. *styptikos*—*styphō*, to contract.]

SUASION, swā'zhun, *n.* the act of *persuading* or *advising:* advice. [Fr.—L. *suasio*—*suadeo*, to advise.]

SUASIVE, swā'siv, *adj.* tending to *persuade:* persuasive.—*adv.* SUA'SIVELY.—*n.* SUA'SIVENESS.

SUAVE, swāv, *adj.* pleasant: agreeable. —*adv.* SUAVE'LY.—*n.* SUAVITY (swav'it-i). [Fr.—L. *suavis*, sweet. See SWEET.]

SUBACID, sub-as'id, *adj.* somewhat *acid* or sour. [L. *sub*, under, and ACID.]

SUBALTERN, sub'al-tern, *adj.* inferior: subordinate.—*n.* a subordinate: an officer in the army under the rank of captain. [Lit. "under another," L. *sub*, under, and *alternus*, one after the other—*alter*, the other.]

SUBALTERNATE, sub-al-tern'āt, *adj.* succeeding by *turns:* subordinate.—*n.* SUBALTERNA'TION.

SUBAQUEOUS, sub-ā'kwe-us, *adj.* lying *under water.* [L. *sub*, under, and AQUEOUS.]

SUBDIVIDE, sub-di-vīd', *v.t.* to *divide* into *smaller* divisions: to divide again.—*v.i.* to be subdivided: to separate.

SUBDIVISION, sub-di-vizh'un, *n.* the act of *subdividing:* the part made by subdividing.

SUBDUAL, sub-dū'al, *n.* the act of subduing.

SUBDUE, sub-dū', *v.t.* to conquer: to bring under dominion: to render submissive: to tame: to soften.—*adj.* SUBDU'ABLE.—*n.* SUBDU'ER. [O. Fr. *subduzer*—L. *sub*, under, and *ducere*, to lead.]

SUBEDITOR, sub-ed'i-tur, *n.* an *under* or assistant *editor.* [L. *sub*, under, and EDITOR.]

SUBFAMILY, sub'fam-i-li, *n.* a *subordinate family:* a division of a family. [L. *sub*, under, and FAMILY.]

SUBGENUS, sub-jē'nus, *n.* a *subordinate genus:* a division of a genus. [L. *sub*, under, and GENUS.]

SUBJACENT, sub-jā'sent, *adj.*, *lying under* or below: being in a lower situation. [L. *subjacens*—*sub*, under, and *jaceo*, to lie.]

SUBJECT, sub'jekt, *adj.* under the power of another: liable, exposed: subordinate: subservient.—*n.* one under the power of another: one under allegiance to a sovereign: that on which any operation is performed: that which is treated or handled: (*anat.*) a dead body for dissection: (*art*) that which it is the object of the artist to express: that of which anything is said: topic: matter, materials. [Fr. *sujet*—L. *subjectus*—*sub*, under, and *jacio*, to throw.]

SUBJECT, sub-jekt', *v.t.* to *throw* or bring *under:* to bring under the power of: to make subordinate or subservient: to subdue: to enslave: to expose or make liable to: to cause to undergo.

SUBJECTION, sub-jek'shun, *n.* the act of *subjecting* or subduing: the state of being subject to another.

SUBJECTIVE, sub-jekt'iv, *adj.* relating to the *subject:* derived from one's own consciousness: denoting those states of thought or feeling of which the mind is the conscious subject, opposed to *objective.*—*adv.* SUBJECT'IVELY.—*n.* SUBJECT'IVENESS.

SUBJECTIVITY, sub-jek-tiv'i-ti, *n.* state of being *subjective:* that which is treated subjectively.

SUBJOIN, sub-join', *v.t.* to *join under:* to add at the end or afterwards: to affix or annex. [L. *sub*, under, and JOIN.]

SUBJUGATE, sub'joo-gāt, *v.t.* to bring *under* the *yoke:* to bring under power or dominion: to conquer.—*ns.* SUB'JUGATOR, SUBJUGA'TION. [Fr. *subjuguer*—L. *sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke.]

SUBJUNCTIVE, sub-jungk'tiv, *adj.* subjoined: added to something: denoting that mood of a verb which expresses condition, hypothesis, or contingency.—*n.* the subjunctive mood. [L. *sub*, under, and *jungo*, to join. See JOIN.]

SUBKINGDOM, sub-king'dum, *n.* a *subordinate kingdom:* a division of a kingdom: a sub-division. [L. *sub*, under, and KINGDOM.]

SUBLEASE, sub-lēs', *n.* an *under-lease* or lease by a tenant to another. [L. *sub*, under, and LEASE.]

SUBLET, sub-let', *v.t.* to *let* or lease, as a tenant, to another. [L. *sub*, under, and LET.]

SUBLIEUTENANT, sub-lū-ten'ant, *n.* the lowest commissioned officer in the English army and navy: in the army, it has taken the place of ENSIGN.

SUBLIMATE, sub'lim-āt, *v.t.* to *lift up on high:* to elevate: to refine and exalt: to purify by raising by heat into vapor which again becomes solid.—*n.* the product of sublimation.

SUBLIMATION, sub-lim-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *sublimating* or purifying by raising into vapor by heat and condensing by cold: elevation: exaltation.

SUBLIME, sub-līm', *adj.* high: lofty: majestic: awakening feelings of awe or veneration.—*n.* that which is sublime: the lofty or grand in thought or style: the emotion produced by sublime objects.—*v.t.* to exalt: to dignify, to ennoble: to improve: to purify, to bring to a state of vapor by heat and condense again by cold.—*v.i.* to be sublimed or sublimated. [L. *sublimis*, of which ety. dub.; perh. *sub-limen*, up to the lintel.]

SUBLIMELY, sub-līm'li, *adv.* in a sublime manner: loftily: with elevated conceptions.

SUBLIMITY, sub-lim'i-ti, *n.* loftiness: elevation: grandeur: loftiness of thought or style: nobleness of nature or character: excellence.

SUBLUNAR, sub-lōōn'ar, **SUBLUNARY**, sub'lōōn-ar-i, *adj.*, *under* the *moon:* earthly: belonging to this world. [L. *sub*, under, and LUNAR.]

SUBMARINE, sub-ma-rēn', *adj.*, *under* or in the *sea.* [L. *sub*, under, and MARINE.]

SUBMERGE, sub-merj', **SUBMERSE**, sub-mers', *v.t.* to *plunge under* water: to overflow with water: to drown.—*v.i.* to plunge under water.—*ns.* SUBMERG'ENCE, SUBMER'SION. [L. *submergo*, *-mersum*—*sub*, under, *mergo*, to plunge.]

SUBMERSED, sub-merst', *adj.* being or growing *under water:* submerged.

SUBMISS, sub-mis', *adj.* (*obs.*) cast down, prostrate.—*adv.* SUBMISS'LY (*obs.*), humbly, now SUBMISSIVELY.

SUBMISSION, sub-mish'un, *n.* act of *submitting* or yielding: acknowledgment of inferiority or of a fault: humble behavior: resignation.

SUBMISSIVE, sub-mis'iv, *adj.* willing or ready to *submit:* yielding: humble: obedient.—*adv.* SUBMISS'IVELY.—*n.* SUBMISS'IVENESS.

SUBMIT, sub-mit', *v.t.* to refer to the judgment of another: to surrender to another.—*v.i.* to yield one's self to another: to surrender: to yield one's opinion: to be subject:—*pr.p.* submitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* submitt'ed. [L. *submitto*—*sub*, under, *mitto*, *missum*, to send.]

SUBORDINATE, sub-or'di-nāt, *adj.*, *lower* in *order*, rank, nature, power, etc.: descending in a regular series.—*adv.* SUBOR'DINATELY. [L. *sub*, under—*ordo*, *ordinis*, order.]

SUBORDINATE, sub-or'di-nāt, *n.* one in a *lower order* or rank: an inferior.—*v.t.* to place in a lower order: to consider of less value: to make subject.

SUBORDINATION, sub-or-di-nā'shun, *n.* act of *subordinating* or placing in a lower order: state of being subordinate: inferiority of rank or position.

SUBORN, sub-orn', *v.t.* to procure privately or indirectly: to cause to commit a perjury.—*n.* SUBORN'ER.

SUBORNATION, sub-or-nā'shun, *n.* act of suborning or causing a person to take a false oath: crime of procuring any one to do a bad action.

SUBPŒNA, sub-pē'na, *n.* a writ commanding the attendance of a person in court *under a penalty.*—*v.t.* to serve with a writ of subpœna. [L. *sub*, under, and *pœna*, punishment.]

SUBSCRIBE, sub-skrīb', *v.t.* to *write underneath:* to give consent to something written, or to attest by writing one's name underneath: to sign one's name: to promise to give by writing one's signature.—*v.i.* to promise a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper: to enter one's name for anything.—*n.* SUBSCRIB'ER. [L. *subscribo—sub*, under, and *scribo, scriptum*, to write.]

SUBSCRIPTION, sub-skrip'shun, *n.* act of *subscribing:* a name subscribed: a paper with signatures: consent by signature: sum subscribed.

SUBSECTION, sub-sek'shun, *n.* an *under section* or division: a subdivision. [L. *sub*, under, SECTION.]

SUBSEQUENT, sub'se-kwent, *adj.*, *following* or coming *after.*—*adv.* SUB'SEQUENTLY. [L. *subsequens, -entis*, pr.p. of *subsequor—sub*, under, after, *sequor*, to follow.]

SUBSERVE, sub-serv', *v.t.* to serve subordinately or instrumentally: to help forward. [L. *subservio—sub*, under, *servio*, to serve.]

SUBSERVIENCE, sub-serv'i-ens, **SUBSERVIENCY**, sub-serv'i-en-si, *n.* state of being *subservient:* anything that promotes some purpose.

SUBSERVIENT, sub-serv'i-ent, *adj.*, *subserving:* serving to promote: subject: submissive.—*adv.* SUBSERV'IENTLY.

SUBSIDE, sub-sīd', *v.i.* to settle *down:* to settle at the bottom: to fall into a state of quiet: to sink. [L. *subsido—sub*, down, and *sido*, to sit.]

SUBSIDENCE, sub-sīd'ens, **SUBSIDENCY**, sub-sīd'en-si, *n.* act or process of *subsiding*, settling, or sinking.

SUBSIDIARY, sub-sid'i-ar-i, *adj.* furnishing a *subsidy*, help, or additional supplies: aiding.—*n.* one who or that which aids or supplies: an assistant.

SUBSIDIZE, sub'si-dīz, *v.t.* to furnish with a *subsidy:* to purchase the aid of.

SUBSIDY, sub'si-di, *n.* assistance: aid in money: a sum of money paid by one state to another for assistance in war: public money given in aid of enterprises of great and semi-public importance, such as railroads, steamship lines, etc. [L. *subsidium*, orig. troops stationed behind in reserve, aid—*sub*, under, and *sido*, to sit.]

SUBSIST, sub-sist', *v.i.* to have existence: to have the means of living. [L. *subsisto*, to stand still—*sub*, under, *sisto*, to stand, be fixed.]

SUBSISTENCE, sub-sist'ens, *n.* state of being *subsistent:* real being: means of supporting life: livelihood.

SUBSISTENT, sub-sist'ent, *adj.*, *subsisting:* having real being: inherent.

SUBSOIL, sub'soil, *n.* the *under soil:* the bed or stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface soil. [L. *sub*, under, and SOIL.]

SUBSTANCE, sub'stans, *n.* that in which qualities or attributes exist: that which constitutes anything what it is: the essential part: body: matter: property. [L. *substantia—substo*, to stand under—*sub*, under, and *sto*, to stand.]

SUBSTANTIAL, sub-stan'shal, *adj.* belonging to or having *substance:* actually existing: real: solid: material: having property or estate.—*adv.* SUBSTAN'TIALLY.—*n.* SUBSTANTIAL'ITY. [Fr. *substantiel*—L. *substantialis.*]

SUBSTANTIALS, sub-stan'shalz, *n.pl.* essential parts.

SUBSTANTIATE, sub-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* to make *substantial:* to prove or confirm.

SUBSTANTIVE, sub'stan-tiv, *adj.* expressing *existence:* real: of real, independent importance.—*adv.* SUB'STANTIVELY.

SUBSTANTIVE, sub'stan-tiv, *n.* (*gram.*) the part of speech denoting something that *exists:* a noun.

SUBSTITUTE, sub'sti-tūt, *v.t.* to put in place of another.—*n.* one who or that which is put in place of another. [L. *substituo, substitutum—sub*, under, and *statuo*, to set, place.]

SUBSTITUTION, sub-sti-tū'shun, *n.* act of *substituting* or putting in place of another.—*adj.* SUBSTITU'TIONAL. [L. *substitutio.*]

SUBSTRATUM, sub-strā'tum, *n.* an *under stratum* or *layer:* the substance in which qualities exist. [L. *sub*, under, and STRATUM.]

SUBSTRUCTURE, sub-strukt'ūr, *n.* an *under structure* or *building:* foundation. [L. *sub*, and STRUCTURE.]

SUBTEND, sub-tend', *v.t.* to *extend under* or be opposite to. [L. *sub*, under, and TEND.]

SUBTERFUGE, sub'ter-fūj, *n.* that to which one resorts for escape or concealment: an artifice to escape censure or an argument: evasion. [Fr.—L. *subterfugio*, to escape secretly—*subter*, under, secretly, and *fugio*, to flee.]

SUBTERRANEAN, sub-ter-rān'e-an, **SUBTERRANEOUS**, sub-ter-rān'e-us, *adj.*, *under* the *earth* or ground. [L. *sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth.]

SUBTIL, SUBTILLY. See under SUBTLE.

SUBTILE, sub'til, *adj.* delicately constructed: fine: thin or rare: piercing: shrewd.—*adv.* SUB'TILELY.—*n.* SUB'TILENESS. [Lit. "woven fine," L. *subtilis—sub*, under, fine, and *tela*, a web.]

SUBTILIZE, sub'til-īz, *v.t.* to make *subtile*, thin, or rare: to spin into niceties.—*v.i.* to make nice distinctions: to refine in argument. [Fr. *subtiliser.*]

SUBTILTY, sub'til-ti, *n.* state or quality of being *subtile:* fineness: extreme acuteness: cunning.

SUBTLE, sut'l (*B.*, SUB'TIL), *adj.*, *subtile* in a fig. sense: insinuating: sly: artful

cunningly devised.—*adv.* SUBT'LY (*B.*, SUB'TILLY).—*n.* SUBT'LENESS. [Contr. of SUBTILE.]

SUBTLETY, sut'l-ti, *n.* quality of being *subtle:* artfulness : shrewdness: extreme acuteness.

SUBTRACT, sub-trakt', *v.t.* to *take away* a part from the rest: to take one number or quantity from another to find their difference. [L. *sub*, under, and *traho, tractum*, to draw away.]

SUBTRACTION, sub-trak'shun, *n.* the act or operation of *subtracting:* the taking of a less number or quantity from a greater. [L. *subtractio.*]

SUBTRACTIVE, sub-trak'tiv, *adj.*, *subtracting:* tending to subtract or lessen.

SUBTRAHEND, sub'tra-hend, *n.* the sum or number to be *subtracted* from another. [L. *subtrahendus.*]

SUBURB, sub'urb, SUBURBS, sub'urbz, *n.* the district which is *near*, but beyond the walls of a city : the confines. [L. *suburbium—sub*, under, near, and *urbs*, a city.]

SUBURBAN, sub-urb'an, *adj.* situated or living in the *suburbs.* [L. *suburbanus.*]

SUBVENTION, sub-ven'shun, *n.* act of coming to relief, support : a government aid or subsidy. [L. *sub*, under, and *venio, ventum*, to come.]

SUBVERSION, sub-ver'shun, *n.* act of *subverting* or overthrowing from the foundation : entire overthrow : ruin. [L. *subversio.*]

SUBVERSIVE, sub-ver'siv, *adj.* tending to *subvert*, overthrow, or destroy.

SUBVERT, sub-vert', *v.t.* to *turn* as from *beneath* or upside down : to overthrow from the foundation : to ruin utterly : to corrupt.—*n.* SUBVERT'ER. [L. *sub*, under, and *verto, versum*, to turn.]

SUCCEDANEUM, suk-se-dā'ne-um, *n.* one who or that which comes in the place of another : a substitute. [L. *succedaneus—succedo.*]

SUCCEED, suk-sēd', *v.t.* to *come* or *follow up* or in order : to follow : to take the place of.—*v.i.* to follow in order : to take the place of : to obtain one's wish or accomplish what is attempted : to end with advantage. [L. *succedo—sub*, up, from under, and *cedo*, to go.]

SUCCESS, suk-ses', *n.* act of *succeeding* or state of having succeeded : the prosperous termination of anything attempted. [L. *successus—succedo.*]

SUCCESSFUL, suk-ses'fool, *adj.* resulting in *success:* having the desired effect or termination: prosperous.—*adv.* SUCCESS'FULLY.

SUCCESSION, suk-sesh'un, *n.* act of *succeeding* or following after : series of persons or things following each other in time or place : series of descendants : race : (*agri.*) rotation, as of crops : right to take possession. [L. *successio.*]

SUCCESSIONAL, suk-sesh'un-al, *adj.* existing in a regular *succession* or order.

SUCCESSIVE, suk-ses'iv, *adj.* following in *succession* or in order.—*adv.* SUCCESS'IVELY.

SUCCESSOR, suk-ses'or, *n.* one who *succeeds* or comes after : one who takes the place of another. [L.]

SUCCINCT, suk-singkt', *adj.* short : concise.—*adv.* SUCCINCT'LY.—*n.* SUCCINCT'NESS. [Lit. "girded up," L. *succinctus—sub*, up, and *cingo*, to gird.]

SUCCOR, suk'ur, *v.t.* to assist : to relieve.—*n.* aid : relief.—*n.* SUCC'ORER. L. *succurro*, to run up to—*sub*, up, and *curro*, to run.]

SUCCORY, suk'or-i, *n.* a form of CHICORY.

SUCCULENT, suk'ū-lent, *adj.* full of juice or moisture.—*n.* SUCC'ULENCE.—*adv.* SUCC'ULENTLY. [L. *succulentus—succus* juice, the thing sucked up—*sugo*, to suck.]

SUCCUMB, suk-kumb', *v.i.* to *lie* down *under:* to sink under : to yield. [L. *sub*, under, *cumbo*, to lie down.]

SUCH, such, *adj.* of the like kind : of that quality or character mentioned : denoting a particular person or thing, as in *such and such:* (*B.*) SUCH LIKE = SUCH. [Lit. "so like," A.S. *swelc, swilc*, from *swa*, so, and *lic*, like, cog. with Goth. *svaleiks.* See SO and LIKE.]

SUCK, suk, *v.t.* to draw in with the mouth: to draw milk from with the mouth : to imbibe : to drain.—*v.i.* to draw with the mouth : to draw the breast : to draw in.—*n.* act of sucking: milk drawn from the breast.—*n.* SUCK'ER. [A.S. *sucan, sugan;* Ger. *saugen;* allied to L. *sugo, suctum*, Sans. *chush*, to suck ; from the sound.]

SUCKLE, suk'l, *v.t.* to *give suck* to : to nurse at the breast. [Dim. of SUCK.]

SUCKLING, suk'ling, *n.* a young child or animal being *suckled* or nursed at the breast.

SUCTION, suk'shun, *n.* act or power of *sucking:* act of drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air.

SUDATORY, sū'da-tor-i, *adj.*, *sweating.*—*n.* a sweating-bath. [L. *sudatorius—sudo, sudatum*, akin to Sans. *svid*, to sweat, and to SWEAT.]

SUDDEN, sud'en, *adj.* unexpected : hasty : abrupt.—*adv.* SUDD'ENLY.—*n.* SUDD'ENNESS. [A.S. *sodden*—Fr. *soudain*—L. *subitaneus*, sudden—*subitus*, coming stealthily—*sub*, up, and *co, itum*, akin to Sans. *i*, to go.]

SUDORIFIC, sū-dor-if'ik, *adj.*, *causing sweat.*—*n.* a medicine producing sweat. [L. *sudor*, sweat, and *facio*, to make.]

SUDS, sudz, *n.pl.*, *seething* or boiling water mixed with soap. [From pa.p. of *seothan*, to seethe ; cog. with Ger. *sod—sieden.* See SEETHE.]

SUE, sū, *v.t.* to prosecute at law.—*v.i.* to make legal claim : to make application : to entreat : to demand. [M.E. *suen*—O. Fr. *suir* (Fr. *suivre*)—L. *sequor, secutus*, akin to Sans. *sach*, to follow.]

SUET, sū'et, *n.* the hard *fat* of an animal,

particularly that about the kidneys.—*adj.* SU'ETY. [O. Fr. *seu* (Fr. *suif*)—L. *sebum*, fat.]

SUFFER, suf'er, *v.t.* to undergo: to endure: to be affected by: to permit.—*v.i.* to feel pain or punishment: to sustain loss: to be injured.—*n.* SUFF'ERER. [L. *suffero*—*sub*, under, and *fero*, to bear.]

SUFFERABLE, suf'er-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *suffered:* allowable.

SUFFERANCE, suf'er-ans, *n.* state of *suffering:* endurance: permission: toleration.

SUFFERING, suf'er-ing, *n.* distress, loss, or injury.

SUFFICE, suf-fīs', *v.i.* to be enough: to be equal to the end in view.—*v.t.* to satisfy. [L. *sufficio*, to take the place of, to meet the need of—*sub*, under, and *facio*, to make.]

SUFFICIENCY, suf-fish'en-si, *n.* state of being *sufficient:* competence: ability: capacity: conceit.

SUFFICIENT, suf-fish'ent, *adj.*, *sufficing:* enough: equal to any end or purpose: competent.—*adv.* SUFFI'CIENTLY.

SUFFIX, suf'iks, *n.* a particle added to the root of a word.—SUFFIX', to add a letter or syllable to a word to mark different notions and relations. [L. *sub*, under, after, and *figo*, to fix.]

SUFFOCATE, suf'o-kāt, *v.t.* to choke by stopping the breath: to stifle. [L. *suffoco*—*sub*, under, and *fauces*, the throat.]

SUFFOCATION, suf-fo-kā'shun, *n.* act of *suffocating:* state of being suffocated.

SUFFRAGAN, suf'ra-gan, *adj.* assisting.—*n.* an assistant bishop. [Lit. "voting for."]

SUFFRAGE, suf'rāj, *n.* a *vote:* united voice, as of a nation, or a congregation in prayer: the right to vote. [L. *suffragium*—*suffragor*, to vote for.]

SUFFUSE, suf-fūz', *v.t.* to *pour underneath:* to overspread or cover, as with a fluid. [L. *sub*, underneath, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour.]

SUFFUSION, suf-fū'zhun, *n.* act or operation of *suffusing:* state of being suffused: that which is suffused.

SUGAR, shoog'ar, *n.* a sweet substance obtained chiefly from a kind of cane.—*v.t.* to sprinkle, or mix with sugar: to compliment. [Fr. *sucre*—Low L. *zucara*—Arab. *sokkar*—Pers. *schakar*, Sans. *carkara*, sugar, orig. grains of sand, applied to sugar because occurring in grains.]

SUGAR-CANE, shoog'ar-kān, *n.* the *cane* or plant from which *sugar* is chiefly obtained.

SUGARY, shoog'ar-i, *adj.* sweetened with, tasting of or like *sugar:* fond of sweets.

SUGGEST, sug-jest', *v.t.* to introduce indirectly to the thoughts: to hint. [L. *sub*, under, from under, and *gero*, *gestum*, to carry.]

SUGGESTION, sug-jest'yun, *n.* act of *suggesting:* hint: proposal.

SUGGESTIVE, sug-jest'iv, *adj.* containing a *suggestion* or hint.—*adv.* SUGGEST'IVELY.

SUICIDAL, sū-i-sī'dal, *adj.* pertaining to or partaking of the crime of *suicide.*—*adv.* SUICI'DALLY.

SUICIDE, sū'i-sīd, *n.* one who *falls* or dies by his *own* hand: self-murder. [Coined from L. *sui*, of himself, and *cædo*, to kill.]

SUIT, sūt, *n.* act of *suing:* an action at law: a petition: a series: a set: a number of things of the same kind or made to be used together, as clothes or armor: courtship.—*v.t.* to fit: to become: to please.—*v.i.* to agree: to correspond.

SUITABLE, sūt'a-bl, *adj.* that *suits:* fitting: agreeable to: adequate.—*adv.* SUIT'ABLY.—*ns.* SUITABIL'ITY, SUIT'ABLENESS.]

SUITE, swēt, *n.* a train of *followers* or attendants: a regular set, particularly of rooms. [Fr., from SUE.]

SUITOR, sūt'or, *n.* one who *sues* in love or law: a petitioner: a wooer.

SULCATE, sul'kāt, SULCATED, sul'kāted, *adj.*, *furrowed:* grooved. [L. *sulcus*, a furrow.]

SULK, sulk, *vi.* to be sullen.—SULKS, *n.* a fit of sullenness.

SULKY, sulk'i, *adj.* silently sullen.—*n.* SULK'INESS. [A.S. *solcen*, slow: or perh. for *sulty*—O. Fr. *soltif*, sullen, solitary. Compare SULLEN.]

SULLEN, sul'en, *adj.* gloomily angry and silent: malignant: dark: dull.—*adv.* SULL'ENLY.—*n.* SULL'ENNESS. [Lit. "solitary, dull," O. Fr. *solain*—L. *solus*, alone. See SOLE, *adj.*]

SULLY, sul'i, *v.t.* to *soil:* to spot: to tarnish.—*v.i.* to be soiled:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sull'ied.—*n.* spot: tarnish. [Fr. *souiller*. See SOIL, *v.*]

SULPHATE, sul'fāt, *n.* a salt formed by *sulphuric* acid with a base.

SULPHIDE, sul'fīd, *n.* (*chem.*) a compound of sulphur, or any compound so regarded.

SULPHITE, sul'fīt, *n.* a salt formed by *sulphurous* acid.

SULPHUR, sul'fur, *n.* a yellow mineral substance, very brittle, fusible, and inflammable: brimstone. [L.; said to be conn. with Sans. *culvari*.]

SULPHURATE, sul'fur-āt, *v.t.* to combine with or subject to the action of *sulphur.*

SULPHUREOUS, sul-fū're-us, *adj.* consisting of, containing, or having the qualities of *sulphur.*

SULPHURET, sul'fū-ret, *n.* a combination of *sulphur* with an alkali, earth, or metal.

SULPHURETTED, sul'fū-ret-ed, *adj.* having *sulphur* in combination.

SULPHURIC, sul-fū'rik, *adj.* pertaining to or obtained from *sulphur:* denoting a certain well-known strong acid, formerly called oil of vitriol.

SULPHUROUS, sul'fūr-us, *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or containing *sulphur:* denoting the pungent acid given out when sulphur is burned in air.

SULTAN, sul'tan, *n.* the supreme head of the Ottoman empire.—*n.* SUL'TANSHIP. [Ar. *sultan*, power, prince—*salita*, to be strong; allied to Heb. *shalat*, to rule.]

SULTANA, sul-tā'na or sul-tä'na, *n.* the wife or queen of a *sultan:* a small kind of raisin.

SULTRY, sul'tri, *adj., sweltering:* very hot and oppressive: close.—*n.* SUL'TRINESS. [Another form is *sweltry*, from root of SWELTER.]

SUM, sum, *n.* the amount of two or more things taken together: the whole of anything: a quantity of money: a problem in arithmetic: chief points: substance or result of reasoning: summary: height: completion.—*v.t.* to collect into one amount or whole: to count: to bring into a few words:—*pr.p.* summ'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* summed. [L. *summa—summus, supremus*, highest, superl. of *superus*, on high—*super*, above.]

SUMMARIZE, sum'ar-īz, *v.t.* to present in a *summary* or briefly.

SUMMARY, sum'ar-i, *adj., summed up* or condensed: short: brief: compendious: done by a short method.—*n.* an abstract, abridgment, or compendium.—*adv.* SUMM'ARILY.

SUMMATION, sum-ā'shun, *n.* act of *summing* or forming a total amount: an aggregate.

SUMMER, sum'er, *n.* the second and warmest season of the year—June, July, August.—*v.i.* (*B.*) to pass the summer. [A.S. *sumor*, with cog. words in most Teut. tongues. The root is perh. found in Ir. *samh*, sun.]

SUMMER-HOUSE, sum'er-hows, *n.* a *house* in a garden used in *summer:* a house for summer residence.

SUMMERSET. Same as SOMERSAULT.

SUMMIT, sum'it, *n.* the *highest* point or degree: the top. [L. *summitas—summus, supremus.*]

SUMMON, sum'un, *v.t.* to call with authority: to command to appear, esp. in court: to rouse to exertion.—*n.* SUMM'ONER. [L. *summoneo—sub*, secretly, and *moneo*, to warn.]

SUMMONS, sum'unz, *n.* a *summoning* or an authoritative call: a call to appear, esp. in court.

SUMPTER, sump'ter, *n.* a horse for carrying *packs* or burdens. [With inserted *p* from Fr. *sommier*—L. *sagmarius*—L. and Gr. *sagma*, a pack-saddle—Gr. *sattō*, to pack.]

SUMPTUARY, sumpt'ū-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to or regulating *expense*, as in SUMPTUARY LAWS, which sought to curtail the expensive habits of the citizens. [L. *sumptuarius—sumo, sumptum*, to take, contr. of *sub*, up, *emo*, to buy.]

SUMPTUOUS, sumpt'ū-us, *adj.* costly: magnificent.—*adv.* SUMPT'UOUSLY.—*n.* SUMPT'UOUSNESS.

SUN, sun, *n.* the body which is the source of light and heat to our planetary system: a body which forms the centre of a system of orbs: that which resembles the sun in brightness or value.—*v.t.* to expose to the sun's rays:—*pr.p.* sunn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sunned. [A.S. *sunne*; Ice. *sunna*, Goth. *sunno*; an old word, of unknown ety.]

SUNBEAM, sun'bēm, *n.* a *beam* or ray of the *sun.*

SUNBURNED, sun'burnd, SUNBURNT, sun'burnt, *adj., burned* or discolored by the *sun.*

SUNDAY, sun'dā, *n.* the first *day* of the week, so called because anc. dedicated to the *sun* or its worship.

SUNDER, sun'der, *v.t.* to *separate:* to divide: (*B.*) IN SUNDER, asunder. [A.S. *sundrian*, to separate; *sunder*, separate; Ice. *sundr*, asunder.]

SUNDRY, sun'dri, *adj., separate:* more than one or two: several: divers.—*n.pl.* SUN'DRIES.

SUNFISH, sun'fish, *n.* a *fish* whose body resembles the forepart of a larger fish cut short off, supposed to be so called from its nearly *circular* form.

SUNFLOWER, sun'flow-er, *n.* a plant so called from its *flower*, which is a large disc with yellow rays.

SUNG, sung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SING.

SUNK, sungk, SUNKEN, sungk'n, *pa.p.* of SINK.

SUNLESS, sun'les, *adj.* without the sun: deprived of the sun or its rays: shaded: dark.

SUNN, sun, SUNN-HEMP, sun'-hemp, *n.* a material similar to hemp, imported from the East Indies, and extensively used in the manufacture of cordage, canvas, etc. It is obtained from the stem of the *Crotalaria juncea*, a shrubby leguminous plant, 8 to 12 feet high, with a branching stem, lance-shaped silvery leaves, and long racemes of bright yellow flowers. Called also BOMBAY HEMP, MADRAS HEMP, SUN, SUN-HEMP, SUN-PLANT.

SUNNA, SUNNAH, sōōn'a, *n.* the name given by Mohammedans to the traditionary portion of their law, which was not, like the Koran, committed to writing by Mohammed, but preserved from his lips by his immediate disciples, or founded on the authority of his actions. The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the Sunnah call themselves Sunnites, in distinction to the various sects comprehended under the name of Shiites.

SUNNY, sun'i, *adj.* pertaining to, coming from, or like the *sun:* exposed to, warmed, or colored by the sun's rays.—*n.* SUNN'INESS.

SUNRISE, sun'rīz, SUNRISING, sun'rīzing, *n.* the *rising* or first appearance of the *sun* above the horizon: the time of this rising: the east.

SUNSET, sun'set, SUNSETTING, sun'setting, *n.* the *setting* or going down of the *sun:* the west.

SUNSHINE, sun'shīn, *n.* the *shining* light of the *sun:* the place on which he *shines:* warmth.

SUNSHINE, sun'shīn, SUNSHINY, sun'shīn-i, *adj.* bright with sunshine: pleasant: bright like the sun.

SUNSTROKE, sun'strōk, *n.* a sudden affection of the human body caused by the sun or his heat; specifically, a very fatal affection of the nervous system of frequent occurrence in tropical climates, especially among the white races, and in temperate regions during very warm summers. It has been described as acute poisoning of the nerve-centres with superheated blood, the resulting phenomena being acute paralysis of the nerve-centres, principally the centres of respiration and heart movements. It is generally caused by exposure of the head and neck to the direct rays of the sun, but is not infrequently brought on by intense tropical heat, the contamination of the air, as from overcrowding in barracks and on shipboard, prolonged marches or other overexertion, intemperate habits, and the like.

SUNWARD, sun'ward, *adv.*, *toward* the *sun.*

SUP, sup, *v.t.* to take into the mouth, as a liquid.—*v.i.* to eat the evening meal: (*B.*) to sip:—*pr.p.* supp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* supped.—*n.* a small mouthful, as of a liquid. [A.S. *supan;* Ice. *supa*, Ger. *saufen*, to drink.]

SUPERABOUND, sū-per-ab-ownd', *v.i.* to *abound exceedingly:* to be more than enough. [L. *super*, above, and ABOUND.]

SUPERABUNDANT, sū-per-ab-und'ant, *adj.*, *abundant to excess:* more than enough: copious.—*adv.* SUPERABUND'ANTLY.—*n.* SUPERABUND'ANCE.

SUPERADD, sū-per-ad', *v.t.* to *add over* and *above.*—*n.* SUPERADDI'TION. [L. *super*, above, and ADD.]

SUPERADVENIENT, sū-per-ad-vē'ni-ent, *adj.* coming upon: coming to the increase or assistance of something. "The soul of man may have matter of triumph when he has done bravely by a *superadvenient* assistance of his God."—*Dr. H. More.* [Prefix *super*, and ADVENIENT.]

SUPERALTAR, sū'per-awl-ter, *n.* a ledge or shelf over or at the back of an altar for supporting the altar-cross, vase and flowers, etc. Called also RETABLE.

SUPERANGELIC, sū-per-an-jel'ik, *adj.* more than angelic: superior in nature or rank to the angels: relating to or connected with a world or state of existence higher than that of the angels. *Milman.*

SUPERANNUATE, sū-per-an'ū-āt, *v.t.* to impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity; as, a *superannuated* magistrate: to allow to retire from service on a pension, on account of old age or infirmity; to give a retiring pension to; to pension; as, to *superannuate* a seaman.

SUPERANNUATE, sū-per-an'ū-āt, *v.i.* to last beyond the year; "The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are annual seemeth to be partly caused by the overexpense of the sap into stalk and leaves, which being prevented, they will *superannuate.*"—*Bacon:* to become impaired or disabled by length of years; to live until weakened or useless; "Some *superannuated* virgin that hath lost her lover."—*Howell.* [Prefix *super*, above, beyond, and L. *annus*, a year.]

SUPERANNUATION, sū-per-an-ū-ā'shun, *n.* the state of being too old for office or business, or of being disqualified by old age; senility; decrepitude; "The mere doting of *superannuation.*"—*Pownall;* "Slyness blinking through the watery eye of *superannuation.*"—*Coleridge:* the state of being superannuated or removed from office, employment, or the like, and receiving an annual allowance on account of old age, long service, or infirmity: the pension or annual allowance granted on account of long service, old age, and the like.

SUPERB, sū-perb', *adj.* proud: magnificent: stately: elegant.—*adv.* SUPERB'LY. [L. *superbus*, haughty, proud—*super*, above.]

SUPERCALENDERED, sū-per-kal'en-derd, *adj.* denoting paper of a very high degree of polish due to several rolling processes.

SUPERCARGO, sū-per-kär'go, *n.* an officer or person in a merchant-ship placed *over* the *cargo* and superintending all the commercial transactions of the voyage. [L. *super*, over, and CARGO.]

SUPERCILIARY, sū-per-sil'i-ar-i, *adj.*, *above* the *eyebrow.* [From L. *super*, above, and *cilium*, the eyelid.]

SUPERCILIOUS, sū-per-sil'i-us, *adj.* lofty with pride: disdainful: dictatorial: overbearing.—*adv.* SUPERCIL'IOUSLY.—*n.* SUPERCIL'IOUSNESS. [L. *superciliosus*—*supercilium*, an eyebrow—*super*, above, and *cilium*, eyelid, akin to Gr. *kyla*, the parts under the eyes.]

SUPERCILIUM, sū-per-sil'i-um, *n.* (pl. SUPERCILIA, sū-per-sil'i-a), in *anat.* the eyebrow; the projecting arch, covered with short hairs, above the eyelids: in *anc. arch.* the upper member of a cornice. It is also applied to the small fillets on each side of the scotia of the Ionic base. [L., an eyebrow.]

SUPERCOLUMNIATION, sū-per-ko-lum-ni-ā'shun, *n.* in *arch.* the placing of one order above another.

SUPERCONCEPTION, sū-per-kon-sep'shun, *n.* a conception after a former conception: superfetation.

SUPEREMINENT, sū-per-em'i-nent, *adj.*, *eminent* in a *superior* degree: excellent beyond others.—*adv.* SUPEREM'INENTLY.—*n.* SUPEREM'INENCE. [L. *super*, above, and EMINENT.]

SUPEREROGATION, sū-per-er-ō-gā'shun, *n.* doing more than duty requires or is

necessary for salvation. — *adj.* SUPEREROG'ATORY. [Lit. "paying over and above," L. *super*, above, and *erogo,-atum*, to pay out—*ex*, out of, and *rogo*, to ask.]

SUPEREXCELLENT, sū-per-ek'sel-lent, *adj.*, *excellent above* others, or in an uncommon degree.—*n.* SUPEREX'CELLENCE.

SUPERFETATION, SUPERFŒTATION, sū-per-fē-tā'shun, *n.* a second conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first, by which two fetuses are growing at once in the same womb: superconception. The possibility of superfetation in the human female has been vigorously opposed by some eminent physicians and as vigorously defended by others. Some believe that up to the third month of gestation a second conception may follow the first, and that this will satisfactorily account for all the cases of superfetation on record.

SUPERFICIAL, sū-per-fish'al, *adj.* pertaining to or being on the *surface:* shallow: slight: containing only what is apparent and simple: not learned.—*adv.* SUPERFI'CIALLY.—*ns.* SUPERFI'CIALNESS, SUPERFICIAL'ITY. [From SUPERFICIES.]

SUPERFICIES, sū-per-fish'ēz, *n.* the *upper face* or surface: the outer face or part of a thing. [L.—*super*, above, and *facies*, face.]

SUPERFINE, sū'per-fīn, *adj.*, *fine above* others: finer than ordinary. [L. *super*, above, and FINE.]

SUPERFLUENT, sū-per-flū'ent, *adj.* floating on top or on the surface: overflowing: abounding: superfluous.

SUPERFLUITY, sū-per-flōō'i-ti, *n.* a *superfluous* quantity or more than enough: state of being superfluous: superabundance.

SUPERFLUOUS, sū-per'floo-us, *adj.* more than enough: unnecessary or useless.—*adv.* SUPER'FLUOUSLY. [L. *superfluus—super*, above, and *fluo*, to flow.]

SUPERHUMAN, sū-per-hū'man, *adj.*, *above* what is *human:* divine. [L. *super*, above, and HUMAN.]

SUPERHUMERAL, sū-per-hū'mer-al, *n.* (*eccles.*) a term of no very definite application, being sometimes applied to an archbishop's pallium, and sometimes to an amice. [L. *super*, above, and *humerus*, the shoulder.]

SUPERIMPOSE, sū-per-im-pōz', *v.t.* to *impose* or lay *above*. [L. *super*, above, and IMPOSE.]

SUPERINCUMBENT, sū-per-in-kum'bent, *adj.*, *lying above*. [L. *super*, above, and INCUMBENT.]

SUPERINDUCE, sū-per-in-dūs', *v.t.* to *bring in over and above* something else. [L. *super*, above, and *induco—in*, in, and *duco*, to bring.]

SUPERINTEND, sū-per-in-tend', *v.t.* to have the oversight or charge of: to control. [Lit. "to be *intent over* anything," L. *super*, above, and *intendo—in*, on, and *tendo*, to stretch.]

SUPERINTENDENCE, sū-per-in-tend'ens, *n.* oversight: direction: management.

SUPERINTENDENT, sū-per-in-tend'ent, *adj.*, *superintending.—n.* one who superintends: overseer.

SUPERIOR, sū-pē'ri-or, *adj.*, *upper: higher* in place, rank, or excellence: surpassing others: beyond the influence of.—*n.* one superior to others: the chief of a monastery, etc., and of certain churches and colleges. [L., comp. of *superus*, high—*super*, above.]

SUPERIORITY, sū-pē-ri-or'i-ti, *n.* quality or state of being *superior:* pre-eminence: advantage.

SUPERLATIVE, sū-per'la-tiv, *adj.*, *carried above* others or to the highest degree: superior to all others: most eminent: (*gram.*) expressing the highest degree of a quality.—*n.* (*gram.*) the superlative or highest degree of adjectives and adverbs.—*adv.* SUPER'LATIVELY. [L. *superlativus—superlatus*, pa.p. of *superfero—super*, above, *fero*, to carry.]

SUPERMOLECULE, sū-per-mol'ē-kūl, *n.* a compounded molecule or combination of two molecules of different substances.

SUPERMUNDANE, sū-per-mun'dān, *adj.* being above the world.

SUPERNACULAR, sū-per-nak'ū-ler, *adj.* having the quality of supernaculum: of first-rate quality: very good—said of liquor. "Some white hermitage at the Haws (by the way, the butler only gave me half a glass each time) was *supernacular.*"—*Thackeray.*

SUPERNACULUM, sū-per-nak'ū-lum, *n.* a kind of mock Latin term intended to mean upon the nail, used formerly by topers. *Nares.* "To drink *supernaculum* was an ancient custom not only in England, but also in several other parts of Europe, of emptying the cup or glass, and then pouring the drop or two that remained at the bottom upon the person's nail that drank it, to show that he was no flincher."—*Brand:* good liquor, such as one will drink till not enough is left to wet one's nail.

> For the cup's sake I'll bear the cupbearer.—
> 'Tis here, the *supernaculum!* twenty years
> Of age, if 'tis a day.—*Byron.*

[Low L. *supernaculum — super*, above, over, and Ger. *nagel*, a nail. The term was borrowed from the Continent.]

SUPERNAL, sū-per'nal, *adj.* that is *above* or in a higher place or region: relating to things above: celestial. [L. *supernus—super*, above.]

SUPERNATANT, sū-per-nā'tant, *adj.* swimming above: floating on the surface: as, oil *supernatant* on water; *supernatant* leaves. *Boyle.* [L. *supernatans, supernatantis*, pr.p. of *supernato—super*, above, over, and *nato*, to swim.]

SUPERNATATION, sū-per-na-tā'shun, *n.* the act of floating on the surface of a fluid. *Bacon; Sir T. Browne.*

SUPERNATURAL, sū-per-nat'ū-ral, *adj.*

being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; not occurring through the operation of merely physical laws, but by an agency above and separate from these. It is stronger than *preternatural*, and is often equivalent to *miraculous*. "No man can give any rational account how it is possible that such a general flood should come by any natural means. And if it be *supernatural*, that grants the thing I am proving, namely, such a Supreme Being as can alter the course of nature."—*Bp. Wilkins.* "Cures wrought by medicines are natural operations; but the miraculous ones wrought by Christ and his apostles were *supernatural*."—*Boyle.*—THE SUPERNATURAL, that which is above or beyond the established course or laws of nature: that which transcends nature: supernatural agencies, influence, phenomena, and so forth; as, to laugh at a belief in *the supernatural*.

SUPERNATURALISM, sū-per-nat'ū-ral-izm, *n.* the state of being supernatural: a term used chiefly in theology, in contradistinction to *rationalism*. In its widest extent supernaturalism is the doctrine that religion and the knowledge of God require a revelation from God. It considers the Christian religion as an extraordinary phenomenon, out of the circle of natural events, and as communicating truths above the comprehension of human reason.

SUPERNUMERARY, sū-per-nūm'er-ar-i, *adj.*, *over and above* the *number* stated, or which is usual or necessary.—*n.* a person or thing beyond the usual, necessary, or stated number. [L. *supernumerarius—super*, over, and *numerus*, a number.]

SUPERPOSE, sū-per-pōz', *v.t.* to *place over* or upon. [L. *super*, over, and Fr. *poser* (see POSE, *n.*).]

SUPERPOSITION, sū-per-po-zish'un, *n.* act of *superposing:* state of being superposed: that which is above anything.

SUPERSCRIBE, sū-per-skrīb', *v.t.* to *write* or engrave *over*, on the outside or top: to write the name on the outside or cover of. [L. *super*, over, above, and *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.]

SUPERSCRIPTION, sū-per-skrip'shun, *n.* act of *superscribing:* that which is written or engraved above or on the outside.

SUPERSEDE, sū-per-sēd', *v.t.* to *sit* or be *above* or superior to: to make useless by superior power: to come in the room of: to displace. [L. *super*, above, and *sedeo*, *sessum*, to sit.]

SUPERSEDEAS, sū-per-sē'dē-as, *n.* in *law*, a writ having in general the effect of a command to stay, on good cause shown, some ordinary proceedings which ought otherwise to have proceeded. [L., 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *supersedeo*. See SUPERSEDE.]

SUPERSEDERE, sū-per-se-dē're, *n.* in *Scots law*, (*a*) a private agreement amongst creditors, under a trust-deed and accession, that they will *supersede* or sist diligence for a certain period; (*b*) a judicial act by which the court, where it sees cause, grants a debtor protection against diligence, without consent of the creditors.

SUPERSEDURE, sū-per-sē'dūr, *n.* the act of superseding: supersession: as, the *supersedure* of trial by jury.

SUPERSEMINATE, sū-per-sem'i-nāt, *v.t.* to scatter seed over or above: to disseminate. "That cannot be done with joy, when it shall be indifferent to any man to *superseminate* what he pleases."—*Jer. Taylor.*

SUPERSENSIBLE, sū-per-sen'si-bl, *adj.* beyond the reach of the senses: above the natural powers of perception: supersensual.—THE SUPERSENSIBLE, that which is above the senses: that which is supersensual. "The felt presence of *the supersensible*."—*Brit. Quart. Rev.*

SUPERSENSITIVENESS, sū-per-sen'si-tiv-nes, *n.* morbid sensibility: excessive sensitiveness.

SUPERSENSUAL, sū-per-sen'sū-al, *adj.* above or beyond the reach of the senses.

SUPERSENSUOUS, sū-per-sen'sū-us, *adj.* supersensible: supersensual: extremely sensuous: more than sensuous.

SUPERSERVICEABLE, sū-per-ser'vis-a-bl, *adj.* over serviceable or officious doing more than is required or desired. "A . . . *superserviceable*, finical rogue."—*Shak.*

SUPERSTITION, sū-per-stish'un, *n.* excessive reverence or fear: excessive exactness in religious opinions or practice: false worship or religion: an ignorant and irrational belief in supernatural agency: belief in what is absurd, without evidence. [L. *superstitio*, excessive religious belief—*super*, over, above, and *sto*, to stand; it orig. meant a "*standing* still *over* or by a thing," in fear, wonder, dread.]

SUPERSTITIOUS, sū-per-stish'us, *adj.* pertaining to or proceeding from *superstition:* showing or given to superstition: over-exact.—*adv.* SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, sū-per-strukt'ūr, *n.* a *structure above* or on something else: anything erected on a foundation. [L. *super*, above, and STRUCTURE.]

SUPERSUBSTANTIAL, sū-per-sub-stan'shal, *adj.* more than substantial: beyond the domain of matter: being more than substance. "Heavenly *supersubstantial* bread."—*Jer. Taylor.*

SUPERSUBTLE, sū-per-sut'l, *adj.* over-subtle: cunning: crafty in an excessive degree. "An erring barbarian and a *supersubtle* Venetian."—*Shak.*

SUPERTEMPORAL, sū-per-tem'pō-ral, *adj.* and *n.* transcending time, or independent of time: what is independent of time.

"Plotinus and Numenius, explaining Plato's sense, declare him to have asserted three *supertemporals* or eternals, good, mind or intellect, and the soul of the universe."—*Cudworth.*

SUPERTERRENE, sū-per-te-rēn', *adj.* being above ground or above the earth: superterrestrial.

SUPERTERRESTRIAL, sū-per-te-res'tri-al, *adj.* being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth.

SUPERTONIC, sū-per-ton'ik, *n.* in *music*, the note next above the key-note: the second note of the diatonic scale: thus D is the *supertonic* of the scale of C; A the *supertonic* of the scale of G; etc.

SUPERTUBERATION, sū-per-tū-ber-ā'shun, *n.* the production of young tubers, as potatoes, from the old ones while still growing.

SUPERVENE, sū-per-vēn', *v.i.* to *come above* or upon: to occur, or take place. [L. *super*, above, and *venio*, *ventum*, to come.]

SUPERVENTION, sū-per-ven'shun, *n.* act of *supervening* or taking place.

SUPERVISAL, sū-per-vīz'al, SUPERVISION, sū-per-vizh'un, *n.* act of *supervising:* inspection: control.

SUPERVISE, sū-per-vīz', *v.t.* to *oversee:* to superintend. [L. *super*, over, and *video*, *visum*, to see.]

SUPERVISOR, sū-per-vīz'or, *n.* one who supervises: an overseer: an inspector: a member of a county Board in some of the States which has general executive control of township and county affairs.

SUPINE, sū-pīn', *adj.* *lying* on the *back:* leaning backward: negligent: indolent. —*n.* sū'pīn (*Latin gram.*) name given to the verbal form in *um* and *u* (so called perh. because though furnished with case-enrings, it rests or falls back on the verb). —*adv.* SUPINE'LY.—*n.* SUPINE'NESS. [L. *supinus*—*sub*, under, below; cf. Gr. *hyptios*, from *hypo.*]

SUPPER, sup'er, *n.* a meal taken at the close of the day. [Lit. "taking of *soup*," Fr. *souper*—*soupe*; from Ger. *suppe.* See SOUP and SUP.]

SUPPERLESS, sup'er-les, *adj.* without supper.

SUPPLANT, sup-plant', *v.t.* to displace by stratagem: to take the place of: to undermine.—*n.* SUPPLANT'ER. [L. *supplanto*, to trip up one's heels—*sub*, under, *planta*, the sole of the foot.]

SUPPLE, sup'l, *adj.* pliant: lithe: yielding to the humor of others: fawning.—*v.t.* to make supple: to make soft or compliant. —*v.i.* to become supple.—*n.* SUPP'LENESS. [Fr. *souple*—L. *supplex*, bending the knees—*sub*, under, and *plico*, to fold. See PLIANT.]

SUPPLEMENT, sup'le-ment, *n.* that which *supplies* or fills up: any addition by which defects are supplied.—*v.t.* to supply or fill up: to add to. [L. *supplementum*—*suppleo*, to fill up.]

SUPPLEMENTAL, sup-ple-ment'al, SUPPLEMENTARY, sup-ple-ment'ar-i, *adj.* added to *supply* what is wanting.

SUPPLIANT, sup'li-ant, *adj.* *supplicating*, asking earnestly: entreating.—*n.* a humble petitioner.—*adv.* SUPP'LIANTLY. [Fr. *suppliant*, pr.p. of *supplier*—L. *supplico.*]

SUPPLICANT, sup'li-kant, *adj.*, *supplicating:* asking submissively.—*n.* one who supplicates or entreats earnestly. [L. *supplicans*, pr.p. of *supplico.*]

SUPPLICATE, sup'li-kāt, *v.t.* to entreat earnestly: to address in prayer. [L. *supplico*, *atum*—*supplex*, kneeling down —*sub*, under, and *plico*, to fold.]

SUPPLICATION, sup-li-kā'shun, *n.* act of *supplicating:* earnest prayer or entreaty.

SUPPLICATORY, sup'li-ka-tor-i, *adj.* containing *supplication* or entreaty.

SUPPLY, sup-plī', *v.t.* to *fill up*, esp. a deficiency: to add what is wanted: to furnish: to fill a vacant place: to serve instead of:—*pa.t* and *pa.p* SUPPLIED'. [Fr.—L. *suppleo*—*sub*, up, and *pleo*, to fill.]

SUPPLY, sup-plī', *n.* act of supplying: that which is supplied or which supplies a want: amount of food or money provided (used generally in *pl.*).

SUPPORT, sup-pōrt', *v.t.* to *bear up:* to endure or sustain: to keep up as a part or character: to make good: to defend: to represent: to supply with means of living: to uphold by countenance, patronize: to follow on same side as a speaker.—*n.* act of supporting or upholding: that which supports, sustains, or maintains: maintenance. [L. *sub*, up, and *porto*, to bear.]

SUPPORTABLE, sup-pōrt'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being supported: endurable: capable of being maintained.—*adv.* SUPPORT'ABLY.

SUPPORTER, sup-pōrt'er, *n.* one who supports or maintains: as, one who gives aid or helps to carry on: a defender: an advocate: a vindicator: as, the *supporters* of the war, the *supporters* of religion, morality, justice, etc.: "Worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impiety."—*South:* an adherent: one who takes part: as, the *supporter* of a party or faction: one who accompanies another on some public occasion as an aid or attendant: one who seconds or strengthens by aid or countenance: a sustainer, a comforter: "The saints have a companion and *supporter* to all their miseries."—*South:* that which supports or upholds: that upon which anything is placed: a support, a prop, a pillar, etc.: "A building set upon *supporters*."—*Mortimer* in *shipbuilding*, a knee placed under the cathead: in *surg.* a broad, elastic, or cushioned band or truss for the support of any part or organ, as the abdomen.

SUPPOSABLE, sup-pōz'a-bl, *adj.* that may be supposed.

SUPPOSE, sup-pōz', *v.t.* to lay down, assume, or state as true: to imagine.—*n.* SUPPOS'ER. [Lit. "to place under," Fr. *supposer*—L. *sub*, under, and Fr. *poser*, to place (see POSE, *n.*).]

SUPPOSITION, sup-po-zish'un, *n.* act of *supposing:* that which is supposed: assumption. [Fr.—L.]

SUPPOSITITIOUS, sup-poz-i-tish'us, *adj.* put by trick in *the place of another:* spurious: imaginary. [L. *suppositītius*—*suppono*, to put in the place of another—*sub*, under, and *pono*, to place.]

SUPPOSITIVE, sup-poz'i-tiv, *adj.* supposed: including or implying supposition. "A *suppositive* intimation and an express prediction."—*Bp. Pearson.*

SUPPOSITIVE, sup-poz'i-tiv, *n.* a word denoting or implying supposition, as *if*, *granted*, *provided*, and such like. "The *suppositives* denote connection, but assert not actual existence."—*Harris.*

SUPPOSITIVELY, sup-poz'i-tiv-li, *adv.* with, by, or upon supposition. "The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively* if he do change and repent; the honest penitent may hope positively."—*Hammond.*

SUPPOSITORY, sup-poz'i-tor-i, *n.* in *med.* a body introduced into the rectum, there to remain and dissolve gradually in order to procure stools when clysters cannot be administered: a plug to hold back hæmorrhoidal protrusions.

SUPPOSURE, sup-pōz'ūr, *n.* supposition: hypothesis. *Hudibras.*

SUPPRESS, sup-pres', *v.t.* to *press* or put *down:* to crush: to keep in: to retain or conceal: to stop.—*n.* SUPPRESS'OR. [L. *suppressum*, pa.p. of *supprimo*—*sub*, down, under, and *premo* (see PRESS).]

SUPPRESSION, sup-presh'un, *n.* act of *suppressing:* stoppage: concealment.

SUPPRESSIVE, sup-pres'iv, *adj.* tending to *suppress:* subduing.

SUPPURATE, sup'ū-rāt, *v.i.* to gather *pus* or matter. [L. *sub*, under, and *pus*, *puris* (see PUS).]

SUPPURATION, sup-ū-rā'shun, *n.* act or process of suppurating or producing pus: matter.

SUPPURATIVE, sup'ū-rāt-iv, *adj.* tending to suppurate: promoting suppuration.—*n.* a medicine that promotes suppuration.

SUPRALAPSARIAN, sū-pra-lap-sā'ri-an, *n.* in *theol.* one who maintains that God, antecedent to the fall of man or any knowledge of it, decreed the apostasy and all its consequences, determining to save some and condemn others, and that in all he does he considers his own glory only. [L. *supra*, above, over, and *lapsus*, a fall.]

SUPRALAPSARIAN, sū-pra-lap-sā'ri-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Supralapsarians or to their doctrines.

SUPRALAPSARIANISM, sū-pra-lap-sā'ri-an-izm, *n.* the doctrine or system of the Supralapsarians.

SUPRALAPSARY, sū-pra-lap'sa-ri, *n.* and *adj.* supralapsarian.

SUPRALUNAR, sū-pra-lū'ner, *adj.* (*lit.*) beyond the moon: hence, very lofty: of very great height. [L. *supra*, above, and *luna*, the moon.]

SUPRAMUNDANE, sū-pra-mun'dān, *adj.* being or situated above the world or above our system: celestial. "In the form of God, clothed with all the majesty and glory of the *supramundane* life."—*Hallywell.* [L. *supra*, above, and *mundus*, the world.]

SUPRA-ORBITAL, sū-pra-or'bit-al, *adj.* in *anat.* being above the orbit of the eye.—SUPRA-ORBITAL ARTERY, an artery sent off by the ophthalmic, along the superior wall of the orbit.

SUPRA-ORBITARY, sū-pra-or'bit-a-ri, SUPRA-ORBITAR, sū-pra-or'bit-er, *adj.* same as SUPRA-ORBITAL.

SUPRAPROTEST, sū-pra-prō'test, *n.* in *law*, an acceptance of a bill by a third person, after protest for non-acceptance by the drawer.

SUPRARENAL, sū-pra-rē'nal, *adj.* in *anat.* situated above the kidneys.—SUPRARENAL CAPSULES, two minute, yellowish, triangular, glandular bodies which exist, one at the front portion of the upper end of each kidney. Their exact functions are as yet uncertain. [L. *supra*, above, over, and *ren*, *renes*, the kidneys.]

SUPREMACY, sū-prem'a-si, *n.* state of being *supreme:* highest authority or power. [Coined from SUPREME, on the model of PRIMACY.]

SUPREME, sū-prēm', *adj.*, *highest*: greatest: most excellent.—*adv.* SUPREME'LY. [L. *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, high—*super*, above.]

SURCEASE, sur-sēs', *v.i.* to *cease.*—*v.t.* to cause to cease.—*n.* cessation. [Fr. *sursis*, pa.p. of *sur-seoir*, to leave off—L. *supersedere*, to sit over, to refrain from. Cf. ASSIZE, ASSESS. Doublet SUPERSEDE.]

SURCHARGE, sur-chärj', *v.t.* to *overcharge* or overload.—*n.* an excessive load. [Fr. *sur*—L. *super*, over, and CHARGE.]

SURD, surd, *adj.* (*alg.*) involving surds: produced by the action of the speech organs on the breath (not the voice), as the "hard" sounds *k*, *t*, *p*, *f*, etc.—*n.* (*alg.*) a quantity inexpressible by rational numbers, or which has no root. [Lit. "deaf," L. *surdus*.]

SURE, shōōr, *adj.* *secure*. fit to be depended on: certain: strong: confident beyond doubt.—*advs.* SURE, SURE'LY. [Fr. *sûr*—L. *securus*. Doublet SECURE.]

SURETISHIP, shōōr'ti-ship, *n.* state of being *surety:* obligation of one person to answer for another.

SURETY, shōōr'ti, *n.* state of being *sure:*

certainty: he who or that which makes sure: security against loss: one who becomes bound for another. [Doublet SECURITY.]

SURF, surf, *n.* the foam made by the dashing of waves.—*adj.* SURF'Y. [Ety. very dub.; perh. from SURGE; under influence of L. *sorbeo*, to suck in.]

SURFACE, sur'fās, *n.* the exterior part of anything. [Fr. (*lit.*) the "upper face," from *sur*—L. *super*, and *face*—L. *facies*. See FACE. Doublet SUPERFICIES.]

SURFACE-CHUCK, sur'fās-chuk, *n.* a face-plate chuck in a lathe to which an object is fixed for turning.

SURFACE-CONDENSER, sur'fās-kon-denser, *n.* in *steam-engines*, an apparatus by which steam from the cylinder is condensed. It usually consists of a large number of brass tubes united at their ends by means of a pair of flat steam-tight vessels, or of two sets of radiating tubes. This set of tubes is inclosed in a casing, through which a sufficient quantity of cold water is driven. The steam from the exhaust pipe is condensed as it passes through these tubes, and is pumped away by the air-pump.

SURFACE-GAUGE, sur'fās-gāj, *n.* an instrument for testing the accuracy of plane surfaces.

SURFACE-GRUB, sur'fās-grub, *n.* the caterpillar of the great yellow underwing moth (*Triphœna pronuba*). When full grown it is nearly 1½ inch long, pale green with a brownish tinge, black dots, three pale lines down the back. It is frequently destructive to the roots of grass, cabbages, and turnips.

SURFACE-JOINT, sur'fās-joint, *n.* a joint uniting the ends or edges of metallic sheets or plates. They are generally formed by laps or flanges, soldered or riveted. *E. H. Knight.*

SURFACEMAN, sur'fās-man, *n.* in *rail.* a person whose duty it is to keep the permanent way in order.

SURFACE-PRINTING, sur'fās-print-ing, *n.* printing from an inked surface, in contradistinction to *plate-printing*, in which the lines are filled with ink, the surface cleaned, and the ink absorbed from the lines by pressure on the plate. Books, newspapers, woodcuts, and lithographs are examples of surface-printing. *E. H. Knight.*

SURFACER, sur'fās-er, *n.* a machine for planing and giving a surface to wood: one who digs for gold in the surface soil.

SURFACE-ROLLER, sur'fās-rōl-er, *n.* the engraved cylinder used in calico-printing. *E. H. Knight.*

SURFACE-WATER, sur'fās-waw-ter, *n.* water which collects on the surface of the ground, and usually runs off into drains, sewers, and the like.

SURFACE-WORKING, sur'fās-wurk-ing, *n.* the operation of digging for gold or other minerals on the top soil.

SURF-BOAT, surf'-bōt, *n.* a peculiarly strong and buoyant boat capable of passing with safety through surf.

SURF-DUCK, surf'-duk, *n.* a species of scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*) about the size of a mallard, frequent on the coasts of Labrador, Hudson's Bay, and other parts of North America. It dives so swiftly that it is extremely difficult to shoot except when on the wing.

SURFEIT, sur'fit, *v.t.* to fill to satiety and disgust.—*n.* excess in eating and drinking: sickness or satiety caused by overfullness. [Fr. *surfait*, overdone—L. *super*, and *factum*.]

SURFEITING, sur'fit-ing, *n.* eating overmuch: gluttony.

SURGE, surj, *n.* the *rising* or swelling of a large wave.—*v.i.* to rise high: to swell. [Through O. Fr. forms from L. *surgo*, to rise. See SOURCE.]

SURGEON, sur'jun, *n.* one who treats injuries or diseases by *operating* upon them with the *hand*. [From *serurgien*, an O. Fr. form of Fr. *chirurgien* (whence E. CHIRURGEON), which see.]

SURGEONCY, sur'jun-si, *n.* the office or employment of a *surgeon* in the army or navy.

SURGERY, sur'jer-i, *n.* act and art of treating diseases by manual operations: a place for surgical operations.

SURGICAL, sur'jik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *surgeons*, or to *surgery*: done by surgery. *adv.*—SUR'GICALLY.

SURGY, surj'i, *adj.* full of surges or waves: billowy.

SURLOIN, the preferable form of SIRLOIN.

SURLY, sur'li, *adj.* morose: uncivil: tempestuous.—*adv.* SUR'LILY.—*n.* SUR'LINESS. [From A.S. *sur*, sour, and *lic*, *lice*, like; Wedgwood thinks it a modification of *sir-ly*, for *sirlike*, arrogant.]

SURMISE, sur-mīz', *n.* suspicion: conjecture.—*v.t.* to imagine: to suspect. [O. Fr. *surmise*, accusation—*surmettre*, to accuse—L. *super*, upon, *mitto*, to send, to put.]

SURMOUNT, sur-mownt', *v.t.* to *mount above*: to surpass.—*adj.* SURMOUNT'ABLE, that may be surmounted. [Fr.—*sur* (L. *super*), and *monter* (see MOUNT).]

SURMULLET, sur'mul-et, *n.* the common name for fishes of the family Mullidæ, formerly included in the perch family, but distinguished by having two dorsal fins placed at a very wide interval, the first being spinous. Two long barbels hang from the under jaw, or, when not in use, are folded up against it. The typical genus is Mullus. The red or plain surmullet (*M. barbatus* or *ruber*) inhabits the Mediterranean, and attains a length of about 12 inches. Its flesh is esteemed very delicious, and was extravagantly prized by the Romans. It is remarkable for the brilliancy of its colors. The striped or common surmullet (*M. surmuletus*) is somewhat larger, but equal

to the red surmullet in delicacy. It is pretty common on the southern and south-western shores of England. [Fr. *surmulet*, the red mullet, for *sormulet*, from O. Fr. *sor*, Mod. Fr. *saur*, reddish-brown, sorrel, and *mulet*, a mullet. See SORE, a hawk, a deer.]

SURMULOT, sur'mū-lot, *n.* a name given by Buffon to the brown rat (*Mus decumanus*). [Fr., from *saur*, O. Fr. *sor*, reddish-brown, sorrel, and *mulot*, a field-mouse.]

SURNAME, sur'nām, *n.* an additional name: a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name. Surnames with us originally designated occupation, estate, place of residence, or some particular thing or event that related to the person. Thus William *Rufus*, or *red;* Edmund *Ironsides;* Robert *Smith*, or the *smith;* William *Turner*. Surnames seem to have been formed at first by adding the name of the father to that of the son, and in this manner several of our surnames were produced. Thus from Thomas William's son we have Thomas Williamson; from John's son we have Johnson, etc. "There still, however, wanted something to ascertain gentility of blood, where it was not marked by the actual tenure of land. This was supplied by two innovations, devised in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the adoption of *surnames* and of armorial bearings."—*Hallam.*

SURNAME, śur'nām, *v.t.* to name or call by an appellation added to the original name: to give a surname to. "Another shall subscribe with his hand to the Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of Israel."—Is. xliv. 5. "And Simon he *surnamed* Peter."—Mark. iii. 16.

SURNOMINAL, sur-nom'in-al, *adj.* relating to surnames. [Prefix *sur*, over, above, and L. *nomen, nominis*, a name.]

SURPASS, sur-pas', *v.t.* to *pass beyond:* to exceed: to excel. [Fr. *surpasser*, from *sur*—L. *super*, beyond, and *passer* (see PASS).]

SURPASSABLE, sur-pas'a-bl, *adj.* that may be surpassed or excelled.

SURPLICE, sur'plis, *n.* a white outer garment worn by the clergy. [Fr. *surplis*—Low L. *superpellicium*, an over-garment. See PELISSE.]

SURPLUS, sur'plus, *n.* the *overplus:* excess above what is required. [Fr., from *sur*—L. *super*, over, and *plus*, more.]

SURPLUSAGE, sur'plus-āj, *n.*, *overplus.*

SURPRISE, sur-prīz', *n.* act of taking unawares: the emotion caused by anything sudden: amazement.—*v.t.* to come upon suddenly or unawares: to strike with wonder or astonishment: to confuse. [Fr.—*surpris*, pa.p. of *sur-prendre*—L. *super*, and *prehendo*, to take, catch. See GET.]

SURPRISING, sur-prīz'ing, *adj.*, exciting surprise: wonderful: unexpected.—*adv.* SURPRIS'INGLY.

SURRENDER, sur-ren'der, *v.t.* to *render* or deliver *over:* to resign.—*v.i.* to yield up one's self to another.—*n.* act of yielding, or giving up to another. [O. Fr. *surrendre*, from *sur*, over—L. *super*, and *rendre* (see RENDER).]

SURREPTITIOUS, sur-rep-tish'us, *adj.* done by stealth or fraud.—*adv.* SURREPTI'TIOUSLY. [Lit. "*seized* in an *underhand* manner," L., from *surripio, surreptum—sub*, under, and *rapio*, to seize.]

SURROGATE, sur'ro-gāt, *n.* a substitute: the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge: a probate judge who presides over the settlement of estates, wills, etc. [Lit. "one *asked* to act in the *place* of another," L. *surrogo, surrogatum—sub*, in the place of, and *rogo*, to ask.]

SURROUND, sur-rownd', *v.t.* to go *round about:* to encompass. [Fr. *sur*—L. *super*, about, and ROUND.]

SURTOUT, sur-tōō', *n.* a close-bodied frock-coat. [Fr.—Low L. *super-totus*, a garment worn *over all* others.]

SURVEILLANCE, sur-vel'yans, *n.* a being *vigilant* or watchful: inspection. [Fr.—*surveiller—sur*, over—L. *super*, and *veiller*, to watch—L. *vigilare*. See VIGIL.]

SURVEY, sur-vā', *v.t.* to *see* or look *over:* to inspect: to superintend: to examine: to measure and estimate, as land. [O. Fr. *surveoir*—L. *super*, over, and *videre*, to see.]

SURVEY, sur'vā, *n.*, *oversight:* view: examination: the measuring of land, or of a country.

SURVEYOR, sur-vā'or, *n.* an overseer: a measurer of land: a public officer who keeps records of and does surveying in counties, states, etc.—*n.* SURVEY'ORSHIP.

SURVIVAL, sur-vīv'al, *n.* a *surviving* or living after.

SURVIVE, sur-vīv', *v.t.* to *live beyond:* to outlive.—*v.i.* to remain alive. [Fr.—L. *super*, beyond, and *vivere*, to live.]

SURVIVOR, sur-vīv'or, *n.* one who survives or lives after another.—*n.* SURVIV'ORSHIP.

SUSCEPTIBILITY, sus-sep-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* quality of being susceptible: capability: sensibility.

SUSCEPTIBLE, sus-sep'ti-bl, *adj.* capable of receiving anything: impressible: disposed to admit.—*adv.* SUSCEP'TIBLY. [Fr.—L. *suscipio, susceptum*, to take up, to undergo—*sub*, from beneath, up, and *capio*, to take.]

SUSCEPTIVE, sus-sep'tiv, *adj.* capable of receiving or admitting: readily admitting.

SUSPECT, sus-pekt', *v.t.* to mistrust: to imagine to be guilty: to doubt: to conjecture. [L. *suspicio, suspectum*, to look at secretly—*sub*, from beneath, up, and *specio*, to look at.]

SUSPEND, sus-pend', *v.t.* to *hang* one thing *beneath* another: to make to depend on: to make to stop for a time: to delay: to debar.—*n.* SUSPEND'ER. [L. *suspendo—sub*, beneath, *pendo, pensum*, to hang.]

SUSPENSE, sus-pens', *n.* state of being *sus*

pended: act of withholding the judgment: uncertainty: indecision: stop betwixt two opposites.

SUSPENSION, sus-pen'shun, *n.* act of *suspending:* interruption: delay: temporary privation of office or privilege: a conditional withholding.

SUSPENSORY, sus-pens'or-i, *adj.* that *suspends:* doubtful.—*n.* that which suspends: a bandage.

SUSPICION, sus-pish'un, *n.* act of *suspecting:* the imagining of something without evidence or on slender evidence: mistrust.

SUSPICIOUS, sus-pish'us, *adj.* full of *suspicion:* showing suspicion: inclined to suspect: liable to suspicion: doubtful.—*adv.* SUSPI'CIOUSLY.—*n.* SUSPI'CIOUSNESS.

SUSTAIN, sus-tān', *v.t.* to *hold up:* to bear: to maintain: to relieve: to prove: to sanction: to prolong.—*n.* SUSTAIN'ER. [L. *sustineo* — *sub*, from beneath, up, and *teneo*, to hold.]

SUSTAINABLE, sus-tān'a-bl, *adj.* that may be sustained.

SUSTENANCE, sus'ten-ans, *n.* that which *sustains:* maintenance: provisions.

SUSTENTATION, sus-ten-tā'shun, *n.* that which *sustains:* support: maintenance.

SUTLER, sut'ler, *n.* a person who follows an army and sells liquor or provisions: a camp hawker. [O. Dut. *soeteler*, a small trader—*soetelen*, to do mean work; Ger. *sudler*, a dabbler—*sudeln*, to do dirty work.]

SUTLING, sut'ling, *adj.* pertaining to *sutlers:* engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

SUTTEE, sut-tē', *n.* formerly in India, the sacrifice of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband: the widow so sacrificed. [Sans. *cuddhi*, voluntary sacrifice.]

SUTURAL, sūt'ūr-al, *adj.* relating to a *suture.*

SUTURE, sūt'ūr, *n.* (*med.*) the *sewing* together of a wound: the seam uniting the bones of the skull: (*bot.*) the seam at the union of two margins in a plant. [L. *sutura—suo*, to sew.]

SUTURED, sūt'ūrd, *adj.* having or united by sutures.

SUZERAIN, sōō'ze-rān, *n.* a feudal lord: supreme or paramount ruler. [Lit. "one who is *above*," Fr. *sus*—Late L. *susum*, for *sursum=sub-versum*, above; the termination in imitation of Fr. *souverain*, E. SOVEREIGN.]

SUZERAINTY, sōō'ze-rān-ti, *n.* the dominion of a *suzerain:* paramount authority.

SWAB, swob, *n.* a mop for cleaning or drying floors or decks.—*v.t.* to clean or dry with a swab:—*pr.p.* swabb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* swabbed. [Prob. orig. from the splashing movement of water, and so conn. with SWEEP.]

SWABBER, swob'er, *n.* one who uses a *swab:* an officer who sees that the ship is kept clean.

SWADDLE, swod'l, *v.t.* to *swathe* or bind tight with clothes, as an infant. [A.S. *swethel*, a swaddling-band; an extension of SWATHE, to bind.]

SWADDLING-BAND, swod'ling-band, SWADDLING-CLOTH, swod'ling-kloth, *n.* a *band* or *cloth* formerly used for *swaddling* an infant:—*pl.* (*B.*) SWADDLING-CLOTHES.]

SWAGGER, swag'er, *v.i.* to *sway* or *swing* the body in bluster: to brag noisily: to bully. — *n.* boastfulness: insolence of manner.—*n.* SWAGG'ERER. [From the root of SWAY, SWING.]

SWAIN, swān, *n.* a young man: a peasant: a country lover. [A.S. *swan*, a servant; Ice. *sveinn*, young man, servant, Dan. *svend*, servant; perh. conn. with root of SON.]

SWALLOW, swol'ō, *n.* a migratory bird with long wings, which seizes its insect food on the wing. [A.S. *swalewe;* cog. with Ger. *schwalbe.*]

SWALLOW, swol'ō, *v.t.* to receive through the gullet into the stomach: to ingulf: to absorb: to occupy: to exhaust. [A.S. *swelgan*, to swallow; cog. with Ger. *schwelgen;* conn. with SWILL.]

SWAMP, swomp, *n.* wet, *spongy* land: low ground filled with water.—*v.t.* to sink in, or as in a swamp: to overset, or cause to fill with water, as a boat. [Closely conn. with Low Ger. and Scand. *svamp*, which, with A.S. *swamm* and Ger. *schwamm*, signify "sponge," and "mushroom;" all from the root of SWIM.]

SWAMPY, swomp'i, *adj.* consisting of swamp: wet and spongy.

SWAN, swon, *n.* a web-footed bird like the duck and goose. [A.S.; cog. with Ger. *schwan*, Dut. *zwaan;* from L. *sono*, to sound, Sans. *svan.*]

SWARD, swawrd, *n.* the grassy surface of land: green turf. — *v.t.* to cover with sward. [Orig. the "skin of bacon," A.S. *sweard;* cog. with Ger. *schwarte*, thick, hard hide, Ice. *svörðr*, the skin (esp. of the head), the sward or surface of the earth.]

SWARDED, swawrd'ed, SWARDY, swawrd'i, *adj.* covered with sward.

SWARE, swār, (*B.*) *pa.t.* of SWEAR.

SWARM, swawrm, *n.* a body of *humming* or buzzing insects: a cluster of insects, esp. of bees: a great number: throng.—*v.i.* to gather as bees: to appear in a crowd: to throng: to abound: to breed multitudes. [A.S. *swearm;* Ger. *schwarm;* from the same root as Ger. *schwirren*, Sans. *svr*, to sound.]

SWARTHY, swawrth'i, *adj.* of a blackish complexion: dark-skinned: tawny.—*adv.* SWARTH'ILY.—*n.* SWARTH'INESS. [A.S. *sweart;* cog. with Ice. *svart-r*, Ger. *schwarz*, black; conn. also with L. *sordidus*, dirty.]

SWATH, swawth, *n.* a line of grass or corn cut by the scythe: the sweep of a scythe. [A.S. *swæthe;* Dut. *zwade*, also a scythe, which may have been the original meaning.]

SWATHE, swāth, *v.t.* to bind with a band or bandage.—*n.* a bandage. [A.S. *beswéthian.* Cf. SWADDLE.]

SWAY, swā, *v.t.* to *swing* or wield with the hand: to incline to one side: to influence by power or moral force: to govern.—*v.i.* to incline to one side: to govern: to have weight or influence.—*n.* the sweep of a weapon: that which moves with power: preponderance: power in governing: influence or authority inclining to one side. [Prob. Scand., as Ice. *sveigja*, Dan. *svaie*, to sway, *sveie*, to bend; akin to SWING and WAG.]

SWEAR, swār, *v.i.* to affirm, calling God to witness: to give evidence on oath: to utter the name of God or of sacred things profanely.—*v.t.* to utter, calling God to witness: to administer an oath to: to declare on oath:—*pa.t.* swōre; *pa.p.* sworn.—*n.* SWEAR'ER. [A.S. *swerian*; cog. with Dut. *zweren*, Ger. *schwören.* Cf. ANSWER.]

SWEAT, swet, *n.* the moisture from the skin: labor: drudgery.—*v.i.* to give out sweat or moisture: to toil.—*v.t.* to give out, as sweat: to cause to sweat. [A.S. *swat*; cog. with Low Ger. *sweet*, Ger. *schweisz*; further conn. with L. *sudor*, Gr. *hidrōs*, Sans. *svedas.*]

SWEATING-ROOM, swet'ing-rōōm, *n.* a room for sweating persons: in *dairy business*, a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices.

SWEATING-SICKNESS, swet'ing-sik-nes, *n.* sudor anglicanus, ephemera sudatoria, or ephemera maligna: an extremely fatal, febrile epidemic disease which made its appearance in England in August, 1485, and at different periods up till 1551, and which spread very extensively on the Continent. It was characterized by profuse sweating, and was frequently fatal in a few hours.—MALWAH SWEATING-SICKNESS, a disease occurring in India, which appears to be allied to the worst form of cholera, and to bear a close relation to malignant congestive fever. *Dunglison.*

SWEATING SYSTEM, swet'ing-sis-tem, *n.* a term applied, particularly in the tailoring trade, to the practice of employing men, women, and children to make up clothes in their own houses at very low wages.

SWEATY, swet'i, *adj.* wet with sweat: consisting of sweat: laborious.—*n.* SWEAT'INESS.

SWEDE, swēd, *n.* a native of Sweden.

SWEDENBORGIAN, swē-den-bor'ji-an, *n* one who holds the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church as taught by Emanuel *Swedenborg*, a Swedish nobleman, born at Stockholm in 1689. He professed himself to be the founder of the New Jerusalem Church, alluding to the New Jerusalem spoken of in the book of the Revelation, and conceived that the members of this church were gifted with peculiar insight into spiritual things. The Swedenborgians believe that the regenerate man is in direct communication with angels and with heaven. They maintain that the sacred Scriptures contain three distinct senses, called celestial, spiritual, and natural, which are united by correspondences, and are accommodated respectively to particular classes, both of men and angels. They hold that there have been various general judgments ending particular dispensations of divine revelation. The last was in 1757, when Swedenborg received the office of teaching the doctrines of the new church promised in the Apocalypse. As this church is to be eternal there will be no other general judgment, but each individual is judged soon after death. There are numerous societies of them both in Great Britain and America.

SWEDENBORGIANISM, swē-den-bor'ji-an-izm, *n.* the doctrines and practice of the Swedenborgians.

SWEDISH, swēd'ish, *adj.* pertaining to Sweden.

SWEEP, swēp, *v.t.* to wipe or rub over with a brush or broom: to carry along or off by a long brushing stroke or force: to destroy or carry off at a stroke: to strike with a long stroke: to carry with pomp: to drag over: to pass rapidly over.—*v.i.* to pass swiftly and forcibly: to pass with pomp: to move with a long reach:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* swept.—*n.* act of sweeping: extent of a stroke, or of anything turning or in motion: direction of a curve: a chimney-sweeper.—*n.* SWEEP'ER. [A.S. *swapan*; cog. with Low Ger. *swepen*, Ger. *schweifen.*]

SWEEPINGS, swēp'ingz, *n.pl.* things collected by sweeping: rubbish.

SWEEPSTAKES, swēp'stākz, *n.* all the money or other things staked or won at a horserace, or in gaming. [So called because the winner *sweeps* up all the *stakes* or deposits.]

SWEET, swēt, *adj.* pleasing to the taste or senses: tasting like sugar: fragrant: melodious: beautiful: fresh, as opp. to salt or to sour: not stale, sour, or putrid: mild: obliging.—*n.* a sweet substance: a term of endearment:—*pl.* sweetmeats.—*adv.* SWEET'LY.—*n.* SWEET'NESS. [A.S. *swet*, cog. with Ger. *süsz*, Gr. *hēdys*, L. *suavis.* sweet, Sans. *svad*, to taste.]

SWEETBREAD, swēt'bred, *n.* the pancreas of an animal used for food, so called from its *sweetness* and resemblance to *bread.*

SWEET-BRIER, swēt'-brī'er, *n.* a thorny shrub of the rose kind resembling the *brier*, having a *sweet* smell.

SWEETEN, swēt'n, *v.t.* to make *sweet*: to make pleasing, mild, or kind: to increase the agreeable qualities of: to make pure and healthy.—*n.* SWEET'ENER.

SWEETENING, swēt'n-ing, *n.* act of sweetening: that which sweetens.

SWEET-FERN, swēt'-fern, *n.* a small North American shrub, having sweet-scented or aromatic leaves resembling fern-leaves (*Comptonia asplenifolia*). *Goodrich.*

SWEETHEART, swēt'härt, *n.* a lover or mistress. [Simply from SWEET and HEART; an expression found in Chaucer.]

SWEETISH, swēt'ish, *adj.* somewhat sweet to the taste.—*n.* SWEET'ISHNESS.

SWEETMEAT, swēt'mēt, *n.* confections made wholly or chiefly of sugar. [SWEET and MEAT.]

SWEET-PEA, swēt'-pē, *n.* a *pea* cultivated for its *sweet* fragrance and beauty.

SWEET-POTATO, swēt'-po-tā'to, *n.* a plant common in tropical countries, having tubers like the *potato*, which are *sweet*, and highly esteemed as food.

SWEET-RUSH, swēt'-rush, *n.* a plant of the genus Acorus (*A. Calamus*), found growing in ponds, by the banks of rivers, and other wet places in England, and in the cooler parts of the Continent, of India, and of North America. From the lower part of the thick jointed rhizome or root-stock numerous roots are thrown down, while from the upper surface arise a number of sword-shaped leaves, from 2 to 3 feet in length, sheathing at the base, also a long leaf-like stalk from which issues a spike of densely-packed greenish flowers. All parts of the plant, but especially the perennial rhizome (known as calamus-root), have a strong aromatic and slightly acrid taste; and hence the rhizome is used in medicine as a stimulant and tonic in some kinds of indigestion, and it is said to be useful in ague. It is also used by confectioners as a candy; by perfumers in the preparation of aromatic vinegar and other perfumed articles, as hair-powders; and by manufacturers of beer and gin as a flavoring ingredient.

SWEET-WILLIAM, swēt-wil'yam, *n.* a species of pink of many colors and varieties.

SWELL, swel, *v.i.* to grow larger: to expand: to rise into waves: to heave: to be inflated: to bulge out: to grow louder: to be bombastic, to strut: to become elated, arrogant, or angry: to grow upon the view: to grow louder, as a note.—*v.t.* to increase the size of: to aggravate: to increase the sound of: to raise to arrogance: —*pa.p.* swelled or swollen (swōln).—*n.* act of swelling: increase in size or sound: a gradual rise of ground: a wave: the waves or tides of the sea, esp. after a storm: a strutting foppish fellow, a dandy. [A.S. *swellan;* cog. with Ger. *schwellen*, Ice. *svella.*]

SWELLING, swel'ing, *adj.* (*B.*) inflated, proud, haughty. —*n.* protuberance: a tumor: a rising, as of passion: (*B.*) inflation by pride.

SWELTER, swelt'er, *v.i.* to be faint, or oppressed with heat. [A.S. *sweltan*, to die; Ice. *stelta*, to hunger.]

SWEPT, swept, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of SWEEP.

SWERVE, swerv, *v.i.* to turn, depart from any line, duty, or custom: to incline. [A.S. *hweorfan;* Dut. *swerven;* conn. with WARP.]

SWIFT, swift, *n.* the current of a stream. "He can live in the strongest *swifts* of the water."—*Iz. Walton.* (Rare): a reel or turning instrument for winding yarn: the common name of birds of the genus Cypselus, family Cypselidæ. They have an outward resemblance to the swallows, but differ much from them in various structural points. The common swift (*C. apus*) has the greatest powers of flight of any bird that visits Britain. Its color is in general a sombre or sooty black, with a grayish-white patch under the chin. The beak is black, shorter than that of the swallow, and without the lateral bristles. The wings are even longer than those of the swallow, and are sickle-shaped. The tarsi are short, and feathered to the toes, which are all directed forwards. The swifts pass most of their time in the air, where they pursue their insect prey. Their flight is swift and shooting, and their scream very different from the twittering of the swallow. They build their nests in holes in the walls of houses, in rocks, and sometimes in hollow trees. The swift reaches its summer quarters later, and leaves earlier than the swallows. Another species, the white-bellied or Alpine swift (*C. alpinus*), is known in Gt. Britain, but it is only a rare straggler. The weight of the swift is most disproportionately small to its extent of wing, the former being scarcely an ounce, the latter 18 inches, the length of the body being near 8 inches. The swift is widely spread through Europe, Asia, and Africa. The American swift (*Chætura pelasgia*) is smaller, has the hind-toe directed backwards, and the tail-feathers stiff as in woodpeckers. It is commonly called the *chimney swallow:* the common newt or eft, a species of lizard.

SWIFT, swift, *adj.* moving with great speed, celerity, velocity, or rapidity; fleet; rapid; quick; speedy; "The race is not to the *swift*, nor the battle to the strong."—Eccles. ix. 11.;

True hope is *swift*, and flies with swallow's wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures kings.
—*Shak.:*

ready; prompt; quick; "Having so *swift* and excellent a wit."—*Shak.;* "Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath."—Jam. i. 19: coming suddenly, without delay; "There shall be false teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bring upon themselves *swift* destruction."—2 Pet. ii. 2: of short

continuance; rapidly passing; "Make *swift* the pangs of my queen's travails." —*Shak.* [A.S. *swift*, from the stem of *swîfan*, to move quickly, to turn round, to revolve; Ice. *svifa*, to be carried, to glide, *svif*, sudden movement; Dut. *zweven*, Ger. *schweben*, Dan. *svœve*, to wave, to float, to hover.]

SWIFT, swift, *adv.* in a swift or rapid manner: swiftly. "Light boats sail *swift*."—*Shak.*

SWIFTER, swift'er, *n.* (*naut.*) a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets while men are turning it: also, a rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally to strengthen and defend her sides in collision. Swifters also are two shrouds fixed on the starboard and larboard sides of the lower masts, above all the other shrouds, to give the masts additional security. [Ice. *sviptingr.*]

SWIFTLY, swift'li, *adv.* with swiftness: rapidly.

SWIFTNESS, swift'nes, *n.* quality of being swift: quickness: fleetness: rapidity: speed.

SWILL, swil, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to drink greedily or largely.—*n.* a large draught of liquor: the liquid mixture given to swine.—*n.* SWILL'ER. [A.S. *swilian*, conn. with SWALLOW.]

SWIM, swim, *v.i.* to float, as opp. to sink: to move on or in water: to be borne along by a current: to glide along with a waving motion: to be dizzy: to be drenched: to overflow: to abound.—*v.t.* to pass by swimming: to make to swim or float:—*pr.p.* swimm'ing; *pa.t.* swam; *pa.p.* swam or swum.—*n.* act of swimming: any motion like swimming: air-bladder of a fish. [A.S. *swimman*, cog. with Ger. *schwimmen.*]

SWIMMER, swim'er, *n.* one who swims: a web-footed aquatic bird.

SWIMMING, swim'ing, *n.* the act or art of sustaining and propelling the body in water. A great proportion of the animal tribes are furnished with a greater or less capacity for swimming either in water or on its surface, but man is unqualified for swimming without learning to do so as an art, owing to the structure of his body. The head by its gravity naturally sinks in water, and thus causes drowning, unless it, or at least the mouth, can be kept above the surface by art. The art of swimming chiefly consists in keeping the head above water, and using the hands and feet as oars and helm.

SWIMMINGLY, swim'ing-li, *adv.* in a gliding manner, as if *swimming:* smoothly: successfully.

SWINDLE, swin'dl, *v.t.* to cheat under the pretence of fair dealing.—*n.* the act of swindling or defrauding. [Lit. "to make dizzy," Dut. *zwendelen*, from the root of A.S. *swindan*, to become weak, Ger. *schwinden*, to disappear; conn. with SWOON.]

SWINDLER, swin'dler, *n.* one who defrauds by imposition: a cheat or rogue.

SWINE, swīn, *n.sing.* and *pl.* an ungulate: a mammal of the genus Sus, which furnishes man with a large portion of his most nourishing food: a hog. The fat or lard of this animal enters into various dishes in cookery. The numerous varieties of the hog or swine bred in U. S. are partly the result of climate and keep. They are all, however, of English importation originally. [A.S. *swîn*, a widely spread word; Dut. *zwijn*, Ger. *schwein*, Dan. *svin*, Ice, *svin*, Goth. *svein*, Pol. *swinia*, Bohem. *swine;* same root as *sow*, L. *sus.*]

SWINE-BREAD, swīn'-bred, *n.* a kind of plant, truffle.

SWINE-CASE, swīn'-kās, SWINE-CRUE, swīn'-krōō, *n.* a hog-sty: a pen for swine. Called also a SWINE-COT. (Local.)

SWINE-DRUNK, swīn'-drungk, *adj.* in a state of beastly intoxication: beastly drunk. *Shak.*

SWINE-GRASS, swīn'-gras, *n.* a plant, knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare.*

SWINEHERD, swīn'herd, *n.* a herd or keeper of swine.

SWINE-OAT, swīn' ōt, *n.* a kind of oats cultivated for the use of pigs; the *Avena nuda* of botanists.

SWINE-PIPE, swīn'-pīp, *n.* a local name of the redwing thrush (*Turdus iliacus*).

SWINE-POX, swīn'-poks, *n.* a variety of the chicken-pox, with acuminated vesicles containing a watery fluid: the water-pox.

SWINE'S-CRESS, swīnz'-kres, *n.* a plant of the genus Senebiera, the *S. Coronopus*, called also WART-CRESS.

SWINE'S-FEATHER, swīnz'-feth-er, *n.* a small spear about 6 inches long, called also a *Hog's Bristle*, anciently used as a bayonet. The name was afterwards, in the seventeenth century, applied to a similar spear fitted into the musket rest in order to render it a defence against cavalry.

SWING, swing, *v.i.* to sway or wave to and fro, as a body hanging in air: to vibrate: to practice swinging: to turn round at anchor: to be hanged.—*v.t.* to move to and fro: to cause to wave or vibrate: to whirl, to brandish:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* swung.—*n.* the act of swinging: motion to and fro: a waving motion: anything suspended for swinging in: the sweep or compass of a swinging body: power of anything swinging: free course. [A.S. *swingan*, Ger. *schwingen*, to swing; allied to WAG, SWAY.]

SWINGLE-TREE, sing'gl-trē, SINGLE-TREE, sing'gl-trē, *n.* the cross-piece of a carriage, plough, etc., to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed. [From SWING.]

SWINISH, swīn'ish, *adj.* like or befitting swine: gross: brutal.—*adv.* SWIN'ISHLY.—*n.* SWIN'ISHNESS.

SWIRL, swerl, *v.i.* to sweep along with a whirling motion.—*n.* whirling motion, as of wind or water. [Imitative like WHIRL.]

SWISS, swis, *adj.* of or belonging to Switzerland.—*n.* a native of Switzerland: the language of Switzerland.

SWITCH, swich, *n.* a small flexible twig: a movable rail and its appendages used for transferring a car or an entire railway train from one track to another.—*v.t.* to strike with a switch: to transfer a carriage from one line of rails to another by a switch. [Low Ger. *zwukse, swutsche.*]

SWIVEL, swiv'l, *n.* something fixed in another body so as to *turn round* in it: a ring or link that turns round on a pin or neck: a small cannon turning on a swivel. [A.S. *swifan*, to move quickly, to turn round. See SWIFT.]

SWOLLEN, swōln, *pa.p.* of SWELL.

SWOON, swōōn, *v.i.* to faint: to fall into a fainting-fit.—*n.* the act of swooning: a fainting-fit. [A.S. and O. Ger. *swindan*, to become weak, to fail.]

SWOOP, swōōp, *v.t.* to sweep down upon: to take with a sweep: to catch while on the wing: to catch up.—*v.i.* to descend with a sweep.—*n.* the act of swooping: a seizing as a bird on its prey. [A form of SWEEP.]

SWOP, swop, *v.t.* to exchange, to barter:—*pr.p.* swopp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* swopped.—*n.* an exchange.

SWORD, sōrd, *n.* an offensive weapon with a long blade, sharp upon one or both edges, for cutting or thrusting: destruction by the sword or by war: war: the emblem of vengeance or justice, or of authority and power. [A.S. *sweord*, cog. with Ice. *sverd*, Ger. *schwert.*]

SWORD-BAYONET, sōrd'-bā'on-et, *n.* a *bayonet* shaped somewhat like a *sword*, and used as one.

SWORDCANE, sōrd'kān, **SWORDSTICK**, sōrd'stik, *n.* a *cane* or *stick* containing a *sword.*

SWORDFISH, sōrd'fish, *n.* a large sea-*fish* having the upper jaw elongated so as to resemble a *sword.*

SWORDSMAN, sōrdz'man, *n.* a *man* skilled in the use of the *sword.*—*n.* SWORDS'MANSHIP.

SWORE, SWORN. See SWEAR.

SYBARITE, sib'a-rīt, *n.* an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, a Greek town in ancient Italy, noted for the effeminacy and luxury of its inhabitants: one devoted to luxury. —*adjs.* SYBARIT'IC, SYBARIT'ICAL.

SYCAMINE, sik'a-mīn, *n.* (*B.*) supposed to be the black mulberry tree.

SYCAMORE, sik'a-mōr, *n.* the fig-mulberry, growing in Egypt and other Eastern countries: in Britain, applied to a large maple, and in America, to the plane-tree. [Gr. *sykomoros—sykon*, a fig, and *moron*, the black mulberry.]

SYCOPHANCY, sik'o-fan-si, **SYCOPHANTISM**, sik'o-fant-izm, *n.* the behavior of a *sycophant:* mean tale-bearing: obsequious flattery: servility.

SYCOPHANT, sik'o-fant, *n.* a common informer: a servile flatterer. [Gr. *sykophantēs*, usually said to mean one who informed against persons exporting figs from Attica, or plundering the sacred fig-trees; but more prob., one who brings figs to light by shaking the tree, hence one who makes rich men yield up their fruit by informations and other vile arts—*sykon*, a fig, and *phainō*, to bring to light, to show.]

SYCOPHANTIC, sik-o-fant'ik, **SYCOPHANT'ICAL**, -ik-al, **SYCOPHANT'ISH**, -ish, *adj.* like a *sycophant:* obsequiously flattering: parasitic.

SYLLABIC, sil-lab'ik, **SYLLAB'ICAL**, -ik-al, *adj.* consisting of a *syllable* or syllables. —*adv.* SYLLAB'ICALLY.

SYLLABICATE, sil-lab'i-kāt, *v.t.* to form into *syllables.*—*n.* SYLLABICA'TION.

SYLLABIFY, sil-lab'i-fī, *v.t.* to form into *syllables:*—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* syllab'ified.—*n.* SYLLABIFICA'TION. [SYLLABLE, and L. *facio*, to make.]

SYLLABLE, sil'a-bl, *n.* several letters *taken together* so as to form one sound: a word or part of a word uttered by a single effort of the voice: a small part of a sentence. [L. *syllaba*—Gr. *syllabē—syn*, with, together, and *lab*, root of *lambanō*, to take.]

SYLLABUB. Same as SILLABUB.

SYLLABUS, sil'a-bus, *n.* an abstract or compendium: a table of contents. [L.]

SYLLOGISM, sil'o-jizm, *n.* logical form of every argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the premises, and the last, which follows from them, the conclusion. [Gr. *syllogismos—syllogizomai—syn*, together, *logizomai*, to reckon—*logos*, speech, reckoning.]

SYLLOGISTIC, sil-o-jis'tik, **SYLLOGISTICAL**, sil-o-jis'tik-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *syllogism:* in the form of a syllogism. —*adv.* SYLLOGIS'TICALLY.

SYLLOGIZE, sil'o-jīz, *v.i.* to reason by *syllogisms.*

SYLPH, silf, *n.* an imaginary being inhabiting the air: a fairy. [Fr. *sylphe*, of Celtic origin; but cf. Gr. *silphē*, a kind of beetle.]

SYLPHID, silf'id, *n.* a *little sylph.* [Dim. of SYLPH.]

SYLVAN. A wrong form of SILVAN.

SYMBOL, sim'bol, *n.* a sign by which one knows a thing: an emblem. that which represents something else: a figure or letter representing something: (*theol.*) a creed, compendium of doctrine, or a typical religious rite, as the Eucharist. [Gr. *symbolon*, from *symballō*, to put together, to compare, infer, conclude—*syn*, together, and *ballō*, to throw.]

SYMBOLIC, sim-bol'ik, **SYMBOLICAL**, sim-bol'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of a *symbol:* representing by signs:

emblematic: figurative: typical.—*adv.* SYMBOL'ICALLY.

SYMBOLISM, sim'bol-izm, *n.* representation by *symbols* or signs: a system of symbols: use of symbols: (*theol.*) the science of symbols or creeds.

SYMBOLIZE, sim'bol-īz, *v.i.* to be *symbolical:* to resemble in qualities.—*v.t.* to represent by symbols.

SYMBOLIZER, sim'bol-īz-er, SYMBOLIST, sim'bol-ist, *n.* one who uses *symbols.*

SYMMETRICAL, sim-met'rik-al, *adj.* having *symmetry* or due proportion in its parts: harmonious.—*adv.* SYMMET'RICALLY, with symmetry.

SYMMETRIZE, sim'e-trīz, *v.t.* to make *symmetrical.*

SYMMETRY, sim'e-tri, *n.* the state of one part being of the same *measure with,* or proportionate to another: due proportion: harmony or adaptation of parts to each other. [L. and Gr. *symmetria—syn,* together, and *metron,* a measure.]

SYMPATHETIC, sim-pa-thet'ik, SYMPATHETICAL, sim-pa-thet'ik-al, *adj.* showing or inclined to *sympathy:* feeling with another: able to sympathize: compassionate: produced by sympathy.—*adv.* SYMPATHET'ICALLY.

SYMPATHIZE, sim'pa-thīz, *v.i.* to have *sympathy:* to feel with or for another: to be compassionate.

SYMPATHY, sim'pa-thi, *n., feeling with* another: like feeling: an agreement of inclination, feeling, or sensation: compassion: pity: tenderness. [Gr. *sympatheia—syn,* with, and root of PATHOS, PATIENT.]

SYMPHONIOUS, sim-fō'ni-us, *adj., agreeing* or harmonizing in *sound:* accordant: harmonious.

SYMPHONIST, sim'fo-nist, *n.* a composer of *symphonies.*

SYMPHONY, sim'fo-ni, *n.* an *agreeing* together in *sound:* unison, consonance, or harmony of sound: a musical composition for a full band of instruments: an instrumental introduction or termination to a vocal composition.

SYMPOSIUM, sim-pō'zi-um, *n.* a *drinking together:* a banquet with philosophic conversation: a merry feast: a magazine discussion in which several authors write on the same subject in the same number, and usually in reply, one to another. [L.—Gr. *symposion—syn,* together, *posis,* a drinking—*pinō,* to drink.]

SYMPTOM, simp'tum, *n.* that which attends and indicates the existence of something else, not as a cause, but as a constant effect: (*med.*) that which indicates disease. [Gr. *symptōma—syn,* with, *piptō,* to fall.]

SYMPTOMATIC, simp-tom-at'ik, SYMPTOMAT'ICAL, -al, *adj.* pertaining to *symptoms:* indicating the existence of something else: (*med.*) proceeding from some prior disorder.—*adv.* SYMPTOMAT'ICALLY.

SYNÆRESIS, sin-er'e-sis, *n.* the *taking* or pronouncing of two vowels *together,* or making one of them silent. [Gr. *synairesis—syn,* together, *haireō,* to take. See DIÆRESIS.]

SYNAGOGUE, sin'a-gog, *n.* an *assembly* of Jews for worship: a Jewish place of worship. [Fr.—Gr. *synagōgē—syn,* together, *agō,* to lead.]

SYNCHRONAL, sing'kro-nal, SYNCHRONOUS, sing'kro-nus, *adj.* happening or being at the *same time:* simultaneous: lasting for the same time. [Gr. *syn,* together, *chronos,* time.]

SYNCHRONISM, sing'kro-nizm, *n., concurrence* of events *in time:* the tabular arrangement of contemporary events, etc., in history. [Gr. *synchronismos—synchronizō,* to agree in time.]

SYNCOPATE, sing'ko-pāt, *v.t.* to *cut away* so as to bring other parts *together:* to contract, as a word, by taking away letters from the middle: (*music*) to unite by a slur the last note of a bar to the first note of the next [Low L. *syncopo, -atum*—L. *syncope*—Gr. *syn,* together, *koptō,* to cut off.]

SYNCOPATION, sing-ko-pā'shun, *n.* act of syncopating.

SYNCOPE, sing'ko-pe, *n.* the omission of letters from the middle of a word, as *ne'er* for *never:* (*med.*) a fainting-fit, an attack in which the breathing and circulation become faint: (*music*) syncopation. [L.—Gr. *syngkopē.*]

SYNCRETIZE, sin'krē-tīz, *v.t.* to attempt to bring into harmony or union parties or principles at variance.

SYNDIC, sin'dik, *n.* one who helps in a court of *justice:* an advocate: a government official: a magistrate: one chosen to transact business for others. [L. *syndicus*—Gr. *syndikos*—*syn,* with, *dikē,* justice.]

SYNDICATE, sin'dik-āt, *n.* a body of syndics: a council: the office of a syndic: a body of men chosen to watch the interests of a company, or to manage a bankrupt's property.

SYNECDOCHE, sin-ek'do-ke, *n.* a figure of speech by which a part is made to *comprehend* the whole, or the whole is put for a part. [Gr. *synekdochē*—*syn,* together, *ekdechomai,* to receive.]

SYNECDOCHICAL, sin-ek-dok'ik-al, *adj.* expressed by or implying *synecdoche.*

SYNOD, sin'od, *n.* a *meeting:* an ecclesiastical council: among Presbyterians, a church court consisting of several presbyteries. [A.S. *sinod*—L. *synodus*—Gr. *synodos—syn,* together, *hodos,* a way.]

SYNODIC, sin-od'ik, SYNOD'ICAL, -al, *adj.* pertaining to a *synod:* done in a synod.—*adv.* SYNOD'ICALLY.

SYNONYM, SYNONYME, sin'o-nim, *n.* a *name* or word having the same meaning *with* another: one of two or more words which have the same meaning. [Gr. *synōnymon—syn,* with, *onoma,* a name.]

SYNONYMOUS, sin-on'i-mus, *adj.* pertaining to *synonyms:* expressing the same thing: having the same meaning.—*adv.* SYNON'YMOUSLY.

SYNONYMY, sin-on'i-mi, *n.* the quality of being *synonymous:* a rhetorical figure by which synonymous words are used. [Gr. *synōnymia.*]

SYNOPSIS, sin-op'sis, *n.* a *view* of the whole *together:* a collective or general view of any subject:—*pl.* SYNOP'SES. [Gr. *synopsis—syn*, with, together, *opsis*, a view—root *op*, to see.]

SYNOPTIC, sin-op'tik, **SYNOP'TICAL**, **-al**, *adj.* affording a general *view* of the whole.—*adv.* SYNOP'TICALLY.

SYNTACTIC, sin-tak'tik, **SYNTAC'TICAL**, -al, *adj.* pertaining to *syntax:* according to the rules of syntax.—*adv.* SYNTAC'TICALLY.

SYNTAX, sin'taks, *n.* (*gram.*) the correct arrangement of words in sentences. [Gr. *syntaxis—syn*, together, *tassō*, *taxō*, to put in order.]

SYNTHESIS, sin'the-sis, *n.* a *putting together*, a making a whole out of parts: the combination of separate elements of thought into a whole, or reasoning from principles previously established to a conclusion, as opp. to *analysis:* (*gram.*) the uniting of ideas into a sentence: (*med.*) the reunion of parts that have been divided: (*chem.*) the uniting of elements to form a compound:—*pl.* SYN'THESES (-sēz). [Gr. *synthesis—syn*, with, together, *thesis*, a placing—*tithēmi*, to place.]

SYNTHETIC, sin-thet'ik, **SYNTHET'ICAL**, **-al**, *adj.* pertaining to *synthesis:* consisting in synthesis or composition.—*adv.* SYNTHET'ICALLY.

SYPHILIS, sif'i-lis, *n.* an infectious venereal disease.—*adj.* SYPHILIT'IC. [Ety. unknown.]

SYPHON, SYREN. Same as SIPHON, SIREN.

SYRINGE, sir'inj, *n.* a tube with a piston, by which liquids are sucked up and ejected: a tube used by surgeons for injecting, etc.—*v.t.* to inject or clean with a syringe. [Gr. *syringx*, a reed, a pipe.]

SYRUP. Same as SIRUP.

SYSTEM, sis'tem, *n.* anything formed of parts *placed together:* an assemblage of bodies as a connected whole: an orderly arrangement of objects according to some common law or end: regular method or order: a full and connected view of some department of knowledge: the universe. [Gr. *systēma—syn*, together, *histēmi*, to place.]

SYSTEMATIC, sis-te-mat'ik, **SYSTEMAT'ICAL**, -al, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of *system:* formed or done according to system: methodical.—*adv.* SYSTEMAT'ICALLY.

SYSTEMATIZE, sis'tem-a-tīz, *v.t.* to reduce to a *system.*—*n.* SYS'TEMATIZER.

SYSTOLE, sis'to-le, *n.* a *bringing together* or contraction of the heart for expelling the blood: (*gram.*) the shortening of a long syllable. [Gr. *systolē—syn*, together, *stello*, to set, place.]

SYSTYLE, sis-tīl, *n.* (*arch.*) the arrangement of columns so that they are only two diameters apart: a portico having columns so arranged.—*adj.* SYSTYLOUS. [Gr. *syn*, with, and *stylos*, a column.]

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TAB, tab, *n.* account: reckoning or check, as to keep *tab* on one's expenses. Used colloquially.

TABANIDÆ, ta-ban'i-dē, *n.pl.* a family of dipterous insects, of which Tabanus is the typical genus. They are popularly known by the names breeze, cleg, or gadfly, and are particularly annoying to cattle, the skins of which are often streaked with blood from their bites.

TABANUS, ta-bā'nus, *n.* a genus of dipterous insects, family Tabanidæ, of which *T. bovinus*, or gadfly, is the largest American species. It is extremely troublesome to cattle. [L., a horse-fly.]

TABARD, tā'bärd, *n.* an ancient close-fitting garment, open at the sides, with wide sleeves, or flaps, reaching to the elbows. It was worn over the body armor, and was generally emblazoned with the arms of the wearer or of his lord. At first the tabard was very long, reaching to the mid-leg, but it was afterwards made shorter. It was at first chiefly worn by the military, but afterwards became an ordinary article of dress among other classes in France and England in the middle ages. In England the tabard is now only worn by heralds and pursuivants of arms, and is embroidered with the arms of the sovereign. This garment gave name to the ancient hostelry from which Chaucer's Canterbury pilgrims started. [Fr. *tabard*, Sp. and Port. *tabardo*, It. *tabarro*, Low L. *tabarrus*, *tabardus*, a cloak, origin doubtful.]

TABARDER, tā-bärd'er, *n.* one who wears a tabard: specifically, a scholar belonging to the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, Eng., whose original dress was a tabard.

TABARET, tab'a-ret', *n.* a stout satin-striped silk, used for furniture. [Prob. conn. with TABBY.]

TABASHEER, tab-a-shēr', *n.* a concretion found in the joints of the bamboo and other large grasses. It consists of silica mixed with a little lime and vegetable matter, and is formed probably by ex-

travasation of the juices in consequence of a morbid state of the plant. It is highly valued in the East Indies as a tonic, and as such is often chewed along with betel. It is used also in cases of bilious vomitings, bloody flux, piles, etc. Its optical properties are peculiar, inasmuch as it exhibits the lowest refracting power of all known substances. The sweet juice of the bamboo-stalks has also been called tabasheer. [Ar. *tabâshîr.*]

TABBINET, tab'i-net, *n.* a more delicate kind of *tabby*, resembling damask, used for window-curtains.

TABBY, tab'i, *n.* a coarser kind of waved or watered silk: an artificial stone, a mixture of shells, gravel, stones, and water.—*adj.* brindled: diversified in color.—*v.t.* to water or cause to look wavy:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tabb'ied. [Fr *tabis*—Ar. *atabi*, a kind of rich, waved silk.]

TABER, *v.i.* (*B.*) same as TABOUR.

TABERNACLE, tab'er-nā-kl, *n.* a slightly constructed temporary habitation; especially, a tent or pavilion; "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy *tabernacles*, O Israel!"—Num. xxiv. 5;

> Pavilions numberless and sudden rear'd,
> Celestial *tabernacles*, where they slept.
> —*Milton.*

in *Jewish antiq.* a movable building, so contrived as to be taken to pieces with ease and reconstructed, for the convenience of being carried during the wanderings of the Israelities in the wilderness. It was of a rectangular figure, 45 feet by 15, and 15 feet in height. The interior was divided into two rooms or compartments by a vail or curtain, and it was covered with four different spreads or carpets. The outer or larger compartment was called the holy place, being that in which incense was burned and the show-bread exhibited; and the inner the most holy place, or holy of holies, in which was deposited the ark of the covenant. It was situated in a court 150 feet by 75, surrounded by screens 7½ feet high: a temple; a place of worship; a sacred place; specifically, the temple of Solomon. Ps. xv. 1: any small cell or repository in which holy or precious things are deposited, as an ornamented chest placed on Roman Catholic altars as a receptacle of the ciborium and pyx; or, a reliquary or small box for the presentation of relics and the like: the human frame; "Yea I think it meet, as long as I am in this *tabernacle*, to stir you up by putting you in remembrance; knowing that shortly I must put off this my *tabernacle*, even as our Lord Jesus Christ hath showed me."—1 Pet. i. 13, 14: in *Goth. arch.* a canopied stall or niche; a cabinet or shrine ornamented with open-worked tracery, etc.; an arched canopy over a tomb: also, a tomb or monument. (*naut.*) an elevated socket for a boat's mast, or a projecting post to which a mast may be hinged when it is fitted for lowering to pass beneath bridges.—FEAST OF TABERNACLES, the last of the three great annual festivals of the Israelites, which required the presence of all the people in Jerusalem. Its object was to commemorate the dwelling of the people in tents during their journeys in the wilderness; and it was also a feast of thanksgiving for the harvest and vintage. It was celebrated in autumn, at the conclusion of the vintage, and lasted eight days, during which the people dwelt in booths made in the streets, in courts, or on the tops of their houses, of the leafy branches of certain trees. These booths were intended to represent the tents in which the Israelites dwelt in the wilderness. [L. *tabernaculum*, a tent, a dim. from *taberna*, a hut, a shed, a tavern, from root of *tabula*, a board, a tablet, a table.]

TABID, tab'id, *adj.*, *wasted* by disease.—*n.* TAB'IDNESS. [L. *tabidus*—*tabeo*, to waste away.]

TABLATURE, tab'la-tūr, *n.* something *tabular*: a painting on a wall or ceiling: a picture in general: (*anat.*) a division of the skull into two tables. [Fr., from L. *tabula*, a board, plank.]

TABLE, tā'bl, *n.* a smooth, flat slab or board, with legs, used as an article of furniture: supply of food, entertainment: the company at a table: the board for backgammon or draughts: a surface on which something is written or engraved: that which is cut or written on a flat surface: an inscription: a condensed statement: syllabus or index: (*B.*) a writing tablet.—*v.t.* to make into a table or catalogue: to lay on the table, *i.e.* to postpone consideration of. [Fr. *table*—L. *tabula*, a board, plank.]

TABLEAU VIVANT, tab-lō-vē-vänt, *n.* a representation of a historical or other personage by a motionless living person dressed in suitable costume. [Fr.]

TABLE-D'HOTE, ta'bl-dōt, *n.* a meal for several persons at the same hour and at fixed prices. [Fr., "table of the host," from the landlord presiding at the head of his own table.]

TABLELAND, tā'bl-land, *n.* an extensive flat of elevated *land*, like a *table*: a plateau.

TABLE-RAPPING, tā'bl'-rap'ping, *n.* production of raps on tables by alleged spiritual agency, as practiced by spiritualists.

TABLET, tab'let, *n.* a *small table* or flat surface: something flat on which to write, paint, etc.: a confection in a flat square form. [Dim. of TABLE.]

TABLE-TALK, tā'bl-tawk, *n.*, *talk* at *table* or at meals.

TABLE-TURNING, tā'bl-turn'ing, *n.* movements of tables or other objects, attributed by spiritualists to the agency of spirits.

TABLOID, tab'loyd, *n.* a small tablet containing a portion of some drug: a lozenge.

TABOO, TABU, ta-bōō', *n.* an institution among the Polynesians by which certain things are consecrated: prohibition or interdict.—*v.t.* to forbid approach to: to forbid the use of:—*pr.p.* tabōō'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tabōōed'. [Polynesian *tabu* or *tapu*.]

TABOR, TABOUR, tā'bor, *n.* a small drum, played with one stick.—*v.i.* to play on a tabor: to beat lightly and often. [O. Fr. (Fr. *tambour*) — Pers. *'tambûr*, a kind of cithern. Cf. TAMBOURINE.]

TABOURET, tab'o-ret, TABRET, tab'ret, *n.* a *small tabour* or drum. [Dim. of TABOUR.]

TABULAR, tab'ū-lar, *adj.* of the form of or pertaining to a *table:* having a flat surface: arranged in a table or schedule: having the form of laminæ or plates.

TABULATE, tab'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to reduce to *tables* or synopses: to shape with a flat surface.

TACAHOUT, tak'a-hoot, *n.* the native name of the small gall formed on the tamarisk-tree (*Tamarix indica*). [Ar.]

TACAMAHAC, tak'a-ma-hak TACAMAHACA, tak-a-ma-hā'ka, *n.* the popular name of *Icica Tacamahaca*, a tree of South America; also of the form of *Calophyllum Inophyllum* occurring in Madagascar and the Isle of Bourbon, and of *Populus balsamifera*, a tree of North America: a resin, the produce of *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, and of *Elaphrium tomentosum*, a tree of Mexico and the West Indies. It occurs in yellowish pieces, of a strong smell, and a bitterish aromatic taste.

TACCA, tak'ka, *n.* a genus of plants, the type of the nat. order Taccaceæ, containing six or seven species, natives of tropical Africa and America, the hotter parts of India, and the South Sea Islands. It consists of perennial, often large herbs with tuberous roots, simple or pinnate radical leaves, and greenish or brown flowers arranged in an umbel at the top of a leafless scape, and surrounded by an involucre of simple bracts. From the tubers of some species, especially *T. pinnatifida*, a white, highly nutritious substance, like arrow-root, is separated, which is employed as an article of diet by the inhabitants of the Malayan Peninsula and the Moluccas. The petioles and stalks of *T. pinnatifida*, boiled for some time, are also employed as articles of diet in China and Cochin-China.

TACE, tā'chā, in *music*, a direction that a particular voice, instrument or part is to be silent for a certain specified time.

TACES, tas'ēz, *n.pl.* armor for the thigh.

TACET, tā'set, *v.* in *music*, same as TACE. [L., it is silent; third pers. sing. pres. ind. of *taceo*, to be silent.]

TAC-FREE, tak'-frē, *adj.* in *old law*, exempt from rents, payments, etc.

TACH, TACHE, tach, *n.* something used for taking hold or holding: a small hook: a catch: a loop: a button. "Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches*."—Ex. xxvi. 6. [A softened form of *tack*.]

TACHE, tash, *n.* a spot or blemish. *Chaucer.* [Fr.]

> First Jupiter that did
> Usurp his father's throne,
> Of whom e'en his adorers write
> Evil *taches* many a one.—*Warner.*

TACHOMETER, ta-kom'et-er, *n.* an instrument for measuring velocity; especially, (*a*) a contrivance for the purpose of indicating small variations in the velocity of machines, one form of which consists of a cup and a tube opening into its centre, both being partly filled with mercury or a colored fluid, and attached to a spindle. This apparatus is whirled round by the machine, and the centrifugal force produced by this whirling causes the mercury to recede from the centre and rise upon the sides of the cup. The mercury in the tube descends at the same time, and the degree of this descent is measured by a scale attached to the tube. On the velocity of the machine being lessened the mercury rises in the centre, causing a proportionate rise in the tube; (*b*) an instrument for measuring the velocity of running water in rivers, etc., as by means of its action on a flat surface connected with a lever above the surface carrying a movable counterpoise, or by its action on the vanes of a wheel, whose revolutions are registered by a train of wheelwork. [Gr. *tachos*, speed, and *metron*, measure.]

TACHYGRAPHY, tā-kig'ra-fē, *n.* stenography, the art of writing in very fine abbreviations.—*adj.* TACHYGRAPH'IC.

TACHYSCOPE, tak'i-skōp, *n.* one of the earliest forms of moving-picture machines.

TACIT, tas'it, *adj.* implied, but not expressed by words.—*adv* TAC'ITLY. [L. *tacitus*, pa.p. of *taceo*, to be silent, to pass over in silence.]

TACITURN, tas'i-turn, *adj.* habitually *tacit* or silent: not fond of talking: reserved in speech.—*adv.* TAC'ITURNLY. [L. *taciturnus—tacitus*.]

TACITURNITY, tas-i-turn'i-ti, *n.* habitual silence: reserve in speaking. [L. *taciturnitas*.]

TACK, tak, *n.* a short, sharp nail, with a broad head: the course of a ship in reference to the position of her sails: a lease.—*v.t.* to *attach* or fasten, esp. in a slight manner, as by tacks.—*v.i.* to change the course or *tack* of a ship by shifting the position of the sails. [Lit. that which attaches, from a root widely spread in the Teut. (as Ger. *zacke*), Celt. (as Gael. *tac*), and Romance tongues; conn. with ATTACH, ATTACK, and TAKE. Cf. TAG.]

TACKLE, tak'l, *n.* the ropes, rigging, etc., of a ship: tools, weapons: ropes, etc., for raising heavy weights: a pulley.—*v.t.*

to harness: (*prov.*) to seize or take hold of. [Dut. and Low Ger. *takel;* conn. with TACK and TAKE.]

TACKLING, tak'ling, *n.* furniture or apparatus belonging to the masts, yards, etc., of a ship: harness for drawing a carriage, tackle or instruments. [From TACKLE.]

TACKSMAN, taks'man, *n.* a tenant or lessee.

TACONIC SYSTEM, ta-kon'ik sis'tem, *n.* in *geol.* a system of upper Cambrian or lower Silurian rocks lying in the United States to the east of the Hudson, and so named from the *Taconic* range in the western slope of the Green mountains. The system consists of slates, quartz-rock, and limestone.

TACT, takt, *n.* touch; feeling; "Did you suppose that I could not make myself sensible to *tact* as well as sight, and assume corporeality as well as form."—*Southey:* peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception or discernment; skill or adroitness in doing or saying exactly what is required by circumstances; as, to be gifted with feminine *tact.*

And loved them more, that they were thine,
The graceful *tact*, the Christian art.—*Tennyson;*

"He had formed plans not inferior in grandeur and boldness to those of Richelieu, and had carried them into effect with a *tact* and wariness worthy of Mazarin."—*Macaulay:* the stroke in beating time in music. [Fr. *tact*, touch, feeling, tact, from L. *tactus*, from *tango*, *tactum*, to touch, from which stem also *tactile*, *tangible*, *contact*, *contagion*, etc. See also TASTE, TAX.]

TACTABLE, tak'ta-bl, *adj.* capable of being touched or felt by the sense of touch. "They (women) being created to be both tractable and *tactable.*"—*Massinger.* [See TACT.]

TACTIC, tak'tik, *n.* system of tactics. "It seems more important to keep in view the general *tactic* on which its leader was prepared with confidence to meet so unequal a force. It was the same that Wallace had practically taught, and it had just recently helped the Flemings to their victory of Courtrai."—*J. H. Burton.*

TACTICIAN, tak-tish'an, *n.* one skilled in *tactics.*

TACTICS, tak-tiks, *n.sing.* the science or art of manœuvring military and naval forces in the presence of the enemy: way or method of proceeding. [Gr. *taktikē* (*technē*, art, understood), art of arranging men in a field of battle—*tassō*, *taxō*, to arrange.]

TACTILE, tak'til, *adj.* that may be *touched* or felt. [L. *tango*, to touch. See TACT.]

TACTION, tak'shun, *n.* act of *touching:* touch.

TACTUAL, tak'tū-al, *adj.* relating to or derived from the sense of *touch.*

TADPOLE, tad'pōl, *n.* a young toad or frog in its first state, having a tail. [M. E. *tadde*, E. TOAD, and POLL, head.]

TAEL, tāl, *n.* the Chinese ounce, equal to 1 1-3 oz. avoir.: a money of account in China equal to about one Am. dollar.

TAFFEREL, taf'er-el, TAFFRAIL, taf'rāl, *n.* the upper part of a ship's stern timbers, which is flat like a table. [Dut. *tafereel*, a panel—*tafel*, a table.]

TAFFETA, taf'e-ta, TAFFETY, taf'e-ti, *n.* (*orig.*) silk stuff plainly *woven:* a thin, glossy silk stuff, having a wavy lustre. [It. *taffetà*—Pers. *tâftah*, woven.]

TAG, tag, *n.* a *tack* or *point* of metal at the end of a string: any small thing *tacked* or attached to another: anything mean.—*v.t.* to fit a *tag* or point to: to tack, fasten, or hang to:—*pr.p.* tagg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tagged.—*n.* and *adj.* TAG'RAG, the rabble, or denoting it. [A weaker form of TACK.]

TAIL, tāl, *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal, generally hanging loose, and *hairy:* anything resembling a tail in appearance, position, etc.: the back, lower, or hinder part of anything: anything long and hanging, as a catkin, train of a comet, etc. [A.S. *tægel;* Ger. *zagel;* Goth. *tagl*, hair.]

TAIL, tāl, *n.* (*law*) the term applied to an estate which is *cut* off or limited to certain heirs. [Fr. *taille*, cutting. See ENTAIL and RETAIL.]

TAILOR, tāl'ur, *n.* one whose business is to *cut* out and make men's clothes:—*fem.* TAIL'ORESS.—*v.i.* to work as a tailor.—*n.* TAIL'ORING, the business or work of a tailor. [Fr. *tailleur—tailler*, to cut. Cf. above word.]

TAILOR-BIRD, tāl'ur-berd, *n.* a bird of the genus Orthotomus (*O. longicaudus*), family Sylviadæ, having a long, graduated tail, the feathers of which are narrow. These birds construct their nests at the extremity of a twig, taking one large or two small leaves and sewing their edges together, using the bill as a needle and vegetable fibre as thread. Within the hollow thus made a downy substance, sometimes mixed with feathers, is placed to receive the eggs. They are natives of India and the Indian Archipelago.

TAILOR-MADE, tāl'or-mād, *adj.* made by a tailor, esp. a woman's gown by a man's tailor.—*n.* any plain, close-fitting garment so made.

TAIL-PIECE, tāl'-pēs, *n.* a piece forming a tail: a piece at the end: an appendage: specifically, (*a*) a small cut or ornamental design placed at the end of a chapter or section in a book as an ornamental ending of a page; (*b*) a somewhat triangular-shaped piece of wood (generally ebony) attached to the lower end of the body of an instrument of the violin kind. The broad end is pierced with holes, in which the strings are fastened.

TAIL-RACE, tāl'-rās, *n.* the stream of water which runs from the mill after it has been applied to produce the motion of the wheel.

TAILS-COMMON, tālz'-kom-mon, *n.* in *mining*, washed lead ore.

TAIL-STOCK, tāl'-stok, *n.* the support, in a lathe, bearing up the tail-screw and adjustable centre, in contradistinction to the *head-stock*, which supports the mandrel.

TAIL-TRIMMER, tāl'-trim-er, *n.* in *building*, a trimmer next to the wall into which the ends of joists are fastened to avoid flues.

TAINT, tānt, *v.t.* to *tinge*, *moisten*, or impregnate with anything noxious: to infect: to stain.—*v.i.* to be affected with something corrupting.—*n.* a *stain* or tincture: infection or corruption: a spot: a moral blemish. [O. Fr. *taint*, Fr. *teint*, pa.p. of *teindre*, to dye—L. *tingo*, *tinctum*, to wet or moisten. See TINGE.]

TAIPING, TAEPING, tī-ping, *adj.* pertaining to a dynasty which Hung-Siu-Chuen sought to establish in China (1850-1864) to replace the Mantchoo dynasty, by a rebellion called the *Taiping* rebellion.

TAKE, tāk, *v.t.* to lay hold of: to get into one's possession: to catch: to capture: to captivate: to receive: to choose: to use: to allow: to understand: to agree to: to become affected with.—*v.i.* to catch: to have the intended effect: to gain reception, to please: to move or direct the course of: to have recourse to: —*pa.t.* took; *pa.p.* tāk'en.—*n.* TAK'ER. [A.S. *tacan*; perh. first from Ice. *taka*; conn. with L. *ta(n)g-o*, *te-tig-i*, to touch, and with E. TACK.]

TAKING, tāk'ing, *adj.* captivating: alluring.—*adv.* TAK'INGLY.

TALC, talk, *n.* a mineral occurring in thin flakes, of a white or green color, and a soapy feel. [Fr. *talc* (Ger. *talk*)—Ar. *'talaq*.]

TALCKY, TALCOUS, talk'i, talk'us, *adj.* containing, consisting of, or like *talc*.

TALCUM, tal'kum, *n.* name given to a toilet powder. [From TALC, which see.]

TALE, tāl, *n.* a narrative or story: a fable: what is *told* or counted off: number: reckoning. [A.S. *tal*, a reckoning, a tale; Ger. *zahl*, a number.]

TALE-BEARER, tāl'-bār'er, *n.* one who maliciously *bears* or tells *tales* or gives information.

TALE-BEARING, tāl'-bār'ing, *adj.* given to *bear* or tell *tales*, or officiously to give information.—*n.* act of telling secrets.

TALENT, tal'ent, *n.* (*B.*) a weight or sum of money = 94 pounds avoir. and $1,650 to $1,925: (*now fig.*) faculty: natural or special gift: special aptitude: eminent ability. [L. *talentum*—Gr. *talanton*, a weight, a talent, from *tlaō*, *talaō*, to bear, weigh; akin to L. *tollo*, Ger. *dulden*, Scot. *thole*.]

TALENTED, tal'ent-ed, *adj.* possessing *talents* or mental gifts.

TALISMAN, tal'is-man, *n.* a species of charm engraved on metal or stone, to which wonderful effects are ascribed: (*fig.*) something that produces extraordinary effects:—*pl.* TAL'ISMANS. [Fr.—Ar. *telsam*—Late Gr. *telesma*, consecration, incantation—Gr. *teleō*, to consecrate.]

TALISMANIC, tal-is-man'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or having the properties of a *talisman*: magical.

TALK, tawk, *v.i.* to speak familiarly: to prattle: to reason.—*n.* familiar conversation: that which is uttered in familiar intercourse: subject of discourse: rumor. —*n.* TALK'ER. [Prob. freq. of Ice. *tala*, to talk, which is cog. with E. TELL.]

TALKATIVE, tawk'a-tiv, *adj.* given to much *talking*: prating.—*adv.* TALK'ATIVELY.—*n.* TALK'ATIVENESS.

TALL, tawl, *adj.* high, esp. in stature: lofty: long: sturdy: bold: courageous. —*n.* TALL'NESS. [Ety. very dub.; perh. conn. with W. *tal*, *talau*, to make or grow large.]

TALLOW, tal'ō, *n.* the fat of animals melted: any coarse, hard fat.—*v.t.* to grease with tallow. [A.S. *telg*, *tælg*; Ger. *talg*, Ice. *tolg*.]

TALLY, tal'i, *n.* a stick *cut* or notched to match another stick, used to mark numbers or keep accounts by: anything made to suit another.—*v.t.* to score with corresponding notches: to make to fit. —*v.i.* to correspond: to suit:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tall'ied. [Fr. *taille* (It. *taglia*)—L. *talea*, a cutting. See TAIL (*law*).]

TALLY-HO, tal'i-hō, *int.* the huntsman's cry betokening that a fox has gone away.

TALMUD, tal'mud, *n.* the body of Hebrew laws, comprising the written law and the traditions and comments of the Jewish doctors.—*adjs.* TALMUD'IC, TALMUD'ICAL. [Heb. *talmud*, oral teaching, instruction —*lamad*, to learn.]

TALON, tal'on, *n.* the claw of a bird of prey. [Fr. *talon*, through Low L., from L. *talus*, the heel.]

TAMABLE, tām'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *tamed*.—*n.* TAM'ABLENESS.

TAMARIND, tam'a-rind, *n.* an E. India tree, with a sweet, pulpy fruit, in pods. [*Tamarindus*, Latanized from Ar. *tamr hindi*, "Hindu date."]

TAMARISK, tam'ar-isk, *n.* a genus of shrubs with small white or pink flowers. [L. *tamariscus*.]

TAMBOUR, tam'bōōr, *n.* a small, shallow *drum*: a small, drum-like, circular frame, for embroidering: a rich kind of gold and silver embroidery.—*v.t.* to embroider on a tambour. [Fr. *tambour*, from root of TABOUR.]

TAMBOURINE, tam-bōō-rēn', *n.* a shallow *drum* with one skin and bells, and played on with the hand. [Fr. *tambourin*, dim. of *tambour*.]

TAME, tām, *adj.* having lost native wildness and shyness: domesticated: gentle: spiritless: without vigor: dull.—*v.t.* to reduce to a domestic state: to make gentle: to reclaim: to civilize.—*adv.* TAME'-

LY.—*n.* TAME'NESS. [A.S. *tam*, cog. with Ger. *zahm*; further conn. with L. *domo*, Gr. *damao*, Sans. *dam.*]

TAMIAS, tā'mi-as, *n.* a genus of rodent mammals, allied to the true squirrels, but distinguished from them by the possession of cheek-pouches, and their habit of retreating into underground holes. They are of small size, and all of them marked with stripes on the back and sides. Lister's ground-squirrel (*T. Listeri*) is very common in the United States, where it is popularly known as *hackee*, *chipmunk*, or *chipmuck*. The striped ground-squirrel (*T. striatus*) is a very small species, inhabiting the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, and an allied species is said to be very common in Siberia. [Gr., a steward, a store-keeper, from the cheek-pouches in which these animals can carry a quantity of food or from their laying up large stores in their holes.]

TAMIL, tam'il, *n.* one of a race of men inhabiting South India and Ceylon, and belonging to the Dravidian stock; the Tamils form by far the most civilized and energetic of the Dravidian peoples: the language spoken in the south-east of the Madras Presidency, and in the northern parts of Ceylon; it is a member of the Dravidian or Tamilian family.

TAMILIAN, ta-mil'i-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Tamils or their language.

TAMINE, tam'in, TAMINY, tam'i-ni, *n.* a strainer or bolter of hair or cloth: a thin woollen or worsted stuff, highly glazed. Written also TAMMIN. [Fr. *étamine.* See STAMIN.]

TAMIS, tam'i, *n.* a sieve: a searce. Written also TAMMY. [Fr., from Dut. *tems.* E. *temse*, a sieve.]

TAMIS-BIRD, tā'mis-berd, *n.* a guinea-fowl. "They are by some called the Barbary-hen; by others the *Tamis-bird*, and by others the bird of Numidia."—*Goldsmith.*

TAM-O'-SHANTER, tam-ō-shan'ter, *n.* a cap of wool, worsted, etc., with a round, flat top wider than the head-band, having a tassel in the centre, much worn in Scotland.

TAMPER, tam'per, *v.i.* to try the *temper* of: to try little experiments without necessity: to meddle: to practice secretly and unfairly. [A by-form of TEMPER.]

TAM-TAM, tam'-tam, *n.* a kind of native drum used in the E. Indies and in Western Africa. The tam-tam is of various shapes, but generally it is made of a hollow cylinder formed of fibrous wood, such as palm-tree, or of earthenware, each end covered with skin. It is beat upon with the fingers, and also with the open hand, and produces a hollow monotonous sound. Public notices, when proclaimed in the bazaar or public parts of Eastern towns, are generally accompanied by the tam-tam. Written also TOM-TOM. [Hind., from sound of drum.]

TAN, tan, *n.* bark bruised and broken for tanning: a yellowish-brown color.—*v.t.* to convert skins and hides into leather by steeping in vegetable solutions containing tannin: to make brown or tawny.—*v.i.* to become tanned: *pr.p.* tann'ing; *pa.t* and *pa.p.* tanned. [Fr.; prob. from Ger. *tanne*, fir; acc. to others, from Bret. *tann*, oak. Cf. TAWNY.]

TANDEM, tan'dem, *adv.* applied to the position of horses harnessed singly one before the other instead of abreast.—*n.* a team of horses (usually two) so harnessed. [Originated in university slang, in a play on the L. adv. *tandem*, at length.]

TANG, tang, *n.* a strong or offensive *taste*, esp. of something extraneous: relish: taste. [From root of TASTE.]

TANG, tang, *n.* the tapering part of a knife or tool which goes into the haft. [A by-form of TONG in TONGS.]

TANGENCY, tan'jen-si, *n.* state of being *tangent:* a contact or touching.

TANGENT, tan'jent, *n.* a line which *touches* a curve, and which when produced does not cut it. [L. *tangens, -entis*, pr.p. of *tango*, to touch.]

TANGENTIAL, tan-jen'shal, *adj.* of or pertaining to a *tangent:* in the direction of a tangent.

TANGHIN, tan'gin, *n.* a deadly poison obtained from the seeds of *Tanghinia venenifera.* [See TANGHINIA.]—TRIAL BY TANGHIN, a kind of ordeal formerly practiced in Madagascar to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person, by taking the tanghin poison. The seed was pounded and a small piece swallowed by each person to be tried. If the accused retained the poison in the system death quickly resulted—a proof of guilt; if the stomach rejected the dose little harm supervened—and innocence was established. By the influence of Christianity its use has been discontinued. Spelled also TANGUIN. [The native name in Madagascar.]

TANGHINIA, tan-gin'i-a, *n.* a genus of plants belonging to the nat. order Apocynaceæ. *T. venenifera* is a tree which produces the celebrated tanghin poison of Madagascar. The poisonous quality resides in the kernel, and one seed is said to be sufficient to kill twenty persons. It has smooth alternate thickish leaves, and large terminal cymes of pink flowers, which are succeeded by large purplish fruits containing a hard stone surrounded by a thick fibrous flesh.

TANGIBILITY, tan-ji-bil'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *tangible* or perceptible to the touch.

TANGIBLE, tan'ji-bl, *adj.* perceptible by the *touch:* capable of being possessed or realized.—*adv.* TAN'GIBLY. [L. *tangibilis*—*tango.*]

TANGLE, tang'gl, *n.* a knot of things united confusedly: an edible seaweed.—*v.t.* to unite together confusedly: to interweave:

to insnare. [Goth. *tagl*, hair, Ger. *tang*, sea-weed.]

TANGUM, tan'gum, *n.* a variety of piebald horse found in Thibet, of which it is a native. It appears to be related to the Tartar horse.

TAN-HOUSE, tan'-hows, *n.* a building in which tanner's bark is stored.

TANIST, tan'ist, *n.* one of a family from which the chiefs of certain Celtic races were chosen by election—usually applied to the actual holder of the lands and honors, and frequently to his chosen successor. "It was not unusual to elect a *tanist*, or reversionary successor, in the lifetime of the reigning chief."—*Hallam.* "This family (the O'Hanlons) were *tanists* of a large territory within the present county of Armagh."—*Lower.* [Gael. *tanaiste*, a lord, the governor of a country; in Ireland, the heir-apparent of a prince; from *tan*, a region or territory. See TANISTRY.]

TANISTRY, tan'ist-ri, *n.* a mode of tenure that prevailed among various Celtic tribes, according to which the tanist or holder of honors or lands held them only for life, and his successor was fixed by election. According to this custom the right of succession was not in the individual, but in the family to which he belonged; that is, succession was hereditary in the family, but elective in the individual. The primitive intention seems to have been that the inheritance should descend to the oldest or most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased. This was in reality giving it to the strongest, and the practice often occasioned bloody wars in families. "They were subject to the law of *tanistry*, of which the principle is defined to be, that the demesne lands and dignity of chieftainship descended to the eldest son most worthy of the same blood."—*Hallam.*

TANK, tangk, *n.* a large basin or cistern: a reservoir of water. [O. Fr. *estanc* (Fr. *étang*)—L. *stagnum*, a pool of standing water. See STAGNATE.]

TANKARD, tangk'ard, *n.* a large vessel for holding liquors: a drinking-vessel with a lid. [TANK, with suffix *-ard*.]

TANNER, tan'er, *n.* one who *tans*.

TANNERY, tan'er-i, *n.* a place for *tanning*.

TANNIC, tan'ik, *adj.* of or from *tan*.

TANNIN, tan'in, *n.* an astringent vegetable substance found largely in oak-bark or gall-nuts, of great use in *tanning*. [Fr. *tannin*.]

TANNING, tan'ing, *n.* the practice, operation, and art of converting the raw hides and skins of animals into leather by effecting a chemical combination between the gelatine of which they principally consist and the astringent vegetable principle called tannic acid or tannin. The object of the tanning process is to produce such a chemical change in skins as may render them unalterable by those agents which tend to decompose them in their natural state, and in connection with the subsequent operations of currying or dressing to bring them into a state of pliability and impermeability to water which may adapt them for the many useful purposes to which leather is applied. The larger and heavier skins subjected to the tanning process, as those of buffaloes, bulls, oxen, and cows, are technically called *hides*; while those of smaller animals, as calves, sheep, and goats, are called *skins*. After being cleared of the hair, wool, and fleshy parts, by the aid of lime, scraping, and other means, the skins are usually steeped in an infusion of ground oak bark, which supplies the astringent or tanning principle, and thus converts them into leather. Different tanners, however, vary much in the mode of conducting the process of tanning, and also the skins intended for different kinds of leather require to be treated differently. Various improvements have been made in the process of tanning, by which time and labor are much reduced; but it is found that the slow process followed by the old tanners produces leather far superior to that produced by quick processes.

TANSY, tan'zi, *n.* a bitter, aromatic plant, with small yellow flowers, common on old pasture, also a pudding or cake flavored with it. [Lit. "the immortal plant," Fr. *tanaisie*, through late L., from Gr. *athanasia*, immortality.]

TANTALIZE, tan'ta-līz, *v.t.* to tease or torment, by presenting something to excite desire, but keeping it out of reach. [From *Tantalus*, a Greek mythical personage, who was made to stand up to his chin in water, with branches of fruit hung over his head, the water receding when we wished to drink, and the fruit when he desired to eat.]

TANTALUS, tan'ta-lus, *n.* a genus of wading birds, family Ardeidæ or heron family. *T. loculator* is the wood-ibis of America, which frequents extensive swamps, where it feeds on serpents, young alligators, frogs, and other reptiles. The African tantalus, (*T. ibis*) was long regarded as the ancient Egyptian ibis, but it is rare in Egypt, belonging chiefly to Senegal, and is much larger than the true ibis.—TANTALUS CUP, a philosophical toy, consisting of a siphon so adapted to a cup that the short leg being in the cup, the long leg may go down through the bottom of it. The siphon is concealed within the figure of a man, whose chin is on a level with the bend of the siphon. Hence, as soon as the water rises up to the chin of the image it begins to subside, so that the figure, like Tantalus in the fable, is unable to quench his thirst. [The name was given because from their voracity these birds seem never to have enough.]

TANTAMOUNT, tan'ta-mownt, *adj.* equivalent, as in value, force, effect, or signification; as, silence is sometimes *tantamount* to consent. "Put the questions into Latin, we are still never the nearer, they are plainly *tantamount;* at least the difference to me is undiscernible."—*Waterland.* "Actions were brought against persons who had defamed the Duke of York; and damages *tantamount* to a sentence of perpetual imprisonment were demanded by the plaintiff and without difficulty obtained."—*Macaulay* [Fr. *tant*, L. *tantus*, so much, and E. AMOUNT.]

TANTAMOUNT, tan'ta-mownt, *v.i.* to be tantamount or equivalent. "That which in God's estimate may *tantamount* to a direct undervaluing."—*Jer. Taylor.*

TANTIVY, tan-tiv'i, *adv.* swiftly: speedily: rapidly.—TO RIDE TANTIVY, to ride with great speed. [Said to be from the note of a hunting horn.]

TANTIVY, tan-tiv'i, *n.* a rapid, violent gallop: a devoted adherent of the court in the time of Charles II.; a royalist; "Those who took the king's side were anti-Birminghams, abhorrers, and *tantivies.* These appellations soon became obsolete."—*Macaulay;* "Collier . . was a Tory of the highest sort, such as in the court of his age was called a *tantivy.*"—*Macaulay:* a mixture of haste and violence; a rush; a torrent; "Sir, I expected to hear from you in the language of the lost groat, and the prodigal son, and not in such a *tantivy* of language; but I perceive your communication is not always yea, yea."—*Cleaveland.* [The nickname may be traceable to the fox-hunting habits of the country squires of the period.]

TANTIVY, tan-tiv'i, *v.i.* to hurry off: to go off in a hurry. *Miss Burney.*

TANTRA, tan'tra, *n.* a division, section, or chapter of certain Sanskrit sacred works of the worshippers of the female energy of Siva. Each *tantra* has the form of a dialogue between Siva and his wife. The tantras are much more recent productions than the Vedas, possibly posterior even to the Christian era, although their believers regard them as a fifth Veda, of equal antiquity and higher authority. [Sans., from *tan*, to believe.]

TANZIMAT, tan'zi-mat, *n.* (*lit.*) regulations. The name given to the organic laws, constituting the first contribution towards constitutional government in Turkey, published in 1844 by Sultan Abdul-Medjid. [Arab., pl. of *tansim*, a regulation.]

TAOISM, tä'ō-izm, *n.* a religious system founded in the 7th c. B.C. by the Chinese philosopher *Tâo-tsze.*—*n.* TA'OIST, a follower of *Tâoism.*

TAP, tap, *n.* a gentle blow or touch, esp. with something small.—*v.t.* to strike with something small: to touch gently.—*v.i.* to give a gentle knock:—*pr.p.* tapp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tapped. [From Fr. *tape*—O. Ger. (Ger. *tappe*, a pat with the hand).]

TAP, tap, *n.* a hole or short pipe through which liquor is drawn: a place where liquor is drawn.—*v.t.* to pierce, so as to let out fluid: to open a cask and draw off liquor: to broach a vessel:—*pr.p.* tapp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tapped. [A.S. *täppa;* cog. with Dut., Ger. *zapfen;* conn. with TIP and TOP.]

TAPE, tāp, *n.* a narrow *fillet* or band of woven-work, used for strings, etc. [A.S. *täppe*, a fillet; conn. with TAPESTRY.]

TAPER, tā'per, *n.* a small wax-candle or light. [A.S. *tapur, taper.*]

TAPER, tā'per, *adj.* narrowed towards the point, like a *taper:* long and slender.—*v.i.* to become gradually smaller towards one end.—*v.t.* to make to taper.

TAPERING, tā'per-ing, *adj.* growing gradually thinner.

TAPESTRY, tap'es-tri, *n.* a kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing figures of men, animals, landscapes, etc., and formerly much used for lining or covering the walls and furniture of apartments, churches, etc. Tapestry is made by a process intermediate between weaving and embroidery, being worked in a web with needles instead of a shuttle. Short lengths of thread of the special colors required for the design are worked in at the necessary places and fastened at the back of the texture. The term *tapestry* is also applied to a variety of woven fabrics having a multiplicity of colors in their design, which, however, have no other characteristic of true tapestry.—TAPESTRY CARPET, the name given to a very elegant and cheap two-ply or ingrain carpet, the warp or weft being printed before weaving so as to produce the figure in the cloth. [O. E. *tapecery, tapecerye*, from Fr. *tapisserie*, tapestry, carpeting, from *tapis*, formerly tapestry, now a carpet, from L. *tapes, tapete*, from Gr. *tapēs, tapētos*, a carpet, a rug.]

TAPESTRY, tap'es-tri, *v.t.* to adorn with tapestry, or as if with tapestry. "The Trosachs wound, as now, between gigantic walls of rock *tapestried* with broom and wild roses."—*Macaulay.*

TAPEWORM, tāp'wurm, *n.* a *tape*-like *worm*, often of great length, found in the intestines.

TAPIOCA, tap-i-ō'ka, *n.* the glutinous and granular substance obtained from the roots of the Cassava plant of Brazil. [The Brazilian name.]

TAPIR, tā'pir, *n.* a thick-skinned, short-necked animal, having a short, flexible proboscis, found in Sumatra and South America. [The Brazilian name.]

TAPIS, tap'is or ta-pē', *n.* tapestry or carpet.—UPON THE TAPIS, lit. on the table, meaning under consideration, as a proposition. [Fr.]

TAP-PICKLE, tap′-pik-l, *n.* the uppermost and most valuable grain in a stalk of oats: hence, (*fig.*) one's most valuable possession: in the case of a woman, chastity. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

TAPPING, tap′ing, *n.* in *surg.* paracentesis, or the operation of removing fluid from any of the serous cavities of the body in which it has collected in large quantity.

TAPPIT-HEN, tap′it-hen, *n.* a hen with a crest: a colloquial term denoting a kind of tankard containing 3 quarts, or according to some 1 quart, so named from the knob on the lid as being supposed to resemble a crested hen. "Their hostess appeared with a huge pewter measuring-pot, containing at least three English quarts, familiarly denominated *a tappit-hen.*"—*Sir W. Scott.*

TAPROOM, tap′rōōm, *n.* a *room* where beer is served from the *tap* or cask.

TAPROOT, tap′rōōt, *n.* a root of a plant or tree striking directly downward without dividing, and tapering towards the end, as that of the carrot.

TAPSTER, tap′ster, *n.* one who *taps* or draws off liquor: a publican.

TAPUL, tā′pul, *n.* in *milit. antiq.* the sharp projecting ridge down the centre of some breastplates.

TAQUA-NUT, tā′kwä-nut, *n.* the seed or nut of the South American tree *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, introduced into this country under the name of vegetable ivory, and used as ivory.

TAR, tär, *n.* a thick, dark-colored, viscid product obtained by the destructive distillation of organic substances and bituminous minerals, as wood, coal, peat, shale, etc. Wood-tar, such as the Archangel, Stockholm, and American tars of commerce, is generally prepared by a very rude process. A conical cavity is dug in the ground, with a cast-iron pan at the bottom, from which leads a funnel. Billets of wood (such as pine or fir) are thrown into this cavity, and being covered with turf are slowly burned without flame. The tar which exudes during combustion is conducted off through the funnel. In England wood-tar is chiefly obtained as a by-product in the destructive distillation of wood for the manufacture of wood-vinegar (pyroligneous acid) and wood-spirit (methyl alcohol). It has an acid reaction, and contains various liquid matters of which the principal are methyl-acetate, acetone, hydrocarbons of the benzene series, and a number of oxidized compounds, as carbolic acid. Paraffin, anthracene, naphthalene, chrysene, etc., are found among its solid products. It possesses valuable antiseptic properties, owing to the creasote it contains, and is used extensively for coating and preserving timber and iron in exposed situations, and for impregnating ships' ropes and cordage. Coal-tar is also extensively obtained in the process of gas manufacture. It is a very valuable substance, in as much as the compounds obtained from it form the starting-points in so many chemical manufactures: a sailor is called a tar from his tarred clothes, hands, etc. "Hearts of oak are our ships, jolly *tars* are our men."—*Sea song.*

> In Senates bold, and fierce in war
> A land commander, and a *tar.*—*Swift.*

[A.S. *teru*, *tero*, Low Ger. *tär*, Dut. *teer*, Ice. *tjara*, Ger. *theer*, tar. Origin unknown.]

TAR, tär, *v.t.* to smear with tar; as, to *tar* ropes:—*pr.p.* tarr′ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tarred.—TO TAR AND FEATHER a person, to pour heated tar over him and then cover with feathers. This mode of punishment, according to Rymer's *Fœdera*, is as old at least as the crusades; it is a kind of mob vengeance still taken on extremely obnoxious personages in some parts of America.

TARANTULA, tar-an′tū-la, *n.* a kind of poisonous spider found in S. Italy: the name is also applied to a very large variety found in the western States, whose bite is usually fatal. [It. *tarantola*—L. *Tarentum*, a town in S. Italy where the spider abounds.]

TARAXACUM, tar-aks′a-kum, *n.* the root of the dandelion, used in medicine. [A botanical Latin word, coined from Gr. *taraxis*, trouble, and *akeomai*, to cure.]

TARDY, tär′di, *adj.*, *slow*, late, sluggish: out of season.—*adv.* TAR′DILY.—*n.* TAR′DINESS. [Fr. *tardif* — *tard* — L. *tardus*, slow.]

TARE, tār, *n.* a plant, like the vetch, sometimes cultivated for fodder. [O. E. *tarefitch*, the wild vetch.]

TARE, tār, *n.* the weight of the vessel or package in which goods are contained: an allowance made for it. [Fr.—It. *tara* —Ar. *tarah*, thrown away.]

TARGET, tär′get, *n.* a small buckler or shield: a mark to fire at. [O. Fr. *targette* (Fr. *targe*)—O. Ger. *zarga*, cog. with A.S. *targe.*]

TARGETEER, tär′get-ēr, *n.* one armed with a *target.*

TARGUM, tär′gum, *n.* a translation or paraphrase of the Hebrew Scriptures in the Aramaic or Chaldee language or dialect, which became necessary after the Babylonish captivity, when Hebrew began to die out as the popular language. The Targum, long preserved by oral transmission, does not seem to have been committed to writing until the first centuries of the Christian era. The most ancient and valuable of the extant Targums are those ascribed to or called after Onkelos and Jonathan Ben Uzziel. All the Targums taken together form a paraphrase of the whole of the Old Testament, except Nehemiah, Ezra, and Daniel. [Chal. *targûm*, interpretation, from *targem*, to interpret.]

TARGUMIST, tär'gum-ist, *n.* the writer of a Targum: one versed in the language and literature of the Targums. *Milton.*

TARIFF, tar'if, *n.* a list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation; a list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported whether such duties are imposed by the government of a country or agreed on by the governments of two countries holding commerce with each other; the principal of a tariff depends upon the commercial policy of the state by which it is framed, and the details are constantly fluctuating with the change of interests and the wants of the community, or in pursuance of commercial treaties with other states: a table or scale of charges generally: in the United States, the term applied to a law of Congress fixing the import duties. [Fr. *tarif*, Sp. *tarifa*, from the Ar. *tarif*, explanation, information, a list of things, particularly of fees to be paid, from *'arafa*, to inform.]

TARIFF, tar'if, *v.t.* to make a list of duties on, as on imported goods.

TARLATAN, tär'la-tan, *n.* a thin cotton stuff, resembling gauze, used in ladies' dresses. [Perhaps Milanese *tarlantanna*, linsey-woolsey.]

TARN, tärn, *n.* a small mountain lake or pool, especially one which has no visible feeders. "Fled like a glittering rivulet to the *tarn*."—*Tennyson.*

> And soon a score of fires I ween,
> From height, and hill, and cliff were seen, . . .
> They gleamed on many a dusky *tarn*,
> Haunted by the lonely earn.—*Sir W. Scott.*

TARNISH, tär'nish, *v.t.* to spoil by exposure to the air, etc.: to diminish the lustre or purity of.—*v.i.* to become dull: to lose lustre. [Lit. "to cover," "to darken," Fr. *ternir*, pr.p. *ternissant; terne*, dull, wan—O. Ger. *tarni*, covered, A.S. *dernian*, to cover, darken.]

TARPAULIN, tär-paw'lin, **TARPAULING**, tär-paw'ling, *n.* a *tarred pall* or cover of coarse canvas. [From TAR, and Prov. E. *pauling*, a covering for a cart, M.E. *pall*, a sort of cloth, connected with PALL.]

TARRY, tär'i, *adj.* consisting of, covered with, or like *tar*.

TARRY, tar'i, *v.i.* to be *tardy* or slow: to loiter or stay behind: to delay:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tarr'ied. [M.E. *tarien*—O. Fr. *targier*, *targer* (Fr. *tarder*)—L. *tardus*, slow, modified by confusion with A.S. *tirian*, to irritate, vex. See TARDY.]

TARSAL, tär'sal, *adj.* pertaining to the tarsus or instep; as, the *tarsal* bones: of or pertaining to the tarsi of the eyelids; as, the *tarsal* cartilages.

TARSE, tärs, *n.* the same as TARSUS (which see).

TARSEL, tär'sel, *n.* a kind of hawk: a tiercel.

TARSIA, tär'si-a, **TARSIATURA**, tär-si-a-too'ra, *n.* a kind of mosaic wood-work or marquetry much in favor in Italy in the fifteenth century. It was executed by inlaying pieces of wood of different colors and shades into panels of walnut-wood, so as to represent landscapes, architectural scenes, figures, fruit, flowers, etc.

TARSIER, tär'si-er, *n.* an animal of the genus Tarsius (which see).

TARSIUS, tär'si-us, *n.* a genus of quadrumanous mammals of the lemura family inhabiting the Eastern Archipelago. In this genus the bones of the tarsus are very much elongated, which gives the feet and hands a disproportionate length. —TARSIUS SPECTRUM, the tarsier, seems to be the only species known. It is about the size of a squirrel, fawn-brown in color, with large ears, large eyes, and a long tufted tail. It is nocturnal in its habits, and lives among trees. Its favorite food is lizards. [From *tarsus*.]

TARSO-METATARSUS, tär'so-mē-ta-tär'sus, *n.* the single bone in the leg of birds produced by the union and ankylosis of the lower or distal portion of the tarsus with the whole of the metatarsus.

TARSORRAPHY, tär-sor'ra-fi, *n.* in *surg.* an operation for diminishing the size of the opening between the eyelids when it is enlarged by surrounding cicatrices. *Dunglison.* [*Tarsus*, a cartilage of the eyelids, and Gr. *raphē*, seam, suture, from *raptō*, to sew.]

TARSOTOMY, tär-sot'ō-mi, *n.* in *surg.* the section or removal of the tarsal cartilages. *Dunglison.* [*Tarsus*, a cartilage of the eyelids, and Gr. *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut.]

TARSUS, tär'sus, *n.* (pl. TARSI, tär'sī), in *anat.* (*a*) that part of the foot which in man is popularly known as the ankle, the front of which is called the instep; it corresponds with the wrist of the upper limb or arm, and is composed of seven bones, viz. the astragalus, os calcis (heel), os naviculare, os cuboides, and three others, called ossa cuneiformia; (*b*) the thin cartilage situated at the edges of the eyelids to preserve their firmness and shape: in *entom.* the last segment of the leg. It is divided into several joints, the last being generally terminated by a claw, which is sometimes single and sometimes double: in *ornith.* that part of the leg (or properly the foot) of birds which extends from the toes to the first joint above; the shank; the single bone of this portion corresponds with the tarsus and metatarsus conjoined. [Gr. *tarsos*, any broad, flat surface, *tarsos podos*, the flat part of the foot.]

TART, tärt, *adj.* sharp or sour to the taste: (*fig.*) sharp: severe.—*adv.* TART'LY.—*n.* TART'NESS. [Lit. "tearing," A.S. *teart* —*tearan*, to tear.]

TART, tärt, *n.* a small pie, containing fruit

or jelly. [Fr. *tarte, tourte*—L. *tortus*, twisted, pa.p. of *torqueo*, to twist.]

TARTAN, tär'tan, *n.* a woollen stuff, checked with various colors, worn in the Scottish Highlands. [Fr. *tiretaine*, linsey-woolsey; Sp. *tiritana, tiritaira*, a sort of thin silk.]

TARTAR, tär'tar, *n.* a salt which forms on the sides of casks containing wine (when pure, called *cream of tartar*): a concretion which sometimes forms on the teeth: an irritable person, one unexpectedly too strong for his opponent. [Fr. *tartre*—Low L. *tartarum*—Ar. *dourd.*]

TARTAR, tär'tar, *n.* hell. "Follow me.—To the gates of *Tartar*, thou most excellent devil of wit."—*Shak.*

TARTAR, tär'tar, *n.* a native of Tartary: a name rather loosely applied to members of various Mongolian or Turanian peoples in Asia and Europe: a name given to couriers employed by the Ottoman Porte, and by the European ambassadors in Constantinople. [A corruption of *Tatar*. When, in the reign of St. Louis of France, the hordes of the Tatar race were devastating Eastern Europe, news of their ravages was brought to the pious king, who exclaimed thereupon with horror, "Well may they be called Tartars, for their deeds are those of fiends from *Tartarus*." The appositeness of the appellation thus metamorphosed made it be received, and from that time French authors—and after them the rest of Europe—have called the *Tatars, Tartars.*]

TARTAREOUS, tär-tā're-us, TARTAROUS, tär'tar-us, *adj.* consisting of or resembling *tartar.*

TARTARIC, tär-tar'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or obtained from *tartar.*

TARTARUS, tär'ta-rus, *n.* (*ancient myth.*) the lower world generally, but esp. the place of punishment for the wicked. [L.—Gr. *tartaros*, prob. from the sound, to express something terrible.]

TARTUFFE, TARTUFE, tär-tōōf', *n.* a hypocritical pretender to devotion: a hypocrite. [Fr. *tartufe*, a hypocrite, from *Tartufe*, the name of the principal character in Molière's celebrated comedy.]

TARTUFFISH, TARTUFISH, tär-tōōf'ish, *adj.* hypocritical: rigid or precise in behavior. "God help her, said I; she has some mother-in-law, or *tartufish* aunt, or nonsensical old woman, to consult upon the occasion as well as myself."—*Sterne.*

TARTUFFISM, tär-tōōf'izm, *n.* the practice of a tartuffe or hypocritical devotee.

TAR-WATER, tär'-waw-ter, *n.* a cold infusion of tar, which was formerly a celebrated remedy for many chronic affections, esp. of the lungs; as, Bp. Berkeley's celebrated treatise on *tar-water*: the ammoniacal water obtained by condensation in the process of gas manufacture.

TAR-WELL, tär'-wel, *n.* in *gas manuf.* a receptacle in which is collected the tarry liquid which separates from the gas when it leaves the condensers.

TASCO, tas'ko, *n.* a sort of clay for making melting-pots.

TASIMETER, ta-zim'e-ter, *n.* an instrument invented by Mr. Edison for measuring extremely slight variations of pressure, and by means of these other variations, such as those of temperature, moisture, etc. It depends on the fact that a piece of carbon introduced into the course of an electric current offers a resistance to the passage of the current, which diminishes in a very marked degree in proportion to the amount of pressure exerted on the carbon. A small disc of carbon and another of vulcanite are held together between two platinum buttons, which may be brought into connection with a galvanic battery, and a strip of some substance like gelatine, which contracts and expands with great readiness, is so placed that by its variations in magnitude it varies the pressure on one of the platinum buttons, and hence on the carbon disc. The variations thus produced in the force of the electric current are measured by a very delicate galvanometer, which is also placed in the circuit. So delicate is the instrument that the heat of the hand held a few inches off causes a deflection of the needle; while by a slight alteration in form the weight and vital heat of the minutest insect may be determined. [Gr. *tasis*, a stretching, tension, from *teinō*, to stretch, and *metron*, a measure.]

TASIMETRIC, taz-i-met'rik, *adj.* pertaining to the tasimeter: made by the tasimeter: as, *tasimetric* experiments.

TASK, task, *n.* a set amount of work, esp. of study, given by another: work: drudgery.—*v.t.* to impose a task on: to burden with severe work.—*n.* TASK'ER.—TO TAKE TO TASK, to reprove. [Lit. "a tax," O. Fr. *tasque*—Low L. *tasca, taxa*—L. *taxo*, to rate, tax. See TAX.]

TASMANIAN, tas-mā'ni-an, *adj.* of or belonging to *Tasmania.*—*n.* a native or inhabitant of *Tasmania.* [From Abel Jans *Tasman* (1602-59), the discoverer.]

TASKMASTER, task'mas-ter, *n.* a *master* who imposes a *task:* one whose office is to assign tasks.

TASSEL, tas'el, *n.* a hanging ornament consisting of a bunch of silk or other material. [O. Fr. *tassel*, an ornament of a square shape, attached to the dress—L. *taxillus*, dim. of *talus*, a die.]

TASSELLED, tas'eld, *adj.* adorned with *tassels*

TASTABLE, tāst'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *tasted.*

TASTE, tāst, *v.t.* to try or perceive by the touch of the tongue or palate: to try by eating a little: to eat a little of: to partake of: to experience.—*v.i.* to try or perceive

by the mouth: to have a flavor of.—*n.* TAST'ER. [O. Fr. *taster*, Fr. *tâter*, as if from *taxitare*—L. *taxo*, to touch repeatedly, to estimate—root of *tango*, to touch.]

TASTE, tāst, *n.* the act or sense of *tasting*: the sensation caused by a substance on the tongue: the sense by which we perceive the flavor of a thing: the quality or flavor of anything: a small portion: intellectual relish or discernment: the faculty by which the mind perceives the beautiful: nice perception: choice, predilection.

TASTEFUL, tāst'fool, *adj.*, *full* of *taste*: having a high relish: showing good taste.—*adv.* TASTE'FULLY.—*n.* TASTE'FULNESS.

TASTELESS, tāst'les, *adj.*, *without taste*: insipid.—*adv.* TASTE'LESSLY.—*n.* TASTE'LESSNESS.

TASTY, tāst'i, *adj.* having a good *taste*: possessing nice perception of excellence: in conformity with good taste.—*adv.* TAST'ILY.

TATTER, tat'er, *n.* a *torn piece*: a loose hanging rag. [Ice. *tetr*, *tetur*, a torn garment.]

TATTERDEMALION, tat-ter-de-mā'li-on, *n.* a ragged fellow.

TATTERSALLS, tat'er-salz, *n.* a famous market in London for the sale of high-class horses: hence any market of the kind. [From Richard *Tattersall*, 1724-95.]

TATTLE, tat'l, *n.* trifling talk or chat.—*v.i.* to talk idly or triflingly: to tell tales or secrets.—*n.* TATT'LER. [M.E. *tater*, like Low Ger. *tateln*, an imitative word.]

TATTOO, tat-tōō', *n.* a beat of drum and a bugle-call to warn soldiers to repair to their quarters, orig. to *shut* the *taps* or drinking-houses against the soldiers. [Dut. *taptoe*—*tap*, a tap, and *toe*, which is the prep., E. *to*, Ger. *zu*, in the sense of shut.]

TATTOO, tat-tōō', *v.t.* to mark permanently (as the skin) with figures, by pricking in coloring matter.—*n.* marks or figures made by pricking coloring matter into the skin. [Prob. a reduplication of the Polynesian word, *ta*, to strike.]

TATTOOING, tat-tōō'ing, *n.* the act of one who tattoos: the design produced by a tattooer: the art of a tattooer: a practice common to several uncivilized nations, ancient and modern, and to some extent employed among civilized nations. It consists in marking the skin with punctures or incisions, and introducing into the wounds colored liquids, gunpowder, or the like, so as to produce an indelible stain, so that in this way a variety of figures may be produced on the face and other parts of the body. This practice is very prevalent among the South Sea Islanders, among whom are used instruments edged with small teeth, somewhat resembling those of a fine comb. These are applied to the skin, and being repeatedly struck with a small mallet the teeth make the incisions required, while the coloring tincture is introduced at the same time. Degrees of rank are indicated by the greater or less surface of tattooed skin. Sometimes the whole body, the face not excepted, is tattooed, as among the New Zealanders.

TAUGHT, tawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of TEACH.

TAUNT, tawnt, *v.t.* to reproach or upbraid with severe or insulting words: to censure sarcastically.—*n.* TAUNT'ER.—*adv.* TAUNT'INGLY. [Fr. *tancer*, to scold; O. Sw. *tanta*, to reproach, *tant*, mockery.]

TAUNT, tawnt, *n.* upbraiding, sarcastic, or insulting words: a bitter reproach.

TAURUS, taw'rus, *n.* the *Bull*, one of the signs of the zodiac.—*adj.* TAU'RĪNE. [L. *taurus*, Gr. *tauros*, a bull.]

TAU-STAFF, taw'-staf, *n.* in *archæol.* a staff with a cross-head or head in the shape of the letter T. "A cross-headed or *tau-staff*."—*Jos. Anderson.* [Gr. *tau*, the name of the letter T.]

TAUT, tawt, *adj.* tight: stretched out: not slack: applied to a rope or sail: also, properly ordered: prepared against emergency. "Nelson's health had suffered greatly while he was in the *Agamemnon*. 'My complaint,' he said, 'is as if a girth was buckled *taut* over my breast; and my endeavor in the night is to get loose.'"—*Southey.* [A form of *tight* or closely allied to it.]

TAUTED, tawt'ed, TAUTIE, taw'ti, *adj.* matted together: spoken of hair or wool. Spelled also TAWTED, TAWTIE, TATTY, etc. (Scotch.) [Akin to Scand. *tait*, a tuft of hair; Icel. *tæta*, to tease wool, *tót*, a flock of wool.]

TAUTEGORICAL, taw-tē-gor'ik-al, *adj.* expressing the same thing in different words: opposed to *allegorical*. *Coleridge.* [Gr. *tauton*, for *to auton*, the same, and *agoreuō*, to speak. See ALLEGORY.]

TAUTOCHRONE, taw'tō-krōn, *n.* in *math.* a curve line such that a heavy body descending along it by gravity will, from whatever point in the curve it begins to descend, always arrive at the lowest point in the same time. The cycloid possesses this property. Also, when any number of curves are drawn from a given point, and another curve is so drawn as to cut off from every one of them an arc, which is described by a falling particle in one given time, that arc is called a *tautochrone*. [Gr. *tautos*, the same, and *chronos*, time.]

TAUTOCHRONOUS, taw-tok'ron-us, *adj.* pertaining to a tautochrone: isochronous.

TAUTOG, taw-tog', *n.* a fish (*Tautoga nigra* or *americana*), family Ladridæ, found on the coast of New England, and valued for food. It attains a size of 12 to 14 pounds, and is caught by hook and line on rocky bottoms. Called also BLACK-FISH. [The plural of *taut*, the Indian name.]

TAUTOLITE, taw'tol-īt, *n.* a velvet-black mineral occurring in volcanic felspathic rocks. It is supposed to be a silicate of protoxide of iron and silicate of magnesia.

TAUTOLOGIC, taw-to-loj'ik, **TAUTOLOGICAL**, taw-to-loj'ik-al, *adj.* containing *tautology.*—*adv.* TAUTOLOG'ICALLY.

TAUTOLOGIZE, taw-tol'o-jīz, *v.i.* to use *tautology:* to repeat the same thing in different words.—*n.* TAUTOL'OGIST.

TAUTOLOGY, taw-tol'o-ji, *n.* needless repetition of the *same* thing in different *words.* [Gr. *tautologia—tauto*, the same, *logos*, word.

TAVERN, tav'ern, *n.* a licensed house for the sale of liquors with accommodation for travellers: an inn. [Fr. *taverne*—L. *taberna*, orig. "a hut of boards," from root of *tabula*, a board.]

TAW, taw, *v.t.* to dress with alum and make into white leather; to dress and prepare in white, as the skins of sheep, lambs, goats and kids, for gloves and the like, by treating them with alum, salt, and other matters: to beat: to torture: to torment. *Chaloner.* [A.S. *tawian*, to prepare, to taw; Dut. *touwen*, to taw; Ger. *zauen*, to prepare, to soften, to tan, to taw; Goth. *taujan*, to do, to work. The original meaning would seem to have been to work or prepare in general.]

TAW, taw, *n.* a marble to be played with: a game at marbles.

Trembling I've seen thee dare the kitten's paw;
Nay, mix with children as they play'd at *taw;*
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you.—*Gay.*

[Origin unknown.]

TAWDRILY, taw'dri-li, *adv.* in a tawdry manner.

TAWDRINESS, taw'dri-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being tawdry: excessive finery: ostentatious finery without elegance. "A clumsy person makes his ungracefulness more ungraceful by *tawdriness* of dress."—*Richardson.*

TAWDRY, taw'dri, *adj.* formerly fine, showy, elegant; now only fine and showy, without taste or elegance; having an excess of showy ornaments without grace; as, a *tawdry* dress; *tawdry* feathers; *tawdry* colors. "He rails from morning to night at essenced fops and *tawdry* courtiers."—*Spectator.* [From *St. Audrey*, otherwise called St. Etheldreda, at whose fair, held in the isle of Ely, laces and cheap gay ornaments are said to have been sold. In this way *tawdry* would have meant originally showy, like things bought at St. Audrey's fair. But more probably the original notion was showy, like the necklaces that St. Audrey used to wear, the application coming from the legend which says she died of a swelling in the throat, an ailment that she recognized as a judgment for having been fond of wearing fine necklaces in her youth. According to the latter supposition the adjective would come from the noun *tawdry* as the name of a kind of necklace.—TAWDRY-LACE, a kind of necklace or girdle.]

TAWDRY, taw'dri, *n.* a species of necklace of a rural fashion: a necklace in general.

Of which the Naiads and blue Nereids make
Them *tawdries* for their neck.—*Drayton.*

TAWDRY-LACE, taw'dri-lās, *n.* a kind of necklace: also, a kind of girdle. [Spenser uses it in the latter sense.] "Come, you promised me a *tawdry-lace* and a pair of sweet gloves."—*Shak.*

TAWNY, taw'ni, *adj.* of the color of things *tanned*, a yellowish brown.—*n.* TAW'NINESS. [Dut. *tanig;* Fr. *tanné*, pa.p. of *tanner*, to tan. See TAN.]

TAX, taks, *n.* a rate imposed on property or persons for the benefit of the state: anything imposed: a burdensome duty.—*v.t.* to lay a tax on: to burden: to accuse. [Fr. *taxe*, a tax—L. *taxo*, to handle, value, charge—root of *tango*, to touch. See TASK.]

TAXABLE, taks'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being or liable to be *taxed.*

TAXACEÆ, taks-ā'sē-ē, *n.pl.* a sub-order of Coniferæ, sometimes regarded as a distinct order, comprising trees or shrubs which inhabit chiefly the temperate parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. They have a woody tissue marked with circular discs, with evergreen, and mostly narrow, rigid, entire, and veinless leaves, and are distinguished from the Cupressineæ by the succulent cup which surrounds their seeds. The order yields trees which are valued for their timber, and, like the Coniferæ, possess resinous properties.

TAXATION, taks-ā'shun, *n.* the act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes on the subjects of a state or government, or on the members of a corporation or company, by the proper authority; the raising of revenue required for public service by means of taxes; the system by which such a revenue is raised; "The subjects of every state ought to contribute to the support of the government, as nearly as possible in proportion to their abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state. In the observance or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the equality or inequality of *taxation.*"—*Adam Smith:* tax or assessment imposed; the aggregate of particular taxes; "He daily such *taxations* did exact."—*Daniel:* charge; accusation; censure; scandal;

My father's love is enough to honor; speak no more of him,
You'll be whipt for *taxation* one of these days.
—*Shak:*

the act of taxing or assessing a bill of costs in law. [L. *taxatio*, *taxationis*, a taxing, a valuing. See TAX, *n.*]

TAX-CART, taks'-kärt, **TAXED-CART**, takst'-kärt, *n.* a light spring-cart upon

which only a low rate of tax is charged in England. "They (carts) are of all kinds from the greengrocer's *taxed cart* to the coster's barrow."—*Mayhew.* "She begged that farmer Subsoil would take her thither in his *tax-cart.*"—*Trollope.*

TAXEL, tak'sel, *n.* the American badger (*Meles Labradorica*), at first regarded as a variety of the European badger, but now found to differ so considerably that it has been thought by some naturalists worthy of being raised into a distinct genus, Taxidea. Its teeth are of a more carnivorous character than those of the true badger, and it preys on such small animals as marmots, which it pursues into their holes, frequently enlarging them so as to make the ground dangerous for horses. Its burrowing powers are remarkable, its hole being 6 or 7 feet deep, and running underground to a length of 30 feet. Though termed *Labradorica* it is not found in Labrador, but abounds in the sandy plains near the Missouri and Rocky Mountains. Its hair changes from yellowish-brown in summer to hoary-gray in winter, becoming longer and more woolly.

TAXIDERMY, taks'i-der-mi, *n.* the art of *preparing* and stuffing the *skins* of animals.—*n.* TAX'IDERMIST. [Fr.—Gr. *taxis*, arrangement, and *derma*, a skin.]

TEA, tē, *n.* the dried leaves of a shrub in China and Japan: an infusion of the leaves in boiling water: any vegetable infusion. [From South Chinese *the*, the common form being *tscha.*]

TEA-CADDY, tē-kad'ē, *n.* a small box for holding tea.

TEACH, tēch, *v.t.* to *show:* to impart knowledge to: to guide the studies of: to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind: to impart the knowledge of: to accustom: to counsel.—*v.i.* to practice giving instruction:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* taught (tawt). [A.S. *tæcan*, to show, teach; Ger. *zeigen*, to show; allied to L. *doceo*, to teach, Gr. *deiknumi*, to show.]

TEACHABLE, tēch'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being *taught:* apt or willing to learn.—*n.* TEACH'ABLENESS.

TEACHER, tēch'er, *n.* one who *teaches* or instructs.

TEAK, tēk, *n.* a tree in the E. Indies and Africa, also its wood, remarkable for its hardness and durability. [Malabar *theka tekka.*]

TEAL, tēl, *n.* a web-footed waterfowl allied to the duck, but smaller. [Dut. *teling*, *taling.*]

TEAM, tēm, *n.* a number of animals moving together or in order: two or more oxen or other animals harnessed to the same vehicle. a number of persons associated, as for the performance of a definite piece of work, or forming one of the parties or sides in a game, match, or the like: as, a *team* of football players, cricketers, oarsmen, etc.: in *old Eng. law*, a royalty or privilege granted by royal charter to a lord of a manor, for the having, restraining, and judging of bondmen and villeins, with their children, goods, chattels, etc. [A.S. *team*, offspring, anything following in a row.

TEAMSTER, tēm'ster, *n.* one who drives a *team.*

TEAPOY, tē'poi, *n.* a three-legged table, with a lifting top, inclosing tea-caddies, or a small stand for holding tea-cup, sugar-bowl, cream-jug, etc. "*Teapoy* is in England often supposed to have connection with *tea;* but it has no more than Cream o' Tartar has with Crim Tartary. It is a word of Anglo-Indian importation, viz. *tipâi*, an Urdú or Anglo-Indian corruption of the Pers. *sipai*, tripos (perhaps to avoid confusion with seapoy), and meaning a three-legged table, or tripod generally."—*H. Yule.*

TEAR, tēr, *n.* a drop or small quantity of the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and appearing in the eyes or flowing from them. The lachrymal fluid serves to moisten the cornea and preserve its transparency, and to remove any dust or fine substance that enters the eye and gives pain. The normally secreted fluid, after performing its ordinary functions, passes through the lachrymal ducts and sac into the nasal channels. Moral and physical causes, however, as strong passion (grief, sorrow, joy), incontrollable laughter, pain, esp. in the eye itself, increase the secretion considerably, and when the lachrymal duct does not suffice to carry it off it runs over the eyelids. Tears are a little heavie rthan water; they have a saline taste, and an alkaline reagency, owing to the presence of free soda.

> The big round *tears*
> Coursed one another down his innocent nose
> In piteous chase. —*Shak.*

[A.S. *tæher*, *teâr*, *tær*, Ice. *tár*, Dan. *taare*, O. H. Ger. *zahar*, Ger. *zähre*, Goth. *tager;* a widely spread word, being cognate with Gr. *dakry*, O. L. *dacryma*, L. *lacryma* (whence Fr. *larme*, It. and Sp. *lagrima*), Ir. *dear*, W. *daiger*, Gael. *deur;* from an Indo-European root *dak*, meaning to bite. The guttural, it will be seen, is quite lost in English and in several of the other forms.]

TEAR, tār, *v.t.* to draw asunder or separate with violence: to make a violent rent in: to lacerate.—*v.i.* to move or act with violence: to rage:—*pa.t.* tōre, (*B.*) tāre; *pa.p.* tōrn.—*n.* something torn, a rent.—*n.* TEAR'ER. [A.S. *teran;* cog. with Ger. *zehren*, also with Gr. *derō*, to flay, Sans. *dri*, to split.]

TEARFUL, tēr'fool, *adj.* abounding with or shedding *tears:* weeping.—*adv.* TEAR'FULLY.—*n.* TEAR'FULNESS.

TEARLESS, tēr'les, *adj.*, *without tears:* unfeeling.

TEASE, tēz, *v.t.* to comb or card, as wool: to scratch, as cloth: to raise a nap: to vex with importunity, jests, etc.: to torment, irritate. [A.S. *tæsan*, to pluck, tease; Dut. *teezen*, to pick; Ger. *zeisen*, to pluck, pull.]

TEASEL, TEAZEL, tēz'l, *n.* the English name of several plants of the genus Dipsacus, nat. order Dipsaceæ. The fuller's thistle (*D. Fullonum*) is allied to the teasel (*D. sylvestris*) which grows wild in hedges. It is cultivated, in those districts of England where cloth is manufactured, for the sake of the awns of the head, which are employed to raise the nap of woollen cloths. For this purpose the heads are fixed round the circumference of a large broad wheel or drum so as to form a kind of brush. The wheel is made to turn round while the cloth is held against the brush thus formed, and the fine hooked awn of the teasel readily insinuates itself into the web, and draws out with it some of the fine fibres of the wool. These are afterwards shorn smooth, and leave the cloth with the fine velvet-like nap which is its peculiar appearance: the burr of the plant: any contrivance used as a substitute for teasels in the dressing of woollen cloth. Written also TEAZLE. [A.S. *tæsl*, teasel, from *tæsan*, to pluck, to tease. See TEASE.]

TEASEL, TEAZEL, tēz'l, *v.t.* to subject to the action of teasels in the dressing of woollen cloth: to raise a nap on by the action of the teasel. Written also TEAZLE.

TEASELER, TEAZLER, tēz'l-er, *n.* one who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth.

TEASEL-FRAME, tēz'l-frām, *n.* a frame or set of iron bars in which teasel heads are fixed for raising a nap or pile on woollen cloth.

TEAT, tēt, *n.* the nipple of the female breast through which the young *suck* the milk. [A.S. *tit*; cog. with Ger. *zitze*, W. *teth*, Gr. *titthē*, the nipple, a nurse—*thaō*, to suckle; Sans. *dhe*, to suck.]

TEA-TASTER, tē-tast'er, *n.* an expert who examines the quality of tea by tasting it.

TECHNIC, TEKHNICAL, tek'nik, tek'nik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *art*, esp. the useful arts: belonging to a particular art or profession. — *adv.* TECH'NICALLY. [Gr. *technikos—technē*, art, akin to *tekō*, to produce, bring forth.]

TECHNICALITY, tek-ni-kal'i-ti, *n.* state or quality of being *technical*: that which is technical.

TECHNICS, tek'niks, *n.pl.* the doctrine of *arts* in general: the branches that relate to the arts.

TECHNOLOGICAL, tek-no-loj'ik-al, *adj.* relating to *technology*.

TECHNOLOGY, tek-nol'o-ji, *n.* a *discourse* or *treatise* on the *arts*: an explanation of terms employed in the arts.—*n.* TECHNOL'OGIST, one skilled in technology. [Gr. *technē*, and *logos*, a discourse.]

TECTONIC, tek-ton'ik, *adj.* pertaining to building or construction. [L. *tectonicus*, G. *tektonikos*, from *tektōn*, *tektonos*, a carpenter, a builder.]

TECTONICS, tek-ton'iks, *n.sing.* or *pl.* the science or the art by which vessels, implements, dwellings, and other edifices are formed on the one hand agreeably to the end for which they are designed, and on the other in conformity with sentiments and artistic ideas. *Fairholt.*

TECTRICES, tek'tri-sēz, *n.pl.* in *ornith.* the feathers which cover the quill-feathers and other parts of the wing: the coverts [A modern Latin word from L. *tego*, *tectum*, to cover.]

TECUM, TECUM-FIBRE, tē'kum, tē'kum-fī'ber, *n.* the fibrous produce of a palm-leaf resembling green wool, imported from Brazil.

TED, ted, *v.t.* in *agri.* to spread to the air after being reaped or mown: to turn (new-mowed grass or hay) from the swath and scatter it for drying. "*Tedded* grass."—*Milton.* "The *tedded* hay."—*Coleridge.* "The scythe lies glittering in the dewy wreathe of *tedded* grass."—*Gray.* [W. *teddu*, to spread out, *tedu*, to stretch out; *tedd*, a spread, a display; *teddus*, spreading.]

TEDDER, ted'er, *n.* one who teds: an implement that spreads and turns newly-mown grass or hay from the swath for the purpose of drying.

TEDDER, ted'er, *n.* same as TETHER. "We live joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder*."—*Bacon.*

TEDDER, ted'er, *v.t.* to tether. See TETHER.

TE DEUM, tē dē'um, *n.* the title of a celebrated Latin hymn of praise, usually ascribed to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, and well known through the translation in the *Book of Common Prayer*, commencing, "We praise thee, O God." It is sung on particular occasions, as on the news of victories, and on high festival days in Roman Catholic and also in some Protestant churches. In the Protestant Episcopal Church *Te Deum* is sung in the morning service between the two lessons. "*Te Deum* was sung at St. Paul's after the victory."—*Bacon.* [From the first words, *Te Deum laudamus.*]

TEDIOUS, tē'di-us, *adj.*, *wearisome*: tiresome from length or slowness: irksome; slow. — *adv.* TE'DIOUSLY. — *n.* TE'DIOUSNESS. [L. *tædiosus.*]

TEDIUM, tē'di-um, *n.*, *wearisomeness*: irksomeness. [L. *tædium—tædet*, it wearies.]

TEE, tē, *n.* a mark set up in playing at quoits: the mark made in the ice, in the game of curling, towards which the stones are pushed: the nodule of earth from which a ball is struck off at the hole in the play of golf. [Scotch. Ice. *tjá*, to point out, to mark, to note.]

TEE, tē, *v.t.* in *golf-playing*, to place (a ball) on the tee preparatory to striking off. "All that is managed for you like

a *teed* ball (my father sometimes draws his similes from his own favorite game of golf)."—*Sir W. Scott.*

TEEM, tēm, *v.i.* to bring forth or produce: to bear or be fruitful: to be pregnant: to be full or prolific. [A.S. *tyman*, to produce.]

TEENS, tēnz, *n.pl.* the years of one's age from thir*teen* to nine*teen*.

TEETH. See TOOTH.

TEETHING, tēth'ing, *n.* the first growth of teeth, or the process by which they make their way through the gums.

TEETOTALER, tē-tō'tal-er, *n.* one pledged to entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks.—*adj.* TEETO'TAL.—*n.* TEETO'TALISM. [Prob. from a stammering pronunciation of the word TOTAL by a lecturer advocating the temperance cause.]

TEE-TOTUM, tē'tō-tum, *n.* a small four-sided toy of the top kind, used by children in a game of chance. The four sides exhibit respectively the letters A, T, N, D. The toy is set spinning, and wins and losses are determined according to the letter that turns up when the tee-totum has ceased whirling: thus A (Latin *aufer*, take away) indicates that the player who has last spun is entitled to take one from the stakes; D (*depone*, put down), a forfeiture or laying down of a stake; N (*nihil*, nothing), neither loss nor gain; T (*totum*, the whole), a title to the whole of the stakes. "He rolled him about, with a hand on each of his shoulders, until the staggerings of the gentleman . . . were like those of a *tee-totum* nearly spent."—*Dickens.* [That is *T-totum*, *totum* represented by T, from the T marked upon it.]

TEG, TEGG, teg, *n.* a female fallow-deer: a doe in the second year: a young sheep older than a lamb.

TEGMEN, TEGUMEN, teg'men, teg'ū-men, *n.* (pl. TEGMINA, teg'mi-na, TEGUMINA, te-gū'mi-na), a covering: in *bot.* the inner skin which covers the seed. [L.]

TEGMENTUM, TEGUMENTUM, teg-men'tum, teg-ū-men'tum, *n.* (pl. TEGMENTA, teg-men'ta, TEGUMENTA, teg-ū-men'ta), in *bot.* the scaly coat which covers the leaf-buds of deciduous trees: one of these scales. [L., from *tego*, to cover.]

TEGUEXIN, te-gek'sin, *n.* a large lizard (*Teuis Teguexin*), family Teidæ, of Brazil and Guiana, upwards of 5 feet in length, having a very long tail, and said to give notice of the approach of an alligator by hissing. It swims well, and lives on fruits, insects, eggs, honey, etc., as well as on aquatic animals. It fights fiercely when attacked. The scaly rings of its tail are held to be a protection against paralysis, while its fat is supposed to draw out thorns and prickles. The name is often applied to other species of the same family.

TEGUMENT, teg'ū-ment, *n.* an INTEGUMENT. [L. *tegumentum—tego*, to cover.]

TEGUMENTARY, teg-ū-ment'ar-i, *adj.* See INTEGUMENTARY.

TEINDS, tēndz, *n.pl.* the Scotch form of TITHES.

TEKNONYMY, tek-non'i-mi, *n.* the naming of the parent from the child. [Gr. *teknon*, a child, and *onoma*, a name.]

TELAUTOGRAPH, tel-aw'tō-graf, *n.* a telegraph system that writes or copies, invented by Elisha Gray, for reproducing writing at a distance. [Gr. *tele*, far, *autos*, self, and *graphein*, to write.]

TELEGA, te-lā'ga, *n.* a roughly made four-wheeled cart, without springs, used by Russian peasants. [Russ. *teliega*.]

TELEGRAM, tel'e-gram, *n.* a message sent by *telegraph*. [Gr. *tēle*, at a distance, and *gramma*, that which is written—*graphō*, to write.]

TELEGRAPH, tel'e-graf, *n.* an apparatus for giving signals from a distance, esp. by means of electricity or magnetism.—*v.t.* to convey or announce by telegraph. [Lit. "the distant writer," Fr. *télégraphe*—Gr. *tēle*, at a distance, and *graphō*, to write.]

TELEGRAPHIC, tel-e-graf'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or communicated by a telegraph.

TELEGRAPHIST, te-leg'ra-fist, *n.* one who works a telegraph.

TELEGRAPHY, tel-eg'ra-fi, *n.* the science or art of constructing or using telegraphs.

TELEMETER, te-lem'et-er, *n.* an instrument used among artillery for determining the distance from the gun of the object fired at. [Gr. *tēle*, far, and *metron*, a measure.]

TELEMETER, tē'lem'e-ter, *n.* a device for fixing distances, used in surveying, etc.—*adj.* TELEMET'RIC. [Gr. *tele*, far, and *metron*, measure.]

TELENGISCOPE, te-len'ji-skōp, *n.* an instrument which combines the powers of the telescope and of the microscope. [Gr. *tēle*, at a distance, *engys*, near, and *skopeō*, to view.]

TELEOLOGICAL, tel-e-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to teleology.

TELEOLOGICALLY, tel-e-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* in a teleological manner. "No clew could exist for the observation of a kind of natural objects which can be considered *teleologically* under the conception of natural ends."—*Whewell.*

TELEOLOGIST, tel-e-ol'o-jist, *n.* one versed in teleology: one who investigates the final cause or purpose of phenomena, or the end for which each has been produced. "It is a relief to us . . . to fall back on the more sober arguments of the *teleologists*, who, no doubt, cannot prove from the works of creation infinite wisdom, goodness, and power, but do prove an amount of wisdom, goodness, and power which satisfies the mind. Take for instance the . . . volume of Sir Charles Bell on 'the Hand,' and say whether it is possible to follow him through the niceties and beauty of adaptation which he

demonstrates without acknowledging an inconceivable amount of ingenious contrivance and benevolent design."—*Ed. Rev.* "While the explanation of the *teleologist* is untrue, it is often an obverse to the truth; for though, on the hypothesis of evolution, it is clear that things are not arranged thus or thus for the securing of special ends, it is also clear that arrangements which do secure these special ends tend continually to establish themselves—are established by the fulfillment of these ends."—*H. Spencer.*

TELEOLOGY, tel-e-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science or doctrine of final causes; (*a*) the doctrine which asserts that all things which exist were produced by an intelligent being for the end which they fulfill; the science of the ends or design for which things exist or were created: (*b*) a name proposed by John Stuart Mill for a science which should give a reasoned exhibition to the ends of human action. [Gr. *telos, teleos,* an end, and *logos,* discourse.]

TELEPATHY, tē-lep'a-thē, *n.* the supposed communication between one mind and another at a distance without external means.—*adj.* TELEPATH'IC.—*adv.* TELEPATH'ICALLY.

TELEPHONE, tel'e-fōn, *n.* in a general sense, any instrument or apparatus which transmits sound beyond its natural limits of audibility; thus the speaking-tube so much used in conveying the sound of the voice from one room to another in large buildings, or a stretched cord or wire attached to vibrating membranes or discs, constitutes virtually a telephone. But the name is generally restricted to an instrument transmitting sound by means of electricity and telegraph wires. About the year 1860 the idea that sound-producing vibrations could be transmitted through a wire by means of electricity began to be recognized by several men of science. Reis of Frankfort invented an apparatus which could reproduce at a distant station the pitch of a musical sound by means of a discontinuous current along a telegraph wire. A great step in advance was made in 1876 when Prof. Graham Bell, a Scotchman resident in this country, discovered an articulating telephone which depends upon the principle of the undulating current, and by means of which the very quality of a note, and therefore conversation itself, could be reproduced at a distant station. [Gr. *tēle,* at a distance, and *phōnē,* sound.]

TELEPHONER, tel'e-fōn-er, *n.* one who uses a *telephone:* one skilled in the use of the *telephone.* Also TEL'EPHONIST.

TELEPHONOGRAPH, tel-e-fōn'o-graf, *n.* an apparatus for recording a telephone message.

TELEPHONY, tel'e-fōn-ē, *n.* the art of *telephoning.*—*adj.* TELEPHON'IC.—*adv.* TELEPHON'ICALLY.

TELEPHOTE, tel'ē-fōt, *n.* an apparatus for reproducing images, or pictures, of objects at a distance by means of electricity.—TELEPHO'TOGRAPH, a picture so produced.

TELEPLASTIC, tel-ē-plas'tik, *adj.* pertaining to the materialization of spiritualistic phenomena. [Gr. *tele,* far, and *plassein,* to form.]

TELESCOPE, tel'e-skōp, *n.* an optical instrument for *viewing* objects at a *distance.* [Fr.—Gr. *tēle,* at a distance, and *skopeō,* to see.]

TELESCOPIC, tel-e-skop'ik, *adj.* pertaining to, performed by, or like a *telescope:* seen only by a telescope.—*adv.* TELESCOP'ICALLY.

TELESCOPY, tel'ē-skop-y, *n.* the art of constructing or using the *telescope.*—TEL'ESCOPIST, one who uses the *telescope.*

TELESEME, tel'ē-sēm, *n.* a system of electric signalling for the automatic transmission of different signals, in use in hotels for giving orders from room to office for things desired, for police alarms, etc. [Gr. *tele,* far, and *sema,* a sign.]

TELESPECTROSCOPE, tel-ē-spek'trō-skōp, *n.* a combined astronomical *telescope* and *spectroscope.*

TELL, tel, *v.t.* to *number* or give an account of: to utter: to narrate: to disclose: to inform: to discern: to explain.—*v.i.* to give an account: to produce or take effect:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tōld. [A.S. *tellan;* Ice. *telia,* Dan. *tale,* Ger. *zählen,* to number. The fundamental idea is prob. to "arrange in order."]

TELLER, tel'er, *n.* one who *tells* or *counts:* a clerk whose duty it is to receive and pay money.

TELL-TALE, tel'tāl, *adj.* telling tales: officiously or heedlessly revealing: blabbing: babbling.

> Let not the heavens hear these *tell-tale* women
> Rail on the Lord's anointed.—*Shak.*

TELL-TALE, tel'-tāl, *n.* one who officiously communicates information of the private concerns of individuals; one who tells that which prudence should suppress;

> You speak to Casca, and to such a man
> That is no fleering *tell-tale.*—*Shak.;*
>
> A *tell-tale* out of school
> Is of all wits the greatest fool.—*Swift:*

a name given to a variety of intruments or devices, usually automatic, used for counting, indicating, registering, or otherwise giving some desired information; as, a piece of ivory, metal, or the like connected with the wind-chest of an organ, and which shows by its rising or falling in what degree the wind is exhausted; a hanging compass. A turnstile placed at the entrance of a hall or other place of resort, and having a mechanism which records the number of persons passing in or out; a gauge of

index such as shows the pressure of steam on an engine boiler, of gas on a gas-holder, and the like; a clock attachment for the purpose of causing a record to be made of the presence of a watchman at certain intervals; some forms of this device are provided with a rotating paper dial, showing the hour and minute at which a watchman touched a projecting button having a point which punctuates the paper dial: the name of two species of grallatorial birds common in America, and so called from their shrill whistle alarming ducks about to be fired at by the sportsman; the one is the *Totanus flavipes*, the other *T. vociferus*.

TELL-TROTH, tel'-troth, *n.* one who speaks or tells the truth: one who gives a true report. "Caleb and Joshua, the only two *tell-troths*, endeavored to undeceive and encourage the people."—*Fuller.*

TELLURAL, tel-lū'ral, *adj.* pertaining to the earth. [L. *tellus, telluris*, the earth.]

TELLURIC, tel-lū'rik, *adj.* pertaining to or proceeding from the *earth:* of or from tellurium. [L. *tellus, telluris*, the earth.]

TELLURIDE, tel'yu-rīd, *n.* a compound of *tellurium* with an electro-positive element.

TELLURIST, tel'lū-rist *n.* (*med.*) one who believes that diseases, such as miasmatic diseases, are caused by the influence of the earth or soil.

TELLURIUM, tel-lū'ri-um, *n.* an element by some classed as a metal, brittle and crystalline, chiefly found in a gold ore associated with selenium.

TELOTYPE, tel'ō-tīp, *n.* a printing electric telegraph: a telegram thus automatically printed.

TELPHERAGE, tel'fer-āj, *n.* a system of electric traction devised by Prof. Fleeming Jenkin: an aërial electrical railway.—*adj.* TEL'PHER, pertaining to a system of *telpherage.*

TEMERITY, te-mer'i-ti, *n., rashness:* unreasonable contempt for danger. [Fr. *témérité* — L. *temeritas* — *temere*, by chance, rashly.]

TEMPER, tem'per, *v.t.* to mix in due proportion: to modify by mixture: to moderate: to soften: to bring to a proper degree of hardness, as a metal.—*n.* due mixture or balance of different or contrary qualities: state of a metal as to hardness, etc.: constitution of the body: state of mind, esp. with regard to feelings: passion: calmness or moderation. [A.S. *temprian*—L. *tempero*, to combine properly—*tempus*, perh. from root *tem*, to cut, and so sig. a bit cut off, portion of time.]

TEMPERAMENT, tem'per-a-ment, *n.* state with respect to the predominance of any quality: internal constitution or state: disposition. [L. *temperamentum* — *tempero.*]

TEMPERANCE, tem'per-ans, *n.* moderation; the observance of moderation; temperateness; particularly, (*a*) habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; abstinence from all violence or excess, from improper indulgence, or from the use of anything injurious to moral or physical well-being; sobriety; as, *temperance* in eating and drinking; *temperance* in the indulgence of joy or mirth; "When it (virtue) ruleth and ordereth our lust or concupiscence, limiting out a certain measure, and lawful proportion of time unto pleasures, it is called *temperance.*"—*Holland;*

If thou well observe
The rule of Not too much; by *temperance* taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking therefrom
Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight,
So mayst thou live, till, like ripe fruit thou drop
Into thy mother's lap. —*Milton:*

"*Temperance* permits us to take meat and drink not only as physic for hunger and thirst, but also as an innocent cordial and fortifier against the evils of life, or even sometimes, reason not refusing that liberty, merely as a matter of pleasure. It only confines us to such kinds, quantities, and seasons as may best consist with our health, the use of our faculties, our fortune, etc."—*Wollaston:* patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion;

He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance.*
—*Spenser;*
Being once chafed he cannot
Be rein'd again to *temperance.* —*Shak.:*

the word is frequently used adjectively; as, the *temperance* movement; a *temperance* society; a *temperance* hotel; a *temperance* lecture, etc. — TEMPERANCE HOTEL, a hotel in which no intoxicant liquors are supplied to the guests.—TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, an association formed for the purpose of repressing drunkenness, and banishing it from society. The basis on which these associations have generally been formed has been that of an engagement on the part of each member to abstain from the habitual and improper use or indulgence in intoxicating liquors. As the most strictly limited use of intoxicants as beverages is condemned by many social reformers and scientists as physically and mentally injurious, this name has been applied to, or assumed by, associations which are more correctly designated total abstinence or teetotal societies. [Fr. *tempérance*, from L. *temperantia*, moderation, sobriety, temperance, from *tempero*, to temper, to restrain.]

TEMPERATE, tem'per-āt, *adj.* moderate in degree of any quality, esp. in the appetites and passions: calm: cool: abstemious: neither very cold nor very hot, applied to climate.—*adv.* TEM'PERATELY.—*n.* TEM'PERATENESS.

TEMPERATURE, tem'per-a-tūr, *n.* constitution: proportion: degree of any quality, esp. of heat or cold: state of a body

with respect to sensible heat. [L. *temperatura—tempero.*]

TEMPEST, tem'pest, *n.* wind rushing with great velocity, usually with rain or snow: a violent storm: any violent commotion. [Lit. "a portion of time," "a season," then weather, bad weather, O. Fr. *tempeste*—L. *tempestas*, a season, tempest—*tempus*, time.]

TEMPESTUOUS, tem-pest'ū-us, *adj.* resembling or pertaining to a *tempest:* very stormy: turbulent.—*adv.* TEMPEST'UOUSLY.—*n.* TEMPEST'UOUSNESS.

TEMPLAR, tem'plar, *n.* a student or lawyer living in the TEMPLE, London: one of a religious military order first established at Jerusalem in favor of pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land. The order originated with some persons who, in 1118, devoted themselves to the service of God, promising to live in perpetual chastity, obedience, and poverty, after the manner of canons. Baldwin II., king of Jerusalem, bestowed on them their first place of residence in the city, close to the Temple, and an additional building was acquired from the abbot and canons of the church and convent of the Temple, whence the order received the name of the "poor soldiers of the Temple," afterwards converted into *Templars*, or *Knights Templars.* The knights wore a white cloak adorned with a red cross of eight points (the Maltese cross) on the left shoulder. In 1228 this order was confirmed in the Council of Troyes, and subjected to a rule of discipline. It flourished, became immensely rich and powerful, and its members became so arrogant and luxurious that the order was suppressed by the Council of Vienne in 1313. [Orig. called "Poor Soldiers of the Temple of Solomon," from their having acquired the church and convent of the *Temple.*]

TEMPLE, tem'pl, *n.* (*lit.*) "a small space cut off" or "marked out," esp. for religious purposes: an edifice erected to a deity or for religious purposes: a place of worship: in London, two inns of court, once occupied by the Knights *Templars.* [L. *templum*, prob. for *temulum*, a space marked out, dim. of *tempus*, a piece cut off. See TEMPER.]

TEMPLE, tem'pl, *n.* the flat portion of either side of the head above the cheek-bone. [O. Fr. *temple*—L. *tempus*, a portion of time, the fit time, pl. *tempora*, properly the right place, the fatal spot, the place where a blow is fatal.]

TEMPLET, tem'plet, *n.* a pattern or mould used by masons, machinists, smiths, shipwrights, etc.; it usually consists of a flat thin board, a piece of sheet-iron, or the like, whose edge is dressed and shaped to the required conformation, and is laid against the object being moulded, built, or turned so as to test the conformity of the object thereto; perforated templets are used by boilermakers and others to lay out the holes for punching: in *building*, (*a*) a short piece of timber or large stone placed in a wall to receive the impost of a girder, beam, etc., and distribute its weight; (*b*) a beam or plate spanning a door or window space to sustain joists and throw their weight on the piers. [In the first meaning probably from Low L. *templatus*, vaulted, so that the meaning was originally perhaps a mould showing the proper curve of a vault or arch. Its meaning in *building* from Fr. *templet*, a stretcher; L. *templum*, a small timber.]

TEMPLIN-OIL, tem'plin-oil, *n.* oil of pine-cones: an oil isomeric with and very similar to oil of turpentine, obtained by distillation of the cones of *Pinus Pumilio.*

TEMPO, tem'pō, *n.* in *music*, a word used to express the rate of movement or degree of quickness with which a piece of music is to be executed. The degrees of time are indicated by certain words such as *grave* (very slow), *lento* (slow), *adagio* or *largo* (leisurely), *andante* (walking pace), *allegro* (gay or quick), *presto* (rapid), *prestissimo* (very rapid), etc. These terms are modified by such words as *molto* (very), *non troppo* (not much). *A tempo* denotes that the former time is to be resumed, or a more distinct time observed. [It.]

TEMPORAL, tem'por-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *temples.* [L. *temporalis.*]

TEMPORAL, tem'por-al, *adj.* pertaining to *time*, esp. to this life or world, opposed to *eternal:* worldly, secular, or civil, opposed to *sacred* or *ecclesiastical.*—*adv.* TEM'PORALLY. [Fr.—L. *tempus*, time.]

TEMPORALITY, tem-por-al'i-ti, *n.* what pertains to *temporal* welfare:—*pl.* secular possessions, revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tithes, and the like.

TEMPORARY, tem'por-ar-i, *adj.* for a *time* only: transient.—*adv.* TEM'PORARILY.—*n.* TEM'PORARINESS.

TEMPORIZE, tem'por-īz, *v.i.* to comply with the *time* or *occasion:* to yield to circumstances.

TEMPT, temt, *v.t.* to put to trial: to test: to try to persuade, esp. to evil: to entice. [Lit. to *stretch* or try the strength of, O.Fr. *tempter*, Fr. *tenter*—L. *tento*, an inten. of *tendo*, to stretch.]

TEMPTATION, tem-tā'shun, *n.* act of *tempting:* state of being tempted: that which tempts: enticement to evil: trial.

TEMPTER, temt'er, *n.* one who tempts, esp. the devil:—*fem.* TEMPT'RESS.

TEMPTING, temt'ing, *adj.* adapted to tempt or entice.—*adv.* TEMPT'INGLY.

TEMPTRESS, temt'res, *n.* a female who tempts or entices.

> She was my *temptress*, the foul provoker.
> —*Sir W. Scott.*

TEMSE, TEMS, tems, *n.* a sieve: a searce: a bolter. According to Brewer the proverbial saying—"He'll never set the

Thames on fire," that is, he'll never make any figure in the world, contains this word in a corrupt form. "The temse was a corn sieve which was worked in former times over the receiver of the sifted flour. A hard-working, active man would not unfrequently ply the temse so quickly as to set fire to the wooden hoop at the bottom." The explanation is plausible. [A.S. *temes*, a sieve, *temsian*, to sift; Dut. *tems*, a colander, a strainer, *temsen*, to strain.]

TEMSE-BREAD, tems'-bred, TEMSED-BREAD, temst'-bred, *n.* bread made of flour better sifted than common flour.

TEMULENCE, tem'ū-lens, TEMULENCY, tem'ū-len-si, *n.* intoxication: inebriation: drunkenness. [O. Fr. *temulence*, from L. *temulentia*, drunkenness, from a root *tem* seen in *temetum*, intoxicating drink, *abstemious*.]

TEMULENT, tem'ū-lent, *adj.* intoxicated: given to drink. "He was recognized, in then *temulent* Germany, as the very prince of topers."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

TEN, ten, *adj.* twice five.—*n.* a figure denoting ten units, as 10 or x. [A.S. *ten, tyn*; Ger. *zehn*, W. *deg*, L. *decem*, Gr. *deka*, Russ. *desjat'*, Sans. *dacan*.]

TENABLE, ten'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being *retained*, kept, or defended.—*n.* TEN'ABLENESS. [Fr. *tenable*, from *tenir*—L. *teneo*, to hold.]

TENACIOUS, te-nā'shus, *adj.*, *retaining* or *holding fast*: apt to stick: stubborn.—*adv.* TENA'CIOUSLY.—*n.* TENA'CIOUSNESS. [L. *tenax*—*teneo*.]

TENACITY, te-nas'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *tenacious*: the quality of bodies which makes them stick to others. [L. *tenacitas*—*tenax*.]

TENACULUM, te-nak'ū-lum, *n.* a surgical instrument for seizing and drawing out the mouths of bleeding arteries in operations, so that they may be secured by ligaments. For this purpose it has a hooked extremity with a fine sharp point. [L., a holder, from *teneo*, to hold.]

TENAIL, TENAILLE, te-nāl', *n.* in *fort.* an outwork or rampart raised in the main ditch immediately in front of the curtain, between two bastions. In its simplest form it consists of two faces forming with each other a re-entering angle; but generally it consists of three faces forming two re-entering angles, in which case it is called a double tenaille. Any work belonging either to permanent or field fortification, which, on the plan, consists of a succession of lines forming salient and re-entering angles alternately, is said to be *à tenaille*. [Fr. *tenaille*, from *tenir*, L. *teneo*, to hold.]

TENANCY, ten'an-si, *n.* a temporary *holding* of land or property.

TENANT, ten'ant, *n.* one who *holds* or possesses land or property under another: one who has, on certain conditions, temporary possession of any place.—*v.t.* to hold as a tenant. [Fr. *tenant*—L. *tenens*, pr.p. of *teneo*, to hold.]

TENANTABLE, ten'ant-a-bl, *adj.* fit to be *tenanted*: in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

TENANTLESS, ten'ant-les, *adj.* without a *tenant*.

TENANT-RIGHT, ten'ant-rīt, *n.* a kind of customary estate in the North of England falling under the general class of copyhold, but distinguished from copyhold by many of its incidents: a term applied to denote various rights or claims which tenants maintain against their landlords, as the right of the tenant, conceded in some parts of Great Britain, to compensation for the unexhausted improvements of the land which he has held, if he should be forced to leave it. The term is specifically applied to a custom, long prevalent in Ulster, either ensuring a permanence of tenure in the same occupant without liability to any other increase of rent than may be sanctioned by the general sentiments of the community, or entitling a tenant of a farm to receive purchase-money, amounting to so many years' rent, on its being transferred to another tenant.

TENANTRY, ten'ant-ri, *n.* the body of *tenants* on an estate.

TENCH, tensh, *n.* a fresh-water fish, of the carp family, very tenacious of life. [O. Fr. *tenche*, Fr. *tanche*—L. *tinca*.]

TEND, tend, *v.t.* to accompany as assistant or protector: to take care of. [Contracted from ATTEND.]

TEND, tend, *v.i.* to *stretch*, *aim at*, or move in a certain direction: to be directed to any end or purpose: to contribute. [Fr. *tendre*—L. *tendo*, Gr. *teinō*, to stretch, aim.]

TENDENCY, tend'en-si, *n.* direction, object, or result to which anything *tends*: inclination: drift. [Fr. *tendance*—L. *tendens*, pr.p. of *tendo*.]

TENDER, tend'er, *n.* a small vessel that *attends* a larger with stores, etc.: a carriage attached to locomotives, to supply fuel and water.

TENDER, tend'er, *v.t.* to *stretch out* or offer for acceptance.—*n.* an offer or proposal, esp. of some service: the thing offered.

TENDER, ten'der, *adj.* soft, delicate: easily impressed or injured: not hardy: fragile: weak and feeble: easily moved to pity, love, etc.: careful not to injure (followed by *of*): unwilling to cause pain: apt to cause pain: expressive of the softer passions: compassionate.—*adv.* TEN'DERLY.—*n.* TEN'DERNESS. [Fr. *tendre*—L. *tener*; conn. with L. *tendo*, Gr. *teinō*, to stretch, and therefore lit. sig. "that may be stretched."]

TENDERFOOT, ten'der-foot, *n.* a newcomer in a mining camp, or in any form of the rough life of prairie or mountain: one not yet accustomed to such a life.

TENDER-HEARTED, ten'der-härt'ed, *adj.* having great *tenderness* of *heart:* full of feeling.

TENDERLOIN, ten'der-loin, *n.* the tenderest part of the loin of beef, pork, etc.

TENDON, ten'don, *n.* a hard, strong cord or bundle of fibres by which a muscle is attached to a bone. [Fr. *tendon*—L. *tendo*, to stretch; Gr. *tenōn*—*teinō*, to stretch.]

TENDRIL, ten'dril, *n.* a slender, spiral shoot of a plant by which it attaches itself for support.—*adj.* clasping or climbing. [From Fr. *tendre*—L. *tener*, tender.]

TENEBRÆ, ten'e-brē, *n.* in the R. Cath. Church the office of matins and lauds in the last three days of Holy Week, at which is used a triangular candlestick on which are fifteen candles, one of which is extinguished after each psalm.

TENEBRIFIC, ten-e-brif'ik, *adj.* producing darkness; as, a philosopher once asserted that night succeeded to day through the influence of *tenebrific* stars. "The chief mystics in Germany, it would appear, are the transcendental philosophers, Kant, Fichte, and Schelling! With these is the chosen seat of mysticism, these are its 'tenebrific constellations,' from which it doth 'ray out darkness' over the earth." —*Carlyle.* [L. *tenebræ*, darkness, and *facio*, to make.]

TENEBRIFICOUS, ten-e-brif'ik-us, *adj.* causing darkness. "Authors who are *tenebrificous* stars of the first magnitude." —*Addison.*

TENEBROUS, ten'e-brus, *adj.*, *dark:* gloomy. [L. *tenebrosus*—*tenebræ*, darkness.]

TENEMENT, ten'e-ment, *n.* anything *held* or that may be held by a *tenant:* a dwelling or habitation, or part of it, used by one family.—*adj.* **TENEMENT'AL.**

TENEMENT-HOUSE, ten'e-ment-hows, *n.* a house or block of building divided into dwellings occupied by separate families.

TENENDUM, tē-nen'dum, *n.* in *law*, that clause in a deed wherein the tenure of the land is created and limited. Its office is to limit and appoint the tenure of the land which is held, and how and of whom it is to be held. [L., something to be held.]

TENERIFFE, ten-er-if', *n.* a wine brought from *Teneriffe*, one of the Canary Islands, often sold as Madeira, which it resembles in appearance, being, however, a little more acid in taste.

TENESMIC, tē-nes'mik, *adj.* in *med.* pertaining to or characterized by tenesmus.

TENESMUS, tē-nes'mus, *n.* in *med.* a continual inclination to void the contents of the bowels, accompanied by straining, but without any discharge. It is caused by an irritation of the bowels or adjacent parts, and is a common symptom in dysentery, stricture of the urethra, etc. [L., from Gr. *teinesmos*, from *teinō*, to stretch.

TENET, ten'et, *n.* any opinion, principle, or doctrine which a person *holds* or maintains as true. [L. *tenet*, he holds—*teneo*, to hold.]

TENFOLD, ten'fōld, *adj.*, *ten* times *folded:* ten times more. [TEN and FOLD.]

TENNIS, ten'is, *n.* a game in which a ball is driven continually against a wall in a specially constructed court, and caused to rebound beyond a line at a certain distance by several persons striking it alternately with a small bat, called a racket, the object being to keep the ball in motion as long as possible without allowing it to fall to the ground. This game was introduced into England in the thirteenth century; it was very popular with the nobility in the sixteenth century, and continued to be so down to the reign of Charles II. It is still played to some extent in this country and England, but modifications of the game, such as rackets and lawn-tennis, seem now to be in more favor. [Said to be from Fr. *tenez*, take it (from *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold), a word which the French use when the ball is struck.]

TENOGRAPHY, ten-og'ra-fe, *n.* the scientific description of tendons.

TENON, ten'un, *n.* a projection at the end of a piece of wood inserted into the socket or mortise of another, to *hold* the two together.—*v.t.* to fit with tenons. [Fr. *tenon*—*ten-ir*, to hold—L. *ten-ēre*.]

TENOR, ten'ur, *n.* continuity of state: general run of currency: purport: the higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males: the part next above the bass in a vocal quartette: one who sings tenor. [L. *tenor*, a holding on—*teneo*, to hold.]

TENOTOMY, te-not'ō-me. *n.* (*med.*) the surgical operation of dividing a tendon.

TENSE, tens, *n.* the form of a verb to indicate the *time* of the action. [Lit. "time," O. Fr. *tens* (Fr. *temps*)—L. *tempus*, time.]

TENSE, tens, *adj.*, *strained* to stiffness: rigid. —*adv.* **TENSE'LY.** —*n.* **TENSE'NESS.** [L. *tensus*, pa.p. of *tendo*, to stretch. See **TEND**, *v.i.*]

TENSILE, ten'sil, **TENSIBLE**, ten'si-bl, *adj.* capable of being *stretched.*

TENSION, ten'shun, *n.* act of *stretching:* state of being stretched or strained: strain: effort. [L.]

TENSITY, ten'si-ti, *n.*, *tenseness:* state of being tense.

TENSOR, ten'sor, *n.* a muscle that stretches. [L. the "extender" or "stretcher."]

TENT, tent, *n.* a portable lodge or shelter, gen. of canvas *stretched* on poles: a plug or roll of lint used to dilate a wound or opening in the flesh.—*v.t.* to probe: to keep open with a tent. [Fr. *tente*—Low L. *tenta*—L. *tendo*, to stretch. See **TEND**, *v.i.* and **TENSE**, *adj.*]

TENTACLE, ten'ta-kl, *n.* a threadlike organ of certain insects for *feeling* or mo-

tion.—*adj.* TENTAC'ULAR. [Fr. *tentacule*—L. *tento*, to feel—*tendo*, to stretch. Cf. TENT.] [TEMPTATION.

TENTATION, ten-tā'shun, *n.* old form of

TENTATIVE, ten'ta-tiv, *adj.*, *trying:* experimental. [Fr.—Late L.—L. *tento*, to handle, try. See TENTACLE.]

TENTED, tent'ed, *adj.* covered with *tents.*

TENTER, tent'er, *n.* a machine for *extending* or *stretching* cloth on by hooks.—*v.t.* to stretch on hooks.—TO BE ON TENTER-HOOKS, to be on the stretch: to be in suspense or anxiety. [See TENT.]

TENTERHOOK, ten'ter-hook, *n.* a sharp, hooked nail: hence anything that gives torture, as BE ON TENTERHOOKS, to be in suspense or anxiety.

TENTH, tenth, *adj.* the last of *ten:* next in order after the ninth.—*n.* one of ten equal parts.

TENTHLY, tenth'li, *adv.* in the *tenth* place.

TENT-PEGGING, tent'-peg-ging, *n.* a favorite exercise of British cavalrymen, esp. in India, in which the competitor, riding at full speed, tries to bear off a tent peg on the point of a lance.

TENUITY, ten-ū'i-ti, *n.*, *thinness:* smallness of diameter: slenderness: rarity. [L. *tenuitas—tenuis*, thin, slender—root of Gr. *teinō*, L. *ten-do*, to stretch. [Cf. THIN.]

TENURE, ten'ūr, *n.* a *holding* or manner of holding by a *tenant*, esp. lands or tenements. [Fr. *tenure*—Low L. *tenura*—L *teneo*, to hold.]

TEPEFACTION, tep-e-fak'shun, *n.* act of *making tepid* or lukewarm.

TEPEFY, tep'e-fī, *v.t.* to *make tepid:* or moderately warm:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tep'efied. [L. *tepefacio—tepeo*, to be warm, and *facio*, to make.]

TEPID, tep'id, *adj.* moderately warm: lukewarm. — *ns.* TEPID'ITY, TEP'IDNESS. [L. *tepidus—tepeo*, to be warm, Sans. *tap.*]

TERAPHIM, ter'a-fim, *n.pl.* (*B.*) idols, images, or household gods, consulted as oracles. [Heb.]

TERCE, ters, *n.* same as TIERCE.

TEREBINTH, ter'e-binth, *n.* the turpentine-tree. — *adj.* TEREBINTH'INE. [L.—Gr.]

TEREDO, te-rē'do, *n.* the ship-worm, a worm very destructive in boring into wood. [L.—Gr. *terēdōn*, from *teirō*, to wear away.]

TERGIVERSATION, ter-ji-ver-sā'shun, *n.* a shuffling or shifting: subterfuge: fickleness of conduct. [Lit. "a *turning* of the *back*," L., from *tergum*, the back, and *versor*, to turn.]

TERM, term, *n.* any *limited* period: the time for which anything lasts: the time during which the courts of law are open: certain days on which rent is paid: that by which a thought is expressed, a word or expression: a condition or arrangement (gen. in *pl.*): (*alg.*) a member of a compound quantity.—*v.t.* to apply a term to: to name or call. [Fr. *terme*—L. *terminus*, a boundary, Gr. *terma*; further conn. with L. *trans*, E. THROUGH. Doublet TERMINUS.]

TERMAGANT, ter'ma-gant, *n.* a boisterous, bold woman.—*adj.* boisterous: brawling: tumultuous. [*Termagant* or *Tervagant*, a supposed Mohammedan false god, represented in the old plays and moralities as of a most violent [illegible]cter.]

TERMINABLE, ter'min-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *limited:* that may *terminate* or cease.

TERMINAL, ter'min-al, *adj.* pertaining to or growing at the *end* or extremity. [L. *terminalis.*]

TERMINATE, ter'min-āt, *v.t.* to set a *limit* to: to set the boundary: to put an end to: to finish.—*v.i.* to be limited: to end either in space or time: to close.

TERMINATION, ter-min-ā'shun, *n.* act of terminating or ending: limit: end: result: the ending of words as varied by their signification.

TERMINATIONAL, ter-min-ā'shun-al, *adj.* pertaining to or forming a termination.

TERMINATIVE, ter'min-āt-iv, *adj.* tending to terminate or determine: absolute.

TERMINOLOGY, ter-min-ol'o-ji, *n.* doctrine of *terms:* the terms used in any art, science, etc. [L. *terminus*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse. See TERM.]

TERMINUS, ter'min-us, *n.* the end or extreme point: one of the extreme points of a railway:—*pl.* TER'MINĪ. [L. "a boundary." Doublet TERM.]

TERN, tern, *n.* a long-winged aquatic fowl allied to the gull. [Allied to Dan. *terne*, sea-swallow, Ice. *therna.*]

TERNARY, ter'nar-i, *adj.* proceeding by or consisting of *threes.* — *n.* the number three. [L. *ternarius—terni*, three each—*tres*, three.]

TERNATE, ter'nāt, *adj.*, *threefold* or arranged in threes. [See TERNARY.]

TERPSICHOREAN, terp-se-ko-re'an, *adj.* relating to *Terpsichore*, or to dancing. [Gr. *terpsichore*, delighting in dancing, *terpsis*, delight, *terpein*, to enjoy, and *choros*, dancing.]

TERRACE, ter'ās, *n.* a raised level bank of *earth:* any raised flat place: the flat roof of a house.—*v.t.* to form into a terrace. [Fr. *terrasse*—It. *terrazzo*—L. *terra*, the earth.]

TERRA-COTTA, ter'a-kot'a, *n.* a composition of clay and sand used for statues, hardened like bricks by fire. [Lit. "baked clay," It.—L. *terra*, earth, and *cocta*, pa.p. of *coquo*, E. COOK.]

TERRAQUEOUS, ter-ā'kwe-us, *adj.* consisting of *land* and *water.* [Coined from L. *terra*, earth, *aqua*, water.]

TERREEN, ter-ēn', *n.* less common form of TUREEN.

TERRENE, ter-ēn', *adj.* pertaining to the *earth:* earthy: earthly. [L. *terrenus—terra*, the earth.]

TERRESTRIAL, ter-es'tri-al, *adj.* pertaining to or existing on the *earth:* earthly

representing the earth. [L. *terrestris*—*terra*, the earth.]

TERRIBLE, ter'i-bl, *adj.* fitted to excite *terror* or awe: awful: dreadful.—*adv.* TERR'IBLY. [L. *terribilis*—*terreo*, to frighten.]

TERRIBLENESS, ter'i-bl-nes, *n.* state of being *terrible*: terror, dread.

TERRIER, ter'i-er, *n.* a dog that pursues animals to their *earth* or burrow: a hole or burrow where foxes, rabbits, etc., secure themselves. [Fr. *terrier*—*terre*, the earth—L. *terra*.]

TERRIFIC, ter-rif'ik, *adj.* creating or *causing terror:* fitted to terrify: dreadful. [L. *terrificus*.]

TERRIFY, ter'i-fī, *v.t.* to *cause terror* in: to frighten greatly: to alarm:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* terr'ified. [L. *terreo*, and *facio*, to make.]

TERRITORIAL, ter-i-tō'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to *territory:* limited to a district.—*adv.* TERRITO'RIALLY.

TERRITORIALISM, ter-ri-tō'ri-al-izm, *n.* a system of church polity, which, in certain districts, prescribes that the people shall submit to the ecclesiastical control of their ruler, and even adopt his religious faith: the United States system of Territorial government.

TERRITORY, ter'i-tor-i, *n.* the extent of *land* around or belonging to a city or state: domain: in the United States, a portion of the country not yet admitted as a State into the Union, and still under a provisional government. [L. *territorium*—*terra*, the earth, land.]

TERROR, ter'ur, *n.* extreme fear: an object of fear or dread. [L. *terror*—*terreo*, to frighten.]

TERRORISM, ter'ur-izm, *n.* a state of *terror:* a state which impresses terror: an organized system of intimidation.

TERSE, ters, *adj.* compact or concise, with smoothness or elegance: neat.—*adv.* TERSE'LY.—*n.* TERSE'NESS. [L. *tersus*, lit. "rubbed" or "wiped clean"—*tergeo*, *tersum*, to rub clean, akin to *stringo*, to draw tight.]

TERTIAN, ter'shi-an, *adj.* occurring every *third* day.—*n.* an ague or fever with paroxysms every third day. [L. *tertianus*—*tertius*, third—*tres*, three.]

TERTIARY, ter'shi-ar-i, *adj.* of the *third* degree, order, or formation: pertaining to the series of sedimentary rocks or strata lying above the chalk and other secondary strata, and abounding in organic remains. [L. *tertiarius*—*tertius*.]

TESSELATE, tes'el-āt, *v.t.* to form into *squares* or lay with checkered work. [L. —*tessella*, dim. of *tessera*, a square piece —Gr. *tessara*, four.]

TESSELATION, tes-el-ā'shun, *n.* tesselated or mosaic work: the operation of making it.

TEST, test, *n.* a pot in which metals are tried and refined: any critical trial: means of trial: (*chem.*) anything used to distinguish substances or detect their presence, a reagent: standard: proof: distinction.—*v.t.* to put to proof: to examine critically. [O. Fr. *test*—L. *testa*, a piece of baked clay, an earthen pot.]

TESTABLE, test'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being given by *will.* [L. *testabilis*.]

TESTACEOUS, tes-tā'shus, *adj.* consisting of or having a hard *shell.* [L. *testaceus*—*testa*, baked clay, a shell. See TEST.]

TESTAMENT, tes'ta-ment, *n.* that which *testifies*, or in which an attestation is made: the solemn declaration in writing of one's will: a will: one of the two great divisions of the Bible. [L.—*testor*, to be a witness—*testis*, a witness.]

TESTAMENTARY, tes-ta-ment'ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to a *testament* or *will:* bequeathed or done by will.

TESTATE, tes'tāt, *adj.* having made and left a *will.* [L. *testatus*, pa.p. of *testor*.]

TESTATOR, tes-tā'tor, *n.* one who leaves a *will*:—*fem.* TESTA'TRIX. [L.]

TESTER, tes'ter, *n.* a flat canopy, esp. over the *head* of a bed. [O. Fr. *teste* (Fr. *tête*), the head—L. *testa*, an earthen pot, hence a hard shell, the skull.]

TESTER, tes'ter, *n.* an English sixpence. [O. Fr. *teston*—*teste* (Fr. *tête*), the head, from the sovereign's head on the coin.]

TESTICLE, tes'ti-kl, *n.* a gland which secrets the seminal fluid in males: one of the stones. [L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, a testicle.]

TESTICULATE, tes-tik'ū-lāt, TESTICULATED, tes-tik'ū-lāt-ed, *adj.* shaped like a *testicle.*

TESTIFY, tes'ti-fī, *v.i.* to *bear witness:* to make a solemn declaration: to protest or declare a charge (with *against*).—*v.t.* to bear witness to: to affirm or declare solemnly or on oath:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tes'tified.—*n.* TES'TIFIER. [L. *testificor*—*testis*, a witness, and *facio*, to make.]

TESTIMONIAL, tes-ti-mō'ni-al, *adj.* containing *testimony.*—*n.* a writing or certificate bearing testimony to one's character or abilities: a sum of money raised by subscription and presented in any form to a person as a token of respect.

TESTIMONY, tes'ti-mo-ni, *n.* evidence: declaration to prove some fact: proof: (*B.*) the two tables of the law: the whole divine revelation. [L. *testimonium*—*testor*, to witness.]

TESTY, tes'ti, *adj.*, *heady:* easily irritated: fretful: peevish.—*adv.* TES'TILY.—*n.* TES'TINESS. [From O. Fr. *teste* (Fr. *tête*), the head. See TESTER.]

TETANUS, tet'a-nus, *n.* spasm of the voluntary muscles: lockjaw.—*adj.* TETAN'IC. [L.—Gr.—*tetanos*, stretched—*teinō*, to stretch.]

TETHER, teth'er, *n.* a rope or chain for tying a beast, while feeding, within certain limits.—*v.t.* to confine with a tether: to restrain within certain limits. [M.E. *tedir*, found in Low Ger. *tider*, Ice. *tiodhr*; conn. with TIE.]

TETHER-BALL, teth'er-bāll, *n.* a game played by two persons with tennis rackets and a ball suspended by a string from a high pole, the winner being the one who first wraps the string entirely around the pole.

TETRAGON, tet'ra-gon, *n.* a figure of *four angles.*—*adj.* TETRAG'ONAL. [Gr. *tetragōnon—tetra*, four, *gōnia*, an angle.]

TETRAGRAM, tet'ra-gram, *n.* a word of four letters. [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *gramma*, letter.]

TETRAHEDRAL, tet-ra-hē'dral, *adj.* having *four sides:* bounded by four triangles.

TETRAHEDRON, tet-ra-hē'dron, *n.* a solid figure inclosed by *four bases* or triangles. [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *hedra*, a seat, a base.]

TETRARCH, tet'rärk, *n.* (under the Romans) the *ruler* of the *fourth* part of a province: a subordinate prince.—*ns.* TET'RARCHATE, TET'RARCHY. [Gr.—*tetra*, four, and *archēs*, a ruler.]

TETRARCHATE, te-trärk'āt, *n.* office or jurisdiction of a *tetrarch:* the fourth part of a province.

TETRASYLLABIC, tet-ra-sil-lab'ik, *adj.* consisting of *four syllables.*

TETRASYLLABLE, tet'ra-sil-a-bl, *n.* a word of *four syllables.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and SYLLABLE.]

TETTER, tet'er, *n.* a popular name for several eruptive diseases of the skin. [A.S *teter.*]

TEUTON, tū'ton, *n.* one of the ancient inhabitants of Germany.

TEUTONIC, tū-ton'ik, *adj.* belonging to the race so called, including Germans, Scandinavians, English, etc.; also their language. [L.—*Teut-o*, *-onis* (O. Ger *Diot-o*), lit. "one of the *people*"—O. Ger. *diot*, the people (A.S. *theod*), whence also Ger. *Deut-sch*, German, E. *Dut-ch* See DUTCH.]

TEUTONIC KNIGHTS, tū-ton'ik nīts, *n.* one of the three military-religious orders of knighthood founded during the period of the Crusades, who wore a white mantle with a black cross as their distinguishing garment.

TEXT, tekst, *n.* the original words of an author: that on which a comment is written: a passage of Scripture. [Lit. "something *woven*," L. *textus—texo*, *textus*, to weave.]

TEXT-BOOK, tekst'-book, *n.* a *book* containing the leading principles of a science. [Orig. a *book* with wide spaces for comments on the *text.*]

TEXT-HAND, tekst'-hand, *n.* a large *hand* in writing; so called because it was the practice to write the *text* of a book in large hand.

TEXTILE, tekst'il, *adj.*, *woven:* capable of being woven. [L. *textilis—texo*, *textum*, to weave.]

TEXTUAL, tekst'ū-al, *adj.* pertaining to or contained in the *text:* serving for a text.—*adv.* TEXT'UALLY.

TEXTUALIST, tekst'ū-al-ist, *n.* one ready in citing Scripture *texts:* one who adheres to the text.

TEXTURE, tekst'ūr, *n.* anything *woven*, a web: manner of weaving or connecting: disposition of the parts of a body.

THALER, tä'ler, *n.* a dollar, in Germany a silver coin worth about 75c.

THAN, *than*, *conj.* a word placed after the comparative of an adjective or adverb between the things compared. [A.S. *thonne;* cog. with Ger. *dann*, *denn;* from stem of THE. See THEN.]

THANE, thān, *n.* a dignitary under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, who prob. held the same rank as a baron does now.—*n.* THANE'DOM. [A.S. *thegn*, a servant, nobleman; cog. with Ice. *thegn*, a man warrior, O. Ger. *degen*, a soldier, servant Gr. *teknon*, child; from the root of A.S. *thihan*, Ger. (*ge-*)*deihen*, to thrive.]

THANK, thangk, *v.t.* to express gratitude for a favor.—*n.* (usually in *pl.*) expression of gratitude for favor received. [A.S. *thanc*, will, thanks; cog. with Ger. *dank;* from the root of THINK, the root idea being "a movement of mind or feeling."]

THANKFUL, thangk'fool, *adj.*, *full* of *thanks:* grateful.—*adv.* THANK'FULLY.—*n.* THANK'FULNESS.

THANKLESS, thangk'les, *adj.* unthankful: not expressing thanks for favors: not gaining thanks.

THANK-OFFERING, thangk'-of'er-ing, *n.* an *offering* made to express *thanks* for mercies received.

THANKSGIVER, thangks'giv-er, *n.* one who *gives thanks*, or acknowledges a favor.

THANKSGIVING, thangks'giv-ing, *n.* act of *giving thanks:* a public acknowledgment of divine goodness and mercy: a day set apart for this.

THANKWORTHY, thangk'wur-*thi*, *adj.*, *worthy* of or deserving *thanks.*

THANK-YOU-MA'AM, thangk-yū-mam, *n.* a ridge or hollow across the road—from the sudden bobbing of the head of a person crossing such an uneven place in a vehicle. [Colloquial.]

THAT, *that*, *pron. demons.* and *rel.*—as a *demons.* (pl. THOSE) it points out a person or thing: the former or more distant thing: not this but the other: as a *rel.*, who or which.—*conj.* used to introduce a clause: because: for: in order that. [A.S. *thæt*, neut. of the article *se* or *the;* cog. with Ger. *das*, *dasz:* further conn. with Gr. *to*, Sans. *tat.* See THE.]

THATCH, thach, *v.t.* to *cover*, as a roof, with straw, reeds, etc.—*n.* straw, etc., used to cover the roofs of buildings and stacks.—*n.* THATCH'ER. [A.S. *theccan*, to cover; cog. with Ger. *decken*, L. *tego*, Gr. *stegō*, to cover. See DECK and TILE.]

THATCHING, thach'ing, *n.* the act or art of covering with thatch: the materials used for thatching.

THAUMATURGY, thaw'ma-tur-ji, *n.* the art of *working wonders* or miracles.—*adjs.* THAUMATUR'GIC,-AL. [Gr.—*thauma*, a wonder, and *ergon*, work.]

THAW, thaw, *v.i.* to melt or grow liquid, as ice: to become so warm as to melt ice.—*v.t.* to cause to melt.—*n.* the melting of ice or snow by heat: the change of weather which causes it. [A.S. *thawan*; cog. with Ger. *thauen*, to thaw, to fall in dew.]

THE, *the* or (when emphatic) *thē*, *demons. pron.* usually called the *definite article*, used to denote a particular person or thing: also to denote a species. [A.S. *se*, *the*, nom. masc. sing. See THAT.]

THE, *the*, *adv.* used before comparatives, as, "the more the better." [A.S. *thī*, by that, by that much, the instrumental case of THE, *demons. pron.*]

THEARCHY, thē'ärk-i, *n.* a body of divine rulers.

THEATRE, thē'a-ter, *n.* a place where public representations, chiefly dramatic or musical, are *seen*: any place rising by steps like the seats of a theatre: a building adapted for scholastic exercises, anatomical demonstrations, etc.: scene of action. [Gr. *theatron—theaomai*, to see.]

THEATRIC, thē-at'rik, THEATRICAL, thē-at'rik-al, *adj.* relating or suitable to a *theatre*, or to actors: pompous.

THEATRICALIZE, thē-at'ri-kal-iz, *n.* to adapt to dramatic representation: to make stagy.

THEATRICALS, thē-at'rik-alz, *n.pl.* dramatic performances.

THEE, *thē*, *pron.* objective of THOU. [A.S. *the*, dative and accus. of *thu* (See THOU).]

THEFT, theft, *n.* act of *thieving*. [A.S. *theofth*, *thyfth*.]

THEINE, thē'in, *n.* the active principle of *tea*. [Fr.—*thé*, tea.]

THEIR, *thār*, *poss. adj. pron.* of or belonging to them. [A.S. *thara*, gen. pl. of the definite article (replaced the older *hira*).]

THEIRS, *tharz*, *poss.* of THEY. [THEIR, with the sing. poss. suffix *-s*.]

THEISM, thē'izm, *n.* belief in the existence of *God* with or without a belief in a special revelation. [Coined from Gr. *theos*, God.]

THEIST, thē'ist, *n.* one who believes in *God*.

THEISTIC, thē-ist'ik, THEISTICAL, thē-ist'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *theism*, or to a *theist*: according to the doctrines of theists.

THEM, *them*, *pron.* objective of THEY. [A.S. *thām*, dative pl. of the definite article (this replaced the older *him* or *heom*).]

THEME, thēm, *n.* a subject set or proposed for discussion, or on which a person speaks or writes. [Fr. *thème* — L. *thema* — Gr. *tithēmi*, to place, set. See THESIS.]

THEMSELVES, *them*-selvz', *pron., pl.* of HIMSELF, HERSELF, and ITSELF. [See THEM and SELF.]

THEN, *then*, *adv.* at *that* time: afterward: immediately: at another time: in that case: therefore. [A.S. *thanne*, *thonne*, *thenne*, accus. sing. from the stem of THE. Doublet THAN.]

THENCE, *then*s, *adv.* from that *time* or place: for that reason. [M.E. *thenne-s*—*thenne* (see THEN), with the gen. ending *-s*. Cf. HENCE and WHENCE.]

THENCEFORTH, *then*s'fōrth, *adv.* from that time forth or forward. [THENCE and FORTH.]

THENCEFORWARD, *then*s-for'ward, *adv.* from that time forward or onward.

THEOCRACY, thē-ok'ra-si, *n.* a *government* in which the chiefs of the state are considered as the immediate ministers of *God* or of the gods, or belong to a sacerdotal race: the state thus governed.—*adjs.* THEOCRAT'IC, THEOCRAT'ICAL. [Gr. *theokratia*—*theos*, God, and *krateō*, to rule.]

THEODICY, thē-od'i-si, *n.* a justification of God's dealings with man. [Gr. *theos*, God, and *dikē*, justice.]

THEODOLITE, thē-od'o-līt, *n.* an instrument used in land-surveying for measuring angles. [Ety. unknown.]

THEODOTIAN, thē-o-dō'shan, *n.* a disciple of *Theodotus* of Constantinople, who, in the 3d c., taught that Jesus was human.

THEOGONIST, thē-og'o-nist, *n.* a writer on *theogony*.

THEOGONY, thē-og'o-ni, *n.* the part of heathen mythology which taught the *birth* and *genealogy* of the *gods*. [Gr. *theogonia*—*theos*, God, and *gonē*, *genos*, race—*genō*, to beget. See GENESIS and GENUS.]

THEOLOGIAN, thē-o-lō'ji-an, *n.* one well versed in *theology*: a professor of divinity: a divine.

THEOLOGIC, thē-o-loj'ik, THEOLOGICAL, thē-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *theology* or divinity.—*adv.* THEOLOG'ICALLY. [Gr. *theologikos*.]

THEOLOGIST, thē-ol'o-jist, *n.* a student in the science of *theology*: a theologian.

THEOLOGIZE, thē-ol'o-jīz, *v.t.* to render *theological*.—*v.i.* to make a system of theology.

THEOLOGY, thē-ol'o-ji, *n.* the *science* which treats of *God*, and of man's duty to him. [Gr. *theologia*—*theos*, God, and *logos*, a treatise.]

THEOMANIA, the-o-mā'ni-a, *n.* (*med.*) a form of religious insanity in which the patient believes himself to be God, or is inspired to proclaim His will.—THEOMA'NIAC, one thus afflicted.

THEOREM, thē'o-rem, *n.* a proposition to be proved. [Gr. *theōrēma*, lit. "a thing *viewed*"—*theōreō*, to view. See THEORY.]

THEORETIC, thē-o-ret'ik, THEORETICAL, thē-o-ret'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *theory*: not practical: speculative.—*adv.* THEORET'ICALLY.

THEORIST, thē'o-rist, *n.* a *theorizer:* one given to theory and speculation.

THEORIZE, thē'o-rīz, *v.i.* to form a *theory:* to form opinions solely by theories: to speculate.—*n.* THE'ORIZER.

THEORY, thē'o-ri, *n.* an explanation, or system of anything: an exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art: speculation as opposed to practice. [L.—Gr. *theōria.* See THEOREM.]

THEOSOPHIST, the-os'ō-fist, *n.* one who believes in immediate divine illumination.—THEOS'OPHIZE, to practice theosophy.—THEOS'OPHISM, theosophical doctrines.

THEOSOPHY, thē-os'o-fi, *n., divine wisdom,* or knowledge obtained by direct intercourse with God and superior spirits: immediate divine illumination or inspiration. [Gr. *theosophia—theos,* God, and *sophos,* wisdom.]

THERAPEUTIC, ther-a-pū'tik, *adj.* pertaining to the *healing* art: curative. [Gr. *therapeuō,* to take care of, to heal, to nurse.]

THERAPEUTICS, ther-a-pū'tiks, *n.sing.* that part of medicine concerned with the treatment and cure of diseases.

THERE, *thār, adv.* in that place (opposed to HERE): it is used to begin sentences when the subject comes after the verb. —THEREABOUT' or -ABOUTS', *adv.* about or near that place: near that number, quantity, or degree.—THEREAFT'ER, *adv.* after or according to that.—THEREAT', *adv.* at that place or occurrence: on that account.—THEREBY', *adv.* by that means: in consequence of that.—THEREFORE (*ther'*fur), *adv.* for that or this reason: consequently.—THEREFROM', *adv.* from that or this.—THEREIN', *adv.* in that or this place, time, or thing.—THEREOF (*thār-of'*), *adv.* of that or this. —THEREON', *adv.* on that or this.—THERETO', THEREUNTO', *adv.* to that or this.—THEREUPON', *adv.* upon or in consequence of that or this: immediately. —THEREWITH', *adv.* with that or this. [A.S. *tha-r* or *thæ-r;* conn. with the stem of THE. The *-re* is prob. short for *der* (cf. Sans. *ta-tra,* there).]

THERMAL, ther'mal, *adj.* pertaining to *heat:* warm. [Gr. *thermos,* hot—*thermē,* heat—*therō,* to heat.]

THERMO-DYNAMICS, ther'mo-di-nam'iks, *n.* the branch of physics which treats of *heat* as a mechanical agent. [Gr. *thermos—thermē,* heat, and *dynamikos—dynamis,* force.]

THERMO-ELECTRICITY, ther'mo-e-lek-tris'i-ti, *n., electricity* developed by the unequal *heating* of bodies.

THERMO-ELECTROMETER, ther'mo-ē-lek-trom'ē-ter, *n.* a device for measuring the strength of a current of electricity by its effect in producing heat.

THERMOMETER, ther-mom'et-er, *n.* an instrument by which the temperatures of bodies are ascertained: founded on the property which heat possesses of expanding all bodies, the rate or quantity of expansion being supposed proportional to the degree of heat applied, and hence indicating that degree. The thermometer consists of a slender glass tube, with a small bore, containing in general mercury or alcohol, which expanding or contracting by variations in the temperature of the atmosphere, or on the instrument being brought into contact with any other body, or immersed in a liquid or gas which is to be examined, the state of the atmosphere, the body, liquid, or gas, with regard to heat, is indicated by a scale either applied to the tube or engraved on its exterior surface. The ordinary thermometer consists of a small tube, terminating in a ball containing mercury, the air having been expelled and the tube hermetically sealed. There are two points on the scale, corresponding to fixed and determinate temperatures, one, namely, to the temperature of freezing water, and the other to that of boiling water. In the thermometer commonly used in this country, that of Fahrenheit, the former point is marked 32° and the latter 212°; hence the zero of the scale, or that part marked 0°, is 32° below the freezing-point, and the interval or space between the freezing and boiling points consists of 180°. The zero point is supposed to have been fixed by Fahrenheit at the point of greatest cold that he had observed, probably by means of a freezing-mixture such as snow and salt. On the Continent, particularly in France, and nowadays in all scientific investigations, the Centigrade thermometer is used. The space between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided into 100 equal parts or degrees, the zero being at freezing and the boiling-point at 100°. Réaumur's thermometer, which is in use in Germany, has the space between the freezing and boiling points divided into 80 equal parts, the zero being at freezing. For extreme degrees of cold, thermometers filled with spirit of wine must be employed, as no degree of cold known is capable of freezing that liquid, whereas mercury freezes at about 39° below zero on the Fahrenheit scale. On the other hand, spirit of wine is not adapted to high temperatures, as it is soon converted into vapor, whereas mercury does not boil till its temperature is raised to 660° F. Mercury is most commonly used for thermometers employed for indicating all ordinary temperatures. For recording extremely high temperatures the pyrometer is used; and for indicating very slight variations the thermo-electric battery is employed. [Gr. *thermos,* warm, from *thermē,* heat, and *metron,* measure.]

THERMOMETRIC, ther-mo-met'rik. THER-

MOMETRICAL, ther-mo-met'rik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or made with a *thermometer.*—*adv.* THERMOMET'RICALLY.

THERMO-PILE, ther'mo-pīl, *n.* a thermo-electric battery used as a thermometer. [Gr. *thermē*, heat, and PILE, a roundish mass.]

THESAURUS, the-saw'rus, *n.* a *treasury* or repository, esp. of knowledge: a lexicon or cyclopædia. [L.—Gr. *thēsauros—tithēmi*, to place.]

THESE, *thēz, demon. pron., pl.* of THIS. [A.S. *thas*, old pl. of *thes*, this. Doublet THOSE.]

THESIS, thē'sis, *n.* a *position* or that which is *set down* or advanced for argument: a subject for a scholastic exercise: an essay on a theme:—*pl.* THESES, thē'sēz.

THESMOPHORIA, thes-mo-fō'ri-a, *n.* a famous ancient Greek festival celebrated by married women in honor of Demeter as the "mother of beautiful offspring." Though not confined to Attica, it was especially observed in that district. [Gr., from *thesmophoros*, law-giving, an epithet of Demeter—*thesmos*, a law, and *pherō*, to bear.]

THESMOTHETE, thez'mo-thēt, *n.* a law-giver: a legislator: one of the six inferior archons at Athens. [Gr. *thesmothetēs*, a law-giver—*thesmos*, law, and *tithēmi*, to place.]

THESPESIA, thes-pē'zhi-a, *n.* a genus of plants, nat. order Malvaceæ. The species are trees with large entire leaves and large handsome flowers. The rim of the calyx is entire, and the outer calyx is formed of three leaves, which soon fall off. *T. populnea*, or the umbrella-tree, is a native of the East Indies, Guinea, and the Society Islands. It grows to the height of about 40 feet, and has large yellow flowers, with a dark red centre. In tropical countries it is planted, for the sake of its shade, about monasteries and convents, and hence it is looked upon with a sort of religious regard. Its wood is reckoned as almost indestructible under water, and it is therefore much used for boat-building as well as for carpentry purposes and house-building. [From Gr. *thespesios*, divine, in allusion to *T. populnea* being planted in tropical countries near churches.]

THESPIAN, thes'pi-an, *adj.* of or relating to Thespis, or to dramatic acting in general: hence, *the Thespian art* is equivalent to *the drama.* "The highest stretch attained by the *Thespian art.*"—*Carlyle.* [From *Thespis*, who played an important part in the early history of the drama in Greece about B.C. 535.]

THETA, thē'ta, *n.* a letter of the Greek alphabet corresponding to *th* in such English words as *thin:* sometimes called the *unlucky* letter from being used by the judges in passing condemnation on a prisoner, it being the first letter of the Greek *thanatos*, death. [Gr. *thēta.*]

THEURGIC, thē-ur'jik, THEURGICAL, thē-er'jik-al, *adj.* pertaining to theurgy or the power of performing supernatural things.—THEURGIC HYMNS, songs of incantation.

THEURGIST, thē'ur-jist, *n.* one who pretends to or is addicted to theurgy. "More refined necromancers or magicians call themselves *theurgists* . . . thinking to have to do only with good spirits."—*Hallywell.*

THEURGY, thē'ur-ji, *n.* the working of some divine or supernatural agency in human affairs: a working or producing effects by spiritual means: effects or phenomena brought about among men by spiritual agency: specifically, (*a*) divine agency or direct interference of the gods in human affairs or the government of the world; (*b*) a system of supernatural knowledge or powers believed by the Egyptian Platonists and others to have been communicated to mankind by the beneficent deities or good spirits, and to have been handed down from generation to generation traditionally by the priests; (*c*) the art of invoking deities or spirits, or by their intervention conjuring up visions, interpreting dreams, prophesying, receiving and explaining oracles, etc.; the power of obtaining from the gods, by means of certain observances, words, symbols, etc., a knowledge of the secrets which surpass the powers of reason, to lay open the future, etc.—a power claimed by the priesthood of most pagan religions; (*d*) that species of magic, which more modern professors of the art allege to produce its effects by supernatural agency, as contra-distinguished from natural magic. [Gr. *theourgia*, from *theos*, a god, and *ergon*, work.]

THEW, thū, *n.* (used chiefly in *pl.*), muscle or strength: sinews. [Perhaps a form of THIGH.]

THEY, *thā, pers. pron., pl.* of HE, SHE, or IT. [From A.S. *thā*, nom. pl. of the definite article, which replaced the older *hi, heo.* See THE.]

THICK, thik, *adj.* dense: imperfectly mobile: compact: not transparent or clear: misty: dull: crowded: closely set: abundant: frequent, in quick succession: having great depth or circumference.—*adv.* closely: frequently: fast: to a great depth.—*adv.* THICK'LY.—*n.* THICK'NESS. [A.S. *thicce;* cog. with Ger. *dick;* from root of A.S. *thihan*, to thrive. See THANE.]

THICKEN, thik'n, *v.t.* to make thick or close: to strengthen.—*v.i.* to become thick or obscure: to crowd or press. [A.S. *thiccian.*]

THICKET, thik'et, *n.* a collection of trees or shrubs *thickly* or closely set: close wood or copse.

THICK-HEADED, thik'-hed'ed, *adj.* having a *thick head* or skull: stupid.

THICKISH, thik'ish, *adj.* somewhat thick.

THIEF, thēf, *n.* (pl. THIEVES, thēvz), a person who steals or is guilty of theft; one who takes the goods or personal property of another without the owner's knowledge or consent; esp. one who deprives another of property secretly or without open force—as opposed to a *robber*, who openly uses violence: a term of reproach; applied esp. to a person guilty of cunning, deceitful, or secret actions; an evil-doer; "Angelo is an adulterous *thief*."—*Shak.*: an excrescence or waster in the snuff of a candle; "Where you see a *thief* in the candle, call presently for an extinguisher."—*Bp. Hall.*—THIEVES' LATIN, a jargon used by thieves: the cant or slang language peculiar to thieves."—*Sir W. Scott.* [A.S. *theóf*, *thiófe*, *thef*, Icel. *thjófr*, Sw. *tjuf*, Dut. *dief*, Ger. *dieb*, O. H. Ger. *diup*, Goth. *thjubs*, thief; root meaning doubtful.]

THIEVE, thēv, *v.i.* to practice *theft*: to steal. [A.S. *theofian.*]

THIEVERY, thēv'er-i, *n.* the practice of thieving.

THIEVISH, thēv'ish, *adj.*, *given to*, or like *theft* or stealing: acting by stealth: secret: sly.—*adv.* THIEV'ISHLY.—*n.* THIEV'ISHNESS.

THIEVES'-VINEGAR, thēvz'-vin-e-ger, *n.* a kind of vinegar made by digesting rosemary tops, sage leaves, etc., in vinegar, anciently believed to be an antidote against the plague. It derived its name and popularity from a story that four thieves who plundered the dead during the plague ascribed their impunity to this infusion. It has been long disused as worthless.

THIG, thig, *v.t.* to ask; to beg; to supplicate; "They were fain to *thig* and cry for peace and good-will."—*Pitscottie*: to go about receiving supply from neighbors, etc. [A.S. *thicgan*, *thigan*, to take, receive, partake of; Ice. *thig*, *thiggja*, to get, receive, accept, receive hospitality for a night; Dan. *tigge*, to beg as a mendicant, *tigger*, a beggar. The Scotch has probably got the word from the Scandinavian.]

THIGGER, thig'er, *n.* one who thigs: a beggar: esp. one who solicits a gift or assistance in goods or money, not on the footing of an absolute mendicant or pauper, but as one in a temporary strait having some claim on the liberality of others. [Scotch.]

THIGH, thī, *n.* the thick fleshy part of the leg from the knee to the trunk. [A.S. *theoh*; Ice. *thio*, O. Ger. *diech*, seen in Ger. *dickbein*, thigh.]

THILL, thil, *n.* the shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage. The thills are the two pieces of timber extending from the body of the carriage, between which the horse is put, and by which the carriage is supported in a horizontal position. Written also FILL. [A.S. *thil*, *thill*, a stake, pole, plank, also *thel*, a board or plank; Ice. *thili*, *thil*, a deal, a plank; Sw. *tilja*, a pole, a stake, a beam; allied to *deal*, a plank of pine. According to some from same root as Sans. *tala*, surface, L. *tellus*, the earth, the earth's surface.]

THIMBLE, thim'bl, *n.* a metal cover for the finger, used in sewing. [Lit. "a thumb-piece;" an extension of THUMB.]

THIMBLE-RIG, thim'bl-rig, *n.* a sleight-of-hand trick in which the performer conceals, or pretends to conceal, a pea or small ball under one of three thimble-like cups.—*v.i.* to cheat by such means.—*n.* THIM'BLE-RIG'GER. [From colloquial use of RIG, in the sense of a trick, a wanton trick.]

THIN, thin, *adj.* having little thickness: slim: lean: freely mobile: small: fine: not close or crowded: not full or well grown.—*adv.* not thickly or closely: in a scattered state.—*v.t.* to make thin: to make less close or crowded: to make rare or less thick or dense:—*pr.p.* thinn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* thinned.—*adv.* THIN'LY.—*n.* THIN'NESS. [Lit. "extended" or "stretched out," A.S. *thyn*; cog. with Ice. *thunn-r*, Ger. *dünn*; L. *tenuis*, Celt. *tanas*, Sans. *tanus*, from the root *tan*, stretch. See TEND and THUNDER.]

THINE, *thīn*, *pron.* (possessive form of THOU), belonging to thee: thy. [A.S. *thin*; Ger. *dein.*]

THING, thing, *n.* an inanimate object: an event: a part. [A.S.; Ice. *thing*, Ger. *ding*; the root idea being "a lawsuit," hence "a cause," "an affair;" cf. the connection of Ger. *sache* and E. SAKE; and of Fr. *chose* and L. *causa.*]

THINK, thingk, *v.i.* to exercise the mind: to revolve ideas in the mind: to judge: to form or hold as an opinion: to consider: to purpose or design.—*v.t.* to imagine: to judge: to believe or consider:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* thought.—*n.* THINK'ER. [A.S. *thencan*, *thyncan*; cog. with Ger. *denken*, from root of THANK.]

THINNISH, thin'ish, *adj.* somewhat thin.

THIRD, therd, *adj.* the last of *three*.—*n.* one of *three* equal parts. [A.S. *thridda.* See THREE.]

THIRDLY, therd'li, *adv.* in the *third* place.

THIRD RAIL, *n.* in electric railways, a rail for the transmission of power in addition to the two regular rails on which the trains run. Hence *third-rail* system.

THIRST, therst, *n.* the uneasiness caused by want of drink: vehement desire for drink: eager desire for anything.—*v.i.* to feel thirst: to desire vehemently. [A.S. *thurst*, *thyrst*; cog. with Ger. *durst*, from a Teut. root sig. "dry;" conn. also with Gr. *ters-omai*, L. *torr-eo*, to dry, Sans. *trish*, to thirst.]

THIRSTY, therst'i, *adj.* suffering from *thirst*: dry: parched: vehemently desiring.—*adv.* THIRST'ILY.—*n.* THIRST'INESS. [A.S. *thurstig.*]

THIRTEEN, ther'tēn, *adj.* and *n.*, *three* and *ten.*—THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN, the thirteen States of the Union which adopted the Constitution: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

THIRTEENTH, ther'tēnth, *adj.* and *n.* the last of *thirteen.* [A.S. *threoteotha—threo*, three, and *teotha*, tenth.]

THIRTIETH, ther'ti-eth, *adj.* the last of *thirty.*—*n.* a thirtieth part. [A. S. *thritigotha.*]

THIRTY, ther'ti, *adj.* and *n.*, *three* times *ten.* [A.S. *thritig—threo*, three, and *tig*, ten.]

THIS, *this*, *demons. pron.* or *adj.* denoting a person or thing near, just mentioned, or about to be mentioned: (*B.*) the last past:—*pl.* THESE. [A.S. *this*, the neut. of the adj. pron. *thes* (m.), *theos* (f.), *this* (*n.*); Ice. *thessi*, Ger. *dieser.*]

THISTLE, this'l, *n.* a genus of prickly plants. [A.S. *thistel;* Ger. *distel.*]

THISTLY, this'li, *adj.* overgrown with *thistles.*

THITHER, *thith'*er, *adv.* to that place: to that end or result. [A.S. *thider;* from the stem of THE.]

THITHERWARD, *thith'*er-ward, *adv.* toward that place. [A.S. *thider-weard.*]

THOLE, thōl, *n.* a pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing; they are arranged in pairs, the space between forming one kind of rowlock: the pin or handle of a scythe-snath. [A.S. *thol*, a thole or thole-pin; Ice. *tholr*, a thole-pin, a wooden peg; Low Ger. *dolle*, Dut. *dol.* Prob. conn. with *thill* rather than with the verb *thole.*]

THOLE, thōl, *n.* in *arch.* (*a*) same as *Tholus;* (*b*) the scutcheon or knot at the centre of a timber-vault; (*c*) a place in temples where votive offerings were suspended. *E. H. Knight.* [Gr. *tholos*, a dome.]

THOLE, thōl, *v.t.* to bear: to endure: to undergo. *Burns.—pr.p.* tholing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tholed. [Old English and Scotch. A.S. *tholian*, to bear, endure, suffer; Goth. *thulan*, O. Fris. *tholia*, Ice. *thola*, O. High Ger. *doljan*, *dolên*, *dultan*, Ger. *dulden*, and dial. Ger. *dolen*, to bear, to endure, to tolerate. From an Indo-European root *tal*, Sans. *tul*, to bear, seen also in L. *tollo*, to raise (whence *extol*), *tolerare*, to tolerate; Gr. *talaō*, to bear, *tolma*, bravery, *talanton*, a balance, L. *talentum*, E. TALENT.]

THOLE, thōl, *v.i.* to wait. [Old English and Scotch.]

THOLOBATE, thol'o-bāt, *n.* in *arch.* the substructure on which a dome rests. [Gr. *tholos*, a coved roof, and *basis*, basis.]

THOLUS, thō'lus, *n.* in *anc. arch.* a name given to any round building which terminated at the top in a point: a dome or cupola: specifically, at Athens, the round chamber, or Rotunda, in which the Prytanes dined. "The Thirty Tyrants on one occasion summoned him, together with four others, to the *Tholus*, the place in which the Prytanes took their meals." —*G. H. Lewes.*

THOMÆAN, THOMEAN, to-mē'an, *n.* one belonging to a church of early Christians, said to have been founded, on the Malabar coast of India, by St. *Thomas.*

THOMAISM, tom'a-izm, THOMISM, tom'-izm, *n.* the doctrines of St. *Thomas* Aquinas with respect to predestination and grace, and especially the immaculate conception of the Virgin.

THOMSONIAN, tom-sō'ni-an, *adj.* applied to a system of botanical medicine, one of whose doctrines is, that as all minerals are from the earth their tendency is to carry men into their graves, whereas the tendency of herbs, from their growing upward, is to keep men from their graves. [After its founder, Dr. Samuel *Thomson*, of Massachusetts.]

THONG, thong, *n.* a piece or strap of leather to *fasten* anything. [A.S. *thwang*, *thwong*, from the same root as Ger. *zwang*, constraining power—*zwingen*, to constrain; cf. the connection of *band*, *bind*, and *bond.*]

THORACIC, tho-ras'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the *thorax* or breast.

THORAX, thō'raks, *n.* the part of the body between the neck and belly: the chest. [Lit. "a breastplate," L.—Gr.]

THORN, thorn, *n.* a sharp, woody spine on the stem of a plant: a spine: a plant having spines or thorns: anything prickly or troublesome. [A.S.; Ice. *thorn*, Ger. *dorn;* Slav. *tarn.*]

THORN-BACK, thorn'-bak, *n.* a species of ray or skate (*Raia clavata*) common on the British and Irish coasts, distinguished by the short and strong recurved spines which are scattered over the back and tail, whence its name; it grows to about 2 feet long, is very voracious, feeding on small flounders, herrings, sand-eels, crabs, lobsters, etc.; great quantities are taken every year, and the flesh is considered to be excellent food; the female is in Scotland called the *maiden-skate:* a large species of spider-crab, the *Maia squinado*, found in British seas and in the Mediterranean, and so named from the spines with which its carapace is roughened; this species is sometimes figured on ancient coins.

THORNTAIL, thorn'tāl, *n.* a beautiful little bird of Peru and Colombia, belonging to the family Trochilidæ (humming-birds).

THORNY, thorn'i, *adj.* full of *thorns:* prickly: troublesome: harassing. [A.S. *thorniht.*]

THOROUGH, thur'ō, *adj.* passing *through* or to the end: complete: entire.—(*obs.*) *prep.* through.—*adv.* THOR'OUGHLY.—*n.* THOR'OUGHNESS. [A.S. *thurh*, from a root

tar, "to go beyond," seen in L. *tra-ns*. The longer form of THROUGH.]

THOROUGH-BASS, thur'ō-bās, *n.* (*music*) a *bass* part all *through* a piece, with figures placed over the notes to indicate the harmony to be played to each.

THOROUGHBRED, thur'ō-bred, *adj.*, *thoroughly* or completely *bred:* bred from a dam and sire of the best blood, as a horse, and having the qualities supposed to depend thereon.

THOROUGHFARE, thur'ō-fār, *n.* a *fare* or passage for going *through:* a public way or street: right of passing through. [See FARE.]

THOROUGH-GOING, thur'ō-gō'ing, *adj.*, *going through* or to the end: going all lengths: complete.

THOROUGH-PACED, thur'ō-pāst, *adj.*, *thoroughly* or perfectly *paced* or trained: complete.

THOROUGH-PIN, thur'ō-pin, *n.* a disease in horses which consists of enlarged mucous capsules growing on each side of the hocks, giving somewhat the appearance as if a pin were thrust through.

THOROUGH-SPED, thur'ō-sped, *adj.* fully accomplished: thorough-paced. "Our *thorough-sped* republic of Whigs."—*Swift*.

THOROUGH-STITCH, thur'ō-stich, *adv.* fully: completely: going the whole length of any business. "Perseverance alone can carry us *thorough-stitch*."—*Sir R. L'Estrange*. "Many believe the bold Chief Justice Jeffreys, . . . who went *thorough-stitch* in that tribunal, stands fair for that office."—*Evelyn*.

THOROUGH-WORT, thur'ō-wurt, *n.* the popular name of a composite plant, the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, a native of North America, valued for its medicinal uses. It is also known by the name of BONE-SET.

THORP, THORPE, thorp, *n.* an English termination denoting a group of houses standing together in the country: a hamlet: a village—used chiefly in place-names, and names of persons derived from places; as, *Althorp*, Copmans*thorpe*. *Thorpe* as a termination of place-names is very common in Lincolnshire.

Within a little *thorp* I staid at last.—*Fairfax*.

But he, by farmstead, *thorpe*, and spire,
Came crowing over Thames.—*Tennyson*.

By thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between the ridges,
By twenty *thorps*, a little town,
And half a hundred bridges.—*Tennyson*

[A.S. *thorp*, O.S. *thorp*, *tharp*, Ice. *thorp*, Swed. and Dan. *torp*, Dut. *dorp*, Ger. *dorf*, a village, a hamlet, a group of houses. Vigfusson regards this word as having been originally applied in England to the cottages of the poorer peasantry crowded together in a hamlet, instead of each house standing in its own inclosure, the etymological sense being a crowd or throng, as seen in L. *turba*, a crowd, of which word this is the Teutonic equivalent.]

THOS, thōs, THOUS, thōus, *n.* a name given to a genus of dogs intermediate between the wolf, the fox, and the jackal, of all of whose natures it somewhat partakes. These dogs are larger than a jackal; they do not burrow, and are marked on the back by black and white colors, the rest of the fur being in general ochrey buff. Among the different species are the wild dog of Egypt, Nubian thous, Cape jackal: Senegal thous or jackal, etc. [Gr *thos*, a jackal.]

THOSE, thōz, *pron.*, *pl.* of THAT. [From A.S *thas*, the old pl. of *thes*, this. See THIS. Doublet THESE.]

THOU, *thow*, *pron.* of the second person sing., the person addressed, now gen. used only in solemn address. "*Thou*, as in Shakespeare's time, was (1) the pronoun of affection towards friends, (2) of good-humored superiority to servants, and (3) of contempt or anger to strangers. It had, however, already fallen somewhat into disuse, and being regarded as archaic, was naturally adopted (4) in the higher poetic style and in the language of solemn prayer."—*E. A. Abbott*. [A.S. *thu*; cog. with Goth. *thu*, Gr. *tu*, L. *tu*, Sans. *tva-m*.]

THOUGH, *thō*, *conj.* admitting: allowing: even if: notwithstanding. [Lit. "on that" (condition), A.S. *theah*; cog. with Goth. *thau-h*, Ice. *thó*, Ger. *doch*; from the stem of THE.]

THOUGHT, thawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of THINK. [A.S. *theahte*, *theaht*.]

THOUGHT, thawt, *n.* the act of *thinking:* reasoning: deliberation: that which one thinks: idea: fancy: consideration: opinion: meditation: design: care. [A.S. *ge-thoht*; Ice. *thott-r*, O. Ger. *ge-dacht*. See THINK.]

THOUGHTFUL, thawt'fool, *adj.*, *full* of *thought:* employed in meditation: attentive: considerate: promoting serious thought: favorable to meditation.—*adv.* THOUGHT'FULLY.—*n.* THOUGHT'FULNESS.

THOUGHTLESS, thawt'les, *adj.*, *without thought* or care: careless: inattentive: stupid: dull.—*adv.* THOUGHT'LESSLY.—*n.* THOUGHT'LESSNESS.

THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE, same as TELEPATHY, which see.

THOUSAND, thow'zand, *adj.* denoting *ten hundred:* proverbially, denoting any great number.—*n.* the number ten hundred: any large number. [A.S. *thusend*; Ger. *tausend*, Goth. *thusundi*; found also in Slav. and Lithuanian, and prob. thence derived.]

THOUSANDFOLD, thow'zand-fōld, *adj.*, *folded* a *thousand* times: multiplied by a thousand.

THOUSANDTH, thow'zandth, *adj.* the last of a *thousand* or of any great number.—*n.* one of a thousand or of any great number.

THOWEL, THOWL. See THOLE.

THRALDOM, THARALLDOM, thrawl'dum, *n.* the condition of a *thrall* or slave: slavery: bondage.

THRALL, thrawl, *n.* a *slave, serf:* slavery: servitude. [A.S. *thrall;* Ice. *thrœll,* a slave; prob. a dim. from A.S. *threagan,* to chide, to vex; acc. to Trench, from THRILL, from the practice of boring the ear of a slave in token of servitude.]

THRASAETUS, thra-sā'e-tus, *n.* the name of the genus to which the harpy-eagle or crested-eagle (*T. harpyia*) of South America belongs. The characteristic features are the crest (which lies flat unless when the bird is roused), the strength of the feet and length of the claws, and the thickness of the bones, the whole framework of the bird being exceedingly powerful. The harpy-eagle lives in thick forests and preys on sloths, deer, etc. [Gr. *thrasys,* bold, and *aetos,* an eagle.]

THRASH, thrash, *v.t.* to beat out grain from the straw: to beat soundly.—*n.* THRASH'ER. [A.S. *therscan;* cog. with Ger. *dreschen.*]

THRASHER, thrash'er, THRESHER, thresh'er, *n.* one who thrashes grain: a species of shark, the *Alopias* or *Alopecias vulpes,* or sea-fox, called the *thrasher* from its using its tail-fin, which is nearly equal in length to the whole body, as a weapon of attack.—BROWN THRASHER, an American singing bird of the thrush family.

THRASHING, thrash'ing, THRESHING, thresh'ing, *n.* the operation by which grain is separated from the straw. This operation is performed in various ways, as by the feet of animals, by a flail, or by a thrashing-machine. The first mode was that employed in the ages of antiquity, and it is still practiced in the south of Europe, and in Persia and India. Oxen were generally employed for this purpose, either alone or with the addition of a kind of roller studded with iron knots, which the oxen dragged over the grain-sheaves, which latter were spread on a circular floor in the form of a circle, the ends containing the grain being placed towards the centre. Thrashing by the flail is still practiced in various parts of Europe, but thrashing-machines, which effect a great saving in time and labor to the farmer in this country, have been very extensively introduced.

THRASHING, thrash'ing, *n.* the act of beating out grain from the straw: a sound beating or drubbing.

THRASHING-FLOOR, thrash'ing-flōr, *n.* a *floor* on which grain is *thrashed.*

THREAD, thred, *n.* a very thin line of any substance *twisted* and drawn out: a filament of any fibrous substance: a fine line of yarn: anything resembling a thread: the prominent spiral part of a screw: something continued in long course: the uniform tenor of a discourse. —*v.t.* to pass a thread through the eye of (as a needle): to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way. [Lit. "something twisted," A.S. *thræd* (cog. with Ice. *thrad-r,* Ger. *draht*), from *thrawan,* to wind (E. THROW, to twist), Ger. *drehen.*]

THREADBARE, thred'bār, *adj.* worn to the *bare* or naked *thread:* having the nap worn off: hackneyed: used till its novelty or interest is gone.

THREADY, thred'i, *adj.* like thread: slender: containing or consisting of thread.

THREAP, thrēp, *v.t.* to assert with pertinacity: to continue to assert in reply to denial: as, will ye *threap* that down my throat? (Scotch and provincial English.) Spelled also THREEP. [A.S. *threâpian,* to threap, reprove, afflict; allied to Ice. *threfa,* to wrangle or dispute; probably of same stem as *threat.*]

THREAP, thrēp, *v.i.* to aver or assert with pertinacity; to maintain by dint of assertion. *Burns:* to contend; to quarrel; "It is not for a man with a woman to *threap.*" —*Percy Reliq.:* to threaten; "He *threapit* to see the auld hardened blood-shedder."

THREAP, thrēp, *n.* a vehement or pertinacious affirmation: an obstinate decision or determination. "He has taken a *threap* that he would have it finished before the year was done."—*Carlyle.*

THREAT, thret, *n.* declaration of an intention to inflict punishment or other evil upon another: menace. [See THREATEN.]

THREATEN, thret'n, *v.t.* to declare the intention of inflicting punishment or other evil upon another: to terrify by menaces: to present the appearance of coming evil, or of something unpleasant. [A.S. *threatian,* to threaten; cog. with Ger. *verdrieszen,* Goth. *thriutan,* to vex.]

THREATENING, thret'n-ing, *adj.* indicating a *threat* or menace: indicating something approaching or impending —*adv.* THREAT'ENINGLY.

THREE, thrē, *adj.* and *n.* two and one [A.S. and Ice. *thri,* Celt. *tri,* Goth. *threis,* Ger. *drei,* L. *tres,* Gr. *treis,* Sans. *tri.*]

THREEFOLD, thrē'fōld, *adj., folded thrice:* thrice repeated: consisting of three.

THREEPLY, thrē'plī, *adj.* having *three plies* or folds.

THREESCORE, thrē'skōr, *adj., three* times a *score,* sixty.

THREE-SUITED, thrē'-sūt-ed, *adj.* a word of doubtful meaning used by Shakespeare; perhaps having only three suits of clothes; or wearing three suits of clothes, probably referring to a custom once prevalent among the peasantry of Germany to put on their whole wardrobe on festival occasions, one suit over another: hence, low born: peasant-like. "A knave; a rascal; an eater of broken meats; a base, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three-suited,* hundred-pound, filthy, worsted-stocking knave."—*Shak.*

THREMMATOLOGY, threm-a-tol'ō-ji, *n.* the science of breeding or propagating animals and plants under domestication. [Gr. *thremma—trephein*, to nurse, and *logia—legein*, to say.]

THRENE, thrēn, *n.* a complaint: lamentation: a threnody. "The *threnes* and sad accents of the prophet Jeremy."—*Jer. Taylor.* [L. *threnus*, Gr. *thrēnos*, lamentation, from *threomai*, to cry aloud.]

THRENETIC, thrē-net'ik, THRENETICAL, thrē-net'ik-al, *adj.* sorrowful: mournful. "Among all *threnetical* discourses on record, this last, between men overwhelmed and almost annihilated by the excess of their sorrow, has probably an unexampled character."—*Carlyle.*

THRENODE, thren'od, *n.* a threne or threnody: a dirge.

THRENODIAL, thren-o'di-al, *adj.* of or pertaining to a threnody: elegiac. "A *threnodial* flight."—*Southey.*

THRENODIST, thren'o-dist, *n.* a writer of threnodies: a composer of dirges.

THRENODY, thren'o-di, *n.* a song of lamentation: a dirge: especially a kind of occasional poem composed for the occasion of the funeral of some distinguished personage. "To-day her petulance wore another aspect. It was like the intrusion of the petty miseries and mean annoyances of daily life into the solemn story of a tragedy or the tender strains of a *threnody*."—*Cornhill Mag.* [Gr. *thrēnōdia—thrēnos*, lamentation, and *ōdē*, ode.]

THREPE, *v.i.* same as THREAP.

THREPSOLOGY, threp-sol'o-ji, *n.* the doctrine of or a discourse on the nutrition of organized bodies. [Gr. *threpsis*, nutrition, and *logos*, discourse.]

THRESH, thresh. Same as THRASH.

THRESHOLD, thresh'ōld, *n.* a piece of wood or stone under the door of a house: door: entrance: the place or point of entering. [Lit. "the piece of *wood beaten* by the feet," M. E. *threshwold*—A.S. *therscwald*—*therscan*, to thresh, *wald*, wood.]

THREW, thrōō, *pa.t.* of THROW.

THRICE, thrīs, *adv.*, *three times.* [M. E. *thries*—THREE, with a genitive termination.]

THRIFT, thrift, *n.* state of *thriving*: frugality: prosperity: increase of wealth: gain: a plant so called, of several species. [See THRIVE.]

THRIFTLESS, thrift'les, *adj.*, *not thrifty*: extravagant: not thriving.—*adv.* THRIFTLESSLY.—*n.* THRIFTLESSNESS.

THRIFTY, thrift'i, *adj.* (*comp.* THRIFT'IER, *superl.* THRIFT'IEST) showing *thrift* or economy: thriving by frugality.—*adv.* THRIFT'ILY.—*n.* THRIFT'INESS.

THRILL, thril, *v.t.* to pierce: to affect strongly.—*v.i.* to pierce, as something sharp: to cause a tingling, shivering feeling to run through the body: to feel a sharp, shivering sensation.—*n.* a thrilling sensation. [A.S. *thyrlian*, to bore a hole; Ger. *drillen*, to drill a hole. See DRILL, to pierce.]

THRILLING, thril'ing, *adj.* causing to thrill.

THRIVE, thrīv, *v.i.* to prosper: to increase in goods: to be successful: to grow: to flourish:—*pa.t.* thrōve and thrīved; *pa.p.* thriv'en. [Ice. *thrifa*, to care, *thrif*, care, good success.]

THRIVINGLY, thrīv'ing-li, *adv.* in a *thriving* or prosperous manner.

THROAT, thrōt, *n.* the forepart of the neck, in which are the gullet and windpipe: an entrance: a narrow part of anything. [A.S. *throte*; Ger. *drossel*, the throat, gullet.]

THROB, throb, *v.i.* to *beat* or palpitate, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force:—*pr.p.* throbb'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* throbbed.—*n.* a beat or strong pulsation. [Sw. *drabba*, to knock; akin to L. *trepido*, to tremble.]

THROE, thrō, *n.*, *suffering*, pain: agony: the pains of childbirth. [A.S. *threa*, suffering—*threowan*, to suffer.]

THROMBOSIS, throm'bō-sis, *n.* in *pathol.* the condition of being affected with thrombus: the obstruction of a blood-vessel by the formation of a fibrinous clot.

THROMBUS, throm'bus, *n.* in *pathol.* (*a*) a small tumor which sometimes arises after bleeding, owing to the blood escaping from the vein into the cellular structure surrounding it, and coagulating there; (*b*) a fibrinous coagulum or clot which forms in and obstructs a blood-vessel. [L., from Gr. *thromboō*, to clot.]

THRONE, thrōn, *n.* an elevated and ornamental chair of state used by a king, emperor, or pope; the term is also applied to the seat of a bishop in his cathedral church, to the official chair of the presiding official of certain societies, or to any similar seat; as, the *throne* of the masonic grand-master, etc.: sovereign power and dignity; also, the wielder of that power—usually with *the*; "Thy *throne*, O God, is for ever."—Ps. xlv. 6; "*The throne* is fixed upon a pinnacle which perpetual beams of truth and justice irradiate."—*Hallam;*

> O joy to the people and joy to *the throne.*
> —*Tennyson:*

one of an order of angels who are usually represented with double wings, supporting the throne of the Almighty in ethereal space;

> Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,
> *Thrones*, dominations, princedoms, virtues, powers.
> —*Milton;*

"The *thrones*, seraphim, and cherubim approximated most closely, with nothing intermediate, and were more immediately and eternally conformed to the godhead."—*Milman;* [O. Fr. *throne*, L. *thronus*, from Gr. *thronus*, a seat, chair.]

THRONE, thrōn, *v.t.* to place on a royal seat; to enthrone;

> As on the finger of a *throned* queen
> The basest jewel will be well esteem'd.
> —*Shak.:*

to place as on a throne; to set in an exalted position; to exalt. *Milton.*

THRONE, thrōn, *v.i.* to sit on a throne: to sit in state as a king. "He wants nothing of a god but eternity, and a heaven to *throne* in."—*Shak.*

THRONELESS, thrōn'les, *adj.* without a throne: deposed.

> Must she too bend, must she too share
> Thy late repentance, long despair,
> Thou *throneless* homicide.—*Byron.*

THRONG, throng, *n.* a large number of people *pressed* or *crowded together:* a crowd: a great multitude.—*v.t.* to press or crowd: to annoy with numbers.—*v.i.* to crowd together: to come in multitudes. [A.S. *thrang—thringan*, to press.]

THROSTLE, thros'l, *n.* the song-thrush or mavis, a bird of the genus Turdus, the *T. musicus;*

> The *throstle* with his note so true,
> The wren with little quill.—*Shak.:*

a machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc., from the rove, consisting of a set of drawing rollers with bobbins and flyers, and differing from the mule in having the twisting apparatus stationary—so named from the noise it makes, which resembles the singing of a thrush: called also *water-frame* because at first driven by water. [A dim. form of *thrush.* A.S. *throstle*, Ger. and Dan. *drossel*, Ice. *thröstr*, throstle; cog. Rus. *drozd*, L. *turdus*, a thrush; perhaps also *storl*.]

THROSTLE-COCK, thros'l-kok, *n.* the male thrush.

> The ousel and the *throstle-cocke*,
> Chief musick of our Maye.—*Drayton.*

THROSTLING, thros'l-ing, *n.* a disease of cattle of the ox kind, occasioned by a swelling under their throats, which, unless checked, will choke them. [Supposed to be from the whistling sound emitted in breathing resembling the singing of the *throstle.*]

THROTTLE, throt'l, *v.i.* to choke: to suffocate: to have the throat obstructed so as to endanger suffocation: to breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

THROTTLE, throt'l, *v.t.* to choke: to suffocate: to stop the breath of by compressing the throat: to strangle. "Grant him this, and the Parliament hath no more freedom than if it sat in his noose, which, when he pleases to draw together with one twitch of his negative, shall *throttle* a whole nation, to the wish of Caligula, in one neck."—*Milton:* to pronounce with a choking voice; to utter with breaks and interruptions, like a person half suffocated; "*Throttle* their practiced accents in their fears."—*Shak.*

THROTTLE-LEVER, throt'l-lē-ver, *n.* in *steam-engines*, the hand-lever by which the throttle-valve is worked: used chiefly in locomotive engines.

THROTTLER, throt'ler, *n.* one who or that which throttles or chokes.

THROTTLE-VALVE, throt'l-valv, *n.* in *steam-engines*, a valve which regulates the supply of steam to the cylinder. In many engines it consists of a disc turning on an axis and occupying in its transverse position the bore of the main steam-pipe. In land engines its action is usually controlled by the governor.

THROTTLE, throt'l, *n.* the *throat* or windpipe. [Dim. of THROAT.]

THROUGH, thrōō, *prep.* from end to end, or from side to side of: between the sides of: over the whole extent of: among: from beginning to end: by means of: in consequence of.—*adv.* from one end or side to the other: from beginning to end: to the end or purpose. [A.S. *thurh;* cog. with Ger. *durch*, W. *trw*, Sans. *taras*—root *tar*, to cross (L. *trans*, across).]

THROUGHLY, thrōō'li, *adv.* (*obs.*) same as THOROUGHLY.

THROUGHOUT, thrōō-owt', *prep.*, *through* to the *out*side: in every part of: from one end to the other.—*adv.* in every part: everywhere.

THROVE, thrōv, *pa.t.* of THRIVE.

THROW, thrō, *v.t.* to hurl: to fling: to wind or twist together, as yarn: to form on a wheel, as pottery: to venture at dice: to put off: to put on or spread carelessly: to cast down in wrestling.—*v.i.* to cast or hurl: to cast dice:—*pa.t.* threw (thrōō), *pa.p.* thrōwn.—*n.* the act of throwing: a cast, esp. of dice: the distance to which anything may be thrown: a violent effort.—*n.* THROW'ER. [A.S. *thrawan*, to turn, to twist; cog. with Ger. *drehen*, to twist, L. *terere, torquere.*]

THRUM, thrum, *n.* the *end* of a weaver's thread: coarse yarn.—*v.t.* to furnish with thrums: to fringe: to insert short pieces of rope-yarn in a mat or piece of canvas: to play rudely or monotonously on an instrument with the fingers:—*pr.p.* thrumm'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* thrummed. [Ice. *thröm;* Ger. *trumm*, a piece, end, fragment.]

THRUMMY, thrum'i, *adj.* made of or like *thrums.*

THRUSH, thrush, *n.* a little bird remarkable for its power of song. [See THROSTLE.]

THRUSH, thrush, *n.* an inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of horses: a disease of the mouth and throat occurring chiefly in early infancy.

THRUST, thrust, *v.t.* to push or drive with force.—*v.i.* to make a push, esp. with a pointed weapon: to squeeze in: to intrude:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* thrust.—*n.* a stab: an assault. [Ice. *thrysta*, to press.]

THUD, thud, *n.* the sound produced by a blow upon a comparatively soft sub-

stance: a noise, as that of a heavy stone striking the ground: hence, a stroke or blow causing a dull, blunt, or hollow sound. "The shot went whistling through the air above our heads and plunged with a heavy *thud* into the ground . . . behind us.—*W. H. Russell.* [Imitative. Cf. A.S. *thoden*, a noise, a din.]

THUG, thug, *n.* a member of a peculiar confraternity or association of robbers and assassins formerly prevalent in India, principally in the central and northern provinces. The Thugs roamed about in bands, decoyed travellers and others into retired spots and there plundered and murdered them, preferably by strangulation, and only by the shedding of blood when forced by circumstances. Their motive was not so much lust of plunder as certain religious ideas, and of their spoil one-third was devoted to the goddess Kâlî, whom they worshipped. In 1830 the British government took vigorous measures for their suppression, and Thuggery, as an organized system, may be said to be completely extinct. The name thug is now applied to habitual swindlers, pickpockets and worthless characters generally. [Hind. *thugna*, to deceive.]

THUGGEE, thug-gē', THUGGERY, thug'-er-i. *n.* the system of plunder and assassination carried on by the Thugs: the profession and practices of the Thugs.

THUGGISM, thug'izm, THUGGEEISM, thug'ē-izm, *n.* same as THUGGEE. "That *thuggeeism* again came to the knowledge of the Calcutta Council in 1810."—*Cyc. of India.*

THUJA, thū'ja, THUYA, thū'ya, *n.* a genus of plants, nat. order Coniferæ. The species are known by the name of *arbor-vitæ*, or tree of life; they are evergreens, trees or shrubs, and are inhabitants of Asia, Africa, and North America. *T. occidentalis*, the American arbor-vitæ, and *T. orientalis*, the Chinese arbor-vitæ, are used extensively as ornamental plants. [Gr. *thyia*, an African tree with sweet-smelling wood, used for making costly furniture, perhaps from *thyō*, to sacrifice—the resin from the tree being used instead of incense in sacrifices.]

THULE, thū'lē, *n.* the name given by the ancients to the most northern country with which they were acquainted. This is believed by some to have been Iceland, by others Norway, and by many the largest of the Shetland Islands. Probably the word did not always denote the same country or island; many, in fact, may not have attached to it the idea of any precise country. The Romans spoke of it as *utlima Thule*, the farthest Thule. "This ultimate dim *Thule.*"—*Poe.*

> Where the Northern Ocean, in vast whirls,
> Boils round the naked melancholy isles
> Of furthest *Thule.* —*Thomson.*

THUMB, thum, *n.* the short, thick finger of the hand: the corresponding member in other animals.—*v.t.* to handle awkwardly: to play or soil with the thumb or fingers.—*v.i.* to finger.—BY RULE OF THUMB, in a rough and ready practical manner, found by experience to be convenient. [With intrusive *b* from A.S. *thuma*; cog. with Ice. *thumall*; conn. with L. *tumeo*, Sans. *taumi*, to grow large.]

THUMBKINS, thum'kinz, *n.pl.* an instrument of torture for compressing the thumbs, much used by the Spanish inquisitors, and also in Britain when the object was to obtain a confession or recantation through exquisite pain without endangering the life of the victim. The last recorded instance of their application in Great Britain was in the case of Principal Carstairs, who in 1684 was ineffectually tortured at the orders of the Scotch privy-council with the view of making him reveal the secrets of the Argyle and Monmouth parties. Called also THUMB-SCREW. "Burnet is the chief authority about the torturing. . . . He speaks of the *thumbkins* as an invention for the occasion, but it was an instrument in common use in countries better acquainted than Scotland was with methods of torture."—*J. H. Burton.*

THUMB-SCREW, *n.* an ancient instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by means of a screw.

THUMMIM, thum'im, *n.pl.*, *perfections.* [Heb., pl. of *tom*, perfection. See URIM.]

THUMP, thump, *n.* a heavy blow.—*v.t.* to beat with something heavy.—*v.i.* to strike or fall with a dull, heavy blow.—*n.* THUMP'ER. [From the sound, like BUMP.]

THUNDER, thun'der, *n.* the deep rumbling sound after a flash of lightning: any loud noise: an alarming denunciation.—*v.i.* to make thunder: to sound as thunder.—*v.t.* to give out with noise and terror: to publish a denunciation.—*n.* THUN'DERER.—*adjs.* THUN'DERY, THUN'DEROUS. [With intrusive *d* from A.S. *thunor*; cog. with Ger. *donner*, Ice. *dunr*, L. *tonitru* (—*tono*). The root is *tan*, found in L. *tendo*, Gr. *teinō*, Ger. *dehnen*, to stretch, from the *stretching* or straining of the god in hurling the thunderbolt.]

THUNDERBOLT, thun'der-bōlt, *n.* a shaft of lightning: a brilliant stream of electricity passing from one part of the heavens to another, and particularly from the clouds to the earth; the name originated in the ancient notion that the destructive effects of lightning could be caused only by a shaft or bolt-like hard body being hurled at the object destroyed: (*fig.*) a daring or irresistible hero;

> Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
> The Scipio's worth—those *thunderbolts* of war?
> —*Dryden:*

a dreadful threat, denunciation, censure,

or the like, proceeding from some high authority; fulmination; "He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication."—*Hakewill.*

THUNDERSTRUCK, thun'der-struk, *adj.*, *struck* by *lightning:* astonished: struck dumb.

THURIBLE, thūr'i-bl, *n.* a censer of metal for burning *frankincense.* [L. *thuribulum—thus, thuris,* frankincense; akin to Gr. *thuos,* a sacrifice.]

THURIFER, thūr'i-fer, *n.* the server who *carries* the *thurible.* [L. *thus, thuris,* and *fero,* to bear.]

THURSDAY, thurz'dā, *n.* the fifth *day* of the week, so called because orig. sacred to *Thor,* the old Saxon god of thunder. [A.S. *thunres dæg—thuner,* thunder, and *dæg,* day; Ice. *thors-dag-r,* Thor's day, Ger. *donnerstag.*]

THUS, *thus, adv.* in *this* or that manner: to this degree or extent. [A.S., prob. an instrumental case of THIS.]

THWACK, thwak, *v.t.* to strike with something blunt and heavy, to thrash.—*n.* a heavy blow. [Imitative.]

THWART, thwawrt, *adj., cross:* being crosswise.—*v.t.* to cross: to oppose: to defeat.—*n.* the bench for rowers placed *athwart* the boat.—*adv.* THWART'LY. [Ice. *thvert;* cog. with A.S. *thweorh,* Ger. *quer.* See QUEER.]

THY, *thī, poss. adj., thine,* of or pertaining to thee. [Short for THINE.]

THYLACINE, thī'la-sīn, THYLACINUS, thī-la-sī'nus, *n.* a genus of carnivorous Marsupialia inhabiting Tasmania. *T. cynocephalus,* the native hyæna or dog-faced opossum of the colonists is the only known species. In size it is generally about 4 feet in total length, though some specimens attain a much greater size. It is nocturnal in its habits: of a fierce and most determined disposition, and is very destructive to sheep and other animals. It has an elongated and somewhat dog-like muzzle, and a long tapering tail; the fur is grayish-brown with a series of boldly-defined stripes, nearly black in color, beginning just behind the shoulders and ending upon the base of the tail. Called also TASMANIAN WOLF, ZEBRA WOLF, TIGER WOLF. [Gr. *thylax,* a pouch, and *kyōn,* a dog.]

THYME, tīm, *n.* an aromatic herb. [L. *thymum*—Gr. *thyō,* to fill with sweet smells, to burn in sacrifice.]

THYMY, tīm'i, *adj.* abounding with *thyme:* fragrant.

THYSELF, *thī*-self', *pron., thou* or *thee,* in person—used for emphasis. [THY and SELF.]

TIARA, tī-ā'ra, *n.* the lofty ornamental head-dress of the ancient Persians: a head-dress: the mitre of the Jewish high-priest. Also the pope's triple crown. The tiara and keys are the badges of the papal dignity; the tiara of his civil rank, and the keys of his jurisdiction. In its present form it is composed of a high cap of cloth of gold, encircled by three coronets, with a mound and cross of gold at the top. From the cap hang two pendants, embroidered and fringed at the ends, and semée of crosses of gold. The cap alone was first adopted by Damasus II. in 1048. It afterwards had a plain circlet of gold put round it. It was surmounted with a coronet by Boniface VIII. The second coronet was added by Benedict XII., to indicate the prerogatives of spiritual and temporal power. It is not known who first adopted the third coronet, indicative of the Trinity; some say Urban V., others John XXII., John XXIII., or Benedict XII.—(*fig.*) the papal dignity.—*adj.* TIA'RAED, wearing a *tiara.* [Fr. *tiare,* through L., from Gr. *tiara.*]

TIBIA, tib'i-a, *n.* the large shinbone. [L., the shinbone, hence, a flute (orig. made of bone).]

TIBIAL, tib'i-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *tibia:* pertaining to a pipe or flute.

TIC, tik, *n.* a convulsive motion of certain muscles, esp. of the face. [Fr., from the likeness of the motion to a ticking sound.]

TIC-DOULOUREUX, tik-dōō-lōō-rōō', *n.* painful, convulsive motion of a nerve, usually in the face. [Fr. *tic* (see TIC), and *douloureux,* painful.]

TICK, tik, *n.* the popular name for several species of large mites which infest dogs, sheep, etc. [M. E. *tike,* cog. with Dut. *teek,* Ger. *zecke.*]

TICK, tik, *n.* the case or cover in which feathers, etc., are put for bedding.—TICKEN, tik'en, TICKING, tik'ing, *n.* the cloth of which a tick is made. [Allied to Dut. *tijk,* and Ger. *zieche;* all from L. *theca*—Gr. *thēkē,* a case, that in which anything is put—*ti-thē-mi,* to put.]

TICK, tik, *v.i.* to make a small, quick noise: to beat, as a watch. [Imitative; as are Dut. *tikk-en* and Ger. *tick-en.*]

TICK, tik, *v.i.* to run upon score: to get or give credit.—*n.* credit: trust. [Prob. a contr. of TICKET.]

TICKET, tik'et, *n.* a small piece of paper, card-board, or the like, with something written or printed on it, and serving as a notice, acknowledgment, etc.; as, a bill posted up, in England; "He constantly read his lectures twice a week for above forty years, giving notice of the time to his auditors in a *ticket* on the school-doors."—*Fuller:* a label stuck on the outside of anything to give notice of something concerning it, as to show the character or price of goods: a token of a right or debt, contained in general on a card or slip of paper; as, a certificate or token of a share in a lottery or other mode of distributing money, goods, and the like: a marked card or slip of paper given as an acknowledgment of goods deposited or pledged, or as a certificate of right of entry to a place of public

amusement, or to travel in a railway or by other public conveyance: in *politics*, a printed list of candidates to be used at an election; the names on a list of candidates; a set of nominations for election. —STRAIGHT TICKET, a ticket containing the regular nominations of a party, without change.—SCRATCHED TICKET, a ticket from which the names of one or more of the candidates are marked out.—SPLIT TICKET, a ticket representing different divisions of a party, or containing candidates selected from two or more parties. Hence, ticket also means the aggregate of principles adopted by a party; a declared system of policy; as, the Republican or Democratic *ticket*.—THE TICKET, the right or correct thing. "That's about *the ticket* in this country."—*Trollope*. "She's very handsome and she's very finely dressed, only somehow she's not—she's not *the ticket*, you see."—*Thackeray*.—TICKET OF LEAVE, a permit or license given to a convict or prisoner to be, under certain restrictions, at large and labor for himself; issued chiefly to prisoners from British penal colonies and to political offenders. [O. Fr. *esticquette*, Mod. Fr. *étiquette*, a bill, note, ticket, label, etc.]

TICKET, tik'et, *v.t.* to distinguish by a ticket; to put a ticket on; as, to *ticket* goods: to furnish with a ticket; as, to *ticket* a passenger to California.

TICKLE, tik'l, *v.t.* to *touch lightly* and cause to laugh: to please by slight gratification.—*v.i.* to feel titillation or tickling. —*n.* TICK'LER. [Dim. of TICK, *v.*, in the sense "to touch lightly."]

TICKLISH, tik'lish, *adj.* easily tickled: easily affected: nice: critical. — *adv.* TICK'LISHLY.—*n.* TICK'LISHNESS.

TIDAL, tīd'al, *adj.* pertaining to *tides*: flowing and ebbing periodically.

TIDDLEDYWINKS, tid'l-de-winks, *n.* a parlor-game played with disks of ivory, etc., which are snapped from the level of the table into a cup in the centre of it.

TIDE, tīd, *n.*, *time*: season: the regular flux and reflux or rising and falling of the sea: course: a tide, time, or season: commotion: turning-point.—*v.t.* to drive with the stream.—*v.i.* to pour a tide or flood: to work in or out of a river or harbor with the tide. [A.S., cog. with Ger. *zeit*, time. Cf. TIDINGS.]

TIDEGAUGE, tīd'gāj, *n.* an instrument for registering the state of the tide continuously.

TIDEMILL, tīd'mil, *n.* a *mill* moved by *tide*-water: a mill for clearing lands of tide-water.

TIDE-TABLE, tīd'-tā'bl, *n.* a *table* giving the time of high *tide* at any place.

TIDE-WAITER, tīd'-wāt'er, *n.* an officer who *waits* the arrival of vessels, to secure the payment of the duties. [Eng.]

TIDEWATER, tīd'wä-ter, *n.* the water of the portion of a river affected by the tide: the seaboard.

TIDEWAY, tīd'wā, *n.* the *way* or channel in which the *tide* sets.

TIDINGS, tīd'ingz, *n.pl.* news: intelligence. [Lit. "things that betide," from Ice. *tidh-indi—tidh*, time; cf. Ger. *zeitung*, news, from *zeit*. See TIDE and BETIDE.]

TIDY, tī'di, *adj.* neat: in good order.—*n.* a cover for chairs, etc.: a child's pinafore.—*v.t.* to make neat: to put in good order:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tī'died. [M.E. *tidi* (*lit.*) "timely," in good condition, beautiful, from A.S. *tid*, time, E. TIDE; cf. Ger. *zeit-ig*, "timely," mature.]

TIE, tī, *v.t.* to *bind*: to fasten with a cord: to unite: to constrain: (*music*) to unite notes with a tie:—*pr.p.* ty'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tied (tīd).—*n.* a knot: a bond: an equality in numbers, as of votes, or of "points" in a game: (*music*) a curved line drawn over two or more notes on the same degree of the stave, signifying that the second note is not to be sounded separately, but is to sustain the first. [A.S. *tian*, to tie, perh. from the root of A.S. *teon*, to draw, Ger. *ziehen*.]

TIEMANNITE, tē-man-īt, *n.* (*min.*) a form of mercury found in nearly black masses, and also in certain crystals. [From W. *Tiemann*, a German who discovered this mineral.]

TIER, tēr, *n.* a *row* or *rank*, especially when several rows are placed one above another. [A.S. *tier*.]

TIERCE, tērs, *n.* a cask containing one-*third* of a pipe, that is 42 gallons: a sequence of *three* cards of the same color: a third, in music: a thrust, in fencing. [Fr.—L. *tertia* (*pars*), a third (part)—*ter*, three times—*tres*, three.]

TIERRAS, te-er'ras, *n.* (*min.*) fine dirt containing a large quantity of ore. [Sp. *tierra*, earth.]

TIFFIN, tif'in, *n.* the East Indian name for lunch. [From Prov. E. *tiff*, a draught of beer.]

TIGER, tī'ger, *n.* a fierce animal of the cat kind, nearly as large as a lion:—*fem.* TI'GRESS. [Fr. *tigre*—L. *tigris*—Gr.]

TIGERISH, tī'ger-ish, *adj.* like a *tiger* in disposition.

TIGHT, tīt, *adj.* close: compact: not leaky: fitting closely: not loose.—*adv.* TIGHT'LY. —*n.* TIGHT'NESS. [From A.S. *thihan*, to thrive; cog. with Ger. *dicht*. See TIE and THICK.]

TIGHTEN, tīt'n, *v.t.* to make tight or tighter: to straighten.

TILBURY, til'ber-i, *n.* a kind of gig. [Said to be so named from its first maker.]

TILE, tīl, *n.* a piece of baked clay used for *covering* roofs, floors, etc.: a tube of baked clay used in drains.—*v.t.* to cover with tiles.—*n.* TIL'ER. [A.S. *tigol*—L. *tegula—tego*, to cover.]

TILERY, tīl'er-i, *n.* a place where *tiles* are made.

TILING, tīl'ing, *n.* a roof of *tiles*: tiles in general.

TILL, til, *n.* a money box or drawer in a desk or counter. [From A.S. *tilian*, to tell, count.]

TILL, til, *prep.* to the time of.—*adv.* to the time when: to the degree that. [A.S. *til*—Scand.; from the same root as A.S. *til*, suitable, *tilian*, to gain, to get, and Ger. *ziel*, end, limit.]

TILL, til, *v.t.* to cultivate.—*n.* **TILL'ER.** [A.S. *tilian*, to till—*til*, an end, a limit; cog. with Ger. *zielen*, to aim, to arrange.]

TILLAGE, til'āj, *n.* act or practice of *tilling:* husbandry: a place tilled.

TILLER, til'er, *n.* the *handle* or lever for turning a rudder. [Prov. E. *tiller*, the handle of a spade; perh. from Dut. *tillen*, to lift.]

TILT, tilt, *n.* the canvas *covering* of a cart or wagon: an awning in a boat.—*v.t.* to cover with an awning. [A.S. *teld*—*teldan*, to cover; cog. with Ger. *zelt*.]

TILT, tilt, *v.i.* to ride against another and thrust with a lance: to thrust or fight with a lance or rapier: to fall into a sloping posture.—*v.t.* to point or thrust with, as a lance: to slant: to raise one end of: to forge with a tilt-hammer.—*n.* a thrust: in the middle ages, an exercise in which combatants rode against each other with lances: inclination forward.—*n.* **TILT'ER.** [A.S. *tealt*, tottering; Ice. *tölta*, to trot; Ger. *zelter*.]

TILTH, tilth, *n.* cultivation: cultivated land. [From **TILL**, *v.t.*]

TILT-HAMMER, tilt'-ham'er, *n.* a heavy *hammer* used in ironworks, which is *tilted* or lifted by means of projections on the axis of a wheel.

TIMBER, tim'ber, *n.* wood for *building* purposes: the trunk of a tree: material for any structure: one of the larger pieces of the framework of a house, ship, etc.—*v.t.* to furnish with timber or beams. [A.S. *timber*, building, wood; Ger. *zimmer*, an apartment, building; from root *dam*, seen in L. *domus*, Gr. *domos*, a house, and *demō*, to build, and Sans. *dama*.]

TIMBRE, tim'ber, *n.* tone or character of a musical sound. [Fr.—L. *tympanum*, a drum.]

TIMBREL, tim'brel, *n.* a musical instrument somewhat like a *tambourine*. [Through It. *timburello*, from root of **TABOR**.]

TIMBROLOGY, tim-brol'ō-ji, *n.* the scientific study of postage stamps.

TIME, tīm, *n.* a point at which or period during which things happen: a season or proper time: an opportunity: absolute duration: an interval: past time: the duration of one's life: allotted period: repetition of anything or mention with reference to repetition: musical measure: hour of travail: the state of things at any period, usually in *pl.:* the history of the world, as opposed to eternity: addition of a thing to itself.—**AT TIMES**, at distinct intervals: occasionally.—**IN TIME**, **TIME ENOUGH**, in good season: sufficiently early.—**THE TIME BEING**, the present time.—*v.t.* to do at the proper season: to regulate as to time: (*music*) to measure.—*v.i.* to keep or beat time. [A.S. *tima*; cf. Ice. *timi*; Celt. *tim*; and **TIDE**.]

TIME-HONORED, tīm'-on'urd, *adj.*, *honored* for a long *time:* venerable on account of antiquity.

TIME-KEEPER, tīm'-kēp'er, *n.* a clock, watch, or other instrument for *keeping* or marking *time:* one who keeps the time of workmen.

TIMELY, tīm'li, *adj.* in good *time:* sufficiently early.—*adv.* early, soon.—*n.* **TIME'LINESS.**

TIMEOUS, tīm'us, *adj.* in good *time:* seasonable.

TIMEOUSLY, tīm'us-li, *adv.* in good *time.*

TIMEPIECE, tīm'pēs, *n.* a *piece* of machinery for keeping *time*, esp. a clock for a mantel-piece.

TIME-SERVER, tīm'-serv'er, *n.* one who *serves* or meanly suits his opinions to the *times.*

TIME-TABLE, tīm'-tā'bl, *n.* a *table* or list showing the *times* of certain things, as trains, steamers, etc.

TIMEWORN, tīm'worn, *adj.*, *worn* or decayed by *time.*

TIMID, tim'id, *adj.*, *fearful:* wanting courage: faint-hearted.—*adv.* **TIM'IDLY.**—*n.* **TIM'IDNESS.** [L. *timidus*—*timeo*, to fear.]

TIMIDITY, ti-mid'i-ti, *n.* quality or state of being *timid:* want of courage or boldness.

TIMOROUS, tim'or-us, *adj.* full of *fear:* timid: indicating fear.—*adv.* **TIM'OROUSLY.**—*n.* **TIM'OROUSNESS.**

TIN, tin, *n.* a silvery-white, non-elastic, easily fusible, and malleable metal.—*v.t.* to cover or overlay with tin or tinfoil:—*pr.p.* tinn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tinned. [A.S.; cog. with Ice. *tin*, Ger. *zinn*.]

TINCTORIAL, tingk-tōr'i-al, *adj.* giving a *tinge* or containing color: coloring.

TINCTURE, tingk'tūr, *n.* a *tinge* or shade of color: a slight taste added to anything: (*med.*) a solution of any substance in or by means of spirit of wine.—*v.t.* to tinge: to imbue: to mix with anything foreign. [L. *tinctura*, from root of **TINGE**.]

TINDER, tin'der, *n.* anything used for *kindling* fire from a spark. [A.S. *tender*; Ice. *tundr*, Ger. *zunder*. The root is found in A.S. *tendan*, Ger. *zünden*, to kindle.]

TINE, tīn, *n.* the spike of a fork or harrow, etc.—**TINED**, *adj.* furnished with spikes. [M.E. *tind*, a prickle; cog. with Ice. *tind-r*, a tooth, a prickle; and prob. conn. with **TOOTH**.]

TINFOIL, tin'foil, *n.*, *tin* in thin leaves. [From **TIN**, and **FOIL**, a leaf.]

TINGE, tinj, *v.t.* to *tint* or *color:* to mix with something: to give in some degree the qualities of a substance.—*n.* a small amount of color or taste infused into another substance. [L. *tingo*, *tinctum*;

conn. with Gr. *tenggō*, to wet, to stain, Sans. *tuc-*.]

TINGLE, ting'gl, *v.i.* to feel a thrilling sensation, as in hearing a shrill sound: to feel a sharp, thrilling pain. [Like *tinkle*, an imitative word.]

TINKER, tingk'er, *n.* a mender of brazen or tin kettles, pans, etc. [*Tink*, to make a sharp, shrill sound; Scot. *tinkler—tinkle*; also given = a worker in tin.]

TINKLE, tingk'l, *v.i.* to make small sharp sounds: to clink: to jingle: to hear small sharp sounds.—*v.t.* to cause to make quick, sharp sounds.—*n.* a sharp clinking sound. [Dim. of *tink*, a sharp, quick sound; an imitative word.]

TINSEL, tin'sel, *n.* something *sparkling* or shining: a stuff for ornamental dresses consisting of cloth overlaid with a thin coating of gold or silver: anything showy, of but little value: anything having a false lustre.—*adj.* like tinsel: gaudy: superficial.—*v.t.* to adorn with or as with tinsel: to make glittering or gaudy:—*pr.p.* tin'selling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tin'selled. [Fr. *étincelle*—L. *scintilla*, a spark.]

TINT, tint, *n.* a slight *tinge* distinct from the principal color.—*v.t.* to give a slight coloring to. [From root of TINGE.]

TINTINNABULATION, tin-tin-ab-ū-lā'shun, *n.* the tinkling sound of bells. [L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell—*tintinnare*, dim. of *tinnio*, to jingle, to ring; an imitative word.]

TINY, tī'ni, *adj.* (*comp.* TI'NIER, *superl.* TI'NIEST) *thin*; very small. [Prob. from the word THIN in its Scand. forms, as Dan. *tynd*.]

TIP, tip, *n.* the *top* or point of anything small: the end.—*v.t.* to form a point to: to cover the tip or end of:—*pr.p.* tipp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tipped. [Dut. *tip*; Ger. *zipf-el*, end, point: a dim. of TOP.]

TIPPET, tip'et, *n.* the *tip* or cape of a coat.

TIPPLE, tip'l, *v.i.* to drink in small quantities: to drink strong liquors often or habitually.—*v.t.* to drink, as strong liquors, to excess.—*n.* TIPP'LER. [An extension of *tip*, to tilt up a vessel in drinking.]

TIPPLE, tip'l, *n.* a device for emptying loaded cars by tipping: a place where such unloading is done.

TIPSTAFF, tip'staf, *n.* a *staff tipped* with metal, or an officer who carries it: a constable. [Eng.]

TIPSTER, tip'ster, *n.* one who makes a living by selling tips, or private information, on the probable outcome of horse races, etc.

TIPSY, tip'si, *adj.* intoxicated.—*adv.* TIP'SILY.—*n.* TIP'SINESS. [From stem of TIPPLE.]

TIPTOE, tip'tō, *n.* the *tip* or end of the *toe*.

TIRADE, ti-rād', *n.* a strain of censure or reproof. [Fr.—*tirer*, to draw, from the O. Ger. *zeran*, E. TEAR.]

TIRE, tīr, *n.*, *attire*, apparel: furniture: (*B.*) a head-dress.—*v.t.* (*B.*) to dress, as the head. [A.S. *tir*, glory, adornment; cog. with Ger. *zier*, ornament, honor, and Lat. (*decus*) *decoris*. See ATTIRE.]

TIRE, tīr, *n.* the hoop of iron that *ties* or binds the fellies of wheels. [From TIE.]

TIRE, tīr, *v.t.* to harass, to vex: to exhaust the strength of: to weary.—*v.i.* to become weary: to be fatigued: to have the patience exhausted. [A.S. *tirian*, to vex, from root of TEAR.]

TIRED, tīrd, *adj.* wearied: fatigued.—*n.* TIRED'NESS.

TIRESOME, tīr'sum, *adj.* that *tires*: fatiguing: tedious.—*adv.* TIRE'SOMELY.—*n.* TIRE'SOMENESS.

TISSUE, tish'ū, *n.* cloth inter*woven* with gold or silver, or with figured colors: (*anat.*) the substance of which organs are composed: a connected series.—*v.t.* to form, as tissue: to interweave: to variegate. [Fr. *tissu*, "woven," pa.p. of an obs. Fr. verb, from L. *texere*, to weave.]

TITAN, tī'tan, TITANIC, tī-tan'ik, *adj.* relating to the *Titans*, giants of mythology: enormous in size or strength.

TITBIT, tit'bit, *n.* a choice little bit. [Obs. E. *tit*, anything small, and BIT.]

TITHE, tīth, *n.* a *tenth* part: the $\frac{1}{10}$ of the produce of land and stock allotted to the clergy.—*v.t.* to tax to a $\frac{1}{10}$. [A.S. *teotha*; cog. with Ger. *zehnte*—*zehn*. Doublet TENTH.]

TITHER, tīth'er, *n.* one who collects *tithes*.

TITHING, tīth'ing, *n.* an old Saxon district containing *ten* householders, each responsible for the behavior of the rest. [See TITHE.]

TITILLATE, tit'il-lāt, *v.t.* to *tickle*. [L. *titillo*, *titillatum*.]

TITILLATION, tit-il-lā'shun, *n.* act of titillating: state of being titillated: a pleasant feeling.

TITLARK, tit'lärk, *n.* a singing bird with a greenish back and head, found in marshes and moors: a small bird (cf. TITLING). [Lit. "a little lark," obs. E. *tit*, Ice. *tita*, anything small, and LARK.]

TITLE, tī'tl, *n.* an inscription set over or at the beginning of a thing by which it is known: a name of distinction: that which gives a just right to possession: the writing that proves a right: (*B.*) a sign.—*v.t.* to name. [O. Fr.—L. *titulus*.]

TITLED, tī'tld, *adj.* having a *title*.

TITLE-DEED, tī'tl-dēd, *n.* a *deed* or document that proves a *title* or just right to exclusive possession.

TITLE-PAGE, tī'tl-pāj, *n.* the *page* of a book containing its *title* and usually the author's name.

TITLING, tit'ling, *n.* the hedge-sparrow. [Dim. from obs. E. *tit*, anything small.]

TITMOUSE, tit'mows, *n.* a genus of little birds, which feed on insects, etc.:—*pl.* TITMICE, tit'mīs. [*Tit*, anything small (cf. TITLING), and A.S. *māse*, cog. with Ger. *meise*, a small bird.]

TITTER, tit'er, *v.i.* to laugh with the tongue striking the teeth: to laugh restrainedly: to giggle.—*n.* a restrained laugh. [Imitative; cf. Ger. *zittern*, to tremble.]

TITTLE, tit'l, *n.* a small particle: an iota. [Dim. of *tit.*]

TITTLE-TATTLE, tit'l-tat'l, *n.* idle, empty talk. [Cf. TITTLE (above) and TITTER.]

TITULAR, tit'ū-lar, *adj.* existing in name or *title* only: nominal: having the title without the duties of an office.—*adv.* TIT'ULARLY.

TITULARY, tit'ū-lar-i, *adj.* consisting in or pertaining to a *title.*—*n.* one having the title of an office whether he performs its duties or not.

TLINKIT, tlin'kit, *n.* a tribe of American Indians native to the Pacific coast from California to Alaska.

TO, tōō, *prep.* in the direction of: in order to: as far as: in accordance with: sign of the infinitive mood: (*B.*) sometimes = for.—TO AND FRO, backwards and forwards. [A.S.; Ger. *zu*, Goth. *du*; Celt. and Slav. *do.*]

TOAD, tōd, *n.* an amphibious reptile, like the frog, wrongly believed to emit poison. [A.S. *tade.*]

TOADEATER, tōd'ēt-er, *n.* a fawning sycophant: (*orig.*) a mountebank's assistant, whose duty was to swallow or pretend to swallow any kind of garbage. [Said to be a version of Fr. *avaler des couleuvres*, to swallow adders, to put up with all sorts of indignities without resentment.]

TOADSTOOL, tōd'stōōl, *n.* a poisonous kind of mushroom.

TOADY, tōd'i, *n.* a mean hanger-on and flatterer.—*v.t.* to fawn as a sycophant: —*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* toad'ied. [Short for TOADEATER.]

TOADYISM, tōd'i-izm, *n.* the practice of a toady.

TOAST, tōst, *v.t.* to *dry* and *scorch* at the fire.—*n.* bread toasted: a slice of such dipped in liquor. [O. Fr. *toster*—L. *tostus*, roasted, pa.p. of *torreo.*]

TOAST, tōst, *v.t.* to name when a health is drunk: to drink to the health of.—*v.i.* to drink toasts.—*n.* the person or thing named whose health is to be drunk. [From the *toast* formerly put in liquor.]

TOASTER, tōst'er, *n.* one who or that which *toasts.*

TOASTMASTER, tōst'mas-ter, *n.* the *master* and announcer of *toasts* at public dinners.

TOBACCO, to-bak'ō, *n.* a narcotic plant, a native of America, whose dried leaves are used for smoking, chewing, and in snuff. [Through Sp. *tabaco*, from the Indian name for the pipe.]

TOBACCONIST, to-bak'o-nist, *n.* one who sells or manufactures tobacco. [Orig. "a tobacco smoker."]

TOBACCO-PIPE, to-bak'o-pīp, *n.* a *pipe* used for smoking *tobacco.*

TOBOGGAN, tō-bog'gan, *n.* a kind of sled turned up at both ends, much used in Canada and some parts of the United States for sliding down snow-covered slopes: an artificial slope made of timber for the same purpose.—*v.* to slide down over snow on such. [A native word.]

TO-BRAKE, tōō-brāk, *v.t.* (*B.*) broke in pieces. [Prefix TO-, asunder, and BREAK.]

TOBY, *n.* a fancy drinking vessel (cup, mug, or pitcher) for ale and the like.

TOCSIN, tok'sin, *n.* an alarm-bell, or the ringing of it. [Lit. "that which is *struck* to give a *signal* or alarm," Fr.—O. Fr. *toquer* (Fr. *toucher*, E. TOUCH), and O. Fr. *sein*—L. *signum*, E. SIGN.]

TO-DAY, too-dā', *n.*, *this* or the present *day.* [TO, a corr. of *the* or *this*, and DAY.]

TODDLE, tod'l, *v.i.* to walk with short feeble steps, as a child.—*adj.* TODD'LING. [Prob. a by-form of TOTTER.]

TODDY, tod'i, *n.* the fermented juice of various palms of the East Indies: a mixture of whisky, sugar, and hot water. [Hindustani.]

TOE, tō, *n.* one of the five small members at the point of the foot: the corresponding member of a beast's foot: the front of an animal's hoof.—*adj.* TOED, tōd, having toes. [A.S. *ta*; Ice. *tá*, Ger. *zehe*, allied to *dic*, to point, in L. *digitus*, Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, a toe.]

TOFFEE, TOFFY, tof'i, *n.* a hard-baked sweetmeat, made of sugar and butter. [Ety. unknown.]

TOGA, tō'ga, *n.* the mantle of a Roman citizen. [L.—*tego*, to cover.]

TOGATED, tō'gāt-ed, **TOGED**, tōgd, *adj.* dressed in a *toga* or gown. [L. *togatus*—TOGA.]

TOGETHER, too-geth'er, *adv.*, *gathered to* one place: in the same place, time, or company: in or into union: in concert. [A.S. *togædere*—*to*, to, and *gaderian*, E. GATHER.]

TOIL, toil, *n.* a net or snare. [Lit. "a web," Fr. *toile*, cloth—L. *tela*, from *texo*, to weave.]

TOIL, toil, *v.i.* to labor: to work with fatigue.—*n.* labor, esp. of a fatiguing kind.—*n.* TOIL'ER. [Another form of TILL, *v.t.*]

TOILET, TOILETTE, toil'et, *n.* a dressing-table: mode or operation of dressing. [Fr. *toilette*, dim. of *toile*, cloth, thus sig. lit. "little-cloth," then table-cover, dressing-table. Cf. TOIL, *n.*]

TOILSOME, toil'sum, *adj.* full of fatigue: wearisome.—*adv.* TOIL'SOMELY.—*n.* TOIL'SOMENESS.

TOKAY, tō-kā', *n.* a white wine with an aromatic taste, produced at *Tokay*, in Hungary.

TOKEN, tō'kn, *n.* a *mark*: something representing another thing or event: a sign: a memorial of friendship: a coin issued by a private person or civic authority redeemable in current money. [A.S. *tacen*;

Ger. *zeichen*, a mark; from the root of Gr. *deiknymi*, L. *dico*, to say, A.S. *tihan*.]

TOLD, tōld, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of TELL.

TOLERABLE, tol'er-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *tolerated* or endured: moderately good or agreeable: not contemptible.—*adv.* TOL'ERABLY.—*n.* TOL'ERABLENESS.

TOLERANCE, tol'er-ans, *n.* the *tolerating* or enduring of offensive persons or opinions.

TOLERANT, tol'er-ant, *adj.*, *tolerating*: enduring: indulgent: favoring toleration.

TOLERATE, tol'er-āt, *v.t.* to *bear*: to endure: to allow by not hindering. [L. *tolero*, *-atum*, from *tol*, root of *tollo*, to lift up, to bear. Cf. TALENT.]

TOLERATION, tol-er-ā'shun, *n.* act of *tolerating*: allowance of what is not approved: liberty given to a minority to hold and express their own political or religious opinions, and to be admitted to the same civil privileges as the majority.

TOLL, tōl, *n.* a *tax* for the liberty of passing over a bridge or road, selling goods in a market, etc.: a portion of grain taken by a miller for grinding. [A.S., which (with Dut. *tol*, and Ger. *zoll*) is from L. *telonium*—Gr. *telōnion*, a toll-booth, from *telos*, a tax.]

TOLL, tōl, *v.i.* to sound, as a large bell.—*v.t.* to cause to sound, as a bell: to strike or signal by striking.—*n.* the sound of a bell when tolling. [Imitative.]

TOLLBAR, tōl'bär, *n.* a movable *bar* across a road, etc., to stop passengers liable to *toll*.

TOLLBRIDGE, tōl'brij, *n.* a *bridge* where *toll* is taken.

TOLLGATE, tōl'gāt, *n.* a *gate* where *toll* is taken.

TOLLHOUSE, tōl'hows, *n.* the *house* of a *toll*-gatherer.

TOMAHAWK, tom'a-hawk, *n.* a light war-hatchet of the N. American Indians, either wielded or thrown.—*v.t.* to cut or kill with a tomahawk. [The Indian name slightly modified.]

TOMATO, to-mā'to, *n.* a plant, native to S. America, much cultivated for its fleshy fruit; called also the "love-apple." [Sp., from the native American.]

TOMB, tōōm, *n.* a pit or vault in the earth in which a dead body is placed: a tomb stone. [Fr. *tombe*, through Late L. *tumba*, from Gr. *tymbos*.]

TOMBOY, tom'boi, *n.* a wild romping girl. [From TOM, for Thomas, and BOY.]

TOMBSTONE, tōōm'stōn, *n.* a *stone* erected over a *tomb* to preserve the memory of the dead.

TOMCAT, tom'kat, *n.* a *male cat*, esp. when full grown [TOM, a common male name, and CAT.]

TOME, tōm, *n.* part of a book: a volume of a large work: a book. [Lit. "a piece *cut* off," Fr.—L.—Gr. *tomos*, from root of *temnō*, to cut.]

TOMFOOL, tom'fōōl, *n.* a great fool: a trifling fellow.—TOM'FOOLERY, *n.* foolish trifling or jesting: buffoonery. [Cf. TOMTIT.]

TOMMY ATKINS, tom'my at'kinz, *n.* a British soldier.

TO-MORROW, too-mor'ō, *n.* the morrow after this. [TO, a corr. of *the* or *this*, and MORROW.]

TOMTIT, tom'tit, *n.* the *tit*mouse. [TOM, a common name like Jack, and TIT, as in TITMOUSE. Cf. TOMCAT and TOMFOOL.]

TON, tun, *n.* (*lit.*) a *barrel*, hence a barrelful: 20 cwt. or 2240 lbs. avoir. [A.S. *tunne*, a vat tub; Ger. *tonne*, O. Ger. *tunna*, cask.]

TONE, tōn, *n.* the character of a sound: quality of the voice: harmony of the colors of a painting, also its characteristic expression as distinguished by its color: character or style: state of mind: mood: a healthy state of the body.—*v.t.* to utter with an affected tone: to intone. [L. *tonus*—Gr. *tonos*, a sound—*teinō*, to stretch. See THUNDER.]

TONED, tōnd, *adj.* having a *tone* (in compounds).

TONGA, tong'ga, *n.* a light two-wheeled cart for four, used in India, Burma, etc.

TONGS, tongz, *n.pl.* a domestic instrument, consisting of two jointed pieces or shafts of metal, used for lifting. [A.S. *tange*; Ice. *taung*, Ger. *zange*, from a root seen in A.S. *ge-tingan*, to press, push.]

TONGUE, tung, *n.* the fleshy organ in the mouth, used in tasting, swallowing, and speech: power of speech: manner of speaking: speech: discourse: a language: anything like a tongue in shape: the catch of a buckle: the pointer of a balance: a point of land. [A.S. *tunge*; Ice. *tunga*, Ger. *zunge*, the tongue; L. *lingua* (old form *dingua*), Sans. *jihvā*.]

TONGUED, tungd, *adj.* having a tongue.

TONGUELESS, tung'les, *adj.* having no tongue: mute.

TONGUE-TIED, tung'-tīd, *adj.* having an impediment, as if the *tongue* were *tied*: unable to speak freely.

TONIC, ton'ik, *adj.* relating to *tones* or sounds: (*med.*) giving tone and vigor to the system: giving or increasing strength.—*n.* a medicine which gives tone and vigor to the system.

TO-NIGHT, too-nīt', *n.*, *this night*: the night after the present day.

TONNAGE, tun'āj, *n.* the weight in *tons* of goods in a ship: the cubical content of a ship: a duty on ships, estimated per ton.

TONNEAU, tun-nō', *n.* rear seat of an automobile body, entered from the side, but formerly from the back. [Fr. *tonneau*, cask, the shape of the first tonneaus.]

TONSIL, ton'sil, *n.* one of two glands at the root of the tongue, so named from its shape.—TONSILITIS, ton-sil-ī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the tonsils. [L. *tonsilla*, a stake, a tonsil, dim. of *tonsa*, an oar.]

TONSILE, ton'sil, *adj.* that may be *clipped*

[L. *tonsilis—tondeo, tonsum*, to clip, to shear.]

TONSURE, ton'shōōr, *n.* act of *clipping* the hair or of shaving the head: the corona worn by priests as a mark of their order. [L. *tonsura*, a shearing—*tondeo*.]

TONTINE, ton-tēn', *n.* a kind of life-annuity increasing as the subscribers die: a loan raised with the benefit of survivorship. [From *Tonti*, a Neapolitan, its inventor.]

TOO, tōō, *adv.* over: more than enough: likewise. [A form of To, sig. lit. "added to."]

TOOK, took, *pa.t.* and obs. *pa.p.* of Take.

TOOL, tōōl, *n.* an instrument used by workmen: one who acts as the mere instrument of another. [A.S. *tol*, perh. from the root of Tow.]

TOOTH, tōōth, *n.* one of the small bones in the jaws, used in biting and chewing: the taste or palate: anything toothlike: a prong: one of the projections on a saw or wheel:—*pl.* Teeth.—*v.t.* to furnish with teeth: to cut into teeth. [A.S. *toth* (for *tonth*); cog. with Goth. *tunthus*, L. *dens, dent-is*, Gr. *o-dous, o-dont-os*, Sans. *danta, dant*, prob. the part. of *ad*, E. Eat.]

TOOTHACHE, tōōth'āk, *n.* an *ache* or pain in a *tooth*.

TOOTHED, tōōtht, *adj.* having *teeth*: (*bot.*) having toothlike projections on the edge, as a leaf.

TOOTHPICK, tōōth'pik, *n.* an instrument for *picking* out anything in the *teeth*.

TOOTHSOME, tōōth'sum, *adj.* pleasant to the taste.

TOP, top, *n.* the highest part of anything: the upper end or surface: the upper part of a plant: the crown of the head: the highest place or rank: the chief or highest person: (*naut.*) a small platform at the head of the lower mast.—*v.t.* to cover on the top: to tip: to rise above: to surpass: to rise to the top of: to take off the top of:—*pr.p.* topp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* topped. [A.S.; Ger. *zopf*.]

TOP, top, *n.* a child's toy, shaped like a pear, and set or kept whirling round by means of a string or a whip. [Prob. same as above word, and sig. orig. "a *pointed* piece of wood."]

TOPAZ, tō'paz, *n.* a precious stone having brilliant colors, generally yellowish. [Gr. *topazos*.]

TOPEE, TOPI, to'pē, *n.* a pith hat or helmet, esp. one such worn in India. [Hind.]

TOP-DRESSING, top'-dres'ing, *n.* a *dressing* of manure laid on the *top* or surface of land.

TOPE, tōp, *n.* one of the monumental shrines of the Buddhists. [Corr. from Sans. *stupa*, a heap.]

TOPER, tō'per, *n.* a drunkard. [From *tope*, an obs. *v.* "to drink hard," from the phrase *to top off*, sig. "to drink off at one draught."]

TOPGALLANT, top'gal-ant, *adj.* applied to the mast and sail next above the topmast and topsail and below the royal mast.

TOP-HEAVY, top'-hev'i, *adj.* having the *top* or upper part too *heavy* for the lower.

TOPHET, tō'fet, *n.* a place in the southeast corner of Gehenna, south of Jerusalem, once the scene of idolatrous rites: the future place of torment for the damned. [Heb. *topheth*.]

TOPIC, top'ik, *n.* a subject of discourse or argument: a matter. [Gr. *ta topika*, the general principles of argument—*topos*, a place.]

TOPICAL, top'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to a place: local: relating to a topic or subject.—Topical recitation, in educational theory and art, a new method by which pupils and students are required to write or give orally the main points of a subject, without the intervention of question and answer.

TOPICALLY, top'i-kal-li, *adv.* with reference to a particular *place* or *topic*.

TOPMAST, top'mast, *n.* the second *mast*, or that immediately *above* the lower mast. [highest.

TOPMOST, top'mōst, *adj.* next the *top*:

TOPOGRAPHER, to-pog'raf-er, *n.* one who *describes* a *place*, etc.: one skilled in topography.

TOPOGRAPHIC, top-o-graf'ik, TOPOGRAPHICAL, top-o-graf'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *topography*.

TOPOGRAPHY, to-pog'raf-i, *n.* the *description* of a *place*: a detailed account of the superficial features of a tract of country: the art of describing places. [Gr. *topos*, a place, *graphō*, to describe.]

TOPOLOGY, tō-pol'ō-ji, *n.* the art of aiding the memory by associating places with objects. [Gr. *topos*, a place, and *legein*, to speak.]

TOPOPHONE, top'ō-fōn, *n.* a double ear-trumpet for detecting the direction from which sound comes.

TOPOTYPE, top'ō-tīp, *n.* a specimen of a species secured in the native locality of the orginal type.

TOPPLE, top'l, *v.i.* to fall forward: to tumble down. [Extension of Top, sig. orig. "to fall top foremost."]

TOPSAIL, top-sāl, *n.* a *sail* across the *topmast*.

TOPSYTURVY, top'si-tur-vi, *adv.* bottom upwards. [According to Wedgwood, for *topsi' to'er way*, corr. of "topside the other way."]

TOQUE, tōk, *n.* a modern close-fitting, brimless bonnet for women. [Fr.]

TORCH, torch, *n.* a light formed of *twisted* tow dipped in pitch or other inflammable material: a large candle or flambeau. [Fr. *torche*—L. *tortum*, pa.p. of *torqueo*, to twist.]

TORMENT, tor'ment, *n.* torture: anguish: that which causes pain. [Lit. "twisting pain," L. *torqueo*, to twist.]

TORMENT, tor-ment', *v.t.* to torture: to put to extreme pain, physical or mental: to distress: to afflict.
TORMENTINGLY, tor-ment'ing-li, *adv.* in a *tormenting* manner.
TORMENTOR, tor-ment'or, *n.* one who or that which *torments:* (*B.*) a torturer, an executioner.
TORN, tōrn, *pa.p.* of TEAR: (*B.*) stolen.
TORNADO, tor-nā'do, *n.* a violent hurricane, frequent in tropical countries. [Lit. "a *turning* or whirling," Sp.—*tornar*—Low L. *tornare.* See TURN.]
TORPEDO, tor-pē'do, *n.* a species of eel having the power of giving an electric shock when touched so as to produce *torpor* or numbness, the cramp-fish: a sub-marine apparatus for destroying shipping by explosion. [L.—*torpeo*, to be stiff.]
TORPEDO-BOAT, *n.* a small, swift steamer from which *torpedoes* are discharged.—TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER, a small, swift steamer for the destruction of torpedo-boats and for carrying despatches.
TORPESCENT, tor-pes'ent, *adj.*, *becoming torpid* or numb.—*n.* TORPES'CENCE. [L., pr.p. of *torpesco*, to become stiff—*torpeo*, to be stiff.]
TORPID, tor'pid, *adj.*, *stiff*, *numb:* having lost the power of motion and feeling: sluggish.—*adv.* TOR'PIDLY.—*n.* TOR'PIDNESS. [L. *torpidus—torpeo.*]
TORPIDITY, tor-pid'i-ti, TORPITUDE, tor'pi-tūd, *n.* state of being torpid: numbness: dullness: stupidity.
TORPOR, tor'por, *n.* numbness: inactivity: dullness: stupidity. [L.—*torpeo.*]
TORQUE, tork, *n.* a necklace of metal rings interlaced. [L. *torques—torqueo*, to twist. Cf. TORSION.]
TORREFACTION, tor-e-fak'shun, *n.* act of *torrefying:* state of being torrefied.
TORREFY, tor'e-fī, *v.t.* to scorch: to parch: —*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* torr'efied. [L. *torreo*, to dry, to burn, *facio*, to make. Cf. TORRID.]
TORRENT, tor'ent, *n.* a rushing stream: a strong or turbulent current. [L. *torrens*, *-entis*, boiling, pr.p. of *torreo*, to dry, to burn. See TORRID.]
TORRID, tor'id, *adj.*, *burning* or parching: violently hot: dried with heat.—*n.* TORR'IDNESS. [L. *torridus—torreo*, to burn, parch. See THIRST.]
TORSION, tor'shun, *n.* act of *twisting* or turning a body: the force with which a thread or wire tends to return when twisted. [L. *torsio—torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist.]
TORSION-BALANCE, tor'shun-bal'ans, *n.* an instrument for measuring very minute forces by a delicate horizontal bar or needle, suspended by a very fine thread or wire.
TORSO, tor'sō, *n.* the trunk of a statue without head or limbs: —*pl.* TOR'SOS. [It.—L. *thyrsus*, a stalk, stem of a plant —Gr. *thyrsos.*]
TORTILE, tor'til, *adj.*, *twisted:* wreathed: coiled. [L.]
TORTOISE, tor'tis, *n.* a reptile from which the head, neck, tail, and limbs protrude, so called either from its *crooked* feet or *winding* motion. [O. Fr. *tortis*, from L. *tortus*, twisted. Cf. TURTLE.]
TORTOISESHELL, tor'tis-shel, *n.* the *shell* of a species of turtle — turtles being formerly confounded with *tortoises.*—*adj.* of the color of the foregoing.
TORTUOSE, tor'tū-ōs, *adj.*, *twisted:* wreathed: winding. [L.]
TORTUOSITY, tor-tū-os'i-ti, *n.* state of being *tortuous.*
TORTUOUS, tor'tū-us, *adj.*, *twisted*, winding: (*fig.*) deceitful.—*adv.* TOR'TUOUSLY. —*n.* TOR'TUOUSNESS. [From L. *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist.]
TORTURE, tor'tūr, *n.* a putting to the rack or severe pain to extort a confession, or as a punishment: extreme pain: anguish of body or mind.—*v.t.* to put to torture or to the rack: to put to extreme pain: to annoy: to vex.—*n.* TOR'TURER. [Late L. *tortura*, lit. "a twisting," hence torment—*torqeuo.* Cf. TORSION.]
TORY, tō'ri, *n.* applied to a Conservative in English and Canadian politics: during the War of the Revolution, a royalist or supporter of the crown against the colonies. [Ir. *toiridhe*, lit. "pursuer;" first applied to the Irish bog-trotters and robbers, next, about 1680, to the hottest asserters of the royal prerogative.]
TORYISM, tō'ri-izm, *n.* the principles of the *Tories.*
TOSS, tos, *v.t.* to throw up suddenly or violently: to cause to rise and fall: to make restless: to agitate. —*v.i.* to be tossed: to be in violent commotion: to tumble about: to fling.—*n.* act of throwing upward: a throwing up of the head. —*n.* TOSS'ER.—TOSS UP, to throw a coin into the air and wager on which side it will fall. [Celt., as W. *tosiaw*, to jerk, *tos*, a quick jerk.]
TOST, tost, a form of TOSSED, *pa.p.* of Toss.
TOTAL, tō'tal, *adj.*, *whole:* complete: undivided. —*n.* the whole: the entire amount.—*adv.* TO'TALLY. [Fr.—Low L. *totalis*—L. *totus*, whole.]
TOTALITY, tō-tal'i-ti, *n.* the *whole* sum, quantity, or amount.
TOTEM, tō'tem, *n.* among the North American Indians, an animal or vegetable regarded as the protector of a tribe.
TOTTER, tot'er, *v.i.* to shake as if about to fall: to be unsteady: to stagger: to shake.—*n.* TOTT'ERER. [Prob. imitative.]
TOUCAN, tōō'kan, *n.* a genus of S. American birds, with a very large bill. [Fr.—Brazilian.]
TOUCH, tuch, *v.t.* to come in contact with: to perceive by feeling: to reach: to relate to: to handle or treat gently or slightly: to move or soften: to influence.—*v.i.*, to be in contact with: to

speak of anything slightly.—*n.* act of touching: a movement on a musical instrument: sense of feeling: an affection or emotion: a little: (*music*) resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers. [Fr. *toucher* (It. *toccare*), from Ger. *zucken*, to move, to draw.]

TOUCHHOLE, tuch'hōl, *n.* the small hole of a cannon through which the fire is communicated to the charge.

TOUCHING, tuch'ing, *adj.* affecting: moving: pathetic.—*prep.* concerning: with regard to.—*adv.* TOUCH'INGLY.

TOUCH-NEEDLE, tuch'-nē'dl, *n.* a small bar or *needle* of gold for testing articles of the same metal by comparing the streaks they make on a *touch*stone with those made by the needle.

TOUCHSTONE, tuch'stōn, *n.* a kind of compact basalt or *stone* for testing gold or silver by the streak of the *touch*-needle: any test.

TOUCHWOOD, tuch'wood, *n.* decayed *wood* requiring only to be *touched* by fire to burn.

TOUGH, tuf, *adj.* not easily broken: firm: stiff: sticky: tenacious: able to endure hardship.—*adv.* TOUGH'LY.—*n.* TOUGH'NESS. [A.S. *toh;* cog. with Ger. *zähe.*]

TOUGHEN, tuf'n, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to make or become *tough.*

TOUGHISH, tuf'ish, *adj.* rather tough.

TOUR, tōōr, *n.* a *turn* or circle: a going round: a journey in a circuit: a prolonged journey: a ramble. [Fr.—L. and Gr. *tornos*, a turn. Cf. TURN.]

TOURIST, tōōr'ist, *n.* one who makes a *tour.*

TOURMALINE, tōōr'ma-lin, *n.* a beautiful mineral used for jewellery. [From *Tourmali*, in Ceylon, whence a variety of the stone was first brought.]

TOURNAMENT, tōōr'na-ment, TOURNEY, tōōr'ni, *n.* a mock fight in which combatants, generally on horseback, fought to show their skill in arms, so called probably from the rapid *turning* of their horses.

TOURNIQUET, tōōr'ni-ket, *n.* a bandage which is tightened by *turning* a screw to check a flow of blood, used chiefly in amputations. [Fr.—*tourner*—L. *torno*, to turn.]

TOUT, towt, *v.i.* to look out for custom in an obtrusive way.—*n.* TOUT'ER. [A.S. *totian*, to look out.]

TOW, tō, *v.t.* to *tug* or *pull* a vessel through the water with a rope.—*n.* orig. a rope for towing with: the coarse part of flax or hemp. [A.S. *teohan*, *teon.* Cf. TUG.]

TOWAGE, tō'āj, *n.* act of *towing:* money for towing.

TOWARD, tō'ard, TOWARDS, tō'ardz, *prep.* in the direction of: with a tendency to.—*adv.* nearly: in a state of preparation. [A.S. *toweard*—*to*, to, and *ward*, sig. direction. Cf. FORWARD, FORWARDS.]

TOWARD, tō'ward, TOWARDLY, tō'ward-li, *adj.* ready to do or learn: apt.—*ns.* TO'WARDNESS, TO'WARDLINESS.

TOWBOAT, tō'bōt, *n.* a *boat* that is *towed*, or one used for towing other vessels.

TOWEL, tow'el, *n.* a cloth for wiping the skin after it is *washed*, and for other purposes. [Fr. *touaille*—O. Ger. *twehele* (Ger. *quehle*)—O. Ger. *duahan*, Goth. *thwahan*, to wash. Cf. DOILY.]

TOWELLING, tow'el-ing, *n.* cloth for *towels.*

TOWER, tow'er, *n.* a lofty building, standing alone or forming part of another: a fortress.—*v.i.* to rise into the air: to be lofty. [A.S. *tur*, *tor* (Ger. *thurm*, Fr. *tour*), from L. *turris*, a tower.]

TOWERED, tow'erd, *adj.* having towers.

TOWERING, tow'er-ing, *adj.* very high: elevated.

TOWERY, tow'er-i, *adj.* having towers: lofty.

TOWLINE, tō'līn, *n.* a *line* used in *towing.*

TOWN, town, *n.* a place larger than a village, not a city: the inhabitants of a town. [A.S. *tun*, an inclosure, town; Ice. *tun*, Ger. *zaun*, a hedge.]

TOWNCLERK, town'klerk, *n.* a *clerk* who keeps the records of a *town.*

TOWNCRIER, town'krī-er, *n.* one who *cries* or makes public proclamations in a *town.*

TOWNHALL, town'hawl, *n.* a public *hall* for the official business of a *town.*

TOWNHOUSE, town'hows, *n.* a *house* or building for transacting the public business of a *town*, so called in England: a house in town as opposed to one in the country.

TOWNSFOLK, townz'fōk, *n.* the *folk* or people of a *town.*

TOWNSHIP, town'ship, *n.* the territory or district of a *town:* the corporation of a town: a district: a division of a county—in many States, and in American land measure, six miles square or thirty-six square miles or sections=23,040 acres.

TOWNSMAN, townz'man, *n.* an *inhabitant* or fellow-inhabitant of a *town.* [TOWN and MAN.]

TOWNTALK, town'tawk, *n.* the general *talk* of a *town:* the subject of common conversation.

TOXICATION, toks-i-kā'shun, *n.* poisoning. [L. *toxicum*, a poison.]

TOXICITY, toks-is'i-ty, *n.* the quality or state of being poisonous: poisonousness.

TOXICOLOGY, toks-i-kol'o-ji, *n.* the science of poisons.—TOXICOL'OGIST, *n.* one versed in toxicology.—*adj.* TOXICOLOG'ICAL. [Gr. *toxikon*, arrow-poison—*toxikos*, for the bow—*toxon*, a bow, *logos*, discourse.]

TOXIN, toks'in, *n.* a poisonous ptomaine.

TOY, toy, *n.* a child's plaything: a trifle: a thing only for amusement or look: a matter of no importance: sport.—*v.i.* to trifle: to dally amorously. [Dut. *tooi*, ornaments.]

TOYISH, toy'ish, *adj.* given to *toying* or trifling: playful: wanton.—*adv.* TOY'ISHLY.—*n.* TOY'ISHNESS.

TRACE, trās, *n.* a mark left: footprint:—*pl.* the straps by which a vehicle is drawn.—*v.t.* to follow by tracks or footsteps: to follow with exactness: to sketch.—*n.* TRAC'ER. [Fr.—L. *tractus*, pa.p. of *traho*, to draw.]

TRACEABLE, trās'a-bl, *adj.* that may be traced.—*n.* TRACE'ABLENESS.—*adv.* TRACE'ABLY.

TRACERY, trās'er-i, *n.* ornamentation *traced* in flowing outline: certain ornamental stonework.

TRACHEA, tra-kē'a, *n.* the windpipe or tube which conveys air to the lungs, so called from its *roughness*, it being formed of rings of gristle:—*pl.* TRACHE'Æ.—*adj.* TRACHE'AL. [L. *trachīa*—Gr. *trachys*, *tracheia*, rough.]

TRACHEOTOMY, trak-e-ot'o-mi, *n.* the operation of making an opening in the *trachea*. [TRACHEA, and the root of Gr. *temno*, to cut (see TOME).]

TRACING, trās'ing, *n.* act of one who *traces:* act of copying by marking on thin paper the lines of a pattern placed beneath: the copy so produced.

TRACK, trak, *v.t.* to follow by marks or footsteps: to tow.—*n.* a mark left: footprint: a beaten path: course: the two parallel lines of rails on railways.—TRACK'LESS, *adj.* without a path: untrodden.—TRACK'ROAD, *n.* a towing-path. [Fr. *traquer*, to beat a wood, to hunt, orig. to draw a net round a wood to catch the game in it, from Dut. *trekken*, to draw.]

TRACKAGE, trak'aj, *n.* in railroading, the lines of *track* as a whole.

TRACT, trakt, *n.* something *drawn out* or extended: continued duration: a region: a short treatise. [L., from the pa.p. of *traho*, to draw.]

TRACTABILITY, trakt-a-bil'it-i, *n.* quality or state of being *tractable:* docility.

TRACTABLE, trakt'a-bl, *adj.* easily *drawn*, managed, or taught: docile.—*n.* TRACT'ABLENESS.—*adv.* TRACT'ABLY. [L. *tracto*, freq. of *traho*.]

TRACTARIAN, trakt-ār'i-an, *n.* one of the writers of the Oxford *Tracts* with which Puseyism originated.—*n.* TRACTAR'IANISM.

TRACTILE, trakt'il, *adj.* that may be *drawn* out.

TRACTION, trak'shun, *n.* act of *drawing* or state of being drawn: applied, adjectively, to those steam engines which propel themselves on common roads.

TRACTIVE, trakt'iv, *adj.* that *draws* or pulls.

TRACTOR, trakt'or, *n.* that which *draws*.

TRADE, trād, *n.* buying and selling: commerce: occupation: men engaged in the same occupation.—*v.i.* to buy and sell: to act merely for money.—*v.t.* to traffic with.—*n.* TRAD'ER. [Ety. dub.; prob. from Fr. *traite*, transport of goods—L. *tracto*, freq. of *traho*, to draw.]

TRADEMARK, trād'mark, *n.* any name or distinctive device warranting goods for sale as the production of any individual or firm: trademarks are usually registered in the office of the Librarian of Congress.

TRADESMAN, trādz'man, *n.* a common name for a storekeeper: a mechanic:—*fem.* TRADES'WOMAN.

TRADES-UNION, trādz'-ūn'yun, *n.* a *union* among those of the same *trade* to maintain their rights.

TRADEWINDS, trād'windz, *n.*, *winds* in and near the torrid zone, so called from their great service to *trade*.

TRADITION, tra-dish'un, *n.* the handing down of opinions or practices to posterity unwritten. [L. *trans*, over, and *do*, to give.]

TRADITIONAL, tra-dish'un-al, TRADITIONARY, tra-dish'un-ar-i, *adj.* delivered by *tradition*.—*advs.* TRADI'TIONALLY, TRADI'TIONARILY.

TRADITIONIST, tra-dish'un-ist, *n.* one who adheres to *tradition*.

TRADUCE, tra-dūs', *v.t.* to calumniate: to defame.—*n.* TRADU'CER. [L. *traduco*, to lead along, to make a public show of—*trans*, across, *duco*, to lead.]

TRAFFIC, traf'ik, *n.* commerce: large trade: the business done on a railway, etc.—*v.i.* to trade: to trade meanly.—*v.t.* to exchange:—*pr.p.* traff'icking; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* traff'icked.—*n.* TRAFF'ICKER. [Fr. *trafic*—It. *traffico*, prob. from L. *trans*, across, and *facere*, to make.]

TRAGEDIAN, tra-jē'di-an, *n.* an actor of *tragedy*.

TRAGEDY, traj'e-di, *n.* a species of drama in which the action and language are elevated, and the catastrophe sad: any mournful and dreadful event. [Lit. "goat-song," so called either from the old dramas being exhibited when a *goat* was sacrificed, or from a *goat* being the prize, or because the actors were dressed in *goat*-skins, L. *tragœdia*, from Gr. *tragōdia—tragos*, a he-goat, *aoidos*, *ōdos*, a singer—*aeidō*, *adō*, to sing.]

TRAGIC, traj'ik, TRAGICAL, traj'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *tragedy:* sorrowful: calamitous.—*adv.* TRAG'ICALLY.—*n.* TRAG'ICALNESS. [L.—Gr.]

TRAGI-COMEDY, traj'i-kom'e-di, *n.* a dramatic piece in which grave and comic scenes are blended.—*adjs.* TRAG'I-COM'IC, TRAG'I-COM'ICAL.—*adv.* TRAG'I-COM'ICALLY.

TRAIL, trāl, *v.t.* to draw along the ground: to hunt by tracking.—*v.i.* to be drawn out in length: to run or climb as a plant.—*n.* anything drawn out in length: track followed by the hunter. [O. Fr. *trailler*, to hunt by tracking—L. *traho*, to draw.]

TRAIN, trān, *v.t.* to *draw* along: to al-

lure: to educate: to discipline: to tame for use, as animals: to cause to grow properly: to prepare men for athletic feats or horses for the race.—*n.* that which is drawn along after something else: the part of a dress which trails behind the wearer: a retinue: a series: process: a line of gunpowder to fire a charge: a line of cars drawn by a locomotive on a railway.—*n.* TRAIN'ER, one who prepares men for athletic feats, horses for a race, or the like. [Fr. *traîner*, through Low L. forms from L. *traho*, to draw.]

TRAINBAND, trān'band, *n.* a *band* of men *trained* to bear arms, though not regular soldiers.

TRAIN-BEARER, trān'-bār'er, *n.* one who *bears* or holds up a *train*, as of a robe or gown.

TRAIN-OIL, trān'-oil, *n.* whale *oil* extracted from the blubber by boiling. [TRAIN- here is the Ger. and Scand. *tran*, train-oil.]

TRAIT, trāt, *n.* a *drawing:* a touch: a feature. [Fr. — L. *tractus*, from the pa.p. of *traho*, to draw.]

TRAITOR, trā'tur, *n.* one who, being trusted, *betrays:* one guilty of treason: a deceiver:—*fem.* TRAIT'RESS. [Fr. *traître* —L. *traditor—trado*, to give up.]

TRAITOROUS, trā'tur-us, *adj.* like a *traitor:* perfidious: treasonable.—*adv.* TRAI'TOROUSLY.

TRAJECTORY, tra-jekt'or-i, *n.* the curve described by a body (as a planet or a projectile) under the action of given forces. [From L. *trajicio*, *-jectum—trans*, across, *jacio*, to throw.]

TRAM, tram, *n.* a tramway or tramroad: one of the cars on such a road.

TRAMMEL, tram'el, *n.* a net used in fowling and fishing: shackles for making a horse amble: anything that confines.—*v.t.* to shackle: to confine:—*pr.p.* tramm'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tramm'elled. [Fr. *tramail*, a net—Low L. *tremaculum* (*lit.*) "of three meshes," from L. *tres*, three, and *macula*, a mesh. See MAIL, defensive armor.]

TRAMONTANE, tra-mon'tān, *adj.* lying *beyond* the *mountains* (orig. the Alps), from Rome: foreign: uncivilized. [L. *trans*, beyond, *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]

TRAMP, tramp, *v.t.* to tread.—*n.* a foot-journey: a vagrant. [An extension of TRAP, TRIP; cf. Ger. *trampen*.]

TRAMPLE, tramp'l, *v.t.* to tread under foot: to treat with pride, to insult.—*v.i.* to tread in contempt: to tread forcibly and rapidly.—*n.* TRAMP'LER. [Extension of TRAMP.]

TRAMROAD, tram'rōd, TRAMWAY, tram'-wā, *n.* in England a road or way for carriages or wagons to run along easily: in this country called street railroad; when operated by cable, cable road; when by electricity, electric railway. [Prob. simply a way or track made of beams, from Prov. E. *tram*, a beam, which is prob. from Ice. *tramn*, a beam.]

TRANCE, trans, *n.* a state in which the soul appears to be absent from the body, or to be wrapped in visions: catalepsy. [Fr. *transe—transir*, to be chilled—L. *trans-ire*, to go across, in Late L. to pass away, to die.]

TRANQUIL, trang'kwil, *adj.*, *quiet:* peaceful.—*adv.* TRAN'QUILLY. [L. *tranquillus*.]

TRANQUILLITY, trang-kwil'it-i, TRANQUILNESS, trang'kwil-nes, *n.* state of being tranquil: quietness.

TRANQUILLIZE, trang'kwil-īz, *v.t.* to make tranquil.

TRANSACT, trans-akt', *v.t.* to *carry through* or manage: to perform.—*v.i.* to manage anything.—*n.* TRANSACT'OR. [L. *transactum*, pa.p. of *transigo—trans*, through, and *ago*, to carry on. See ACT.]

TRANSACTION, trans-ak'shun, *n.* act of *transacting:* management of any affair: an affair.

TRANSALPINE, trans-alp'in, *adj.*, *beyond* the *Alps* (in regard to Rome). [L. *trans-alpinus—trans*, beyond, and *Alpinus*, of the Alps.]

TRANSATLANTIC, trans-at-lan'tik, *adj.*, *beyond* the *Atlantic* Ocean; as, England, France, etc.

TRANSCEND, tran-send', *v.t.* to rise above: to surmount: to surpass: to exceed. [L. *trans*, beyond, *scando*, to climb.]

TRANSCENDENT, tran-send'ent, *adj.*, *transcending:* superior or supreme in excellence: surpassing others: beyond human knowledge.—*adv.* TRANSCEND'ENTLY.—*n.* TRANSCEND'ENCE.

TRANSCENDENTAL, tran-send-ent'al, *adj.*, *transcending:* supereminent, surpassing others: concerned with what is independent of experience: vague.—*adv.* TRANSCENDENT'ALLY.

TRANSCENDENTALISM, tran-send-ent'-al-izm, *n.* the investigation of what is *a priori* in human knowledge, or independent of experience: that which is vague and illusive in philosophy.—*n.* TRANSCENDENT'ALIST.

TRANSCRIBE, tran-skrīb', *v.t.* to *write over* from one book into another: to copy.—*n.* TRANSCRIB'ER. [L. *transcribo*, *-scriptum—trans*, over, *scribo*, to write.]

TRANSCRIPT, tran'skript, *n.* that which is *transcribed:* a copy.

TRANSCRIPTION, tran-skrip'shun, *n.* the act of *copying:* a transcript: a copy.

TRANSEPT, tran'sept, *n.* one of the wings or cross-aisles of a church, at right angles to the nave. [L. *trans*, across, and *septum*, an inclosure—*sepes*, a hedge.]

TRANSFER, trans-fer', *v.t.* to *carry* or bring *over:* to convey to another place: to remove: to transport:—*pr.p.* transferr'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* transferred'.—*n.* TRANSFERR'ER. [L. *trans*, across, *fero*, to carry.]

TRANSFER, trans'fer, *n.* the act of *trans-*

ferring: the conveyance of anything from one person or place to another: that which is transferred: applied, specifically, to the conveying of real estate.

TRANSFERABLE, trans-fer'a-bl, TRANSFERRIBLE, trans-fer'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *transferred* or conveyed from one place or person to another.—*ns.* TRANSFERABIL'ITY. TRANSFERRIBIL'ITY.

TRANSFEREE, trans-fer-ē', *n.* the person to whom a thing is *transferred.*

TRANSFERENCE, trans'fer-ens, *n.* the act of *transferring* or conveying from one person or place to another: passage from one place to another.

TRANSFIGURATION, trans-fig-ūr-ā'shun, *n.* a *change* of *form.*—THE TRANSFIGURATION, the supernatural change in the appearance of Christ, described in Matt. xvii.: a feast of the R. C. Church, on 6th August, in commemoration of it.

TRANSFIGURE, trans-fig'ūr, *v.t.* to *change* the *figure* or form of: to change the appearance of. [L. *trans,* across, denoting change, and FIGURE.]

TRANSFIX, trans-fiks', *v.t.* to pierce *through.* [L. *trans,* through, and FIX.]

TRANSFORM, trans-form', *v.t.* to *change* the *shape* of: to change into another substance: to change the disposition.—*v.i.* to be changed in form or substance. [L. *trans,* across, and FORM.]

TRANSFORMATION, trans-for-mā'shun, *n.* change of form or substance.

TRANSFUSE, trans-fūz', *v.t.* to *pour out* into another vessel: to cause to pass from one to another: to cause to be imbibed.—*n.* TRANSFU'SION. [L. *trans,* over, and *fundo, fusum,* to pour.]

TRANSGRESS, trans-gres', *v.t.* to pass beyond a limit: to break, as a law.—*v.i.* to offend by violating a law: to sin. [L. *trans,* across, *gradior, gressus,* to step.]

TRANSGRESSION, trans-gresh'un, *n.* the act of *transgressing:* violation of a law or command: offence: fault: crime: sin.

TRANSGRESSOR, trans-gres'or, *n.* one who *transgresses:* one who violates a law or command: a sinner.

TRANSHIP or TRANS-SHIP, trans-ship', *v.t.* to *transfer* to another *ship.*—*n.* TRANS-SHIP'MENT. [L. *trans,* across, and SHIP.]

TRANSIENT, tran'shent, *adj.* passing: of short duration: not lasting: momentary.—*adv.* TRAN'SIENTLY.—*n.* TRAN'SIENTNESS. [L. *transiens—trans,* across, and *eo, itum,* to go.]

TRANSIT, trans'it, *n.* a passing over: conveyance: passage, as of freight, on railways and steamboats: *rapid transit,* the speedy transportation of passengers to and from their residences, in large and crowded cities; elevated and underground railroads are the chief means of rapid transit at present: (*astr.*) the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place: the passage of a planet over the sun's disc.

TRANSITION, tran-sizh'un, *n.* passage from one place or state to another: change: (*music*) a change of key.—TRANSI'TIONAL, *adj.* containing or denoting transition.

TRANSITIVE, trans'i-tiv, *adj.* passing over: having the power of passing: (*gram.*) denoting a verb which has an object.—*adv.* TRANS'ITIVELY.—*n.* TRANS'ITIVENESS. [L. *transitivus.*]

TRANSITORY, trans'i-tor-i, *adj.*, *going* or passing *away:* lasting for a short time: speedily vanishing.—*adv.* TRANS'ITORILY.—*n.* TRANS'ITORINESS.

TRANSLATE, trans-lāt', *v.t.* to remove to another place: to render into another language: to explain.—*n.* TRANSLAT'OR.

TRANSLATION, trans-lā'shun, *n.* the act of *translating:* removal to another place: the rendering into another language: a version.

TRANSLUCENT, trans-lōō'sent, *adj.*, *shining through:* allowing light to pass, but not transparent: clear.—*adv.* TRANSLU'CENTLY.—*ns.* TRANSLU'CENCE, TRANSLU'CENCY. [L. *translucens—trans,* across, and *luceo,* to shine—*lux, lucis,* light.]

TRANSMARINE, trans-ma-rēn', *adj.*, *across* or *beyond* the *sea.* [L. *trans,* across, and MARINE.]

TRANSMIGRATE, trans'mi-grāt, *v.i.* to *migrate* or remove *across,* esp. to another country: to pass into another body or state.—*n.* TRANS'MIGRATOR. [L. *trans,* across, and MIGRATE.]

TRANSMIGRATION, trans-mi-grā'shun, *n.* the act of *removing* to another country: the passing into another state: the passage of the soul after death into another body.

TRANSMIGRATORY, trans-mī'gra-tor-i, *adj.*, *passing* to *another* place, body, or state.

TRANSMISSIBLE, trans-mis'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *transmitted* or passed from one to another: capable of being transmitted through any body or substance.—*n.* TRANSMISSIBIL'ITY.

TRANSMISSION, trans-mish'un, TRANSMITTAL, trans-mit'al, *n.* act of *transmitting:* the sending from one place or person to another: passage through.

TRANSMIT, trans-mit', *v.t.* to *send across* to another person or place: to suffer to pass through:—*pr.p.* transmitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* transmitt'ed.—*n.* TRANSMITT'ER. [L. *trans,* across, and *mitto, missum,* to send.]

TRANSMUTABLE, trans-mūt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *transmuted* or changed into a different form, nature, or substance.—*adv.* TRANSMUT'ABLY.—*ns.* TRANSMUT'ABLENESS, TRANSMUTABIL'ITY.

TRANSMUTATION, trans-mūt-ā'shun, *n.* a changing into a different form, nature, or substance.

TRANSMUTE, trans-mūt', *v.t.* to *change* to *another* form or substance. [L. *trans,* over, *muto,* to change.]

TRANSOM, tran'sum, *n.* a thwart beam or lintel, esp. the horizontal mullion or crossbar of a window: in ships, the beam across the sternpost to strengthen the afterpart. [L. *trans*, across, and *sumo*, to take.]

TRANSOM-WINDOW, tran'sum-win'dō, *n.* a *window* divided into two parts by a *transom*.

TRANSPARENCY, trans-pār'en-si, *n.* the quality of being *transparent:* clearness: that which is transparent: a picture on semi-transparent material seen by means of light shining through.

TRANSPARENT, trans-pār'ent, *adj.* that may be distinctly seen through: clear.—*adv.* TRANSPAR'ENTLY. —*n.* TRANSPAR'ENTNESS. [L. *trans*, through, and *pareo*, to appear.]

TRANSPIERCE, trans-pērs', *v.t.* to *pierce through:* to permeate. [L. *trans*, through, and PIERCE.]

TRANSPIRATION, tran-spi-rā'shun, *n.* act or process of *transpiring:* exhalation through the skin.

TRANSPIRE, tran-spīr', *v.t.* to *breathe* or pass *through* the pores of the skin.—*v.i.* to exhale: to become public: (erroneously for) to occur. [L. *trans*, through, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

TRANSPLANT, trans-plant', *v.t.* to remove and *plant* in another place: to remove.—*n.* TRANSPLANTA'TION. [L. *trans*, across, and PLANT.]

TRANSPORT, trans-pōrt', *v.t.* to *carry across* or from one place to another: to banish: to carry away by violence of passion or pleasure. [L. *trans*, across, and *porto*, to carry.]

TRANSPORT, trans'port, *n.*, *carriage* from one place to another: a vessel for conveyance: the conveyance of troops and their necessaries by land or sea: ecstasy.

TRANSPORTABLE, trans-pōrt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *carried across.*

TRANSPORTATION, trans-pōr-tā'shun, *n.* removal: banishment: the moving of grain and merchandise by railway and water routes; also applied to passenger traffic.

TRANSPOSAL, trans-pōz'al, *n.* act of *transposing:* a change of place or order.

TRANSPOSE, trans-pōz', *v.t.* to put each in the place of the other: to change, as the order of words, or the key in music. [Fr.—L. *trans*, across, and Fr. *poser* (see POSE, *n.*).]

TRANSPOSITION, trans-po-zish'un, *n.* act of *transposing* or of putting one thing in place of another: state of being transposed: a change of the order of words: (*music*) a change of key into a higher or lower scale.

TRANS-SHIP, etc. See TRANSHIP, etc.

TRANSUBSTANTIATE, tran-sub-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* to *change* to *another substance.* [L. *trans*, across, *substantia*, a substance.]

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, tran-sub-stan-shi-ā'shun, *n.* a change into *another substance:* the Roman Catholic doctrine that the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into Christ's body and blood.

TRANSVERSE, trans-vers', *adj.*, *turned* or lying *across.* [L. *trans*, across, *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

TRANSVERSELY, trans-vers'li, *adv.* in a *transverse* or cross *direction.*

TRAP, trap, *n.* an instrument for *snaring* animals: an ambush: a stratagem: a contrivance for hindering the passage of foul air from a waste-pipe, etc.—*v.t.* to catch in a trap:—*pr.p.* trapp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* trapped.—*n.* TRAPP'ER. [A.S. *träppe;* cog. with O. Ger. *trapo*, a snare (whence Fr. *trappe*, by which the E. word has been modified).]

TRAP, trap, *n.* a term loosely applied to many rocks of volcanic origin, so called because lying often in *steps* or terraces. —*adj.* TRAPP'EAN. [Sw. *trapp—trappa*, stairs.]

TRAP, trap, *v.t.* to *drape* or adorn with gay *clothes:* to ornament:—*pr.p.* trapp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* trapped. [Fr. *drap* —Low L. *drappus*, cloth.]

TRAPAN, tra-pan', *v.t.* to *trap:* to insnare: —*pr.p.* trapann'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* trapanned'.—*n.* a snare: a stratagem.—*n.* TRAPANN'ER. [From TRAP, instrument for snaring.]

TRAP-DOOR, trap'-dōr, *n.* a *door* in a floor shutting like the catch of a *trap.*

TRAPEZE, tra-pēz', **TRAPEZIUM**, tra-pē'zi-um, *n.* a plane figure having four unequal sides, no two of which are parallel: one of the wrist bones: a swing used in gymnastics. [Gr. *trapezion*, dim. of *trapeza*, a table: contr. either from *tripeza*, three-legged, or from *tetra-peza*, four-legged.]

TRAPEZIFORM, tra-pēz'i-form, *adj.* having the *form* of a *trapeze.* [Gr. *trapeza*, and FORM.]

TRAPEZOID, trap'e-zoid, *n.* a plane four-sided figure *like* a *trapezium*, having two of its opposite sides parallel. [Gr. *trapeza*, and *eidos*, form.]

TRAPEZOIDAL, trap-e-zoid'al, *adj.* having the form of a *trapezoid.*

TRAPPINGS, trap'ingz, *n.pl.* gay *clothes:* ornaments, esp. those put on horses. [See TRAP, to *drape* or adorn.]

TRAPPIST, trap'ist, *n.* a member of a monastic body, noted for the extreme austerity of rule, so named from the abbey of La *Trappe* in France.—(*fem.*) TRAP'PISTINE, a nun of this order.

TRASH, trash, *v.t.* to crop: to strip off leaves.—*n.* refuse: matter unfit for food. [Prob. a form of THRASH.]

TRASHY, trash'i, *adj.* like *trash.* worthless

TRASS, tras, *n.* a volcanic earth used as a hydraulic cement. [A form of TERRACE, prob. through the Dutch.]

TRAVAIL, trav'āl, *n.* excessive labor: toil: labor in childbirth.—*v.i.* to labor: to suffer the pains of childbirth. [Fr.—Prov.

travar, Fr. *en-traver*, to fetter, to embarrass—L. *trabes*, a beam, which was pierced with holes to confine the feet, esp. of horses. See TURMOIL.]

TRAVE, trāv, *n.* a *beam:* a wooden frame to confine unruly horses while being shod. [It. *trave;* Sp. *trabe*—L. *trabs, trabis,* Gr. *trapēx*, a beam.]

TRAVEL, trav'el, *v.i.* to walk: to journey: to pass: to move.—*v.t.* to pass: to journey over:—*pr.p.* trav'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* trav'elled.—*n.* act of passing from place to place: journey: labor:—*pl.* an account of a journey. [A form of TRAVAIL.]

TRAVELLER, trav'el-er, *n.* one who *travels:* a wayfarer: one who travels for a mercantile house: a ring that slides along a rope or spar.

TRAVERSABLE, trav'ers-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *traversed* or denied.

TRAVERSE, trav'ers, *adj.*, *turned* or lying *across:* denoting a method of cross-sailing.—*n.* anything laid or built across: something that crosses or obstructs: a turn: (*law*) a plea containing a denial of some fact alleged by an opponent: a work for protection from the fire of an enemy.—*v.t.* to cross: to pass over: to survey: (*law*) to deny what an opponent has alleged.—*v.i.* (*fencing*) to oppose a movement: to direct a gun to the right or left of its position.—*n.* TRAV'ERSER. [L. *trans*, across, and *verto, versum*, to turn.]

TRAVERSE-TABLE, trav'ers-tā'bl, *n.* a *table* or platform for shifting carriages to other rails.

TRAVESTY, trav'es-ti, *adj.* having on the *vesture* or dress of *another:* disguised so as to be ridiculous.—*n.* a kind of burlesque in which the original characters are preserved, the situations parodied.—*v.t.* to turn into burlesque. [Fr. *travestir*, to disguise—L. *trans*, over, *vestio*, to clothe.]

TRAWL, trawl, *v.i.* to fish by *trailing* or dragging a bag-net called a trawl along the bottom of the sea. [A form of TRAIL.]

TRAWLER, trawl'er, *n.* one who or that which *trawls:* a small fishing vessel used in trawling.

TRAY, trā, *n.* a shallow *trough*-like vessel: a salver. [A form of TROUGH.]

TREACHEROUS, trech'er-us, *adj.* full of *treachery:* faithless.—*adv.* TREACH'EROUSLY.—*n.* TREACH'EROUSNESS.

TREACHERY, trech'er-i, *n.* faithlessness. [O. Fr. *trecherie* (Fr. *tricherie*)—*trecher* (Fr. *tricher*)—Dut. *trekken*, to draw. TRICK is a doublet.]

TREACLE, trē'kl, *n.* in England, the sirup which is drained from sugar in the making: in this country, called sirup or molasses. [Orig. "an antidote against the bite of poisonous animals," O. Fr. *triacle*—L. *theriacum*—Gr. *thēriaka* (*pharmaka*), antidotes against the bites of wild beasts—*thērion*, a wild beast.]

TREAD, tred, *v.i.* to set the foot: to walk or go: to copulate, as fowls.—*v.t.* to walk on: to press with the foot: to trample in contempt: to subdue:—*pa.t.* trod; *pa.p.* trod or trodd'en.—*n.* pressure with the foot: a step.—*n.* TREAD'ER. [A.S. *tredan;* cog. with Ice. *troda*, Ger. *treten.*]

TREADLE, TREDDLE, tred'l, *n.* the part of any machine which the foot *treads* on and moves.

TREAD-MILL, tred'-mil, *n.* a *mill* worked by *treading* or stepping from one to another of the steps of a cylindrical wheel, used chiefly as an instrument of prison discipline.

TREASON, trē'zn, *n.* a *betraying* of the government or an attempt to overthrow it: treachery: disloyalty. [O. Fr. *traïson*, Fr. *trahison*—*trahir*—L. *trado*, to give up, betray.]

TREASONABLE, trē'zn-a-bl, *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or involving treason.—*adv.* TREA'SONABLY.

TREASURE, trezh'ūr, *n.* wealth stored up: riches: a great quantity collected: great abundance: anything much valued.—*v.t.* to hoard up: to collect for future use: to value greatly. [Fr. *trésor*—L. *thesaurus*—Gr. *thēsauros.* See THESAURUS.]

TREASURER, trezh'ūr-er, *n.* one who has the care of a *treasure* or treasury: one who has charge of collected funds.—*n.* TREAS'URERSHIP.

TREASURE-TROVE, trezh'ūr-trōv, *n.*, *treasure* or money *found* in the earth, of which the owner is unknown. [TREASURE, and *trové*, pa.p. of O. Fr. *trover*, to find. See TROVER.]

TREASURY, trezh'ūr-i, *n.* a place where treasure is deposited: the department of a government which has charge of the finances.

TREAT, trēt, *v.t.* to *handle* in a particular manner: to discourse on: to entertain, as with food or drink, etc.: to manage in the application of remedies: to use.—*v.i.* to handle a subject in writing or speaking: to negotiate: to give an entertainment.—*n.* an entertainment. [A. S. *treahtigean*, Fr. *traiter*—L. *tractare*, to handle, manage—*traho, tractum*, to draw.]

TREATISE, trēt'iz, *n.* a written composition in which a subject is *treated* or handled: a formal essay.

TREATMENT, trēt'ment, *n.* the act or manner of *treating:* management: behavior to any one: way of applying remedies.

TREATY, trēt'i, *n.* the act of *treating* to form an agreement: a formal agreement between independent states.

TREBLE, treb'l, *adj.*, *triple:* threefold: (*music*) denoting the treble, that plays or sings the treble.—*n.* the highest of the four principal parts in the musical scale.—*v.t.* to make three times as much.—*v.i.* to become threefold:—*pa.p.* treb'led (-ld).—*adv.* TREB'LY. [O. Fr. form of TRIPLE.]

TREDDLE. See TREADLE.

TREE, trē, *n.* a plant having a single trunk, woody, branched, and of a large size: anything like a tree: wood, as in the compounds *axle-tree, saddle-tree*, etc.: (*B.*) a cross. [A.S. *treow*; Goth. *triu*, Ice. *tré*, Gr. *drus*, Sans. *dru*.]

TREENAIL, trē'nāl, *n.* a long *wooden* pin or *nail* to fasten the planks of a ship to the timbers.

TREFOIL, trē'foil, *n.* a *three-leaved* plant, as the white and red clover: (*arch.*) an ornament like trefoil. [L. *trifolium*—*tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.]

TREK, trek, *v.i.* to drag a vehicle: to journey by ox-wagon, as in South Africa.—*n.* the distance from one station to another.—TREK'KER, a traveller. [Dut. *trekken*, to draw.]

TRELLIS, trel'is, *n.* a structure of cross-barred or lattice work, for supporting plants, etc. [Fr. *treillis*—Low L. *tralicium* (*translicium*), crossed threads—L. *trans*, across, and *licium*, a thread.]

TRELLISED, trel'ist, *adj.* having a *trellis*, or formed as a trellis.

TREMBLE, trem'bl, *v.i.* to shake, as from fear, cold, or weakness: to shiver: to shake, as sound.—*n.* TREM'BLER.—*adv.* TREM'BLINGLY. [Fr. *trembler*—L. *tremulus*, trembling—*tremo*, to shake, akin to Gr. *treō*, Sans. *tras*, to tremble.]

TREMENDOUS, tre-men'dus, *adj.* such as astonishes or terrifies by its force or greatness: dreadful.—*adv.* TREMEN'DOUSLY. [Lit. "that is to be trembled at," L. *tremendus*.]

TREMOR, trem'or, *n.* a *trembling*, shaking, or quivering. [L.]

TREMULOUS, trem'ū-lus, *adj.*, *trembling*: affected with fear: shaking: quivering.—*adv.* TREM'ULOUSLY.—*n.* TREM'ULOUSNESS.

TRENCH, trensh, *v.t.* to *cut* or dig a ditch: to dig deeply with the spade or plough.—*v.i.* to encroach.—*n.* a long narrow cut in the earth: (*fort.*) an excavation to interrupt the approach of an enemy: the excavated approaches made by besiegers. [O. Fr. *trencher*, Fr. *trancher*, acc. to Littré from L. *truncare*, to maim, to cut off—*truncus*, maimed.]

TRENCHANT, trensh'ant, *adj.*, *cutting*: sharp: severe.

TRENCHER, trensh'er, *n.* a wooden plate formerly used for *cutting* meat on at meals: the table: food: pleasures of the table. [Fr. *tranchoir*.]

TRENCH-PLOUGH, trensh'-plow, *n.* a *plough* for *trenching* or turning up the land more deeply than usual: a sub-soil plough.—*v.t.* to plough with a trench-plough.

TREND, trend, *v.i.* to tend, to run, to go in a particular direction.—*n.* tendency.

TRENTAL, trent'al, *n.* a R. C. office for the dead, of *thirty* masses for *thirty* days after the person's death. [Low L. *trentale*—It. *trenta*, L. *triginta*, thirty.]

TREPAN, tre-pan', *v.t.* to insnare:—*pr.p.* trepann'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* trepanned'. [Same as TRAPAN, of which it is an erroneous spelling.]

TREPAN, tre-pan', *n.* (*surg.*) a small cylindrical saw used in perforating the skull.—*v.t.* to remove a circular piece of the skull with a trepan, in order to relieve the brain from pressure or irritation. [Lit. "a borer," Fr.—It. *trapano*, through Low L.—Gr. *trypanon*—*trypaō*, to bore.]

TREPHINE, tre-fīn', *n.* the modern *trepan*, having a little sharp borer called the centre pin.—*v.t.* to perforate with the trephine. [Dim. of TREPAN.]

TREPIDATION, trep-i-dā'shun, *n.* a state of confused hurry or alarm: an involuntary trembling. [L. *trepido*, *-atum*, to hurry with alarm—*trepidus*, restless, alarmed, from the root of Gr. *trepō*, to turn (in flight).]

TRESPASS, tres'pas, *v.i.* to *pass over* a limit or boundary: to enter unlawfully upon another's land: to inconvenience by importunity: to intrude: to injure or annoy another: to sin.—*n.* act of trespassing: any injury to another's person or property: a sin.—*n.* TRES'PASSER. [O. Fr. *trespasser* (Fr. *trépasser*)—L. *trans*, across, and *passer* (see PASS).]

TRESPASS-OFFERING, tres'pas-of'er-ing, *n.* an *offering* in expiation of a *trespass* or sin.

TRESS, tres, *n.* a lock or curl of hair: a ringlet (esp. in *pl.*). [Fr. *tresse*, through It. *treccia*, from Gr. *tricha*, threefold—*tris*, three times.]

TRESSED, trest, *adj.*, *having tresses:* formed into tresses or ringlets: curled.

TRESSEL, TRESTLE, tres'l, *n.* a movable support fastened to a top-piece: the frame of a table. [O. Fr. *trestel* (Fr. *tréteau*): ety. dub.; perh. through a Low L. dim. from L. *transtrum*, a beam, a bench.]

TRET, tret, *n.* an allowance to purchasers of 4 lbs. on every 104 lbs. for waste. [Norm. *trett*, deduction, Fr. *trait*—O. Fr. *traire*—L. *trahere*, to draw.]

TRIAD, trī'ad, *n.* the union of *three*. [L. *trias*, *triadis*—Gr. *trias*, *triados*—*treis*, E. THREE.]

TRIAL, trī'al, *n.* a *trying:* the act of trying: examination by a test: the state of being tried: suffering: temptation: judicial examination: attempt.

TRIANGLE, trī'ang-gl, *n.* (*math.*) a plane figure with *three angles* and three sides: (*music*) an instrument of steel in the form of a triangle. [Fr.—L. *triangulum*—*tres*, three, and *angulus*, an angle. See ANGLE.]

TRIANGLED, trī'ang-gld, *adj.* having *three angles*.

TRIANGULAR, trī-ang'gū-lar, *adj.* having *three angles*.—*adv.* TRIAN'GULARLY.

TRIANGULATE, trī-ang'gū-lāt, *v.t.* to survey by means of a series of *triangles*.

TRIANGULATION, trī-ang-gū-lā'shun, *n.*

act of *triangulating:* the series of triangles so used.

TRIAS, trī'as, *n.* (*geol.*) the oldest group of the Secondary strata, formerly associated with the Permian rocks under the name of the New Red Sandstone.—*adj.* TRIASS'IC. [So called by the German geologists, because the group is separated into three distinct formations, from Gr. *trias*, union of three. Cf. TRIAD.]

TRIBE, trīb, *n.* a race or family from the same ancestor: a body of people under one leader: a number of things having certain common qualities.—*adj.* TRIB'AL. [L. *tribus*, "a third part," orig. applied to one of the three cantons or divisions forming the ancient Roman people, from *tri-*, root of *tres*, E. THREE, and root *bhu*, E. BE.]

TRIBRACH, trī'brak, *n.* (*poetry*) a foot of *three short* syllables. [L.—Gr. *tri-*, root of *treis*, E. THREE, and *brachys*, short.]

TRIBULATION, trib-ū-lā'shun, *n.* severe affliction: distress. [L. *tribulatio—tribulo*, to press or afflict—*tribulum*, a sledge for rubbing out grain—*tero*, to rub, grind.]

TRIBUNAL, trī-bū'nal, *n.* the bench on which a judge and his associates sit to administer justice: court of justice. [L.]

TRIBUNE, trib'ūn, *n.* a magistrate elected by the Roman plebeians to defend their rights: the raised platform from which speeches were delivered.—*n.* TRIB'UNESHIP. [L. *tribunus*, orig. "the representative of a tribe"—*tribus*, a tribe. See TRIBE.]

TRIBUTARY, trib'ū-tar-i, *adj.* paying *tribute:* subject: yielding supplies of anything: paid in tribute.—*n.* one who pays tribute: a stream which contributes water to another.—*adv.* TRIB'UTARILY.

TRIBUTE, trib'ūt, *n.* a fixed amount *paid* at certain intervals by one nation to another for peace or protection: a personal contribution: acknowledgment, or homage paid.—THE TRIBUTE, paid by Christian nations to the Barbary States, for protection against Berber pirates, was first refused by the United States; and was, in consequence, soon abolished. [L. *tributum—tribuo*, to assign, give, pay—*tribus*, a tribe. See TRIBE.]

TRICE, trīs, *n.* a very short time: an instant. [Perh. from *thrice*, while one can count *three;* or from Sp. *tris*,. noise of breaking glass (cf. Scot. "in a *crack*").]

TRICENNIAL, trī-sen'yal, *adj.* pertaining to *thirty years:* occurring every thirty years. [L. *tricennium*, thirty years—*triginta*, thirty, and *annus*, a year.]

TRICENTENARY, trī-sen'ten-ar-i, *n.* a space of *three hundred years.* [L. *trecenti*, three hundred—*tres*, three, and *centum*, a hundred.]

TRICHINA, tri-kī'na, *n.* a parasitic worm, which in its mature state infests the intestinal canal, and in its larval state the muscular tissue of man and certain animals, esp. the hog:—*pl.* TRICHI'NÆ. [Gr. *trichinos*, small like a hair—*thrix*, *trichos*, hair.]

TRICHINIASIS, tri-kin-ī'a-sis, *n.* the disease caused by the presence of trichinæ in the body.

TRICHOSIS, tri-kō'sis, *n.* (*med.*) any unhealthy condition, or disease of, the hair.

TRICK, trik, *v.t.* to dress, to decorate. [Celt. *trec*, ornament, *treciaw*, to adorn.]

TRICK, trik, *n.* any fraud or stratagem to deceive: a clever contrivance to puzzle, amuse, or annoy: a particular habit or manner: a parcel of cards falling to a winner at one turn.—*v.i.* to deceive, to cheat.—*ns.* TRICK'ER, TRICK'STER. [O. Fr. *tricer*, *trecher*, to beguile, from Dut. *trekken*, to draw. See TREACHERY.]

TRICKERY, trik'er-i, *n.* act or practice of playing *tricks:* artifice: stratagem: imposition.

TRICKISH, trik'ish, *adj.* addicted to *tricks:* artful in making bargains.

TRICKLE, trik'l, *v.i.* to flow gently or in a small stream. [Scot. *trinkle;* Ger, *tröpfeln—tropfen*, to fall in drops.]

TRICOLOR, trī'kul-ur, *n.* the national flag of France, of *three colors*, red, white, and blue, in vertical stripes. [Fr. *tricolore*—L. *tres*, three, and *color*, color.]

TRICOLORED, trī'kul-urd, *adj.* having *three colors.*

TRICYCLE, trī'sik-l, *n.* a velocipede with three wheels. [Gr. *tri-*, root of *treis*, E. THREE, and *kyklos*, E. CYCLE. Cf. BICYCLE.]

TRIDENT, trī'dent, *n.* the *three-pronged* spear or sceptre of Neptune, god of the ocean: any three-toothed instrument. [Fr.—L. *tres*, three, and *dens*, *dentis*, E. TOOTH.]

TRIDENT, trī'dent, TRIDENTED, trī'dented, *adj.* having *three teeth* or *prongs.*

TRIENNIAL, trī-en'yal, *adj.* continuing *three years:* happening every third year.—*adv.* TRIENN'IALLY. [L. *triennis—tres*, three, and *annus*, a year.]

TRIFLE, trī'fl, *v.i.* to act or talk lightly: to indulge in light or silly amusements: to waste or spend idly or unprofitably.—*n.* anything of little value: a light kind of dish.—*n.* TRI'FLER. [O. Fr. *trufle*, perh. conn. with O. Dut. *treyfelen*, to play; or perh. only another form of TRUFFLE.]

TRIFLING, trī'fling, *adj.* like a *trifle:* of small value or importance: trivial.—*adv.* TRI'FLINGLY.

TRIFOLIATE, trī-fō'li-āt, *adj.*, *three-leaved.* [L. *tres*, three, and *folium*, leaf.]

TRIFORM, trī'form, *adj.* having a *triple form.* [L. *triformis—tres*, three, and *forma*, form.]

TRIG, trig, *adj.* full: trim, neat.

TRIGGER, trig'er, *n.* a catch which when *pulled* looses the hammer of a gun in firing: a catch to hold a wheel when driving on steep ground. [Either from

Dut. *trekker—trekken*, to pull (cf. TRICK, *n.*); or from Ger. *drücker.*]

TRIGLYPH, trī'glif, *n.* a *three-grooved* tablet at equal distances along the frieze in Doric architecture. [L. *triglyphus*—Gr. *triglyphos—treis*, three, and *glyphō*, to hollow out, to carve.]

TRIGLYPHIC, trī-glif'ik, TRIGLYPHICAL, trī-glif'ik-al, *adj.* consisting of or pertaining to *triglyphs:* containing three sets of characters or sculptures.

TRIGONOMETRICAL, trig-o-no-met'rik-al, *adj.* pertaining to *trigonometry:* done by the rules of trigonometry.—*adv.* TRIGONOMET'RICALLY.

TRIGONOMETRY, trig-o-nom'e-tri, *n.* the branch of mathematics which treats of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles. [Lit. "the measurement of triangles"—Gr. *trigōnon*, a triangle, and *metron*, a measure.]

TRIHEDRAL, trī-hē'dral, *adj.* having *three* equal *sides.*

TRIHEDRON, trī-hē'dron, *n.* a figure having *three* equal *bases* or sides. [Gr. *treis*, three, and *hedra*, a seat, base.]

TRILATERAL, trī-lat'er-al, *adj.* having *three sides.* — *adv.* TRILAT'ERALLY. [L. *tres*, three, *latus*, side.]

TRILINGUAL, trī-ling'gwal, *adj.* consisting of *three tongues* or languages. [L. *tres*, three, and *lingua*, tongue.]

TRILITERAL, trī-lit'er-al, *adj.* consisting of *three letters.* [L. *tres*, three, and *litera*, a letter.]

TRILL, tril, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to *shake:* to utter with a tremulous vibration: to trickle or flow in a small stream.—*n.* a quaver or tremulous vibration. [Fr. *triller* — It. *trillare*, to shake; imitative.]

TRILLION, tril'yun, *n.* a *million* raised to the *second* power (1,000,000,000,000), or, in England, multiplied twice by itself (1,000,000,000,000,000,000), corresponding to our quintillion. [Fr.—L. *tres*, three, and Low L. *millio*, a million. See MILLION.]

TRILOBITE, trī'lob-īt, *n.* one of an order of fossil crustacea. [Gr. *tri*, thrice, and *lobos*, a lobe.]

TRILOGY, tril'o-ji, *n.* a series of *three dramas*, each complete in sense, yet mutually related as parts of one great historical piece. [Gr. *trilogia—tri, tris* thrice, and *logos*, speech, discourse.]

TRIM, trim, *adj.* in good order: nice.—*v.t.* to make trim: to put in due order: to dress: to decorate: to clip: to reduce to proper form: to arrange for sailing.—*v.i.* to balance or fluctuate between parties:—*pr.p.* trimm'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* trimmed.—*n.* dress: ornaments: state of a ship as to sailing qualities.—*adv.* TRIM'LY.—*n.* TRIM'NESS. [A.S. *trum*, firm, *trymian*, to strengthen, set in order.]

TRIMETER, trim'e-ter, *n.* a division of a verse consisting of *three measures.*—*adjs.* TRIM'ETER, TRIMET'RICAL. [Gr. *trimetros—treis*, three, and *metron*, measure.]

TRIMMER, trim'er, *n.* one who *trims:* one who fluctuates between parties, a time-server.

TRIMMING, trim'ing, *n.* that which *trims:* ornamental parts, esp. of a garment, dish, etc.

TRIMONTHLY, trī'munth-li, *adj.* every three months.

TRINITARIAN, trin-i-tār'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to the *Trinity*, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.—*n.* one who holds the doctrine of the Trinity.—TRINITAR'IANISM, *n.* the tenets of Trinitarians.

TRINITY, trin'i-ti, *n.* the union of *three* in *one* Godhead: the persons of the Godhead. [L. *trinitas*, three—*trini*, three each—*tres*, three.]

TRINITY-SUNDAY, trin'i-ti-sun'dā, *n.* the *Sunday* next after Whitsunday, the Festival of the Holy *Trinity.*

TRINKET, tringk'et, *n.* a small ornament for the person: anything of little value. [Ety. dub.; perh. nasalized from *tricket*, a dim. of TRICK.]

TRINOMIAL, trī-nō'mi-al, *adj.* (*math.*) consisting of *three names* or terms connected by the sign plus or minus.—*n.* a trinomial quantity. [L. *tres*, three, and *nomen*, name.]

TRIO, trī'o, *n.* three united: (*music*) a composition for three performers. [It.—L. *tres*, three.]

TRIP, trip, *v.i.* to move with short, light steps: to stumble and fall: to err: to fail.—*v.t.* to cause to stumble by striking one's feet from under him: to overthrow by taking away support: to catch:—*pr.p.* tripp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tripped.—*n.* a light, short step: a catch by which an antagonist is thrown: a false step: a mistake: a short voyage or journey. [Allied to Low Ger. *trippen*, and Ger. *trippeln*; cf. also W. *tripiaw.*]

TRIPARTITE, trip'ar-tīt, *adj.*, *divided* into *three parts:* having three corresponding parts: relating to three parties.—TRIPARTI'TION, *n.* a division into three. [L. *ter*, thrice, and *partitus*, pa.p. of *partio*, to divide—*pars*, a part.]

TRIPE, trīp, *n.* entrails: the large stomach of ruminating animals prepared for food. [Fr., ety. dub.; prob. from Celt. *tripa.*]

TRIPEDAL, trip'e-dal, *adj.* having *three feet.* [L. *tres*, three, and *pes, pedis*, E. FOOT.]

TRIPETALOUS, trī-pet'al-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) having *three* petals or flower-*leaves.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *petalon*, a leaf. See PETAL.]

TRIPHTHONG, trif'thong or trip'thong, *n.* a combination of *three* vowels to form one *sound.*—*adj.* TRIPHTHON'GAL. [Fr. *triphthongue* — Gr. *treis*, three, and *phthongos*, sound.]

TRIPLE, trip'l, *adj.* consisting of three united: three times repeated.—*v.t.* to treble.—*adv.* TRIP'LY. [Fr.—L. *tri-plus* (*lit.*) "thrice-full"—*tri-*, root of *tres*, E. THREE, and *-plus*, akin to *plenus*, E. FILL. Cf. DOUBLE.]

TRIPLET, trip'let, *n.*, *three* of a kind or three united: three lines rhyming together: (*music*) a group of three notes occupying the time of two, indicated by a slur and the figure 3.

TRIPLICATE, trip'li-kāt, *adj.*, *threefold:* made thrice as much.—*n.* a third copy or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind. [L. *ter*, thrice, and *plico*, to fold. Cf. DUPLE, DUPLICATE.]

TRIPLICATION, trip-li-kā'shun, *n.* act of making *threefold* or adding three together.

TRIPOD, trī'pod, *n.* anything on *three feet* or legs, as a stool, etc. [Gr. *tripous*, *tripodos—tri*, *treis*, three, *pous*, E. FOOT.]

TRIPOS, trī'pos, *n.* a university examination for honors at Cambridge: a tripos paper. [From a tripod being frequently given as a prize at the Grecian games. See TRIPOD.]

TRIPPER, trip'per, *n.* one who makes a trip or journey, esp. one who makes a short, cheap excursion for a day's outing.

TRIPPING, trip'ing, *n.* the act of *tripping:* a light kind of dance.

TRIPPINGLY, trip'ing-li, *adv.* in a *tripping* manner: with a light, quick step.

TRIPTOTE, trip'tōt, *n.* a noun used in *three cases* only. [Fr.—Gr. *triptōton—tri*, *treis*, three, thrice, *ptōtos*, falling—*piptō*, to fall.]

TRIPTYCH, trip'tik, *n.* a set of tablets consisting of *three leaves*, each painted with a distinct subject, but joined together by hinges, and capable of being folded so as to present a new face. [Gr. *tri*, thrice, *ptyx*, *ptychos*, a fold, a leaf—*ptyssō*, to fold.]

TRIREME, trī'rēm, *n.* a galley or vessel with *three* banks or rows of *oars*. [Fr.—L. *triremis—tri*, *tres*, three, *remus*, an oar.]

TRISECT, trī-sekt', *v.t.* to *cut* or divide into *three* equal parts. [L. *tri*, thrice, *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.]

TRISECTION, trī-sek'shun, *n.* the division of anything, as an angle, into *three* equal parts.

TRISYLLABIC, tris-sil-lab'ik, **TRISYLLAB'ICAL**, -al, *adj.* pertaining to a *trisyllable:* consisting of three syllables.—*adv.* TRISYLLAB'ICALLY.

TRISYLLABLE, tris-sil'a-bl, *n.* a word of *three syllables*. [Gr. *tri-*, three, and SYLLABLE.]

TRITE, trīt, *adj.*, *worn* out by use: used till its novelty and interest are lost: hackneyed.—*adv.* TRITE'LY.—*n.* TRITE'NESS. [It. *trito*—L. *tritus*, rubbed, pa.p. of *tero*, to rub. See TRY.]

TRITON, trī'ton, *n.* (*myth.*) a marine demigod, one of the trumpeters of Neptune, his trumpet being a wreathed univalve shell: a genus of molluscs with a wreathed univalve shell. [Gr. *Trītōn.*]

TRITURABLE, trit'ū-ra-bl, *adj.* that may be reduced to a fine powder by *grinding*.

TRITURATE, trit'ū-rāt, *v.t.* to *rub* or grind to a fine powder.—*n.* TRITURA'TION, [Late L. *trituro*, *-atum*—L. *tero*, to rub.]

TRIUMPH, trī'umf, *n.* in ancient Rome, a solemn procession in honor of a victorious general: joy for success: victory.—*v.i.* to celebrate a victory with pomp: to rejoice for victory: to obtain victory: to be prosperous: (with *over*) to insult a person upon an advantage gained.—*n.* TRI'UMPHER. [L. *triumphus;* akin to Gr. *thriambos*, a hymn to Bacchus.]

TRIUMPHAL, trī-umf'al, *adj.* pertaining to *triumph:* used in celebrating victory.

TRIUMPHANT, trī-umf'ant, *adj.* celebrating or rejoicing for a *triumph:* expressing joy for success: victorious.—*adv.* TRIUMPH'ANTLY. [L. *triumphans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *triumpho*, to celebrate a triumph—*triumphus.*]

TRIUMVIR, trī-um'vir, *n.* one of *three men* in the same office or government:—*pl.* TRIUM'VIRI, TRIUM'VIRS. [L.—*trium-*, from *tres*, three, and *vir*, a man.]

TRIUMVIRATE, trī-um'vi-rāt, *n.* an association of *three men* in office or government, or for any political ends. [L.]

TRIUNE, trī'ūn, *adj.* being *three* in *one*. [Coined from L. *tri-*, root of *tres*, three, and *unus*, one.]

TRIVET, triv'et, *n.* a stool or other thing supported on *three feet:* a movable iron frame in a kitchen fire-grate for supporting kettles, etc. [For *trevet*—Fr. *trépied*, a tripod—L. *tripes*, *tripedis—tres*, three, *pes*, a foot. Cf. TRIPOD.]

TRIVIAL, triv'i-al, *adj.* that may be found anywhere, common: of little importance: trifling.—*adv.* TRIV'IALLY.—*n.* TRIV'IALNESS. [L. *trivialis* (*lit.*) "to be found at the *cross-roads* or public streets"—*trivium*, a place where three ways meet—*tres*, three, *via* a way.]

TROCHAIC, tro-kā'ik, **TROCHA'ICAL**, -al, *adj.* consisting of *trochees.*—**TROCHA'IC**, *n.* a trochaic verse or measure.

TROCHEE, trō'kē, *n.* a metrical foot of two syllables, so called from its *tripping* or joyous character: in L. verse, consisting of a long and a short, as *nūmen:* in E. verse, of an accented and unaccented syllable, as *trī'pod.* [Fr. *trochée*—Gr. *trochaios* (*pous*, foot, understood), running, tripping—*trochos*, a running—*trechō*, to run.]

TROD, **TRODD'EN**, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of [TREAD.

TROGLODYTE, trog'lo-dīt, *n.* the Greek name for certain ancient tribes on the Nile, now a general term for all savage cave-dwellers. [Fr.—Gr. *trōglodytēs—trōglē*, a cave, and *dyō*, to enter.]

TROJAN, trō'jan, *adj.* pertaining to ancient *Troy.*—*n.* an inhabitant of ancient Troy: an old soldier.

TROLL, trōl, *v.t.* to move circularly: to sing the parts of in succession, as of a catch or round.—*v.i.* to roll: to move or run about: to sing a catch.—*n.* a song, the parts of which are sung in succession: a round.—*n.* TROLL'ER. [Perh.

from Fr. *trôler*, to lead about—Celt. root seen in W. *trolis*, to twist, to roll.]

TROLL, trōl, *v.i.* to fish, esp. for pike, with a rod of which the line runs on a reel near the handle. [A form of TRAWL.]

TROLLOP, trol'up, *n.* a loitering, slatternly woman: a woman negligently dressed: a draggle-tail. [From TROLL, in the sense of running about.]

TROMBONE, trom'bōn, *n.* a deep-toned brass musical wind instrument of the *trumpet* kind. [It.; augmentative of *tromba*, a trumpet. See TRUMP, a trumpet.]

TROOP, trōōp, *n.* a *crowd* or collection of people: a company: soldiers taken collectively, an army, usually in *pl.*: a small body of cavalry corresponding to a company of infantry.—*v.i.* to collect in numbers: to march in a company, or in haste. [Fr. *troupe*, prob. through Low L. forms, from L. *turba*, a crowd.]

TROOPER, trōōp'er, *n.* a private cavalry soldier.

TROPE, trōp, *n.* (*rhet.*) a word or expression *changed* from its proper sense for life or emphasis, a figure of speech. [Fr.—L. *tropus*—Gr. *tropos—trepō*, to turn.]

TROPHIED, trō'fid, *adj.* adorned with *trophies*.

TROPHY, trō'fi, *n.* a memorial of a victory, consisting of a pile of arms erected on the field of battle: anything taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory: something that is evidence of victory. [Fr. *trophée*—L. *tropæum*—Gr. *tropaion—tropē*, a turning—*trepō*, to turn, to turn to flight.]

TROPIC, trop'ik, *n.* one of the two circles on the celestial sphere, 23° 28′ on each side of the equator, where the sun *turns*, as it were, after reaching its greatest declination north or south: one of two circles on the terrestrial globe corresponding to these:—*pl.* the regions lying between the tropics. [Through L. *tropicus*, from Gr. *tropikos*, relating to a turning—*tropos*, a turning (see TROPE).]

TROPIC, trop'ik, TROPICAL, trop'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *tropics:* being within or near the tropics.—*adv.* TROP'ICALLY.

TROPICAL, trop'ik-al, *adj.* (*rhet.*) pertaining to a *trope:* changed from its proper or original sense: figurative.—*adv.* TROP'ICALLY.

TROPOLOGICAL, trō-po-loj'ik-al, *adj.* expressed or varied by *tropes* or figures.

TROPOLOGY, trō-pol'o-ji, *n.* a *tropical* or figurative mode of speech. [Gr. *tropos*, and *logos*, discourse.]

TROT, trot, *v.i.* to go, lifting the feet quicker and higher than in walking: to walk or move fast: to run: to travel, by lifting one fore-foot and the hind-foot of the opposite side at the same time—said of horses.—*v.t.* to ride at a trot:—*pr.p.* trott'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* trott'ed.—*n.* the pace of a horse or other quadruped when trotting.—*n.* TROTT'ER. [Fr. *trotter*, through various forms from a L. form *tolutare*, for *ire tolutim*, to go on a trot, (*lit.*) "by a *lifting*," from root *tol*, to lift.]

TROTH, troth, *n.*, *truth*, confidence: faith: fidelity. [A.S. *treowth—treow*, faith, trust. See TRUTH.]

TROUBADOUR, trōō'ba-dōor, *n.* one of a class of poets from the 11th to the 13th century, chiefly in France. [Fr., from Prov. *trobador—trobar* (Fr. *trouver*), to find—L. *turbare*, to throw into disorder (in searching for a thing), hence, to find. See TROVER.]

TROUBLE, trub'l, *v.t.* to put into a confused state: to agitate: to disturb: to annoy: to busy or engage overmuch.—*n.* disturbance: affliction: uneasiness: that which disturbs or afflicts. *n.*—TROUB'LER. [Fr. *troubler*, O. Fr. *tourbler*—Low L. *turbulo*—L. *turbare*, to disturb—*turba*, a crowd, tumult.]

TROUBLESOME, trub'l-sum, *adj.* causing or giving *trouble* or inconvenience: vexatious: importunate.—*adv.* TROUB'LESOMELY.—*n.* TROUB'LESOMENESS.

TROUBLOUS, trub'lus, *adj.* full of *trouble* or disorder: agitated: tumultuous.

TROUGH, trof, *n.* a long, hollow vessel for water or other liquid: a long tray: a long narrow channel. [A.S. *trog;* Ger. *trog.*]

TROUNCE, trowns, *v.t.* to punish or beat severely. [O. Fr. *tronçonner*, to cut—L. *truncus*, maimed. See TRENCH.]

TROUSERS, trow'zerz, *n.pl.* long breeches: a garment worn by males on the lower limbs and *trussed* or fastened up at the waist. [O. Fr. *trousses*, breeches worn by pages—Fr. *trousse* (see TRUSS).]

TROUSSEAU, trōō-sō', *n.* the lighter articles of a bride's outfit. [Fr., lit. "a little bundle," from *trousse*, a bundle (see TRUSS).]

TROUT, trowt, *n.* a common name for fresh-water fish of the salmon family: the *Salmo Fario*, or Common Trout, much sought after by anglers. [Fr. *truite*, A.S. *truht*—L. *tructa*, *tructus*—Gr. *trōktēs*, a sea-fish with sharp teeth—*trōgō*, to gnaw.]

TROVER, trōv'er, *n.* (*law*) the gaining possession of goods. [O. Fr. *trover*, to find (Fr. *trouver*)—L. *turbare*, to throw into disorder (in searching for a thing), hence, to find—*turba*, confusion. Cf. TREASURE-TROVE and TROUBADOUR.]

TROW, trō, *v.i.* to hold as true: (*B.*) to trust: to believe: to think. [A.S. *treowian;* Ice. *trua*, Ger. *trau-en.* See TRUE, TRUST.]

TROWEL, trow'el, *n.* a tool used in spreading mortar, and in gardening. [Fr. *truelle*—L. *trulla*, dim. of *trua*, a ladle.]

TROWSERS. Same as TROUSERS.

TROY, TROY-WEIGHT, troi'wāt, *n.* the system of weights used for gold, silver, precious stones, and in philosophical

experiments, containing 5760 grains, divided into 12 ounces of 480 grains each. The Troy pound is less than the Avoirdupois, or pound of commerce, which has 7000 grains, divided into 16 ounces of 437·5 grains each. [A corr. of Fr. (*livre*, pound) *d'octroi*, of authority — *octroi*, from L. *auctori tas*, authority, and sig. orig. "anything *authorized*," then "a tax." Said by some to be derived from Troyes in France, where it is said to have originated.]

TRUANT, trōō'ant, *n.* an idler: a boy who, idly or without excuse, absents himself from school. — *adj.* wandering from duty: loitering: idle.—*ns.* **TRU'ANCY**, **TRU'ANTSHIP**. [Fr. *truand*—Low L. *trutanus*—Celt. root *tru*, wretched.]

TRUCE, trōōs, *n.* a temporary peace or suspension of hostilities between two armies or between states: cessation. [Lit. "a true agreement," M.E. *treows*, *trewes*, an extension of **TRUE**. See also **TRUTH**.]

TRUCK, truk, *v.t.* to *exchange* or barter.—*v.i.* to traffic by exchange.—*n.* exchange of goods: barter. [Fr. *troquer*—Sp. *trocar*, perh. a corr. of L. *trans*, across or over, and *vicis*, change.]

TRUCK, truk, *n.* a wheel: a railway hand vehicle for heavy articles: a platform running on wheels: a small wooden cap at the top of a mast or flagstaff: a strong heavy wagon for heavy loads, usually with two wide wheels: two pairs of carwheels joined on the same frame: garden vegetables. [Perh. a corr. of Gr. *trochos*, a wheel—*trechō*, to run.]

TRUCKAGE, truk'āj, *n.* the practice of *exchanging* or bartering goods. [See **TRUCK**, *v.*]

TRUCKAGE, truk'āj, *n.* charge for carrying articles on a *truck*. [See **TRUCK**, *n.*]

TRUCKLE, truk'l, *v.i.* to yield meanly to the demands of another.—*ns.* **TRUCK'LER**, **TRUCK'LING**. [Extension of **TRUCK**, *v.*]

TRUCKLE, truk'l, *n.* a small wheel or caster. [Dim. of **TRUCK**, *n.*]

TRUCKLE-BED, truk'l-bed, *n.* a low bed on wheels that may be pushed under another. [See **TRUCK**, *n.*]

TRUCK-SYSTEM, truk'-sis'tem, *n.* the practice of paying workmen in goods instead of money. [See **TRUCK**, *v.*]

TRUCULENT, truk'ū-lent, *adj.* very fierce: barbarous: cruel: inspiring terror.—*adv.* **TRUC'ULENTLY**. — *n.* **TRUC'ULENCE**. [L. *truculentus*—*trux*, wild, fierce.]

TRUDGE, truj, *v.i.* to travel on foot: to travel with labor or effort: to march heavily on. [Allied to **TREAD** and **TROT**, and influenced by **DRUDGE**.]

TRUE, trōō, *adj.* agreeing with fact: worthy of belief or confidence: certain: trusty: genuine: exact: straight: right: rightful.—*n.* **TRUE'NESS**. [A.S. *treowe*; cog. with Ice. *trur*, Ger. *treu*; from the root of **TROW**. See **TRUST**.]

TRUFFLE, truf'l, *n.* a round underground fungus used in cookery.—**TRUFFLED**, *adj.* cooked with *truffles*. [O. Fr. *trufflé* (Fr. *truffe*), a corr. of L. *tuber* (see **TUBER**).]

TRUISM, trōō'izm, *n.* a plain or self-evident *truth*.

TRULL, trul, *n.* a drab: a vagrant woman of loose habits. [Allied to Ger. *trulle*; conn. with Scand. *troll*, demon, goblin, monster.]

TRULY, trōō'li, *adv.* according to *truth*: in fact or reality: exactly: justly: faithfully: sincerely: honestly.

TRUMP, trump, *n.* a trumpet. [Prob. through Fr. *trompe*, from It. *tromba*, which, acc. to Diez, is the L. *tuba*, with inserted *r* and *m*.]

TRUMP, trump, *n.* a card of the leading suit that *triumphs* or wins: one of the suit of cards which takes any other.—*v.i.* to play a trump card.—*v.t.* to play a trump card upon.—**TO TRUMP UP**, to devise, forge. [From **TRIUMPH**.]

TRUMPERY, trump'er-i, *n.* falsehood: boastful or empty talk: things of no value: trifles. — *adj.* worthless. [Fr. *tromperie*—*tromper*, to deceive, lit. "to blow a trumpet (in order to attract the public)," a custom of quacks, etc. See **TRUMP**, a trumpet.]

TRUMPET, trump'et, *n.* a wind instrument of music with a ringing and clear tone, used chiefly in war and in military music: (*fig.*) one who praises.—*v.t.* to publish by trumpet: to proclaim: to sound the praises of. [Fr. *trompette*, dim. of *trompe*. See **TRUMP**, a trumpet.]

TRUMPETER, trump'et-er, *n.* one who sounds on the *trumpet* the regimental calls and signals: one who proclaims, praises, or denounces: a kind of pigeon, also a S. American wading-bird.

TRUMPET-FISH, trump'et-fish, *n.* a seafish so named from its *trumpet*-like or tubular muzzle.

TRUMPET-TONGUED, trump'et-tungd, *adj.* having a voice or *tongue* loud as a *trumpet*.

TRUNCATE, trungk'āt, *v.t.* to cut off: to lop: to maim. — *n.* **TRUNCA'TION**. [L. *trunco*, *-atum*—*truncus*. See **TRUNK**.]

TRUNCHEON, trun'shun, *n.* a short staff: a cudgel: a baton or staff of authority.—*v.t.* to beat with a truncheon: to cudgel. [Fr. *troncon*—*tronc* (see **TRUNK**).]

TRUNDLE, trun'dl, *n.* anything round: a wheel: a truck.—*v.t.* to roll, as on wheels: —*v.i.* to roll: bowl along. [A.S. *trendel*, a circle, wheel. Ger. *trändeln*, to dawdle.]

TRUNDLE-BED, trun'dl-bed, *n.* a *bed* moving on *trundles* or low wheels: a truckle-bed.

TRUNK, trungk, *n.* the *stem* of a *tree*: the body of an animal apart from the limbs: the main body of anything: anything long and hollow: the proboscis of an elephant: the shaft of a column: a chest for clothes. — **TRUNKED**, trungkt, *adj.* having a trunk. [Fr. *tronc*—L. *truncus*, the stem or bole of a tree.]

TRUNK-HOSE, trungk'-hōz, *n.* large hose

or breeches formerly worn over the lower part of the body and the upper part of the legs.

TRUNK-LINE, trungk'-līn, *n.* the main *line* of a railway: one of the unleased railway systems of the United States, which has an outlet at the seaboard, a continuous route from the interior, a distinct organization of its own, numerous branches, and tributary and leased lines under its control. The New York Central and Pennsylvania systems are among the leading trunk-lines of the United States, though there are a great many others.

TRUNNION, trun'yun, *n.* one of the knobs on each side of a gun, on which it rests on the carriage. [Fr. *trognon*, a stalk—*tronc*, a stump—L. *truncus*.]

TRUSS, trus, *n.* a bundle: timbers fastened together for supporting a roof: in ships, the rope or iron for keeping the lower yard to the mast: (*med.*) a bandage used in ruptures.—*v.t.* to bind up: to pack close: to furnish with a truss. [Fr. *trousse—trousser*, O. Fr. *trosser*, orig. *torser*, to bind together—L. *tortus*, pa.p. of *torqueo*, to twist.]

TRUST, trust, *n.* confidence in the *truth* of anything: a resting on the integrity, friendship, etc., of another: faith: hope: credit (esp. sale on credit or on promise to pay): he or that which is the ground of confidence: that which is given or received in confidence: charge: (*law*) an estate managed for another.—*adj.* held in trust.—*v.t.* to place trust in: to believe: to give credit to: to sell upon credit: to commit to the care of.—*v.i.* to be confident or confiding.—*n.* **TRUST'ER.** [Closely conn. with Ice. *traust*, trust, Goth. *trausti*, security, Ger. *trost*, consolation; from root of **TROW** and **TRUE**.]

TRUST, *n.* name given to any modern industrial combination, formed by the union of two or more manufacturing or mercantile concerns under one head for the purpose of reducing the cost of production, increasing the output, etc.

TRUSTEE, trus-tē', *n.* one to whom anything is *intrusted*: one to whom the management of a property is committed in *trust* for the benefit of others.—*n.* **TRUSTEE'SHIP.**

TRUSTFUL, trust'fool, *adj.* full of *trust*: trusting: worthy of trust: faithful.

TRUSTWORTHY, trust'wur-*thi*, *adj.* *worthy* of *trust* or confidence: trusty.—*n.* **TRUST'WORTHINESS.**

TRUSTY, trust'i, *adj.* (*comp.* **TRUST'IER**, *superl.* **TRUST'IEST**), that may be *trusted*: deserving confidence: honest: strong: firm.—*n.* **TRUST'INESS.**—*adv.* **TRUST'ILY.**

TRUTH, trōōth, *n.* that which is *true* or according to the facts of the case: agreement with reality: true state of things, or facts: practice of speaking or disposition to speak the truth: fidelity: a true statement: an established principle: in the fine arts, a faithful adherence to nature.—**OF A TRUTH** (*B.*), truly. [A.S. *treowth*, *trywth*, a derivative of **TRUE**. Doublet **TROTH**.]

TRUTHFUL, trōōth'fool, *adj.*, *full* of *truth*: according to or adhering to truth: reliable.—*adv.* **TRUTH'FULLY.**—*n.* **TRUTH'FULNESS.**

TRY, trī, *v.t.* to test: to sift: to prove by experiment: to purify: to examine judicially: to examine carefully: to experience: to attempt: to use as means: to put to severe trial, cause suffering to.—*v.i.* to endeavor: to make an effort:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tried (trīd).—*n.* **TRI'ER.** [Fr. *trier*, to pick out, to cull (the grain from the straw), from an assumed L. *tritare—tero*, *tritum*, to rub. See **TRITE**.]

TRYING, trī'ing, *adj.* making trial or proof of: adapted to try: searching: severe.

TRYSAIL, trī'sāl, *n.* a reduced sail used by small craft, instead of their mainsail, in a storm: a small fore-and-aft sail set with a boom and gaff.

TRYST, trist, *n.* an appointment to meet: appointed place of meeting. [Conn. with **TRUST**.]

TSETSE, tset'sē, *n.* a dipterous insect of South Africa, whose bite is fatal to the ox, horse, and dog.

TUB, tub, *n.* a two-handed open wooden vessel: a vessel made of staves and hoops: a small cask: anything like a tub: the quantity a tub holds. [Low Ger. *tubbe*, Dut. *tobbe*.]

TUBE, tūb, *n.* a pipe: a long, hollow cylinder for the conveyance of fluids, etc.: a canal.—*v.t.* to furnish with a tube. [Fr.—L. *tubus*.]

TUBER, tū'ber, *n.* a knob in roots: a rounded, fleshy, underground stem, as in the potato. [L., "a swelling," from root of L. *tumeo*, to swell. Cf. **TUMID**.]

TUBERCLE, tū'ber-kl, *n.* a *small tuber* or swelling: a pimple: a small knob on leaves: a small mass of diseased matter frequently found in the lungs, and which is the cause of the well-known fatal disease called pulmonary consumption.—**TU'BERCLED**, *adj.* having tubercles. [L. *tuberculum*, dim. of **TUBER**.]

TUBERCULAR, tū-ber'kū-lar, **TUBERCULOUS**, tū-ber'kū-lus, *adj.* pertaining to *tubercles*: pimpled: affected with or caused by tubercles.

TUBEROUS, tū'ber-us, **TUBEROSE**, tū'ber-ōs, *adj.* having or consisting of *tubers*: knobbed.—*n.* **TUBEROS'ITY.**

TUBING, tūb'ing, *n.* a length of *tube*: tubes collectively: materials for tubes.

TUBULAR, tūb'ū-lar, *adj.* having the form of a *tube* or pipe: consisting of a tube or pipe.

TUBULATED, tūb'ū-lāt-ed, **TUBULOUS**, tūb'ū-lus, *adj.* having the form of a *tube* or pipe: having a small tube: containing or composed of small tubes.

TUBULE, tūb'ūl, *n.* a *small tube* or pipe. [L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*.]

TUCK, tuk, *v.t.* to *draw* or press *in* or together: to fold under: to gather up: to inclose by pressing clothes closely around.—*n.* a horizontal fold in a garment. [Low Ger. *tucken*, Ger. *zucken*, to draw in, to shrug; conn. with TOW and TUG.]

TUCKER, tuk'er, *n.* a piece of cloth *tucked* or drawn over the bosom, worn by women and children.

TUESDAY, tūz'dā, *n.* the third day of the week. [A.S. *Tiwes dœg* (*lit.*) "the *day* of *Tiw*" (the god of war)=Ger. *die(n)s-tag*; cf. L. *dies Martis*. *Tiw* (Ice. *Tyr*, O. Ger. *Zio*) is conn. with Gr. *Zeus*, *Dios*, and L. *deus*, *divus*.]

TUFA, tū'fa, TUFF, tuf, *n.* a rock formed from the ash or powder from a volcano: also applied to any light, porous rock. [It. *tufo*, Fr. *tuf*—L. *tofus*.]

TUFT, tuft, *n.* a number of small things in a knot: a cluster: a dense head of flowers. —*v.t.* to separate into tufts: to adorn with tufts.—*adjs.* TUFT'ED, TUFT'Y. [Fr. *touffe*, from the Teut., as Low Ger. *topp*, Ger. *zopf*. See TOP.]

TUFT-HUNTER, tuft'-hunt'er, *n.* one over-eager to form acquaintance with persons of rank or consequence: a mean hanger-on of the great. [From the *tuft* or tassel in the cap worn by noblemen at the English universities.]

TUG, tug, *v.t.* to *pull* with effort: to drag along.—*v.i.* to pull with great effort:—*pr.p.* tugg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tugged. —*n.* a strong pull: a small, strong, low-built steam-vessel for towing ships. [A.S. *teon*, *teohan*, pl. of pa.t. *tugon*; closely conn. with TUCK and TOW, *v.*]

TUITION, tū-ish'un, *n.* care over a young person: teaching. [Lit. "a looking to," "taking care of," L. *tuitio—tueor*, *tuitus*, to see, to look to.]

TULIP, tū'lip, *n.* a bulbous garden-plant with beautiful flowers. [Fr. *tulipe*—Port. *tulipa*, from Pers. and Turk. *tulbend*, *dulbend* (whence E. TURBAN), from the fancied resemblance of the flower to a turban folded round the head.]

TULLE, tōōl, *n.* a delicate kind of silk net or lace. [Fr.; so named from the town of *Tulle*, in the south-west of France.]

TUMBLE, tum'bl, *v.i.* to fall: to come down suddenly and violently: to roll: to twist the body, as a mountebank.—*v.t.* to throw headlong: to turn over: to throw about while examining.—*n.* act of tumbling: a fall: a rolling over. [From a Teut. root seen in Dan. *tumle*—Ice. *tumla* (A.S. *tumbian*); and from which also are the Fr. *tomber* and It. *tombolare*.]

TUMBLER, tum'bler, *n.* one who *tumbles*: a large drinking-glass, so called because formerly, having a pointed base, it could not be set down without *tumbling*: a domestic pigeon, so called from its *tumbling* on the wing.

TUMBREL, tum'brel, TUMBRIL, tum'bril, *n.* a cart with two wheels for conveying the tools of pioneers, artillery stores, etc. [O. Fr. *tomberel* (Fr. *tombereau*)—Fr. *tomber*, to fall, because the body of the cart could be tumbled without unyoking. Cf. TUMBLE.]

TUMEFACTION, tū-me-fak'shun, *n.* act of *tumefying*: tumor: swelling.

TUMEFY, tū'me-fī, *v.t.* to cause to swell. —*v.i.* to swell: to rise in a tumor:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tū'mefied. [L. *tumefacio* —*tumeo*, to swell, and *facio*, to make.]

TUMID, tū'mid, *adj.*, *swollen* or enlarged: inflated: falsely sublime: bombastic.—*adv.* TU'MIDLY.—*n.* TU'MIDNESS. [L. *tumidus—tumeo*, to swell.]

TUMOR, tū'mor, *n.* a diseased *swelling* of any part of the body. [L. —*tumeo*, to swell.]

TUMULAR, tū'mū-lar, *adj.* formed in a *heap*: consisting in a heap. [Formed from L. *tumulus*, a heap. From TUMULUS.]

TUMULOUS, tū'mū-lus, *adj.* full of *mounds* or hillocks. [From TUMULUS.]

TUMULT, tū'mult, *n.* uproar of a multitude: violent agitation with confused sounds. [L. *tumultus*, from root of *tumeo*, to swell.]

TUMULTUARY, tū-mult'ū-ar-i, TUMULTUOUS, tū-mult'ū-us, *adj.* full of *tumult*: disorderly: agitated: noisy.—*adv.* TUMULT'UOUSLY.—*n.* TUMULT'UOUSNESS.

TUMULUS, tū'mū-lus, *n.* a mound of earth over a grave: a barrow:—*pl.* TU'MULĪ, [L., "a heap"—*tumeo*, to swell.]

TUN, tun, *n.* (*orig.*) a large *cask*: then a measure of capacity for liquids = 2 pipes, 4 hogsheads, or 252 gallons. [A.S. *tunne*, with similar forms in all the Teut., Romance, and Celt. tongues, the common source prob. being the L. *tina*, a wine vessel. Doublet TON.]

TUNDRA, tōōn'dra, *n.* one of the level, treeless plains of northern Russia, Siberia, Alaska, and Canada. [Russ.]

TUNE, tūn, *n.* (*mus.*) a melodious succession of notes or chords in a particular key: the relation of notes and intervals to each other causing melody: state of giving the proper sound: harmony: a melody or air.—*v.t.* to cause to produce the proper sounds.—*adj.* TUN'ABLE. [A variation of TONE, prob. partly due to the influence of A.S. *dyne*, E. DIN.]

TUNEFUL, tūn'fool, *adj.* full of tune or harmony: melodious: musical. — *adv.* TUNE'FULLY.

TUNELESS, tūn'les, *adj.* without tune or melody.

TUNER, tūn'er, *n.* one who *tunes* or adjusts the sounds of musical instruments.

TUNGSTEN, tung'sten, *n.* a very heavy metal. [Sw. *tungsten*—*tung*, heavy; *sten*, stone.]

TUNIC, tū'nik, *n.* a loose frock worn by females and boys; in R. Cath. Church, a

long under-garment worn by the officiating clergy: (*anat.*) a membrane that covers some organ: (*bot.*) a covering, as of a seed: (*mil.*) the coat at present worn by English soldiers on full-dress occasions. [Fr. *tunique*—L. *tunica*, an under-garment worn in ancient Rome by both sexes.]

TUNICATE, tū'nik-āt, TUNICATED, tū'nik-āt-ed, *adj.* (*bot.*) covered with a *tunic* or with layers. [L.]

TUNICLE, tū'ni-kl, *n.* a *little tunic*: a kind of long robe.

TUNING-FORK, tūn'ing-fork, *n.* a steel two-pronged instrument, designed when set in vibration to give a musical sound of a certain pitch.

TUNNEL, tun'el, *n.* a passage cut through a hill or under a river, etc.—*v.t.* to make a passage through: to hollow out:—*pr.p.* tunn'elling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tunn'elled. [An extension of TUN; on the model of Fr. *tonnelle*, an arbor, (*lit.*) "a *tun*-shaped vault," dim. of *tonne*, a tun. See also TON.]

TUNNY, tun'i, *n.* a very large fish of the mackerel family, fished chiefly on the Mediterranean coasts. [Lit. "the *darting* fish," L. *thunnus*, Gr. *thynnos*—*thynō*, to dart or rush along.]

TUP, tup, *n.* a ram. [Conn. with Low Ger. *toppen*, Ger. *tupfen*, to touch.]

TURANIAN, tūr-ān'yan, *adj.* a name sometimes used to include all the languages of Europe and Asia not Aryan or Semitic, with the exception of Chinese and its cognate dialects. [From *Turan*, a name given (in contrast to Iran or Persia) to the region lying north of that country.]

TURBAN, tur'ban, *n.* a head-covering worn by eastern nations, consisting of a cap with a sash wound round it: a circular head-dress worn by ladies: the whole whorls of a shell. [Earlier forms *turbant*, *tulipant* (Fr. *turban*), through Port. *turbante*, from Pers. *dulbend*, a piece of muslin wound round the head. Cf. TULIP.]

TURBANED, tur'band, *adj.* wearing a *turban*.

TURBARY, turb'ar-i, *n.* the right of digging peat: a place where peat is dug. [From *turba*, the Low L. form of TURF.]

TURBID, tur'bid, *adj.* disordered: having the sediment disturbed: muddy: thick.—*adv.* TUR'BIDLY.—*n.* TUR'BIDNESS. [L. *turbidus*—*turba*, confusion, tumult.]

TURBINE, tur'bin, *n.* a horizontal water-wheel with vertical axis, receiving and discharging water in various directions round the circumference.—TURBINE-ENGINE, TURBINE-PUMP, an engine or pump equipped on the *turbine* principle.

TURBOT, tur'bot, *n.* a large, flat, round fish, esteemed a delicacy. [Fr., a dim. formed from L. *turbo*, a spinning-top, from the likeness of the fish to a top.]

TURBULENT, tur'bū-lent, *adj.*, *tumultuous*, disturbed: in violent commotion: disposed to disorder: restless: producing commotion.—*ns.* TUR'BULENCE, TUR'BULENCY.—*adv.* TUR'BULENTLY. [L. *turbulentus*—*turba*, tumult, a crowd.]

TUREEN, tū-rēn', *n.* a large dish for holding soup at table. [Lit. "an earthenware dish," Fr. *terrine*—L. *terra*, earth.]

TURF, turf, *n.* the surface of land matted with the roots of grass, etc.: a cake of turf cut off: sod: peat: race-ground: horseracing:—*pl.* TURFS.—*v.t.* to cover with turf or sod. [A.S. *turf*; Ice. *torf*; perh. conn. with Sans. *dûrvd*, millet-grass.]

TURFY, turf'i, *adj.* abounding with, made of, or covered with *turf*: having the nature or appearance of turf.—*n.* TURF'INESS.

TURGENT, tur'jent, *adj.*, *swelling*: rising into a tumor: inflated: bombastic.—*adv.* TUR'GENTLY. [L. *turg-ens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *turgeo*, to swell.]

TURGESCENT, tur-jes'ent, *adj.*, *swelling*: growing big.—*ns.* TURGESC'ENCE, TURGESC'ENCY. [L. *turgesco*—*turgeo*, to swell.]

TURGID, tur'jid, *adj.*, *swollen*: extended beyond the natural size: pompous: bombastic.—*adv.* TUR'GIDLY.—*ns.* TUR'GIDNESS, TURGID'ITY. [L. *turgidus*—*turgeo*, to swell.]

TURK, turk, *n.* a native of *Turkey*.—*adj.* TURK'ISH.

TURKEY, turk'i, *n.* a large gallinaceous bird, a native of America, so called because erroneously supposed to have come from *Turkey*.

TURKEY-RED, turk'i-red, *n.* a fine durable red dye, obtained from madder, but now mostly prepared chemically, first produced in *Turkey*.

TURKEY-STONE, turk'i-stōn, *n.* a kind of oilstone brought from *Turkey*, and used for hones.

TURKIS, turk'is, *n.* an older spelling of TORQUOISE.

TURKISH-BATH, turk'ish-bäth, *n.* a kind of hot-air bath in which the patient, after being sweated, is rubbed down, and conducted through a series of cooling chambers until he regains his normal temperature.

TURMERIC, tur'mer-ik, *n.* the root of an E. Indian plant, used as a yellow dye, in curry-powder, and as a chemical test for the presence of alkalies. [Ety. unknown.]

TURMOIL, tur'moil, *n.* harassing labor: disturbance. [Perh. from the L. *tremo*, to shake, modified by the influence of TURN and MOIL.]

TURMOIL, tur-moil', *v.t.* to harass with commotion: to weary.—*v.i.* to be disquieted or in commotion.

TURN, turn, *v.i.* to whirl round: to hinge: to depend: to issue: to take a different direction or tendency: to become by a change: to be turned in a lathe: to sour:

to become giddy: to be nauseated: to change from ebb to flow or from flow to ebb: to become inclined in the other direction.—*v.t.* to cause to revolve: to reverse: to change the position or the direction of: to make to nauseate, to make giddy: direct the mind to: infatuate or make mad: to cause to return with profit: to transfer: to convert: to form in a lathe: to shape.—*n.* act of turning: new direction, or tendency: a walk to and fro: change: a winding: a bend: form: manner: opportunity, convenience: act of kindness or malice.—*n.* TURN'ER.—BY TURNS, one after another, alternately. [A.S. *tyrnan;* Ger. *turnen;* Fr. *tourner;* all from L. *tornare*, to turn in a lathe—*tornus*, a turner's wheel—Gr. *tornos.*]

TURNCOAT, turn'kōt, *n.* one who *turns* his *coat*, that is, abandons his principles or party.

TURNERY, turn'er-i, *n.* art of *turning* or of shaping by a lathe: things made by a turner.

TURNING, turn'ing, *n.* a winding: deviation from the proper course: turnery:—*pl.* chips.

TURNING-POINT, turn'ing-point, *n.* the *point* on which a question *turns*, and which decides the case: a grave and critical period.

TURNIP, tur'nip, *n.* a plant having a solid bulbous root used as food. [From A.S. *næpe*—L. *napus*, with the prefix *tur-*, a corr. of *terræ*, "of the earth."]

TURNKEY, turn'kē, *n.* one who *turns* the *keys* in a prison: a warder.

TURNPIKE, turn'pīk, *n.* a turnpike-road. [Orig. a frame consisting of two cross-bars armed with *pikes*, and *turning* on a post.]

TURNPIKE-ROAD, turn'pīk-rōd, *n.* a *road* on which *turnpikes* or toll-gates are established.

TURNSOLE, turn'sōl, *n.* a plant so called because its flowers turn towards the sun. [Fr.—*tourner* (see TURN) and *sol*, for *soleil*—L. *sol*, the sun.]

TURNSPIT, turn'spit, *n.* one who *turns* a *spit:* a person engaged in some menial occupation: (formerly) a dog employed to turn a spit.

TURNSTILE, turn'stīl, *n.* a revolving frame in a footpath which prevents the passage of cattle.

TURN-TABLE, turn'-tā'bl, *n.* same as TRAVERSE-TABLE.

TURPENTINE, tur'pen-tīn, *n.* the resinous juice of the *terebinth* and other trees. [Fr. *térébenthine*—L. *terebinthina* (*resina*), (the resin) of the terebinth.]

TURPITUDE, tur'pi-tūd, *n.* baseness: extreme depravity or wickedness: vileness of principles and actions. [L. *turpitudo*—*turpis*, foul, base; conn. with Sans. root *tarp*, to be ashamed.]

TURQUOISE, tur'koiz, *n.* a bluish-green mineral from Persia, valued as a gem. [Fr. (lit. "Turkish"), so called because first brought from Turkey. Doublet TURKISH.]

TURRET, tur'et, *n.* a *small tower* on a building and rising above it. [O. Fr. *touret* (Fr. *tourelle*), dim. of Fr. *tour*, a tower. See TOWER.]

TURRETED, tur'et-ed, *adj.* furnished with *turrets:* formed like a tower.

TURRET-SHIP, tur'et-ship, *n.* an ironclad *ship* of war, whose guns are placed in one or more revolving *turrets* placed on deck.

TURTLE, tur'tl, TURTLE-DOVE, tur'tl-duv, *n.* a species of pigeon of a very tender and affectionate disposition. [A.S. *turtle;* Ger. *turtel*, Fr. *tourtereau, tourterelle;* all from the L. name *turtur*, an imitation of the bird's note; cf. Heb. *tôr.*]

TURTLE, tur'tl, *n.* the sea-*tortoise*, a family of reptiles having their back covered by a horny case, the flesh of some of the species being considered a great delicacy. [A corr. of TORTOISE, under influence of TURTLE (above).]

TUSCAN, tus'kan, *adj.* of or belonging to *Tuscany* in Italy: denoting one of the five orders of architecture, the oldest and simplest. [L.]

TUSH, tush, *int.* pshaw! be silent! an exclamation of scorn or impatience. [Cf. Ger. *tuschen, vertuschen*, to hush up.]

TUSK, tusk, *n.* a long, pointed tooth on either side of the mouth of certain rapacious animals.—*adjs.* TUSK'ED, TUSK'Y. [A.S. *tusc, tux.*]

TUSSLE, tus'el, *n.* a struggle. [A.S. *tæsan*, to pluck, hence related to TEASE, and perh. TASSEL, a teased-out knot of wool.]

TUSSOCK, tus'ok, *n.* a tuft of grass or twigs. [From obs. *tur*, a lock of hair, which is of Celt. origin.]

TUT, tut, *int.* an exclamation of checking or rebuke. [Cf. Ir. and Gael. *tut.*]

TUTELAGE, tū'tel-āj, *n.*, *guardianship:* state of being under a guardian. [Formed from the L. *tutela—tutor*, to guard—*tueor*, to see, to look to. Cf. TUITION and TUTOR.]

TUTELAR, tū'te-lar, TUTELARY, tū'te-lar-i, *adj.* protecting: having the charge of a person or place. [L. *tutelaris—tutela.* See TUTELAGE.]

TUTOR, tū'tor, *n.* one who *looks to* or takes care of: one who has charge of the education of another: one who hears the lessons of and examines students: a teacher:—*fem.* TU'TORESS.—*v.t.* to instruct: to treat with authority or sternness.—*n.* TU'TORSHIP. [L. "a guardian"—*tueor, tuitus*, to look to. Cf. TUITION and TUTELAGE.]

TUTORAGE, tū'tor-āj, *n.* the office or authority of a *tutor:* education, as by a tutor.

TUTORIAL, tū-tō'ri-al, *adj.* belonging to or exercised by a *tutor.*

TUTTI-FRUTTI, toot'tē-frōōt-tē, *n.* a confection containing different kinds of fruit. —*adj.* flavored with or containing various fruits, as *tutti-frutti* chewing-gum, *tutti-frutti* ice-cream, etc. [It. lit. all fruits.]

TUXEDO-COAT, TUXEDO, tuks-ē'dō, *n.* a black, short jacket, without skirts, for men's evening wear. [After *Tuxedo* Park, Orange County, New York.]

TWADDLE, twod'l, *v.i.* to talk in a silly manner.—*n.* silly talk.—*n.* TWADD'LER. [Earlier form *twattle*, an imitative word; cf. TATTLE, TWITTER.]

TWAIN, twān, *n.*, *two.* [A.S. *twegen*, two, Ice. *tveir.* See TWO and BETWEEN.]

TWANG, twang, *n.* a sharp, quick sound, as of a tight string when pulled and let go: a nasal tone of voice.—*v.i.* to sound as a tight string pulled and let go: to sound with a quick, sharp noise.—*v.t.* to make to sound with a twang. [Imitative.]

TWEAK, twēk, *v.t.* to twitch, to pull: to pull with sudden jerks.—*n.* a sharp pinch or twitch. [A.S. *twiccian*; Ger. *zwicken.* By-form TWITCH.]

TWEED, twēd, *n.* a kind of woollen *twilled* cloth of various patterns, much used for men's suits. [From a mistaken reading of "*tweels*" upon an invoice, not, as supposed, from the Tweed valley, where the manufacture commenced.]

TWEEZERS, twēz'erz, *n.sing.* nippers: small pincers for pulling out hairs, etc. [Obs. *tweeze*, a surgeon's case of instruments—Fr. *étuis*, pl. of *étui*, a case, a box; prob. influenced also by TWEAK.]

TWELFTH, twelfth, *adj.* the last of *twelve.*—*n.* one of twelve equal parts. [A.S. *twelfta—twelf.*]

TWELFTH-DAY, twelfth'-dā, TWELFTH'-TIDE, -tīd, *n.* the *twelfth day* after Christmas, the Epiphany.

TWELVE, twelv, *adj.* ten and two.—*n.* the number next after eleven: the figures representing twelve. [A.S. *twelf* (Ger. *zwölf*, and Goth. *twa-lif*), that is, "*two* and *ten*" (for *twa-* see TWO, and for *-lif* see ELEVEN.]

TWELVEMONTH, twelv'munth, *n.*, *twelve months:* a year.

TWENTIETH, twen'ti-eth, *adj.* the last of *twenty.*—*n.* one of twenty equal parts. [A.S. *twentigtha.*]

TWENTY, twen'ti, *adj.*, *twice ten:* nineteen and one: an indefinite number.—*n.* the number next after nineteen: the figures representing twenty. [A.S. *twentig*, for *twantig*, from *twa*, two, *tig* (Goth. *tigus*), ten; L. (*d*)*viginti*, Sans. *vinshati.*]

TWICE, twīs, *adv.*, *two times:* once and again: doubly. [O. E. *twies*, A.S. *twiwa —twa*, two.]

TWIG, twig, *n.* a small shoot or branch of a tree. [A.S. *twig*; cog. with Ger. *zweig;* from the root of TWO.]

TWIGGY, twig'i, *adj.* abounding in *twigs* or shoots.

TWILIGHT, twī'līt, *n.* the faint light after sunset and before sunrise: an uncertain view.—*adj.* of twilight: faintly illuminated: obscure. [Lit. "*'twixt light*," A.S. *twi-*, from *twa*, E. TWO, and LIGHT.]

TWILL, twil, or TWEEL, twēl, *n.* an appearance of diagonal lines in cloth, caused by making the weft pass over one and under *two* or more threads of the warp: a fabric with a twill.—*v.t.* to weave with a twill. [Developed from the root of TWO (A.S. *twa*); cf. Ger. *zwillich*, ticking—*zwei*, two.]

TWIN, twin, *n.* one of *two* born at a birth: one very like another.—*adj.* being one of two born at a birth: very like another.—*v.i.* to be born at the same birth: to bring forth two at once: to be paired or suited: —*pr.p.* twinn'ing; *pa.p.* twinned.—THE TWINS, the constellation Gemini. [A.S. *twinn*, double—TWO; Ice. *tvennr.*]

TWINE, twīn, *n.* a cord composed of *two* or more threads twisted together: a twist. —*v.t.* to wind, as two threads together: to twist together: to wind about.—*v.i.* to unite closely: to bend: to make turns: to ascend spirally round a support. [A.S. *twin*, double-thread (cog. with Dut. *twijn*) —*twa*, E. TWO.]

TWINGE, twinj, *v.t.* to *twitch* or pinch: to affect with a sharp, sudden pain.—*v.i.* to have or suffer a sudden, sharp pain, like a twitch.—*n.* a twitch: a pinch: a sudden, sharp pain. [M. E. *twengen*, cog. with Ger. *zwingen*, to constrain. Cf. THONG.]

TWINKLE, twing'kl, *v.i.* to shine with a trembling, sparkling light: to sparkle: to open and shut the eyes rapidly: to quiver.—*n.* TWINK'LER. [A.S. *twinclian*, a nasalized form of *twiccian*, with the freq. termination *-le.* See TWITCH.]

TWINKLE, twing'kl, TWINKLING, twing'-kling, *n.* a quick motion of the eye: the time occupied by a wink: an instant.

TWIRL, twerl, *v.t.* to turn round rapidly, esp. with the fingers.—*v.i.* to turn round rapidly: to be whirled round.—*n.* a whirl: a rapid circular motion. [A.S. *thwiril*; cog. with Ger. *quirl*, *querl*, a stirring-spoon—O. Ger. *tuirl*; from the root of QUEER and THWART.]

TWIST, twist, *v.t.* to twine: to unite or form by winding together: to form from several threads: to encircle with something: to wreathe: to wind spirally: to turn from the true form or meaning: to insinuate.—*v.i.* to be united by winding. —*n.* that which is twisted: a cord: a single thread: manner of twisting: a contortion: a small roll of tobacco.—*n.* TWIST'ER. [A.S. *twist*, cloth of double thread—*twa*, E. TWO; contrast Dut. *twist*, Ger. *zwist*, discord—*zwei*, TWO.]

TWIT, twit, *v.t.* to remind of some fault, etc.:—*pr.p.* twitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* twitt'ed.—*n.* TWITT'ER. [A.S. *æt-witan*, to reproach—*æt*, against, *witan* (Scot. *wyte*, Ger. *ver-weisen*), to blame.

TWITCH, twich, *v.t.* to pull with a sudden jerk: to pluck: to snatch.—*n.* a sudden, quick pull: a spasmodic contraction of the muscles. — *n.* TWITCH'ER. [A.S. *twiccian*, to pluck; cog. with Ger. *zwicken*, and prob. influenced by TOUCH. By-form TWEAK.]

TWITTER, twit'er, *n*, a tremulous broken sound: a slight trembling of the nerves. —*v.i.* to make a succession of small tremulous noises: to feel a slight trembling of the nerves. [Allied to Ger. *zwitschern*, Sw. *qvittra*, prob. imitative; cf. TITTER.]

TWITTERING, twit'er-ing, *n.* act of *twittering:* the sound of twittering: nervous excitement.

TWITTINGLY, twit'ing-li, *adv.* in a *twitting* manner.

TWO, tōō, *adj.* one and one.—*n.* the sum of one and one: a figure representing two. [A.S. *twa;* cog. with Ger. *zwei*, Goth. *tvai;* also with Gr. *dyō*, L. *duō*, Sans. *dva*, Celt. *da, do.*]

TWO-EDGED, tōō'-ejd, *adj.* having *two edges.*

TWOFOLD, tōō'fōld, *adj., folded twice:* multiplied by two: double.—*adv.* doubly.

TWO-STEP, tōō'step, *n.* a popular round dance in the United States in march or polka time: the music for this dance.

TYCOON, tī-kōōn', *n.* formerly the political sovereign of Japan.

TYMPANAL, tim'pan-al, TYMPANIC, tim-pan'ik, *adj.* like a *drum:* pertaining to the tympanum.

TYMPANITIS, tim-pan-ī'tis, *n.* inflammation of the membrane of the ear.

TYMPANUM, tim'pan-um, *n.* (*anat.*) the membrane which separates the external from the internal ear, often called the *drum* of the ear: (*arch.*) the triangular space between sloping and horizontal cornices, or in the corners or sides of an arch: the panel of a door. [L. — Gr. *tympanon, typanon*, a kettledrum—*typtō*, to strike.]

TYNEWALD, tin'wold, *n.* the parliament of the Isle of Man.

TYPE, tīp, *n.* a mark or figure *struck* or stamped upon something: an emblem or figure of something to come: a raised letter, etc., in metal or wood used in printing: the whole types used in printing: a model in nature made the subject of a copy: (*nat. hist.*) that which combines best the characteristics of a group: (*med.*) the order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves. — *adj.* TYP'AL. [Fr. — L. *typus*, Gr. *typos*—*typtō*, to strike.]

TYPEFOUNDER, tīp'fownd-er, *n.* one who *founds* or casts printers' *type.*

TYPE-METAL, tīp'-met'al, *n., metal* used for making *types*, a compound of lead and antimony.

TYPEWRITE, tīp-rīt, *v.t.* and *i.* to write with a *typewriter.*

TYPEWRITER, tīp'rī-ter, *n.* a machine for writing by means of type, the characters being printed upon paper by means of a fine mechanism and the manipulation of a keyboard by the operator. Also, the operator of such a machine.

TYPEWRITING, tīp'rīt-ing, *n.* the act of using a *typewriter:* the print made with the *typewriter.*

TYPESETTER, tīp'set-ter, *n.* a compositor: one who, or that which, sets type: a machine for setting type.—*n.* TYPESETTING, the act of setting type.

TYPHOID, tī'foid, *adj.* pertaining to a form of enteric fever, which is very *similar* in some of its symptoms to *typhus.* [Gr. *typhōdēs—typhos*, and *eidos*, likeness. See TYPHUS.]

TYPHOON, tī-fōōn', *n.* a violent hurricane which occurs in the Chinese seas. [Chin. *tei-fun*, "hot wind."]

TYPHUS, tī'fus, *n.* a very fatal kind of continued fever, often occurring as an epidemic. [Through Late L. from Gr. *typhos*, smoke, hence stupor arising from fever—*typhō*, to smoke, from the root of L. *fumus* (see FUME), and E. DAMP.]

TYPIC, tip'ik, TYPICAL, tip'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or constituting a *type:* emblematic: figurative: (*nat. hist.*) combining the characteristics of a group.—*adv.* TYP'ICALLY. [Late L.—Gr. *typikos —typos*, a type.]

TYPIFY, tip'i-fī, *v.t.* to *make* a *type* of: to represent by an image or resemblance: to prefigure:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* typ'ifīed. [L. *typus*, type, *facio*, to make.]

TYPIST, tip-ist, *n.* a typewriter operator.

TYPOGRAPH, tī'pō-graf, *n.* a machine for setting type, or for casting and setting lines of type.

TYPOGRAPHER, tī-pog'raf-er, *n.* a printer.

TYPOGRAPHIC, tip-o-graf'ik, TYPOGRAPH'ICAL, -al, *adj.* pertaining to *typography* or printing. — *adv.* TYPOGRAPH'ICALLY.

TYPOGRAPHY, tī-pog'raf-i, *n.* the art of printing: (*orig.*) the art of representing by *types* or symbols.

TYPOLOGICAL, tī-pō-loj'i-kal, *adj.* pertaining to *typology*, or the doctrine of types and symbols, as a *typological* interpretation of the Scriptures.—*adv.* TYPOLOG'ICALLY.

TYPOLOGY, tī-pol'o-ji, *n.* the doctrine of Scripture types or figures. [Gr. *typos*, a type, and *logos*, a discourse.]

TYRANNIC, tī-ran'ik, TYRANN'ICAL, -al, TYRANNOUS, tir'an-us, *adj.* pertaining to or suiting a *tyrant:* unjustly severe: imperious: despotic. — *advs.* TYRANN'ICALLY, TYR'ANNOUSLY. [L.—Gr.]

TYRANNIZE, tir'an-īz, *v.i.* to act as a *tyrant:* to rule with oppressive severity.

TYRANNY, tir'an-i, *n.* the government or authority of a *tyrant:* absolute monarchy cruelly administered: oppression: cruelty. [L.—Gr. *tyrannis.*]

TYRANT, tī'rant, *n*, one who uses his

power oppressively: (*orig.*) an absolute monarch. [O. Fr. *tirant* (Fr. *tyran*)—L. *tyrannus*—Gr. *tyrannos*, Doric for *koiranos—kyros, kyrios*, a lord, master.]

TYRIAN, tir'i-an, *adj.* being of a deep purple color, like the dye formerly prepared at *Tyre*.

TYRO, tī'ro, *n.* one learning any art: one not well acquainted with a subject:—*pl.* TY'ROS. [L. *tiro*, a young recruit.]

TYROLESE, tir-ol-ēz,' *adj.* relating to *Tyrol*, or its people: a native of *Tyrol*.—*n.* TYROLIENNE', a *Tyrolese* peasant's dance or its music.

TZAR, TZARINA, *n.* same as *Czar, Czarina*.

U

UBIQUITOUS, ū-bik'wi-tus, *adj.* being *everywhere*.

UBIQUITY, ū-bik'wi-ti, *n.* existence *everywhere* at the same time: omnipresence. [Fr. *ubiquité*, formed from L. *ubīque*, everywhere.]

UDAL, ū'dal, *adj.* applied to land held solely by uninterrupted succession, under no feudal superior.—*ns.* U'DAL, a freehold estate, U'DALLER, a holder of such. [Ice. *odhal*, a homestead. See ALLODIAL.]

UDDER, ud'er, *n.* the milk-vessel of a female (esp. of a lower animal). [A.S. *ûder;* cog. with Ger. *euter;* also conn. with L. *uber*, Gr. *outhar*, Sans. *ûdhar*.]

UDOMETER, ū-dom'e-ter, *n.* a rain-gauge. *adj.*—UDOMETRIC. [L. *udus*, wet, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.]

UGLY, ug'li, *adj.* offensive to the eye: deformed: hateful: ill-natured.—*n.* UG'LINESS. [Ice. *uggligr*, frightful, *uggr*. fear, akin to Goth. *ogan*, and A.S. *oge*, fear.]

UHLAN, ū'lan, *n.* one of a kind of light cavalry, famous esp. in the Prussian army. [Polish *ulan*, orig. a light Tartar horseman—Turk. *oghlan*, a young man.]

UKASE, ū-kās', *n.* a Russian imperial decree having the force of law. [Russian, from a Slav. root sig. "to point out."]

ULCER, ul'ser, *n.* a dangerous sore, discharging matter. [Fr. *ulcère*—L. *ulcus, ulceris*, Gr. *helkos*, a wound.]

ULCERATE, ul'ser-āt, *v.i.* to be formed into an ulcer.—*v.t.* to affect with an ulcer or ulcers.

ULCERATION, ul-ser-ā'shun, *n.* process of forming into an ulcer: an ulcer. [L. *ulceratio*.]

ULCEROUS, ul'ser-us, *adj.* of the nature of an ulcer.

ULNA, ul'na, *n.* the larger of the two bones of the forearm.—*adj.* UL'NAR. [L. *ulna*, cog. with E. ELL, which see.]

ULTERIOR, ul-tē'ri-or, *adj.* on the *further* side: beyond: further: remoter. [L. *ulterior*, comp. of *ulter*, that is beyond or on the other side.]

ULTIMATE, ul'ti-māt, *adj., furthest:* last: incapable of further division.—*adv.* UL'TIMATELY. [L. *ultimus*, the last, superl. of *ulter*.]

ULTIMATUM, ul-ti-mā'tum, *n.* the *last* or final proposition or terms for a treaty:—*pl.* ULTIMA'TA. [Low L., from L. *ultimus*, last.]

ULTIMO, ul'ti-mo, *adj., in the last* (month)

ULTRAMARINE, ul-tra-ma-rēn', *adj.* situated *beyond* the *sea*.—*n.* the most beautiful and durable sky-blue color, so called either from its intense blue, or from the *lapis lazuli*, from which it is made, being brought from Asia, beyond the sea. [L. *ultra*, beyond, and MARINE.]

ULTRAMONTANE, ul-tra-mon'tān, *adj.* being *beyond* the *mountains* (*i.e.* the Alps): orig. used in Italy of the French, Germans, etc.; afterwards applied by the northern nations to the Italians, hence its present meaning—viz., holding or denoting extreme views as to the Pope's rights and supremacy. [L. *ultra*, beyond, *montanus*, belonging to a mountain—*mons, montis*, a mountain.]

ULTRAMONTANISM, ul-tra-mon'tan-izm, *n.* ultramontane or extreme views as to the Pope's rights.

ULTRAMONTANIST, ul-tra-mon'tan-ist, *n.* one who holds to ultramontanism.

ULTRAMUNDANE, ul-tra-mun'dān, *adj.* being *beyond* the *world*, or beyond the limits of our system. [L. *ultra*, beyond, and MUNDANE.]

ULTRA-SENSUAL, ul'tra-sen'sū-al, *adj.* beyond the range or reach of the senses.

ULTRA-TROPICAL, ul'tra-trop'i-kal, *adj.* situated beyond the tropics: warmer than the tropics.

UMBEL, um'bel, *n.* a form of flower in which a number of stalks, each bearing a flower, radiate from one centre. [L. *umbella*, dim. of *umbra*, a shade. Doublet UMBRELLA.]

UMBELLIFEROUS, um-bel-lif'er-us, *adj., bearing* or producing *umbels*. [L. *umbella*, and *fero*, to bear.]

UMBER, um'ber, *n.* a brown pigment.—UM'BERED, *adj.* tinged with umber. [So called because orig. obtained from *Umbria*, in Italy.]

UMBILIC, um-bil'ik, UMBILICAL, um-bil'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *navel*. [L. *umbilīcus*, the navel, akin to Gr. *omphalos*, the navel, the centre.]

UMBRAGE, um'brāj, *n.* suspicion of injury: offence. [O. Fr. *umbraige* (Fr. *ombrage*)—L. *umbra*, a shadow.]

UMBRAGEOUS, um-brāj'us, *adj., shady* or forming a shade.—*adv.* UMBRA'GEOUSLY.—*n.* UMBRA'GEOUSNESS. [Fr. *ombrageux*—L. *umbraticus—umbra*.]

UMBRELLA, um-brel'a, *n.* a familiar covered sliding frame carried in the hand,

as a screen from rain or sunshine. [Lit. "a little shade," It. *ombrella*, L. *umbella* —*umbra*. Doublet UMBEL.]

UMPIRE, um'pīr, *n.* a third person called in to decide a dispute: an arbitrator: the judge in the game of base-ball. [M. E. *impier*, *nompere*—*impair*, and *nonpair*, unlike, hence a third party, who gives his casting vote—L. *impar*, uneven.]

UNACCOUNTABLE, un-ak-kownt'a-bl, *adj.* not accountable or to be accounted for: not responsible.—UNACCOUNT'ABLY, *adv.* inexplicably.

UNADULTERATED, un-a-dul'te-rāt-ed, *adj.* unmixed, genuine, pure, free from foreign or impure substances.

UNADVISED, un-ad-vīzd', *adj.* not advised: not prudent or discreet: rash.—*adv.* UNADVIS'EDLY.

UNAFFECTED, un-af-fek't-ed, *adj.* not affected or moved: not artificial: sincere: plain: real: without affectation.

UN-AMERICAN, un-a-mer'i-kan, *adj.* not in accordance with *American* ideas, feeling, or methods. Said especially of any attempt at class distinction.

UNANIMITY, ū-na-nim'i-ti, *n.* state of being unanimous. [L. *unanimitas*.]

UNANIMOUS, ū-nan'i-mus, *adj.* of *one mind*: agreeing in opinion or will: done with the agreement of all.—*adv.* UNAN'IMOUSLY. [L. *unus*, one, and *animus*, mind.]

UNASSUMING, un-as-sūm'ing, *adj.* not assuming: not forward or arrogant: modest.

UNAVAILING, un-a-vāl'ing, *adj.* not availing, or of no avail or effect: useless.

UNAWARE, un-a-wār', UNAWARES, un-a-wārz', *adv.* without being or making aware: suddenly: unexpectedly.

UNBAR, un-bär', *v.t.* to remove a bar or hinderance: to unfasten: to open.

UNBELIEF, un-be-lēf', *n.* want of belief: disbelief, esp. in divine revelation.

UNBELIEVER, un-be-lēv'er, *n.* one who does not believe, esp. in divine revelation: an incredulous person.

UNBELIEVING, un-be-lēv'ing, *adj.* not believing, esp. divine revelation.

UNBEND, un-bend', *v.t.* to free from being in a bent state: to make straight: to free from strain or exertion: to set at ease.

UNBENDING, un-bend'ing, *adj.* not bending: unyielding: resolute.—*adv.* UNBEND'INGLY.

UNBIAS, un-bī'as, *v.t.* to free from bias or prejudice.

UNBIASED, un-bī'ast, *adj.* free from bias or prejudice: impartial.

UNBIND, un-bīnd', *v.t.* to remove a band from: to loose: to set free.

UNBLEMISHED, un-blem-isht, *adj.* not blemished or stained: pure: free from deformity.—*adj.* UNBLEM'ISHABLE.

UNBLUSHING, un-blush'ing, *adj.* not blushing: without shame: impudent.

UNBOLT, un-bōlt', *v.t.* to remove a bolt from: to open.

UNBOSOM, un-booz'um, *v.t.* to disclose what is in the bosom or mind: to tell freely.

UNBOUND, un-bownd', *adj.* not bound: loose: wanting a cover.

UNBOUNDED, un-bownd'ed, *adj.* not bounded or limited: boundless: having no check or control.

UNBRACE, un-brās', *v.t.* to undo the braces or bands of: to loose or relax.

UNBRIDLED, un-brī'dld, *adj.* unrestrained: licentious. [Lit. "loosed from the bridle."]

UNBUCKLE, un-buk'l, *v.t.* to loose from buckles: to unfasten.

UNBURDEN, un-bur'dn, UNBURTHEN, un-bur'*thn*, *v.t.* to take a burden off: to free the mind from any weight or anxiety.

UNBUTTON, un-but'on, *v.t.* to loose the buttons of.

UNCAGE, un-kāj', *v.t.* to set free from a cage.

UNCASE, un-kās', *v.t.* to take out of a case: to free from a covering.

UNCHAIN, un-chān', *v.t.* to free from chains or slavery.

UNCHRISTIAN, un-kris'tyan, *adj.* not Christian, not converted to Christianity: contrary to the character of Christianity: harsh: cruel.

UNCHURCH, un-church', *v.t.* to deprive of the rights of a church.

UNCIAL, un'shal, *adj.* applied to large round characters used in ancient MSS. [Lit. "an *inch* long," L., from *uncia*, a twelfth part, an inch. See INCH.]

UNCIFORM, un'si-form, *adj.*, *hook*-shaped. —UN'CINATE, *adj.*, *hooked* at the end. [L. *uncus*, a hook—root *angk*, bent. See ANCHOR and ANGLE.]

UNCIRCUMCISION, un-ser-kum-sizh'un, *n.* want of circumcision: (*B.*) those who are not circumcised.

UNCLASP, un-klasp', *v.t.* to loose the clasp of.

UNCLE, ung'kl, *n.* the brother of one's father or mother. [O. Fr. (Fr. *oncle*)—L. *avunculus*, extension of *avus*, a grandfather; cf. Lith. *avynas*, uncle.]

UNCLEAN, un-klēn', *adj.* not clean: foul: (*B.*) ceremonially impure: sinful: lewd.

UNCLOAK, un-klōk', *v.t.* to take the cloak off.

UNCLOSE, un-klōz', *v.t.* to make not close, to open.

UNCLOSED, un-klōzd', *adj.* open.

UNCLOTHE, un-klō*th*', *v.t.* to take the clothes off: to make naked.

UNCOIL, un-koil', *v.t.* to open out from being coiled: to unwind.

UNCONDITIONAL, un-kon-dish'un-al, *adj.* without condition: unreserved: absolute.

UNCONSCIONABLE, un-kon'shun-a-bl, *adj.* not conformable to *conscience*: unreasonable: inordinate.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL, un-kon-sti-tū'shun-al, *adj.* not constitutional: con-

trary to the constitution.—*adv.* UNCONSTITU'TIONALLY.

UNCOUPLE, un-kup'l, *v.t.* to loose from being coupled: to disjoin: to set loose.

UNCOUTH, un-kōōth', *adj.* awkward or ungraceful, esp. in manners or language.—*adv.* UNCOUTH'LY.—*n.* UNCOUTH'NESS. [Lit. and orig. "unknown," A.S. *uncudh*—*un-*, not, and *cudh*, for *gecudh*, known—*cunnan*, to know. Cf. the history of BARBARIAN, also of OUTLANDISH.]

UNCOVER, un-kuv'er, *v.t.* to remove the cover: to lay open.—*v.i.* to take off the hat.

UNCTION, ung'shun, *n.* an *anointing:* that which is used for anointing: ointment: that quality in language which raises emotion or devotion: warmth of address: divine or sanctifying grace.—EXTREME UNCTION (in the R. C. Church), the sacrament of anointing persons with consecrated oil in their last hours. [L. *unctio*—*ungo*, *unctum*, to anoint. See ANOINT.]

UNCTUOSITY, ungt-ū-os'i-ti, *n.* state or quality of being unctuous: oiliness: greasiness.

UNCTUOUS, ung'tū-us, *adj.* oily: greasy. [Formed from L. *unctus*, greased (see UNCTION).]

UNCURL, un-kurl', *v.t.* to loose from curls or ringlets.—*v.i.* to relax from a curled state.

UNDATED, un'dāt-ed, *adj.*, *waved* or *wavy:* rising and falling in waves. [L. *undatus*, pa.p. of *undo*, to rise in waves—*unda*, a wave.]

UNDAUNTED, un-dänt'ed, *adj.* not daunted: bold: intrepid.

UNDECEIVE, un-de-sēv', *v.t.* to free from *deception* or mistake.

UNDENIABLE, un-dē-ni'a-bl, *adj.* not able to be denied: true.

UNDER, un'der, *prep.* in a lower position than: beneath: below: less than: in subjection, subordination, oppression, liability, etc.: during the time of: undergoing.—*adv.* in a lower degree or condition: in subjection: below: less.—*adj.* lower in position, rank, or degree: subject: subordinate.—UNDER WAY, moving: having commenced a voyage. [A. S. *under;* cog. with Goth. *undar*, Ice. *undir*, Ger. *unter;* and with L. *inter*, Sans. *antar*, among, within. It is made up of IN, and the comparative suffix seen also in AFTER, FURTHER.]

UNDERBRED, un'der-bred, *adj.* of inferior breeding or manners. [UNDER and BREED.]

UNDERBRUSH, un'der-brush, *n.* brushwood or shrubs growing beneath trees in a forest or field.

UNDERCLAY, un'der-klā, *n.* the bed of clay almost always found under coal-seams, considered as the soil in which grew the plants that formed the coal.

UNDERCLOTHES, un'der-klothz, *n.* clothes worn under the outer clothing.

UNDERCURRENT, un'der-kur-ent, *n.* a current under the surface of the water.

UNDERCUT, un'der-kut, *v.t.* to cut under, as a mass of coal in a mine: to strike a heavy blow upward.—*n.* a blow dealt upward.

UNDERDONE, un-der-dun', *adj.* done less than is requisite: insufficiently cooked.

UNDERDRAIN, un'der-drān. *n.* a drain under the surface of the ground.

UNDEREXPOSED, un-der-eks-pōzd', *adj.* in photography, not exposed to the light long enough to make a good negative.

UNDERGIRD, un-der-gird', *v.t.* to gird or bind under or below: to gird round the bottom.

UNDERGO, un-der-gō', *v.t.* to go under or be subjected to: to endure or suffer: to pass through: to sustain without sinking.

UNDERGRADUATE, un-der-grad'ū-āt, *n.* a student who has not taken his first *degree.*

UNDERGROUND, un'der-grownd, *adj.* and *adv.* under the surface of the ground.

UNDERGROWTH, un'der-grōth, *n.* shrubs or low woody *plants* growing *under* or among trees: coppice wood.

UNDERHAND, un'der-hand, *adj.* and *adv.* secretly: by secret means: by fraud. [Lit. "done with the *hand* underneath."]

UNDERLAY, un-der-lā', *v.t.* to lay under or support by something laid under.

UNDERLIE, un-der-lī', *v.t.* to lie under or beneath.

UNDERLINE, un-der-līn', *v.t.* to draw a line under or below, as a word.

UNDERLING, un'der-ling, *n.* an *under* or inferior person or agent: a sorry, mean fellow. [UNDER, and the dim. affix *-ling.*]

UNDERMINE, un-der-mīn', *v.t.* to form mines under, in order to destroy: to destroy secretly the foundation or support of anything.

UNDERMOST, un'der-mōst, *adj.* lowest in place or condition.

UNDERNEATH, un-der-nēth', *adv.* beneath: below: in a lower place.—*prep.* under: beneath. [UNDER, and A.S. *neothan*, beneath. See NETHER.]

UNDERPLOT, un'der-plot, *n.* a plot under or subordinate to the main plot in a play or tale: a secret scheme.

UNDERPROP, un-der-prop', *v.t.* to prop from under or beneath: to support.

UNDERRATE, un-der-rāt', *v.t.* to rate under the value.—UN'DERRATE, *n.* a price less than the worth.

UNDERSCORE, un-der-skōr', *v.t.* to draw a line under, as under writing for emphasis.

UNDERSELL, un-der-sel', *v.t.* to sell under or cheaper than another: to defeat fair trade, by selling for too small a price.

UNDERSET, un-der-set', *v.t.* to set under: to prop.—UNDERSETT'ER, *n.* (*B.*) prop, support.

UNDERSHOT, un'der-shot, *adj.* moved by water passing under the wheel.

UNDERSIGN, un-der-sīn', *v.t.* to sign or write one's name under or at the foot of.

UNDERSTAND, un-der-stand', *v.t.* to comprehend: to have just ideas of: to know thoroughly: to be informed of: to learn: to suppose to mean: to mean without expressing: to imply.—*v.i.* to have the use of the intellectual faculties: to be informed: to learn. [A.S. *understandan* (*lit.*) "to stand under or in the midst of a thing." UNDER has here its primary sense of among, between, as in L. *inter*; its force is the same as *dis* in distinguish, discern. Cf. L. *intelligo* (= *inter-lego*), to choose between.]

UNDERSTAND'ED, (*Pr. Bk.*) used for UNDERSTOOD.

UNDERSTANDING, un-der-stand'ing, *n.* the act of comprehending: the faculty or the act of the mind by which it understands or thinks: the power to understand: knowledge: exact comprehension: agreement of minds: harmony.—*adj.* (*B.*) knowing, skillful.

UNDERSTATE, un-der-stāt', *v.t.* to state or represent under or below the truth.

UNDERSTUDY, un'der-stud-ē, *v.t.* and *i.* to study a dramatic part so as to be able to take the place, in emergency, of the actor playing it: an actor who prepares for a part in this way.

UNDERTAKE, un-der-tāk', *v.t.* to take under one's management: to take upon one's self: to attempt.—*v.i.* to take upon one's self: to be bound.

UNDERTAKER, un-der-tāk'er, *n.* one who *undertakes:* one who manages funerals.

UNDERTAKING, un-der-tāk'ing, *n.* that which is *undertaken:* any business or project engaged in.

UNDERTONE, un'der-tōn, *n.* an under or low tone.

UNDERTOW, un'der-tō, *n.* an undercurrent in a different direction from that at the surface, encountered esp. at the mouths of great rivers, or where strong tides prevail.

UNDERVALUATION, un-der-val-ū-ā'shun, *n.* an undervaluing: rate below the worth.

UNDERVALUE, un-der-val'ū, *v.t.* to value under the worth: to esteem lightly.—*n.* a value or price under the real worth: low rate or price.

UNDERWENT, un-der-went', *pa.t.* of UNDERGO.

UNDERWOOD, un'der-wood, *n.* low wood or trees growing under large ones: coppice.

UNDER-WORLD, un'der-wurld, *n.* the lower or inferior world or region: Hades, the place of departed souls.

UNDERWRITE, un-der-rīt', *v.t.* to write under something else: to subscribe: to subscribe one's name to for insurance.—*v.i.* to practice insuring.

UNDER WRITER, un'der-rīt-er, *n.* one who insures, as shipping, so called because he *underwrites* his name for a certain amount to the conditions of the policy.

UNDO, un-dōō', *v.t.* to reverse what has been done: to bring to naught: to loose: to open: to unravel: to impoverish: to ruin, as in reputation.

UNDOING, un-dōō'ing, *n.* the reversal of what has been done: ruin.

UNDRESS, un-dres', *v.t.* to take off the dress or clothes: to strip.—UNDRESS, un'dres, *n.* a loose dress: the plain dress worn by soldiers when off duty.

UNDULATE, un'dū-lāt, *v.t.* to *wave,* or to move like waves: to cause to vibrate.—*v.i.* to wave: to vibrate.

UNDULATION, un-dū-lā'shun, *n.* an undulating: a waving motion or vibration.

UNDULATORY, un'dū-la-tor-i, *adj.* having an undulating character: moving in the manner of waves: resembling the motion of waves, which successively rise or swell and fall: pertaining to such a motion: as, the *undulatory* motion of water, of air, or other fluid.—UNDULATORY THEORY, in *optics,* the theory which regards light as a mode of motion generated by molecular vibrations in the luminous source, and propagated by undulations in a subtle medium (ether), sensibly imponderable, presumed to pervade all space, including the intervals which separate the molecules or atoms of ponderable bodies. When these undulations reach and act on the nerves of our retina, they produce in us the sensation of light. The only other theory of light which can be opposed to this, and which is variously called the *corpuscular, emission,* or *material theory,* supposes light to consist of material particles, emitted from the source, and projected in straight lines in all directions with a velocity which continues uniform at all distances, and is the same for all intensities. It would seem that every phenomenon which can be brought under the corpuscular theory can with equal facility be explained by the undulatory theory; while there are some known effects, as the phenomena of reflection and refraction, in strict accordance with the principles of the latter, which cannot, without great difficulty and the introduction of gratuitous suppositions, be accounted for by the corpuscular theory. The undulatory theory is therefore now generally adopted by physicists.

UNDULY, un-dū'li, *adv.* not according to duty or propriety: improperly.

UNEARTH, un-erth', *v.t.* to take out of, drive, or draw from the earth or a burrow, as a fox or badger: to uncover.

UNEASINESS, un-ēz'i-nes, *n.* state of being uneasy or not at ease: want of ease: disquiet.

UNEASY, un-ēz'i, *adj.* not at ease: restless: feeling pain: constrained.

UNEVENNESS, un-ēv'n-nes, *n.* quality of being not even: want of an even surface: want of smoothness or uniformity.

UNFAITHFUL, un-fāth'ful, *adj.* not faithful: violating trust: not trustworthy.

UNFASTEN, un-fas'n, *v.t.* to loose, as from a fastening : to unfix.
UNFETTER, un-fet'er, *v.t.* to take the fetters from : to set at liberty.
UNFIT, un-fit', *adj.* unsuitable.—*v.t.* to disqualify.
UNFIX, un-fiks', *v.t.* to make not fixed : to loose the fixing of : to unsettle.
UNFLAGGING, un-flag'ing, *adj.* not flagging or drooping : maintaining strength or spirit.
UNFOLD, un-fōld', *v.t.* to open the folds of : to release from a fold : to spread out : to tell.
UNFURL, un-furl', *v.t.* to loose from being furled : to unfold : to spread.
UNGAINLY, un-gān'li, *adj.* awkward : clumsy : uncouth. — *n.* UNGAIN'LINESS. [M.E. *un-geinliche*—Ice. *gegn* (A.S. *gegn*, Scot. *gane*), which sig. orig. "direct towards" or "ready" (as a road), came to mean "serviceable," and then "kind," "good." Cf. AGAIN and GAINSAY.]
UNGIRD, un-gerd', *v.t.* to free from a girdle or band : to unbind.
UNGUAL, ung'gwal, *adj.* relating, like, or having, a nail, claw, or hoof.
UNGUENT, ung'gwent, *n.* ointment. [L. *unguentum*—*unguo*, *ungo*, to anoint. Cf. UNCTION.]
UNGULA, ung'gū-la, *n.* a hoof, as of a horse : in *geom.* a part cut off from a cylinder cone, etc., by a plane passing obliquely through the base and part of the curved surface—so named from its resemblance to the hoof of a horse : in *surg.* an instrument for extracting a dead fœtus from the womb. [L., dim. of *unguis*, a nail or claw.]
UNGULATA, ung-gū-lā'ta, *n.pl.* the hoofed quadrupeds, formerly a division of the Mammalia, including the old orders Pachydermata, Solidungula, and Ruminantia ; but in modern zoology the term is applied to an order under which are classified all the animals belonging to the above three old orders, with the exception of the elephant, which now forms a separate order, Proboscidea. The order, which is the largest and most important of the Mammalia, is subdivided into (*a*) the section Perissodactyla, which includes the rhinoceros, the tapirs, the horse and all its allies ; and (*b*) the Artiodactyla, which comprises the hippopotamus, the pigs, and the whole group of ruminants, including oxen, sheep, goats, antelopes, camels, deer, etc. [From *ungula*, a hoof.]
UNHALLOWED, un-hal'ōd, *adj.*, *unholy* : profane : very wicked.
UNHAND, un-hand', *v.t.* to take the hands off : to let go.
UNHARNESS, un-här'nes, *v.t.* to take the harness off : to disarm.
UNHINGE, un-hinj', *v.t.* to take from the hinges : to render unstable.
UNHOOK, un-hook', *v.t.* to loose from a hook.
UNHORSE, un-hors', *v.t.* to cause to come off, or to throw from a horse.
UNHOUSE, un-howz', *v.t.* to deprive of or drive from a house or shelter.
UNIAT, ū'ni-at, *n.* a member of any community of Oriental Christians that acknowledges the papal supremacy, but otherwise conforms to the Greek Church.
UNICORN, ū'ni-korn, *n.* a fabulous animal with *one horn* : (*B.*) prob. the bison. [L. *unus*, E. ONE, and *cornu*, E. HORN.]
UNIFORM, ū'ni-form, *adj.* having *one* or the same *form* : having always the same manner or character : consistent with itself : agreeing with another.—*n.* a dress or livery of the same kind for persons who belong to the same body, as of a soldier.—*adv.* U'NIFORMLY. [L. *unus*, one, and FORM.]
UNIFORMITARIAN, ū-ni-form-i-tā'ri-an, *n.* one who upholds a system or doctrine of uniformity ; specifically, one who maintains that all geologic changes and phenomena are due to agencies working uniformly and uninterruptedly, as opposed to a *catastrophist*, who refers such changes to great occasional convulsions. The uniformitarian maintains that the influence of the agencies that we see working now, continued during all the æons of geologic time, is sufficient to account for all the phenomena presented to us in the structure of the earth.
UNIFORMITARIAN, ū-ni-form-i-tā'ri-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to uniformity or the doctrine of uniformity. "The catastrophist and the *uniformitarian* opinions."—*Whewell.* [See the noun.]
UNIFORMITY, ū-ni-form'i-ti, *n.* state of being uniform : agreement with a pattern or rule : sameness : likeness between the parts of a whole.
UNIFY, ū'ni-fī, *v.t.* to *make* into *one*.—*n.* UNIFICA'TION. [L. *unus*, one, and *facio*, to make.]
UNILITERAL, ū-ni-lit'er-al, *adj.* consisting of *one letter* only. [L. *unus*, one, and *litera*, a letter.]
UNION, ūn'yun, *n.* a *uniting* : that which is united or made one : a body formed by the combination of parts : concord : harmony in color: agreement between parts: a combination, as among workmen for class protection: several English parishes united for joint support and management of their poor, also the workhouse for such: (*pl.*) textile fabrics made up of more than one kind of fibre.—THE UNION, the United States ; also the legislative incorporation of England and Scotland in 1707, or of Ireland with both in 1801. [Fr. *union*—L. *unio*, *-onis*—*unus*, E. ONE.]
UNION JACK, ūn'yon jak, *n.* a flag: specifically the name given to the *union* flag of Great Britain and Ireland, in which is united the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick.
UNIQUE, ū-nēk', *adj.*, *single* or alone in any quality : without a like or equal.

UNISON, ū'ni-son, *n.*, *oneness* or agreement of *sound:* concord: harmony. [L. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, a sound. See SOUND.]

UNISONANCE, ū-nis'o-nans, *n.* state of being *unisonant:* accordance of sounds.

UNISONANT, ū-nis'o-nant, **UNISONOUS**, ū-nis'o-nus, *adj.* being in *unison.* [L. *unus*, one, and *sonans*, pr.p. of *sono*, to sound.]

UNIT, ū'nit, *n.*, *one:* a single thing or person: the least whole number: anything taken as one: any known determinate quantity by constant application of which any other quantity is measured. [L. *unitum*, pa.p. of *unio*, to unite—*unus*, E. ONE.]

UNITARIAN, ū-ni-tā'ri-an, *n.* one who asserts the *unity* of the Godhead as opposed to the Trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only.—*adj.* pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrine. [From L. *unitas*, unity—*unus*, one.]

UNITARIANISM, ū-ni-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* the doctrines or principles of a Unitarian.

UNITE, ū-nīt', *v.t.* to make *one:* to join two or more into one: to join: to make to agree or adhere.—*v.i.* to become one: to grow or act together.—UNIT'EDLY, *adv.* in union: together.

UNITY, ū'ni-ti, *n.*, *oneness:* state of being one or at one: agreement: the arrangement of all the parts to one purpose or effect: harmony: (*math.*) any quantity taken as one.—The UNITIES (of *place*, *time*, and *action*), the three canons of the classical drama; that the scenes should be at the same place, that all the events should be such as might happen within a single day, and that nothing should be admitted not directly relevant to the development of the plot.

UNIVALVE, ū'ni-valv, *adj.* having one valve or shell only.—*n.* a shell of one valve only: a mollusc whose shell is composed of a single piece.

UNIVERSAL, ū-ni-ver'sal, *adj.* comprehending, affecting, or extending to the whole: comprising all the particulars.—*adv.* UNIVER'SALLY. [L. *universalis—universus.* See UNIVERSE.]

UNIVERSALISM, ū-ni-ver'sal-izm, *n.* the doctrine or belief of *universal* salvation, or the ultimate salvation of all mankind.—UNIVER'SALIST, *n.* a believer in universalism.

UNIVERSALITY, ū-ni-ver-sal'i-ti, *n.* state or quality of being *universal.* [L.]

UNIVERSE, ū'ni-vers, *n.* the *whole* system of created things: all created things viewed as one whole: the world. [L. *universum* (*lit.*) "turned into one," "combined into one whole"—*unus*, one, *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

UNIVERSITY, ū-ni-ver'si-ti, *n.* a corporation of teachers or assemblage of colleges for teaching the higher branches of learning, and having power to confer degrees. [Orig. "any community or association," L. *universitas*, a corporation—*universus.*]

UNIVOCAL, ū-niv'o-kal, *adj.* having *one voice* or meaning only: having unison of sounds. [L. *univocus—unus*, one, *vox*, *vocis*, a voice.]

UNKEMPT, un'kemt, *adj.*, *uncombed:* unpolished. [Prefix *un-*, and A.S. *cemban*, to comb—*camb*, E. COMB.]

UNKENNEL, un-ken'el, *v.t.* to drive from a kennel or hole: to rouse from secrecy or retreat.

UNKNIT, un-nit', *v.t.* to separate or loose what is knit or knotted: to open.

UNKNOT, un-not', *v.t.* to free from knots: to untie.

UNLACE, un-lās', *v.t.* to loose from being laced: to loose the dress of.

UNLADE, un-lād', *v.t.* to *unload:* to take out the cargo of.

UNLEARN, un-lern', *v.t.* to forget or lose what has been *learned.*

UNLESS, un-les', *conj.* at or for less: if not: supposing that not.—*Except* and *unless* were common formerly as conjunctions, nearly or quite interchangeable ("*Except* thou make thyself a prince over us."—Num. xvi. 13), but the former is now comparatively seldom used in that way (at least with the verb directly expressed), having usually a prepositional force. In the Bible *except* (conj.) occurs eight or ten times as often as *unless.* The special function of *except* is to introduce an exception to a general statement; of *unless* to introduce a restriction, limitation, or alternative. "So that he could not be impleaded in any civil court *except* on criminal charges."—*Hallam.* "And made it hard for any nation to be thenceforth safe *except* by its sheer strength."—*Kinglake.* "A relief was a sum of money (*unless* where charter or custom introduced a different tribute) due from every one of full age, etc."—*Hallam.* "*Except* when it happens that the people are turned aside for a moment . . . the foreigner has good grounds for inferring that, whatever the policy of England may be, it will not be altogether unstable."—*Kinglake.* "In Europe, all States *except* the five great Powers are exempt from the duty of watching over the general safety; and even a State which is one of the five great Powers is not practically under an obligation to sustain the cause of justice *unless* its perception of the wrong is reinforced by a sense of its own interests."—*Kinglake.* [Lit. "on less;" cf. the Fr. *à moins.*]

UNLIMBER, un-lim'ber, *v.t.* to remove the limbers from a gun.

UNLOAD, un-lōd', *v.t.* to take the load from: to discharge: to disburden.

UNLOCK, un-lok', *v.t.* to unfasten what is locked: to open.

UNLOOSE, un-lōōs', *v.t.* to make loose: to set free. [A.S. *onlesan;* intensive of LOOSE.]

UNMAKE, un-māk′, *v.t.* to destroy the make or form and qualities of. — UNMADE′, *adj* not made.

UNMAN, un-man′, *v.t.* to deprive of the powers of a man, as courage, etc.: to deprive of men.

UNMASK, un-mask′, *v.t.* to take a mask or any disguise off: to expose.—*v.i.* to put off a mask.

UNMEANING, un-mēn′ing, *adj.* having no meaning: without intelligence.—*n.* UNMEAN′INGNESS.

UNMOOR, un-mōōr′, *v.t.* to loose from being moored or anchored.

UNMUFFLE, un-muf′l, *v.t.* to take a muffle or covering from.

UNMUZZLE, un-muz′l, *v.t.* to take a muzzle off.

UNNERVE, un-nerv′, *v.t.* to deprive of nerve, strength, or vigor: to weaken.

UNPACK, un-pak′, *v.t.* to take out of a pack: to open.

UNPARALLELED, un-par′al-leld, *adj.* without parallel or equal.

UNPEOPLE, un-pē′pl, *v.t.* to deprive of people.

UNPIN, un-pin′, *v.t.* to loose what is pinned.

UNPLEASANT, un-plez′ant, *adj.* not pleasant: disagreeable.

UNPRETENDING, un-pre-tend′ing, *adj.* not pretending or making pretence: modest

UNRAVEL, un-rav′l, *v.t.* to take out of a ravelled state: to unfold or explain: to separate.—*v.i.* to be disentangled.

UNREDEEMED, un-rē-dēmd′, *adj.* not redeemed or ransomed: not fulfilled: unmitigated: not recalled into the treasury by payment of the value in money: not taken out of pawn.

UNREST, un-rest′, *n.* want of rest: disquiet of mind or body.

UNRIG, un-rig′, *v.t.* to strip of rigging.

UNROBE, un-rōb′, *v.t.* to take a robe off: to undress.

UNROLL, un-rōl′, *v.t.* to roll down: to open out.

UNROOF, un-rōōf′, *v.t.* to strip the roof off.

UNROOT, un-rōōt′, *v.t.* to tear up by the roots.

UNRULY, un-rōō′li, *adj.* regardless of restraint or law.—*n.* UNRU′LINESS. [From A.S. *row*, peace; Scand. *ro*, Ger. *ruhe;* modified by RULE.]

UNSADDLE, un-sad′l, *v.t.* to take the saddle off: to throw from the saddle.

UNSAY, un-sā′, *v.t.* to recall what has been said: to retract.

UNSCATHED, un-skāthd′, *adj.* not harmed or injured. [From *un*, not, and SCATHE, harm.]

UNSCREW, un-skrōō′, *v.t.* to loose from screws: to unfasten.

UNSEAL, un-sēl′, *v.t.* to remove the seal of: to open what is sealed.

UNSEARCHABLE, un-serch′a-bl, *adj.* not capable of being found out by searching: mysterious. — *n.* UNSEARCH′ABLENESS. — *adv.* UNSEARCH′ABLY.

UNSEAT, un-sēt′, *v.t.* to throw from or deprive of a seat.

UNSETTLE, un-set′l, *v.t.* to move from being settled: to make uncertain.—*v.i.* to become unfixed.

UNSEX, un-seks′, *v.t.* to deprive of sex: to make unmanly or unwomanly.

UNSHACKLE, un-shak′l, *v.t.* to loose from shackles: to set free.

UNSHIP, un-ship′, *v.t.* to take out of a ship or other vessel: to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted.

UNSIGHTLY, un-sīt′li, *adj.* not sightly or pleasing to the eye: ugly.

UNSTABLE, un-stā′bl, *adj.* not stable: unreliable: unfirm: inconstant: in such poor condition that the slightest change induces further change of form or composition, as an *unstable* government.

UNSTOP, un-stop′, *v.t.* to *free* from a *stopper:* to free from hinderance.

UNSTRING, un-string′, *v.t.* to take the strings off: to relax or loosen.

UNTHREAD, un-thred′, *v.t.* to draw out a thread from: to loose the threads.

UNTHRIFTY, un-thrift′i, *adj.* not thrifty: without thriftiness.—*adv.* UNTHRIFT′ILY. —*n.* UNTHRIFT′INESS.

UNTIE, un-tī′, *v.t.* to loose from being tied: to unbind: to loosen.

UNTIL, un-til′, *prep.* till: to: as far as (used mostly with respect to time).—*adv.* till: up to the time that. [A.S. *on*, in, and TILL, *prep.*]

UNTIRING, un-tīr′ing, *adj.* not tiring or becoming tired.

UNTO, un′too, *prep., to.* [A.S. *on*, in, and To.]

UNTOWARD, un-tō′ard, UNTOWARDLY, un-tō′ard-li, *adj.* not easily guided: froward: awkward: inconvenient.—*adv.* UNTO′WARDLY.—*n.* UNTO′WARDNESS.

UNTRUTH, un-trōōth′, *n.* falsehood: a lie.

UNTUNE, un-tūn′, *v.t.* to put out of tune: to disorder or confuse.

UNTWILLED, un-twild′, *adj.* not twilled, as *untwilled* silk.

UNTWINE, un-twīn′, *v.t.* to untwist: to open.

UNTWIST, un-twist′, *v.t.* to open what is twisted.

UNWARP, un-wawrp′, *v.t.* to change from being warped.

UNWEARIED, un-wē′rid, *adj.* not tiring: indefatigable.—*adv.* UNWEA′RIEDLY.

UNWEAVE, un-wēv′, *v.t.* to undo what is *woven.*

UNWEPT, un-wept′, *adj.* not mourned.

UNWIELDY, un-wēl′di, *adj.* not easily moved or handled. [See WIELD.]

UNWIND, un-wīnd′, *v.t.* to wind down or off.

UNWITTINGLY, un-wit′ing-li, *adv.* without knowledge: ignorantly. [See WIT.]

UNWORTHY, un-wur*th*′i, *adj.* not worthy: worthless: unbecoming.

UNWRAP, un-rap′, *v.t.* to open what is wrapped or folded.

UNYOKE, un-yōk', *v.t.* to loose from a yoke: to disjoin.

UP, up, *adv.* toward a higher place: aloft: on high: from a lower to a higher position, as out of bed, above the horizon, etc.: in a higher position: in a condition of elevation, advance, excitement, etc.: as far as: completely.—*prep.* from a lower to a higher place on or along.—Used *substantively*, as in the *ups* and *downs* of life. [A.S. *up, uppe;* Ger. *auf;* L. *sub*, Gr. *hypo;* allied to OVER, ABOVE.]

UPANISHAD, oo-pan'i-shad, *n.* in *Sanskrit literature*, a name given to a series of treatises or commentaries on the Vedic hymns, the contents of which are partly ritualistic, partly speculative. They are of different dates, some of them being as old as several centuries B.C. They exhibit the earliest attempts of the Hindu mind to penetrate into the mysteries of creation and existence. [Sans.]

UPAS, ū'pas, UPAS-TREE, ū'pas-trē, *n.* a tree common in the forests of Java, and of some of the neighboring islands, and found also in tropical Africa. It is a species of the genus Antiaris (*A. toxicaria*), nat. order Artocarpaceæ. Many exaggerated stories were formerly current concerning the deadly properties of this plant, its exhalations being said to be fatal to both animal and vegetable life at several miles distance from the tree itself. The truth is, that the upas is a tree which yields a poisonous secretion and nothing more. The active principle in this secretion has been termed *antiarin*. [Malay *upas*, poison.]

UPBEAR, up-bār', *v.t.* to bear up: to raise aloft: to sustain.

UPBRAID, up-brād', *v.t.* to charge with something wrong or disgraceful: to reproach: to reprove severely. [A.S. *upgebredan*, to cry out against—*up*, and *gebredan*, Ice. *bregda*, to charge, reproach.]

UPBRAIDING, up-brād'ing, *n.* a charging with something wrong: act of reproaching.

UPHEAVE, up-hēv', *v.t.* to heave or lift up.—UPHEAV'AL, *n.* the raising of surface formations by the action of internal forces.

UPHILL, up'hil, *adj.* ascending: difficult.

UPHOLD, up-hōld', *v.t.* to hold up: to sustain: to countenance: to defend: to continue without failing.—*n.* UPHOLD'ER.

UPHOLSTERER, up-hōl'ster-er, *n.* one who supplies furniture, beds, etc. [Formerly *upholdster*, and *upholster*, a corr. of UPHOLDER.]

UPHOLSTERY, up-hōl'ster-i, *n.* furniture, etc., supplied by *upholsterers*.

UPLAND, up'land, *n.*, *upper* or nigh *land*, as opposed to meadows, river-sides, etc. —*adj.* high in situation: pertaining to uplands.

UPLIFT, up-lift', *v.t.* to lift up or raise aloft.

UPON, up-on', *prep.* same as ON. [UP and ON.]

UPPER, up'er, *adj.* (*comp.* of UP), *further up:* higher in position, dignity, etc.: superior.—UPPER TEN THOUSAND, a phrase originally employed by N. P. Willis to designate the wealthier or more aristocratic persons (supposed to be of about that number) in New York, and since extended to the higher circles, the leading classes in society, the aristocracy generally—often contracted to *the upper ten*. "Petty jealousy and caste reigned in the residency (Calcutta); the '*upper ten*' with stoical grandeur would die the '*upper ten*,' and as they fell, composed their robes after the latest fashion."—*W. H. Russell.*—*superl.* UPP'ERMOST, UP'MOST. [For affix *-most*, see AFTERMOST, FOREMOST.]

UPPERHAND, up'er-hand, *n.* superiority: advantage.

UPPERMOST. See UPPER.

UPRIGHT, up'rīt, *adj.* right or straight up: in an erect position: adhering to rectitude: honest: just.—*adv.* UP'RIGHTLY.—*n.* UP'RIGHTNESS.

UPRISE, up-rīz', *v.i.* to rise up.—*n.* the act of rising.—*n.* UP'RISING, the act of rising up: any strong outburst of popular excitement: insurrection.

UPROAR, up'rōr, *n.* noise and tumult: bustle and clamor. [Dut. *oproer*, from *op*, up, and *roeren* (Ger. *rühren*, A.S. *hreran*), to stir; corr. from a supposed connection with ROAR.]

UPROARIOUS, up-rōr'i-us, *adj.* making or accompanied by great *uproar.*—*adv.* UPROAR'IOUSLY.

UPROOT, up-rōōt', *v.t.* to tear up by the roots.

UPSEE-DUTCH, up'sē-duch, *adv.* an old phrase signifying in the Dutch style or manner: Dutch-like: as, to drink *upsee-Dutch*, to drink in the Dutch manner; that is, to drink deeply. "Drink me *upsey-Dutch*."—*Beau. & Fl.* Similarly UPSEE-FREEZE, in the Frisian manner.

> I do not like the dullness of your eye,
> It hath a heavy cast, 'tis *Upsee-Dutch*.
> —*B. Jonson.*
>
> This valiant pot-leech that, upon his knees,
> Has drunk a thousand pottles *upsee-Freeze*.
> —*John Taylor.*

Beau & Fl. use the phrase *Upsey-English* =English-like. The liquor seems sometimes to be meant by these terms. [Dut. *op-zyn-Deutsch*, in the Dutch fashion; so *op-zyn-Engelsch*, in the English fashion.]

UPSET, up-set', *v.t.* to turn upside down: to overthrow.—UP'SET, *n.* an overturn. —*adj.* relating to what is *set up* for sale, in phrase UP'SET PRICE, the sum at which anything is started at a public sale. [Lit. "to set up."]

UPSHOT, up'shot, *n.* final issue: end. [Lit. "what is shot up or turns out."]

UPSIDE, up'sīd, *n.* the *upper side*.—UPSIDE-DOWN, *adv.* with the upper part undermost: in complete confusion.

UPSTAIRS, up'stārz, *adv.* in or toward an upper story.—*n.* an upper story.—*adj.* pertaining to an upper story or flat.

UPSTART, up'stärt, *n.* one who has suddenly *started up* or risen from low life to wealth, etc.—*adj.* suddenly raised.

UPWARD, up'ward, *adj.* directed *up* or to a higher place.—UP'WARD, UP'WARDS, *advs.* toward a higher direction. [UP, and *ward*, sig. direction.]

URANIUM, ū-rā'ni-um, *n.* one of the rarer chemical elements: as a metal it is hard but malleable and is like nickel in lustre.

URATE, ū'rāt, *n.* a salt of uric acid.

URBAN, ur'ban, *adj.* of or belonging to a *city.* [L. *urbanus—urbs*, a city.]

URBANE, ur-bān', *adj.* pertaining to or influenced by a *city:* civilized: refined: courteous.

URBANITY, ur-ban'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being *urbane:* refinement: politeness. [L. *urbanitas.*]

URCHIN, ur'chin, *n.* a *hedgehog:* a child, used jocosely. [M. E. *urchon*, O. Fr. *eriçon*, Fr. *hérisson;* from L. *ericius*, a hedgehog.]

URETER, ū-rē'ter, *n.* the duct which conveys the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. [Gr.—*ouron*, urine.]

URETHRA, ū-rē'thra, *n.* the canal leading from the bladder to the external orifice. [Gr.—*ouron*, urine.]

URGE, urj, *v.t.* to *press* in any way: to drive: to press earnestly: to provoke. [L. *urgeo*, to press, to drive.]

URGENCY, ur'jen-si, *n.* quality of being *urgent:* earnest asking: pressing necessity.

URGENT, ur'jent, *adj.*, *urging:* pressing with importunity: calling for immediate attention: earnest.—*adv.* UR'GENTLY. [L. *urgens*, pr.p. of *urgeo.*]

URIM, ū'rim, and THUMMIM, thum'im, *ns.pl.* a part of the high-priest's breastplate among the ancient Jews, the nature of which is not distinctly understood. [Lit. "lights and perfections," Heb. *urim*, prob. pl. of *ur*, *ōr*, light, and *thummim*, pl. of *tom*, perfection.]

URINAL, ū'rin-al, *n.* a vessel for *urine:* a convenience for discharging urine. [L. *urinal—urina.*]

URINARY, ū'rin-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to or like *urine.*

URINE, ū'rin, *n.* the fluid which is separated by the kidneys from the blood, and conveyed to the bladder. [Fr.—L. *urina;* cog. with Gr. *ouron*, Ger. *harn*, Sans. *vari*, water.]

URN, urn, *n.* a kind of vase used for various purposes: a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were anciently deposited. [L. *urna*, a water-pot, an urn, prop. a "vessel of *burnt* clay," from *uro*, to burn.]

UROSIS, ū-ro'sis, *n.* (*med.*) any disease of the urinary organs.

URSINE, ur'sin, *adj.* of or resembling a *bear.* [L.—*ursus*, a bear.]

URSULINE, ur'sū-lin, *adj.* of or pertaining to St. *Ursula*, esp. to the female teaching order founded at Brescia in 1537.

US, us, *pron.* the objective case of WE. [A.S.]

USABLE, ūz'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *used.*

USAGE, ūz'āj, *n.* act or mode of *using:* treatment: practice: custom. [Fr.—Low L.—L. *usus.*]

USE, ūz, *v.t.* to put to some purpose: to avail one's self of: to habituate: to treat or behave toward.—*v.i.* to be accustomed. [Fr. *user*—L. *utor*, *usus*, to use.]

USE, ūs, *n.* act of *using* or putting to a purpose: convenience: employment: need: advantage: practice: custom. [L. *usus—utor.*]

USEFUL, ūs'fool, *adj.* full of *use* or advantage: able to do good: serviceable.—*adv.* USE'FULLY.—*n.* USE'FULNESS.

USELESS, ūs'les, *adj.* having no *use:* answering no good purpose or the end proposed.—*adv.* USE'LESSLY.—*n.* USE'LESSNESS.

USHER, ush'er, *n.* one whose business it is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank: an under-teacher or assistant.—*v.t.* to introduce: to forerun.—*n.* USH'ERSHIP. [O. Fr. *ussier*, Fr. *huissier*—L. *ostiarius*, a door-keeper—*ostium*, a door.]

USUAL, ū'zhū-al, *adj.* in *use:* occurring in ordinary use: common.—*adv.* U'SUALLY. [L. *usualis.*]

USUFRUCT, ū'zū-frukt, *n.* the *use* and *profit*, but not the property, of a thing: liferent. [L.]

USURER, ū'zhōō-rer, *n.* (*orig.* and in *B.*) a money-lender for interest: one who practices usury.

USURP, ū-zurp', *v.t.* to take possession of by force without right.—*n.* USURP'ER. [Fr.—L. *usurpo*, perh. contr. from *usurapio*, to seize to one's own use—*usus*, use, and *rapio*, to seize.]

USURPATION, ū-zur-pā'shun, *n.* act of *usurping:* unlawful seizure and possession. [L. *usurpatio.*]

USURY, ū'zhōō-ri, *n.* the taking of more than legal interest on a loan: (*orig.*) interest generally.—*adj.* USU'RIOUS. [Lit. "a using," L. *usura—utor*, *usus*, to use.]

UTENSIL, ū-ten'sil, *n.* an instrument or vessel *used* in common life. [Fr. *ustensile*—L. *utensilis*, fit for use—*utor*, to use.]

UTERINE, ū'ter-in, *adj.* pertaining to the *womb:* born of the same mother by a different father. [Fr. *utérin*—L. *uterinus—uterus*, the womb.]

UTILIZE, ū'til-īz, *v.t.* to make *useful:* to put to profitable use.—*n.* UTILIZA'TION. [Fr. *utiliser*—L. *utor.*]

UTILITARIAN, ū-til-i-tā'ri-an, *adj.* consisting in or pertaining to *utility*, or to utilitarianism.—*n.* one who holds utilitarianism.

UTILITARIANISM, ū-til-i-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.* the doctrine which holds that the stand-

ard of morality is *utility* or the happiness of mankind.

UTILITY, ū-til'i-ti, *n.*, *usefulness.* [Fr.—L.—*utilis*, useful—*utor*, to use.]

UTMOST, ut'mōst, *adj.*, *outmost:* furthest out: most distant: last: in the greatest degree: highest.—*n.* the greatest that can be: the greatest effort. [A.S. *utemest—utema*, superl. of *ut*, out, and superl. suffix. *-st.* For mistaken form *-most*, see AFTERMOST, FOREMOST.]

UTOPIAN, ū-tō'pi-an, *adj.* imaginary: fanciful: chimerical. [From *Utopia*, lit. "nowhere"—Gr. *ou*, not, and *topos*, place, an imaginary island represented by Sir T. More as enjoying perfection in politics, laws, etc.]

UTTER, ut'er, *adj.* furthest out: extreme: total: perfect.—*adv.* UTT'ERLY. [A.S. *utor*, outer, extreme—*ut*, out.]

UTTER, ut'er, *v.t.* to circulate: to publish abroad: to speak.—*n.* UTT'ERER. [Lit. "to send out or forth," from UTTER, *adj.*]

UTTERABLE, ut'er-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *uttered* or expressed.

UTTERANCE, ut'er-ans, *n.* act of *uttering:* manner of speaking: pronunciation: expression.

UTTERMOST, ut'er-mōst, *adj.* furthest *out:* utmost.—*n.* the greatest degree. [Same as UTMOST, the *r* being intrusive, and *t* being doubled on the analogy of UTTER.]

UVULA, ū'vū-la, *n.* the fleshy conical body suspended from the palate over the back part of the tongue.—*adj.* U'VULAR. [Coined from L. *uva*, a bunch of grapes.]

UXORIOUS, ugz-ō'ri-us, *adj.* excessively or submissively fond of a *wife.*—*adv.* UXO'RIOUSLY.—*n.* UXO'RIOUSNESS. [L. *uxorius—uxor*, a wife.]

V

VACANCY, vā'kan-si, *n.*, *emptiness:* leisure: that which is vacant or unoccupied: emptiness of thought: empty space: void or gap between bodies: a situation unoccupied.

VACANT, vā'kant, *adj.*, *empty:* exhausted of air: free: not occupied by an incumbent or possessor: not occupied with study, etc.: thoughtless.—*adv.* VA'CANTLY. [Fr.—L. *vacans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *vaco*, to be empty.]

VACATE, va-kāt', *v.t.* to leave empty: to quit possession of. [L. *vaco*, *-atum*, to be empty.]

VACATION, va-kā'shun, *n.* a *vacating* or making void, or invalid: freedom from duty, etc.: recess: break in the sittings of law-courts: school and college holidays. [L.]

VACCINATE, vak'sin-āt, *v.t.* to inoculate with the *cow*pox as a preventive against smallpox.—*n.* VACCINA'TION. [Formed from L. *vaccīnus*, of a cow. See VACCINE.]

VACCINE, vak'sin, *adj.* pertaining to or derived from *cows.* [L. *vaccīnus—vacca*, a cow, akin to Sans. *vashā*, cow—*vash*, to bellow.]

VACILLATE, vas'il-āt, *v.i.* to sway to and fro: to waver: to be unsteady.—*n.* VACILLA'TION. [L. *vacillo*, *-atum.*]

VACHERY, vash'er-i, *n.* a dairy.

VACUATE, vak'ū-āt, *v.t.* to make empty.

VACUITY, va-kū'it-i, *n.*, *emptiness* · space unoccupied, or not visibly occupied: void. [L. *vacuitas—vacuus*, empty—*vaco*, to be empty.]

VACUOUS, vak'ū-us, *adj.* empty: void: unexpressive: without intelligence.

VACUUM, vak'ū-um, *n.* a *vacant* or *empty* space: a space empty or devoid of all matter:—*pl.* VAC'UA. [L., neut. of *vacuus*, empty.]

VACUUM-BRAKE, *n.* a brake working on the principle of keeping up a *vacuum* in a continuous pipe or pipes extending under the train, and in brake-cylinders connected to them under each vehicle, the air being sucked out by ejectors on the locomotive.

VAGABOND, vag'a-bond, *adj. wandering:* having no settled home: driven to and fro: unsettled.—*n.* one who wanders without any settled habitation: a wandering, idle fellow.—*n.* VAG'ABONDAGE. [Fr.—L.—*vagor*, *vagari*, to wander—*vagus*, wandering. See VAGUE.]

VAGARY, va-gār'i, *n.* a *wandering* of the thoughts: a wild freak: a whim.

VAGINA, vā-jī'na, *n.* the canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus.—*adj.* VAG'INAL.

VAGINITIS, vā-jin'i-tis, *n.* (*med.*) inflammation of the *vagina.*

VAGRANCY, vā'gran-si, *n.* the state of being a *vagrant:* life and habits of a vagrant.

VAGRANT, vā'grant, *adj.*, *wandering* without any settled dwelling: unsettled.—*n.* one who has no settled home: an idle or disorderly person: a beggar. [L. *vag-ans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *vagor*, to wander; with *r* intruded.]

VAGUE, vāg, *adj.* unsettled: indefinite: uncertain.—*adv.* VAGUE'LY.—*n.* VAGUE'NESS. [Fr.—L. *vagus*, wandering.]

VAIL, vāl, *v.t.* to let fall.—*v.i.* to yield. [Contr. of M.E. *availen*—O. Fr. *avaler*, to descend—Fr. *à val*—L. *ad vallem*, down a valley.]

VAIN, vān, *adj.* unsatisfying: fruitless: unreal: conceited: showy: vacant, worthless, so in *B.*—*adv.* VAIN'LY.—IN VAIN, ineffectually. to no purpose or end: with levity or profanity.

VAINGLORIOUS, vān-glō'ri-us, *adj.* given to *vainglory:* proceeding from vanity.—*adv.* VAINGLO'RIOUSLY.

VAINGLORY, vān-glō'ri, *n.*, *vain* or empty *glory* in one's own performances: pride above desert.

VALANCE, val'ans, *n.* hanging drapery for a bed, etc.—*v.t.* to decorate with such. [Prob. through Norm. Fr. *valaunt*, from Fr. *avalant*, slipping down (see AVALANCHE); or from *Valencia* (Fr. *Valence*) in Spain.]

VALE, vāl, *n.* a tract of low ground, esp. between hills: a valley. [Fr. *val*—L. *vallis*, a vale.]

VALEDICTION, val-e-dik'shun, *n.* a farewell. [L. *valedico*, *-dictum*—*vale*, farewell, *dico*, to say.]

VALEDICTORY, val-e-dik'tor-i, *adj.*, *saying farewell:* farewell: taking leave.

VALENCIENNES, va-long-si-enz', *n.* a kind of delicate lace made at *Valenciennes*, France.

VALENCY, val'en-si, *n.* (*chem.*) the combining power of an element, or the proportion in which it forms a combination with another. [From L. *valeo*.]

VALENTINE, val'en-tīn, *n.* a lover or sweetheart chosen on *St. Valentine's* day, 14th Feb.: a love-letter sent on that day. [Perhaps from the notion that on this day birds began to pair.]

VALERIAN, val-ē'ri-an, *n.* the plant *all-heal*, the root of which is used in medicine. [Coined from L. *valere*, to be strong.]

VALET, val'et, *n.* a servant: a man-servant, esp. one who attends on a gentleman's person. [Fr.—O. Fr. *varlet*. See VARLET, VASSAL.]

VALETUDINARIAN, val-e-tūd-in-ār'i-an, VALETUDINARY, val-e-tū'din-ar-i, *adj.* belonging to ill health: sickly: weak.—*n.* a person of ill or weak health. [L. *valetudinarius*—*valetudo*, state of health, bad health—*valeo*, to be strong.]

VALETUDINARIANISM, val-e-tūd-in-ār'i-an-izm. *n.* the condition of a valetudinarian: weak health.

VALHALLA, val-hal'la, *n.* (in Scandinavian *myth.*) the palace of immortality for the souls of heroes slain in battle. [Ice. *valhöll*, "the hall of the slain"—*valr*, the slain, conn. with A.S. *wæl*, slaughter, and Ice. *höll*, E. HALL.]

VALIANT, val'yant, *adj.*, *strong:* brave: intrepid in danger: heroic.—DO VAL'IANTLY (*B.*) to behave gallantly.—*adv.* VAL'IANTLY (*Apocrypha*) by force.—*n.* VAL'IANTNESS (*B.*) courage, bravery. [Fr. *vaillant*—L. *valens*, *valentis*, pr.p. of *valeo*, to be strong. See VALETUDINARIAN.]

VALID, val'id, *adj.*, *strong:* having sufficient strength or force: founded in truth: sound: conclusive: (*law*) executed with the proper formalities: legal: rightful.—*adv.* VAL'IDLY.—*n.* VALID'ITY. [L. *validus*—*valeo*, to be strong.]

VALISE, va-lēs', *n.* a *travelling-bag*, generally of leather, opening at the side: a portmanteau. [Fr.—It. *valigia*, through Low L. forms from L. *vidulus*, a travelling-bag.]

VALLEY, val'i, *n.* a *vale* or low land between hills or mountains: a low, extended plain, usually watered by a river: —*pl.* VALL'EYS. [Fr. *vallée*, an extension of *val* (see VALE).]

VALOR, val'ur, *n.* the quality of being *valiant:* that which enables one to encounter danger fearlessly: intrepidity: courage: bravery. [O.Fr.—Low L. *valor*—L. *valeo*, to be strong.]

VALOROUS, val'ur-us, *adj.* possessing or showing *valor:* intrepid: courageous.—*adv.* VAL'OROUSLY.

VALUABLE, val'ū-a-bl, *adj.* having *value* or worth: costly: deserving esteem.—*n.* VAL'UABLENESS.

VALUATION, val-ū-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *valuing:* value set upon a thing: estimated worth.

VALUATOR, val'ū-āt-ur, *n.* one who sets a *value* upon: an appraiser.

VALUE, val'ū, *n.*, *worth:* that which renders anything useful or estimable: the degree of this quality: efficacy: importance: excellence: price: precise meaning.—*v.t.* to estimate the worth of: to rate at a price: to esteem: to prize. [O. Fr., prop. the fem. of Fr. *valu*, pa.p. of *valoir*, to be worth—L. *valeo*.]

VALUELESS, val'ū-les, *adj.* of *no value* or worth.

VALVE, valv, *n.* one of the leaves of a *folding-door:* a cover to an aperture which opens in one direction and not in the other: one of the pieces or divisions which form a shell.—*adj.* VALV'ULAR. [Fr.—L. *valvæ*, a folding-door.]

VALVED, valvd, *adj.* having or composed of valves.

VAMP, vamp, *n.* the upper leather of a boot or shoe.—*v.t.* to repair with a new vamp: to patch old with new: give a new face to (with *up*). [Corr. of Fr. *avant-pied*, the fore-part of the foot—*avant*, before (see VAN, the front), and *pied*, L. *pes*, *pedis*, E. FOOT.]

VAMPIRE, vam'pīr, *n.* in the superstition of Eastern Europe, a ghost which sucks the blood of its sleeping victim: one who lives upon others: a blood-sucker: a large species of blood-sucking bat in S. America. [Fr.—Servian *wampir*.]

VAN, van, *n.* the *front:* the front of an army or a fleet. [Fr. *avant*—L. *ab*, from by, and *ante*, before.]

VAN, van, *n.* a *fan* for grain, etc. [Fr.—L. *vannus*. See FAN.]

VAN, van, *n.* a large covered wagon for goods, etc.: the rear car of a freight train, reserved for the use of trainmen. [Short for CARAVAN.]

VANDAL, van'dal, *n.* one of a fierce race in N. Germany who sacked Rome in 455: any one hostile to arts or literature: a barbarian.—VAN'DAL, VANDAL'IC, *adj.* barbarous: rude.—VAN'DALISM, *n.* hostility to arts or literature.

VANDYKE, VANDYCK, van-dīk', *n.* a point on the border of a *Vandyke* cape or collar: a painting by *Vandyke.*—*adj.* pertaining to the style of costume and beard seen in *Vandyke's* pictures. Hence VANDYKE EDGE and VANDYKE LACE.

VANE, vān, *n.* a flag or banner: a thin slip of wood or metal at the top of a spire, etc., to show which way the wind blows: a weather-cock: the thin web of a feather. [Older form *fane*—A.S. *fana;* Goth. *fana,* cloth, Ger. *fahne;* akin to L. *pannus,* and Gr. *penos,* a cloth.]

VANGUARD, van'gärd, *n.* the *guard* in the *van* of an army: the part of an army preceding the main body: the first line.

VANILLA, van-il'a, *n.* the dried aromatic *sheath*-like pod or fruit of a tropical orchid, a favorite confection. [Latinized from Fr. *vanille*—Sp. *vainilla*—*vaina*—L. *vagina,* a sheath.]

VANISH, van'ish, *v.i.* to pass away from a place, leaving it vacant or *empty:* to disappear: to be annihilated or lost. [L. *vanesco,* to pass away—*vanus,* empty. See VAIN.]

VANITY, van'it-i, *n.* the quality of being *vain:* worthlessness: empty pride: conceit: idle show: uncertainty: vain pursuit: empty pleasure: fruitless desire.—VANITY-FAIR, the world. [Fr.—L. *vanitas*—*vanus.*]

VANQUISH, vangk'wish, *v.t.* to conquer: to defeat in any contest: to confute.—*n.* VAN'QUISHER. [Fr. *vaincre* (pa.t. *vainquis*)—L. *vincere,* to conquer. See VICTOR.]

VANTAGE, van'tāj, *n.* same as ADVANTAGE.

VAPID, vap'id, *adj.* having the spirit evaporated: spiritless: insipid.—*adv.* VAP'IDLY.—*ns.* VAP'IDNESS, VAPID'ITY. [L. *vapidus.* See VAPOR.]

VAPOR, vā'pur, *n.* the gas, generally invisible, into which most liquids and solids are convertible by heat: (*physics*) the conditi n of a body when it becomes gas by heat: water in the atmosphere: anything vain or transitory:—*pl.* a disease of nervous weakness in which a variety of strange images float before the mind.—*v.i.* to pass off in vapor: to evaporate: to boast: to brag. [L. *vapor,* allied to Gr. *kapnos,* smoke, and L. *vappa,* flat or vapid wine.]

VAPORER, vā'pur-er, *n.* one who vapors, a boaster.

VAPORIZE, vap'or-īz or vā'por-īz, *v.t.* to convert into *vapor.*—*v.i.* to pass off in vapor.—*n.* VAPORIZA'TION.

VAPOROUS, vā'pur-us, *adj.* full of or like *vapor:* vain: unreal: affected with the vapors.

VAPORY, vā'pur-i, *adj.* full of *vapor:* affected with the vapors: peevish.

VAQUERO, va-kā'ro, *n.* a herdsman. [Sp.]

VARIABLE, vā'ri-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *varied:* changeable: liable to change: unsteady.—*n.* (*math.*) a quantity subject to continual increase or decrease: a quantity which may have an infinite number of values in the same expression.—*adv.* VA'RIABLY.—*ns.* VA'RIABLENESS, VARIABIL'ITY. [Fr.—L. *variabilis.* See VARY.]

VARIANCE, vā'ri-ans, *n.* state of being *varied:* an alteration: a change of condition: difference that arises from or produces dispute.—AT VARIANCE, in disagreement. [L. *varius,* speckled, mottled, varied.]

VARIANT, vā'ri-ant, *n.* a variety.

VARIATION, vā-ri-ā'shun, *n.* a varying: a change: change from one to another: successive change: the extent to which a thing varies: (*gram.*) change of termination: (*mus.*) a manner of singing or playing the same air with various changes in time, rhythm, or key. [Fr.—L. *variatio.* See VARY.]

VARICOCELE, var'i-kō-sēl, *n.* an enlargement of the veins of the spermadic cord, or of the scrotum. [L. *rarix,* a dilated vein, and Gr. *kele,* a tumor.]

VARICOSE, var'i-kōz, VARICOUS, var'i-kus, *adj.* permanently *dilated* or enlarged, as a vein. [L. *varicosus,* full of dilated veins—*varix,* a dilated vein—*varus,* bent, crooked.]

VARIEGATE, vā'ri-e-gāt, *v.t.* to mark with *different* colors.—*n.* VARIEGA'TION. [L. *variegatus—varius,* various, *ago,* to make.]

VARIETY, va-rī'e-ti, *n.* the quality of being *various:* difference: a collection of different things one of a number of things nearly allied to each other: one or more individuals of a species, which, owing to accidental causes, differ from the normal form in minor points. [L. *varietas*—*varius,* various.]

VARIOMETER, vār-i-om'e-ter, *n.* a device for measuring magnetic intensity. [L. *varius,* various—Gr. *metron,* measure.]

VARIORUM, va-ri-o'rum, *adj.* a term applied to an edition of some work in which the notes *of various* commentators are inserted. [From the full Latin "editio cum notis *variorum.*"]

VARIOUS, vā'ri-us, *adj.*, *varied,* different: several: unlike each other: changeable: uncertain: variegated.—*adv.* VA'RIOUSLY. [L. *varius.*]

VARLET, vär'let, *n.* a footman: a low fellow: a scoundrel. [Orig. "a vassal or squire, attendant on a lord," Fr. *varlet,* formerly *vaslet,* from a dim. of Low L. *vassalis* (see VASSAL). Doublet VALET.]

VARNISH, vär'nish, *v.t.* to cover with a liquid to give a glossy surface to: to give a fair appearance to.—*n.* a sticky liquid which dries and forms a hard, lustrous coating: palliation. [Fr. *vernisser,* through Low L. from L. *vitrum,* glass.]

VARNISHING-DAY, vär'nish-ing-dā, *n.* a day previous to the opening of a picture exhibition when exhibitors may varnish or retouch their pictures after the same have been hung.

VARY, vā'ri, *v.t.* to make *different:* to alter: to change to something else: to make of different kinds.—*v.i.* to alter or be altered: to be or become different: to change in succession: to deviate (with *from*): to disagree:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* vā'ried. [Fr. *varier*—L. *variare*—*varius*.]

VASCULAR, vas'kū-lar, *adj.* of or relating to the *vessels* of animal and vegetable bodies.—*n.* VASCULAR'ITY. [Fr. *vasculaire*—L. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, a vessel.]

VASE, vāz or vāz, *n.* a vessel anciently used for domestic purposes and in offering sacrifices: an ornamental vessel generally of an antique pattern: a sculptured, vase-like ornament. [Fr.—L. *vasum* or *vas*.]

VASELINE, vas'e-lin, *n.* a yellowish, tasteless, and inodorous, translucent substance obtained from petroleum, used as a lubricant, salve, liniment, etc.

VASSAL, vas'al, *n.* one who holds land from and renders homage to a superior. [Fr.—Low L. *vassalis*—W. *gwas*, a youth, servant.]

VASSALAGE, vas'al-āj, *n.* state of being a *vassal:* dependence: subjection.

VAST, vast, *adj.* of great extent: very great in amount.—*n.* VAST'NESS. [Fr. *vaste*—L. *vastus*, waste, vast; perh. akin to *vacuus*, empty.]

VASTLY, vast'li, *adv.* to a *vast* extent or degree.

VAT, vat, *n.* a large *vessel* or tank, esp. one for holding liquors. [Older form *fat*—A.S. *fæt*—Dut. *vat* (Ice. *fat*, Ger. *fass*), from the root of Ger. *fassen*, to hold, to contain: nowise conn. with L. *vas*.]

VATICAN, vat'i-kan, *n.* an assemblage of buildings in Rome, including one of the pope's palaces: used to mean the papal authority. [Fr. (It. *Vaticano*)—from L. *Mons Vaticanus*, a hill in Rome.]

VATICINATE, vat-is'i-nāt, *v.t.* to *prophesy.* [L. *vaticin-or*, *-atus*, to prophesy—*vates*, a seer.]

VATICINATION, vat-is-i-nā'shun, *n.* prophecy: prediction.

VAUDEVILLE, vōd'vēl, *n.* a lively or satirical song: a short dramatic piece interspersed with such. [From *vau* (*val*) *de Vire*, in Normandy, where they were first composed about 1400 A.D.]

VAULT, vawlt, *n.* an arched roof: a chamber with an arched roof, esp. one underground: a cellar: anything vault-like: the bound of a horse: a jump.—*v.t.* to shape as a vault: to arch: to roof with an arch: to form vaults in.—*v.i.* to curvet or leap, as a horse: to leap: to exhibit feats of leaping or tumbling. [Lit. 'a turn,' O. Fr. *volte* (Fr. *voûte*), from L. *volutum*, pa.p. of *volvo*, to roll, to turn. Doublet VOLUTE.]

VAULTED, vawlt'ed, *adj.* arched: concave overhead: covered with an arch or vault.

VAULTER, vawlt'er, *n.* one who *vaults* or leaps.

VAUNT, vawnt or vānt, *v.i.* to make a *vain* display: to boast.—*v.t.* to make a vain display of: to boast of.—*n.* vain display: boast.—*n.* VAUNT'ER. [Fr. *vanter*—Low L. *vanitare*—L. *vanitas*, vanity—*vanus*, vain. See VAIN.]

VEAL, vēl, *n.* the flesh of a *calf.* [O. Fr. *véel* (Prov. *vedel*)—L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus*, Gr. *italos*, a calf. Cf. VELLUM.]

VECTOR, vek'tor, *n.* (*math.*) any directed quantity, as a straight line in space, involving both its direction and magnitude.

VEDA, vē'dā, *n.* name given to the four oldest sacred books of the Hindus:—*pl.* VEDAS, vē'dāz. [Sans. *veda*, knowledge—*vid*, to know. E. WIT.]

VEDETTE, ve-det', *n.* a mounted sentry at the outposts of an army to *watch* an enemy. [Fr.—It. *vedetta*, for *veletta*—*veglia*, L. *vigilia*, a watch. Cf. VIGIL.]

VEER, vēr, *v.i.* to change direction, as the wind.—*v.t.* to turn: to direct to a different course. [Lit. "to describe a circle," Fr. *virer*, prob. from L. *viriæ*, armlets, bracelets.]

VEGA, vā'ga, *n.* a tract of flat land, or a tobacco-field, in Cuba. [Sp.]

VEGETABLE, vej'e-ta-bl, *n.* an organized body without sensation and voluntary motion, nourished by roots fixed in the ground: a plant for the table.—*adj.* belonging to plants: consisting of or having the nature of plants derived from vegetables.—VEGETABLE MARROW the fruit of a species of gourd, so called from its *marrow*-like appearance. [L. *vegetabilis*, pr p. "animating"—*vegeto* (see VEGETATE).]

VEGETAL, vej'e-tal, *adj.* of the nature of a *vegetable:* pertaining to the vital functions of plants and animals, as growth, reproduction, etc. [Fr.—L. *vegetus*, prop. "animate." See VEGETATE.]

VEGETARIAN, vej-e-tā'ri-an, *n.* one who holds that *vegetables* are the only proper food for man.—*adj.* pertaining to vegetarianism.—VEGETA'RIANISM, *n.* the theory and practice of a vegetarian.

VEGETATE, vej'e-tāt, *v.i.* to *grow* by roots and leaves: to sprout: to lead an idle, unthinking life. [From L. *vegeto*, *-atum*, to quicken—*vegeo*, to be lively, akin to *vigeo*, to be vigorous (cf. VIGOR).]

VEGETATION, vej-e-tā'shun, *n.* process of growing as a plant: vegetable growth: plants in general.

VEGETATIVE, vej'e-tāt-iv, *adj.* growing, as plants: producing growth in plants.

VEHEMENCE, vē'e-mens, *n.* the quality of being *vehement:* violence: great ardor or fervor.

VEHEMENT, vē'e-ment, *adj.* passionate: furious: very eager or urgent.—*adv.* VE'HEMENTLY. [Fr.—L. *vehemens*, usually derived from *ve*, out of, and *mens*, mind; but acc. to Vanicek, from L. *veho*, to carry, bear away.]

VEHICLE, vē'i-kl, *n.* any kind of *carriage* or conveyance: that which is used to con-

vey: (*med.*) a substance in which a medicine is taken. [L. *vehiculum—veho*, to carry, from root of E. WAGON.]

VEHICULAR, ve-hik'ū-lar, *adj.* pertaining to or serving as a *vehicle*.

VEIL, vāl, *n.* a *curtain:* anything that hides an object: a piece of muslin or thin cloth worn by ladies to shade or hide the face: a cover: a disguise.—*v.t.* to cover with a veil: to cover: to conceal.—TO TAKE THE VEIL, to become a nun (the veil symbolizing the union with Christ). [O.Fr. *veile* (Fr. *voile*)—L. *velum*, a curtain, a sail, from the root of WOOL.]

VEIN, vān, *n.* (*anat.*) one of the vessels or tubes which convey the blood back to the heart: (*bot.*) one of the small branching ribs in a leaf: (*geol.* and *mining*) a seam of a different mineral through a rock: a fissure or cavity: a streak in wood or stone: a train of thought: a course: tendency or turn of mind: humor.—*v.t.* to form veins or the appearance of veins in. [Fr. *veine*—L. *vena*, perh. from root of *veho*, to carry.]

VELDT, velt, *n.* in South Africa, a grass country free from trees. Also VELD.

VELIFEROUS, vel-if'er-us, *adj.* carrying sails. [L. *velifer—velum*, a sail, and *fero*, to bear.]

VELLUM, vel'um, *n.* a finer kind of parchment prepared from the skin of *calves*, kids, or lambs. [Fr. *vélin*—Low L. (*charta*, paper, understood) *vitulina*, of a calf—L. *vitulus*. See VEAL.]

VELOCIPEDE, ve-los'i-ped or -pēd, *n.* a light carriage for one person, orig. moved by striking the toes on the road, now with a treddle. [Lit. "swift-foot," Fr.—L. *velox*, *velocis*, swift, and *pes*, *pedis*, E. FOOT.]

VELOCITY, ve-los'i-ti, *n.*, *swiftness:* speed: rate of change of position of a point per unit of time. [L. *velocitas—velox*, swift.]

VELURE, vel'ūr, *n.* velvet: a silk or plush pad for smoothing or giving lustre to silk hats.

VELVET, vel'vet, *n.* a cloth made from silk, with a close shaggy pile: a similar cloth made of cotton.—*adj.* made of velvet: soft like velvet.—*n.* VELVETEEN'. [From Low L. *velluetum*, Fr. *velu*, shaggy—Low L. *villutus*—L. *villus*, shaggy hair. Cf. WOOL.]

VELVETING, vel'vet-ing, *n.* the soft pile of *velvet:* velvet goods.

VELVETY, vel'vet-i, *adj.* made of or like *velvet:* soft.

VENAL, vē'nal, *adj.* that may be *sold* or got for a price: held for sale: mercenary.—*adv.* VE'NALLY. [Fr.—L. *venalis—venus*, sale.]

VENALITY, ve-nal'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *venal:* prostitution of talents or services for a reward.

VENATION, ve-nā'shun, *n.* the way in which the *leaves* of plants are arranged. [L. *vena*, a leaf.]

VEND, vend, *v.t.* to give for *sale*, to *sell:* to give for money: to make an object of trade.—*ns.* VEND'ER, VEND'OR. [Fr. *vendre*—L. *vendere—venus*, sale (see VENAL), and *do*, to give.]

VENDETTA, ven-det'ta, *n.* the practice in Corsica and Italy of individuals taking private vengeance on those who have wronged them.

VENDIBLE, vend'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *sold:* that may be disposed of as an object of trade.—*adv.* VEND'IBLY.—*n.* VEND'IBLENESS.

VENEER, ve-nēr', *v.t.* to overlay or face with another wood.—*n.* a thin leaf of a valuable wood for overlaying an inferior. [A corr. of Fr. *fournir*, to furnish. See FURNISH.]

VENEERING, ve-nēr'ing, *n.* the act or art of overlaying an inferior wood with thin leaves of a more valuable kind: the thin leaf thus laid on.

VENERABLE, ven'er-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *venerated:* worthy of veneration, reverence, or honor: rendered sacred by religious or other associations: aged.—*adv.* VEN'ERABLY.—*n.* VEN'ERABLENESS.

VENERATE, ven'er-āt, *v.t.* to honor or reverence with religious awe: to reverence: to regard with the greatest respect. [L. *veneror*, *-atus—venus*, love; allied to Sans. *van*, to love.]

VENERATION, ven-er-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *venerating:* the state of being venerated: the highest degree of respect and reverence: respect mingled with reverence and awe: awe.

VENEREAL, ve-nēr'i-al, *adj.* pertaining to or arising from sexual intercourse: exciting desire for sexual intercourse: curing venereal diseases. [L. *venereus—Venus*, *Veneris*, the goddess of love; conn. with L. *veneror*. See VENERATE.]

VENERY, ven'er-i, *n.* sexual intercourse.

VENERY, ven'er-i, *n.* the act or exercise of *hunting:* the sports of the chase. [Fr. *vénerie*, from O. Fr. *vener*—L. *venor*, to hunt. Cf. VENISON.]

VENESECTION, vē-ne-sek'shun, *n.* the *section* or cutting open of a *vein* for letting blood: blood-letting. [L. *vena*, a vein, and SECTION.]

VENETIAN, ve-nē'shan, *adj.* of or belonging to *Venice.*—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Venice.—VENETIAN-BLIND, a blind for windows formed of thin slips of wood, so hung as to admit of being set either edgewise or overlapping. [Ancient name *Venetia.*]

VENGEANCE, venj'ans, *n.* the infliction of punishment upon another, in return for an injury or offence: retribution. [Fr. *venger*—L. *vindico*, to avenge. See REVENGE and VINDICATE.]

VENGEFUL, venj'fool, *adj.* vindictive: retributive: revengeful.—*adv.* VENGE'FULLY.

VENIAL, vē'ni-al, *adj.* pardonable: excusable: allowed.—*adv.* VE'NIALLY.—*ns.*

VE'NIALNESS, VENIAL'ITY. [L. *venialis*, pardonable (in Late L.)—*venia*, favor, pardon; akin to VENERATE.]

VENISON, ven'i-zn or ven'zn, *n.* the flesh of animals taken in *hunting*, esp. the deer. [Fr. *venaison*—L. *venatio*, a hunting, game—*venor*, to hunt.]

VENOM, ven'um, *n.* any drink, juice, or liquid injurious or fatal to life: poison: spite: malice. [Fr. *venin* (It. *veneno*)—L. *venenum*.]

VENOMOUS, ven'um-us, *adj.* poisonous: spiteful: mischievous.—*adv.* VEN'OMOUSLY.

VENOUS, vē'nus, *adj.* pertaining to or contained in *veins:* veined. [L. *venosus*—*vena*, a vein.]

VENT, vent, *n.* a small opening to let air, etc., escape: the flue of a chimney: discharge: escape: passage to notice: publication: the anus of birds and fishes: (*mil.*) the opening at the breech of a firearm through which fire is conveyed to the charge, the touch-hole.—*v.t.* to give a vent or opening to: to let out, as at a vent: to allow to escape: to publish: to pour forth. [Fr.—L. *ventus*, E. WIND.]

VENTILATE, ven'ti-lāt, *v.t.* to fan with *wind:* to open to the free passage of air: to cause fresh air to pass through: to expose to examination and discussion: to make public. [L. *ventilo, -atum—ventulus*, dim. of *ventus*, E. WIND.]

VENTILATION, ven-ti-lā'shun, *n.* act or art of *ventilating:* state of being ventilated: free exposure to air: supply of air: act of examining and making public: public exposure. [L. *ventilatio*.]

VENTILATOR, ven'ti-lāt-ur, *n.* that which ventilates: a contrivance for introducing fresh air.

VENTRAL, ven'tral, *adj.* belonging to the *belly*. [L. *ventralis—venter*, the belly.]

VENTRICLE, ven'tri-kl, *n.* a small cavity within an animal body, as in the heart or brain.—*adj.* VENTRIC'ULAR. [L. *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*.]

VENTRILOQUISM, ven-tril'o-kwizm, VENTRILOQUY, ven-tril'o-kwi, *n.* the act or art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from a distance or from some other person.—*adj.* VENTRILOQ'UIAL. [L. *ventriloquus*, speaking from the belly—*venter*, the belly, and *loquor*, to speak.]

VENTRILOQUIZE, ven-tril'o-kwīz, *v.i.* to practice ventriloquism.—*n.* VENTRIL'OQUIST, one who practices ventriloquism.

VENTURE, vent'ūr, *n.* that which may *come:* chance: luck: hazard: that which is put to hazard (esp. goods sent by sea at the sender's risk): an undertaking whose issue is uncertain or dangerous.—*v.t.* to send on a venture: to expose to hazard: to risk.—*v.i.* to make a venture: to run a risk: to dare.—AT A VENTURE (*B.*) at random.—*adjs.* VENT'UROUS, VENT'URESOME.—*adv.* VENT'UROUSLY.—*n.* VENT'UROUSNESS. [Short for ADVENTURE.]

VENUE, ven'ū, *n.* in law, the place where an action is laid, lit. the place to which the jury are summoned to *come*. [Fr.—L. *ven-ire*, to come.]

VENUS, vē'nus, *n.* (Latin *myth.*) the goddess of love: beauty and love deified: the most brilliant of the planets, second in order from the sun. [From the root of VENERATE.]

VERACIOUS, ve-rā'shus, *adj.*, *truthful:* true.—*adv.* VERA'CIOUSLY. [L. *verax, veracis—verus*, true. See VERY.]

VERACITY, ve-ras'it-i, *n.* the quality of being *veracious:* habitual truthfulness: truth.

VERANDA, VERANDAH, ve-ran'da, *n.* a kind of *covered* balcony or open portico, with a roof sloping beyond the main building, supported by light pillars.

VERB, verb, *n.* (*gram.*) the part of speech which affirms what a thing does or is done to, or in what state it exists. [Lit. "the word," Fr. *verbe*—L. *verbum;* from root of Gr. *erō*, to say, to speak.]

VERBAL, verb'al, *adj.* relating to or consisting in *words:* spoken (as opposed to written): exact in words: attending to words only: word for word: derived directly from a verb.—*n.* a part of speech, a noun derived from a verb.—*adv.* VERB'ALLY.—*n.* VERB'ALIST. [L. *verbalis*.]

VERBALISM, verb'al-izm, *n.* something expressed in *words* or orally.

VERBALIZE, verb'al-īz, *v.t.* to turn into a *verb*.

VERBATIM, ver-bā'tim, *n.* word for word: orally: verbally.

VERBENA, ver-bē'na, *n.* a genus of plants cultivated for their fragrance or beauty: vervain. [L. *verbenæ*, leaves, twigs, and branches of laurel, myrtle, etc.]

VERBIAGE, verb'i-āj, *n.* abundance of *words:* wordiness: verbosity. [See VERB.]

VERBOSE, ver-bōs', *adj.* containing more *words* than are necessary: wordy: diffuse.—*adv.* VERBOSE'LY.—*ns.* VERBOSE'NESS, VERBOS'ITY.

VERDANT, ver'dant, *adj.*, *green:* fresh (as grass or foliage): flourishing: inexperienced: ignorant.—*adv.* VER'DANTLY.—*n.* VER'DANCY. [Fr. *verdoyant*—L. *viridans, -antis*, pr.p. of *virido*, to grow green—*viridis*, green—*vireo*, to be green.]

VERDICT, ver'dikt, *n.* the finding of a jury on a trial: decision: opinion pronounced. [Lit. "a true saying," Low L.—L. *vere*, truly, and *dictum*, a saying.]

VERDIGRIS, ver'di-gris, *n.* the rust of copper, brass, or bronze: a bluish-green paint got artificially from copper-plates. [A corr. of O. Fr. *verderis*—Low L. *viride æris*, "the green of brass" (which was the name the alchemists gave it). The *-g-* has slipped in through the influence of GREASE. See VERDANT and ORE.]

VERDURE, verd'ūr, *n.*, *greenness:* freshness of growth. [See VERDANT.]

VERGE, verj, *n.* a slender green branch, a twig: a rod, staff, or mace, or anything like them, used as an emblem of authority: extent of jurisdiction (esp. of the lord-steward of a royal household). [L. *virga*, from the root of *virgo*, a virgin. See VERGE, *v.*]

VERGE, verj, *v.i.* to *bend* or incline: to tend downward: to slope: to tend: to border upon.—*n.* edge: brink. [L. *vergo*, to bend.]

VERGER, verj'er, *n.* one who carries a *verge* or emblem of authority: the beadle of a cathedral church: a pew-opener or attendant in church.

VERIFIABLE, ver'i-fī-a-bl, *adj.* that may be verified, proved, or confirmed.

VERIFICATION, ver-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* a verifying or proving to be *true:* the state of being verified.

VERIFY, ver'i-fī, *v.t.* to make out or show to be *true:* to establish the truth of by evidence: to confirm:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ver'ifīed.—*n.* VER'IFIER. [L. *verus*, true, and *facio*, to make.]

VERILY, ver'i-li, *adv.* *truly:* certainly: really.

VERISIMILAR, ver-i-sim'i-lar, *adj.* *truthlike:* likely: probable. [L. *verisimilis*—*verus*, true, and *similis*, like. See SIMILAR.]

VERISIMILITUDE, ver-i-sim-il'i-tūd, *n.* *similitude* or likeness to *truth:* likelihood. [L. *verus*, true, and SIMILITUDE.]

VERITABLE, ver'i-ta-bl, *adj.* *true:* according to fact: real: actual.—*adv.* VER'ITABLY.

VERITY, ver'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being *true* or real: truth (so in *B.*): a true assertion or tenet. [L. *veritas*—*verus*, true.]

VERJUICE, ver'jōōs, *n.* the expressed *juice* of *green* or unripe fruit. [Fr. *verjus*—*vert*, green (see VERDANT), and Fr., L. *jus*, juice.]

VERMICELLI, ver-mi-chel'i, *n.* the stiff paste or dough of fine wheat flour made into small *worm*-like or thread-like rolls. [It., *pl.* of *vermicello*—L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, E. WORM. Cf. VERMILION and VERMIN.]

VERMICULAR, ver-mik'ū-lar, VERMICULATE, ver-mik'ū-lāt, *adj.* pertaining to or like a *worm* (esp. in its motion). [From L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, E. WORM.]

VERMICULATE, ver-mik'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to form inlaid-work which resembles the motion or track of *worms.*—*n.* VERMICULA'TION. [L. *vermiculor, -atus*—*vermis.*]

VERMIFORM, ver'mi-form, *adj.* having the form of a *worm.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and FORM.]

VERMIFUGE, ver'mi-fūj, *n.* (*med.*) a substance that *expels* intestinal *worms* from animal bodies. [Fr., from L. *vermis*, E. WORM, and *fugo*, to cause to flee, to expel.]

VERMILION, ver-mil'yun, *n.* a scarlet coloring substance obtained from a *little worm* or insect (the cochineal); a bright red coloring substance obtained from sulphur and mercury: any beautiful red color.—*v.t.* to dye vermilion: to color a delicate red. [Fr. *vermillon*—*vermeil.*—L. *vermiculus*, a little worm, hence (in the Vulgate) the "scarlet" worm, dim. of *vermis*, E. WORM. Cf. VERMICELLI.]

VERMIN, ver'min, *n.sing.* and *pl.* a *worm:* a name for all noxious or mischievous animals or insects (esp. such as are small): noxious persons (in contempt).

VERMIVOROUS, ver-miv'or-us, *adj.* *devouring worms.* [L. *vermis*, E. WORM, and *voro*, to devour.]

VERMUTH, VERMOUTH, ver'mooth, *n.* a cordial consisting of white wine flavored with wormwood, used as a stimulant for the appetite. [Ger. *Wermuth*, wormwood.]

VERNACULAR, ver-nak'ū-lar, *adj.* native: belonging to the country of one's birth.—*adv.* VERNAC'ULARLY. [L. *vernaculus*—*verna*, a slave born in his master's house.]

VERNAL, ver'nal, *adj.* belonging to the *spring:* appearing in spring: belonging to youth. [L. *vernalis*—*ver*, spring, cog. with Gr. *car*, *ēr* (for *f-ēr*).]

VERNATION, ver-nā'shun, *n.* the particular manner of arrangement of leaves in the bud. [See VERNAL.]

VERNIER, ver'ni-er, *n.* a contrivance for measuring very small intervals, consisting of a short scale made to slide along a graduated instrument. [So called from *Vernier*, of Brussels, its inventor.]

VERONESE, ver-ō-nēs, *n.* an inhabitant or the inhabitants of *Verona*, Italy.—*adj.* of or pertaining to *Verona.*

VERSATILE, ver'sa-til, *adj.* liable to be *turned* in opinion: changeable: unsteady: turning easily from one thing to another. [L. *versatilis*—*verso*, freq. of *verto*, to turn.]

VERSATILITY, ver-sa-til'it-i, *n.* the quality of being *versatile:* changeableness: the faculty of turning easily to new tasks or subjects.

VERSE, vers, *n.* a line of poetry: metrical arrangement and language: poetry: a stanza: a short division of any composition, esp. of the chapters of the Bible, orig. confined to the metrical books, applied first to whole Bible in 1528: (*mus.*) a portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part. [L. *versus*, a line in writing—*verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

VERSED, verst, *adj.* thoroughly acquainted, skilled (followed by *in*): (*math.*) reversed. [Fr. *versé*—L. *versatus*, pa.p. of *versor*, to turn round.]

VERSICLE, vers'i-kl, *n.* a little *verse.*

VERSIFICATION, vers-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act, art, or practice of composing metrical *verses.* [L.]

VERSIFY, vers'i-fī, *v.i.* to make *verses.*—*v.t.* to relate in verse: to turn into verse:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* vers'ifīed.—*n.* VERS'IFIER. [L. *versifico—versus,* a verse, *facio,* to make.]

VERSION, ver'shun, *n.* the act of translating or *turning* from one language into another: that which is translated from one language into another: account.

VERST, verst, *n.* a Russian mile, 3500 ft. in length, or almost two-thirds of an English mile. [Russ.]

VERSUS, ver'sus, *prep.* against: in legal phraseology, abbreviated to *vs.* or *v.* [L.]

VERTEBRA, vert'e-bra, *n.* one of the small bones of the spine:—*pl.* VERTEBRÆ (vert'e-brē), the bones and joints forming the backbone.—*adj.* VERT'EBRAL. [L. "a joint"—*verto,* to turn.]

VERTEBRATE, vert'e-brāt, VERTEBRATED, vert'e-brāt-ed, *adj.* furnished with joints: having a backbone.—VERT'EBRATE, *n.* an animal having an internal skeleton with a backbone. [L. *vertebratus—vertebra.*]

VERTEX, vert'eks, *n.* the top or summit: the point of a cone, pyramid, or angle: (*astr.*) the zenith:—*pl.* VERT'ICES. [L. "a whirl" or "eddy," then "top" or "summit"—*verto,* to turn. Cf. VORTEX.]

VERTICAL, vert'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *vertex;* placed in the zenith: perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.—*n.* a vertical line.—*adv.* VERT'ICALLY.—*n.* VERT'ICALNESS.

VERTIGO, ver'ti-go or ver-tī'go, *n.* a sensation of giddiness: dizziness. [L.—*verto,* to turn.]

VERVAIN, ver'vān, *n.* a plant of the genus *verbena.* [Fr. *verveine*—L. *verbēna.*]

VERVE, verv, *n.* the enthusiasm which animates a poet or artist: animation: energy. [Fr.—Late L. *verva* (*lit.*) "a sculptured ram's head," hence "any artistic fancy"—L. *vervex,* a wether. Cf. CAPRICE and L. *capra,* a goat.]

VERY, ver'i, *adj. true:* real (so in *B.*): actual.—*adv.* in a great degree. [Older form *veray*—O. Fr. *verai* (Fr. *vrai*), from L. *verax, veracis,* speaking truly—*veras,* true, which is cog. with A.S. *vær.*]

VESICATION, ves-i-kā'shun, *n.* the act or process of raising *blisters* on the skin. [Formed from L. *vesica,* a bladder, a blister.]

VESICLE, ves'i-kl, *n.* a *small* bladder or blister: a small cavity in an animal body: (*bot.*) a bladder-like cell. [L. *vesicula,* dim. of *vesica,* a bladder, a blister.]

VESICULAR, ve-sik'ū-lar, VESICULOUS, ve-sik'ū-lus, *adj.* pertaining to or full of *vesicles:* full of interstices: having little glands on the surface.

VESPER, ves'per, *n.* the evening star, Venus: the evening:—*pl.* in R. Cath. Church, the evening service: in P. E. Church, the sixth canonical hour, evensong.—*adj.* pertaining to the evening or to vespers. [L.; Gr. *hesperos.*]

VESSEL, ves'el, *n.* a *vase* or utensil for holding something: a hollow structure made to float on water, used for conveyance, etc.: a tube in which fluids, as blood, etc., are contained: a person considered as an agent of God. [O. Fr. (Fr. *vaisseau*)—L. *vascellum,* dim. of *vas,* a vase. Cf. VASE.]

VEST, vest, *n.* that which is *put on* as dress: a garment: a waistcoat.—*v.t.* to clothe: to invest: (*law*) to give fixed right of possession.—*v.i.* to descend or to take effect, as a right. [L. *vestis;* conn. with Gr. *esthēs,* clothing, *henn-ymi, hes-o,* to put on, Goth. *ga-vasjan,* to clothe. Sans. root *vas-.*]

VESTA, vest'a, *n.* among the Romans, the chaste goddess that presided over the family, in whose temple the sacred fire was continually kept burning: a match or waxlight:—*pl.* VEST'AS. [Root *vas,* to burn, as in Sans. *vasaras,* day, and Gr. *Hestia.*]

VESTAL, vest'al, *adj.* pertaining to or consecrated to the service of *Vesta:* chaste.

VESTIBULE, ves'ti-būl, *n.* an open court or porch before a house: a hall next the entrance to a house: (*anat.*) a small bony cavity forming part of the ear.—VESTIBULE TRAIN, on American railways, a passenger train, composed of cars with vestibules on the platforms so arranged that the entire train is enclosed, the passage from car to car being through the enclosed vestibules. [L. *vestibulum,* from the root *vas,* to dwell.]

VESTIGE, ves'tij, *n.* a *track* or footprint: traces or remains of something. [L. *vestigium—vestīgio,* to track—*ve,* denoting separation, and *stich* (Sans. *stigh,* to ascend), root of Gr. *steichō,* Ger. *steigen,* to go.]

VESTMENT, vest'ment, *n.* something *put on,* a garment: a long outer robe:—*pl.* articles of dress worn by officiating ministers. [L. *vestimentum—vestio,* to clothe—*vestis,* a garment.]

VESTRY, ves'tri, *n.* in the R. C. and Episcopal Churches, a room adjoining a church, in which the *vestments* are kept and parochial meetings held: in the Episcopal Church, an assembly of the managers of parochial affairs. [L. *vestiarium—vestiarius,* belonging to clothes—*vestis,* a garment.]

VESTURE, vest'ūr, *n. clothing:* dress: a robe: a garment. [Low L. *vestitura*—L. *vestio.*]

VESUVIAN, ves-ōōv'i-an, *n.* a kind of match not easily extinguishable, for lighting cigars and the like in the open air. [From the volcano *Vesuvius.*]

VETCH, vech, *n.* a genus of plants, mostly climbing, some of which are culti-

vated for fodder, esp. the tare. [O. Fr. *veche* (Fr. *vesce*)—L. *vicia*.]

VETERAN, vet'er-an, *adj.*, *old*, experienced: long exercised, esp. in military life.—*n.* one long exercised in any service, esp. in war. [L. *veteranus—vetus*, *veteris*, old.]

VETERINARIAN, vet-er-in-ār'i-an, *n.* one skilled in the diseases of domestic animals.

VETERINARY, vet'er-in-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to the art of treating the diseases of domestic animals: professing or practicing this art. [L. *veterinarius—veterinus*, a contr. of *veheterinus—veho*.]

VETO, vē'to, *n.* any authoritative prohibition: the power of rejecting or forbidding: the power exercised by the President and by the Governors of most of the States to prevent a measure from becoming a law, unless a two-thirds majority is in favor of such measure: —*pl.* VETOES, vē'tōz.—*v.t.* to reject by a veto: to withhold assent to. [L. *veto*, I forbid.]

VEX, veks, *v.t.* to harass (so in *B.*): to torment: to irritate by small provocations. [L. *vexo*, to shake or jolt in carrying, to annoy—*veho*, to carry.]

VEXATION, veks-ā'shun, *n.* a *vexing:* state of being vexed: trouble: a teasing annoyance: uneasiness. [L. *vexatio—vexo*.]

VEXATIOUS, veks-ā'shus, *adj.* causing *vexation* or annoyance: teasing: distressing: harassing: full of trouble.—*adv.* VEXA'TIOUSLY.—*n.* VEXA'TIOUSNESS.

VIA, vī'a, *n.* a highway: a road or route: by the way of, as *via* Paris.—VIA DOLOROSA, the Way of Calvary.

VIADUCT, vī'a-dukt, *n.* a *road* or railway *carried* by a structure over a valley, river, etc. [L. *via*, a way, *duco*, *ductum*, to lead, bring.]

VIAL, vī'al, *n.* same as PHIAL.

VIAND, vī'and, *n.* food, usually in *pl.:* articles for food. [Fr. *viande*—Low L. *vivanda* (for *vivenda*), "food necessary for life"—L. *vivo*, to live.]

VIATICUM, vī-at'ik-um, *n.* (*orig.*) provisions for the *way:* in R. C. Church, the communion given to the dying. [L.—*via*, a way.]

VIBRATE, vī'brāt, *v.i.* to *shake*, to tremble: to move backwards and forwards: to swing: to pass from one state to another. —*v.t.* to cause to shake: to move to and fro: to measure by moving to and fro: to affect with vibratory motion. [L. *vibro*, *-atum*; cf. Sans. *vip*, to tremble.]

VIBRATION, vī-brā'shun, *n.* a vibrating: state of being vibrated.

VIBRATORY, vī'bra-tor-i, *adj.*, *vibrating:* consisting in vibrations: causing vibrations.

VICAR, vik'ar, *n.* one who acts in *place of another:* the incumbent of an impropriated benefice.—*n.* VIC'ARSHIP.—VICAR-APOSTOLIC, in R. C. Church, a missionary bishop or priest having powers from the pope.—VICAR-GENERAL, in the English Church, an officer having powers from the chancellor of a diocese; in the R. C. Church, the clergyman who on certain occasions acts for the bishop of the diocese. [L. *vicarius*, supplying the place of another—*vicis*, change, alternation.]

VICARAGE, vik'ar-āj, *n.* the benefice or residence of a *vicar*.

VICARIAL, vī-kā'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *vicar*.

VICARIATE, vī-kā'ri-āt, *adj.* having *vicarious* or delegated power.—*n.* delegated power.

VICARIOUS, vī-kā'ri-us, *adj.* filling the *place of another:* performed or suffered in place of or for the sake of another.—*adv.* VICA'RIOUSLY. [See VICAR.]

VICE, vīs, *n.* an iron or wooden screw-press, fixed to the edge of a workboard, for holding anything tightly while being filed, etc. [Fr. *vis* (It. *vite*, screw)—L. *vitis*, tendril of a vine, anything of a like spiral form.]

VICE, vīs, *n.* a *blemish* or fault: immoral conduct: depravity of manners: a bad trick or habit in a horse. [Fr.—L. *vitium*, a blemish or defect.]

VICE-ADMIRAL, vīs-ad'mir-al, *n.* one acting in the *place* of or second in command to an *admiral:* in England, a civil officer who exercises Admiralty jurisdiction. [L. *vice*, in the place of—*vicis*, change, and ADMIRAL.]

VICE-ADMIRALTY, vīs-ad'mir-al-ti, *n.* the office of a *vice-admiral*.

VICE-CHANCELLOR, vīs-chan'sel-or, *n.* one acting for a *chancellor*. [L. *vice*, and CHANCELLOR.]

VICEGERENCY, vīs-jē'ren-si, *n.* the office or deputed power of a *vicegerent*.

VICEGERENT, vīs-jē'rent, *adj.*, *acting* in *place* of another, having delegated authority.—*n.* one acting in place of a superior. [L. *vice*, in the place of, and *gerens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *gero*, to act.]

VICEREGAL, vīs-rē'gal, *adj.* pertaining to a *viceroy* or viceroyalty.

VICEROY, vīs'roy, *n.* one representing the royal authority in a dependency, as in British India: one acting instead of the monarch, as the present Viceroy of China, Li Hung Chang. [Fr. *vice-roi*—L. *vice*, in the place of, and *rex*, king.]

VICEROYALTY, vīs-roy'al-ti, VICEROYSHIP, vīs'roy-ship, *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a *viceroy*.

VICINAGE, vis'in-āj, *n.*, *neighborhood:* the places near. [O. Fr. *veisinage—veisin*—L. *vicinus*, neighboring—*vicus*, a row of houses, Gr. *oikos*, a dwelling.]

VICINITY, vi-sin'i-ti, *n.*, *neighborhood:* nearness: that which is near. [L. *vicinitas—vicinus*.]

VICIOUS, vish'us, *adj.* having a *vice* or defect: corrupt in principles or conduct: depraved: impure, as language or air: given to bad tricks, as a horse.—*adv.*

VICISSITUDE, vi-sis'i-tūd, *n.*, *change* from one thing to another: change: revolution. [L. *vicissitudo* — *vicis*, change, turn.]

VICTIM, vik'tim, *n.* a living being offered as a sacrifice: some thing or person destroyed in the pursuit of an object: a person suffering injury. [L. *victima*, prob. from root of *vigeo*, with a superlative ending.]

VICTIMIZE, vik'tim-īz, *v.t.* to make a *victim* of: to cheat.

VICTOR, vik'tor, *n.* one who *conquers* on any particular occasion: one who defeats in battle: a winner:—*fem.* VIC'TRESS.

VICTORIA, vik-tō'ri-a, *n.* a low, light, four-wheeled carriage, with a hood, for two passengers and a driver.

VICTORIAN, vik-tō'ri-an, *adj.* relating to the reign of Queen *Victoria* of England.

VICTORIA CROSS, *n.* a decoration consisting of a bronze Maltese Cross, founded by Queen Victoria in 1856, awarded for bravery in the field.

VICTORINE, vik-tō-rēn', *n.* a fur tippet worn by women: a variety of peach.

VICTORIOUS, vik-tō'ri-us, *adj.* relating to *victory:* superior in contest: having overcome an enemy: producing or indicating victory.—*adv.* VICTO'RIOUSLY.

VICTORY, vik'tor-i, *n.* a conquering: success in any contest: a battle gained. [L. *victoria—victor.*]

VICTUAL, vit'l, *v.t.* to supply with *victuals* or food: to store with provisions:—*pr.p.* VICTUALLING (vit'l-ing); *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* VICTUALLED (vit'ld). —*n.* VICTUALLER (vit'l-er).

VICTUALS, vit'lz (in *B.* VICTUAL, vit'l), *n.* that which is necessary for *living:* food for human beings: meat. [Low L. *victualia*—L. *victualis*, relating to living —*vivo*, *victum*, to live.]

VIDETTE. Same as VEDETTE.

VIDIMUS, vid'i-mus, *n.* an inspection, as of accounts, etc. [L. "we have seen" —*video*, to see.]

VIE, vī, *v.i.* to strive for superiority:—*pr.p.* vy'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* vied. [Prob. corr. of ENVY.]

VIENNESE, vē-en-ēz', *adj.* pertaining to *Vienna*, Austria.—*n.* an inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of *Vienna.*

VIEW, vū, *n.* a *seeing:* sight: reach of the sight: whole extent seen: that which is seen: direction in which a thing is seen: the picture of a scene: a sketch: mental survey: mode of looking at or receiving: opinion: intention.—*v.t.* to see: to look at attentively: to examine intellectually. —*n.* VIEW'ER. [Fr. *vue* — *vu*, pa.p. of *voir*—L. *vidēre*, to see. See VISION.]

VIEWLESS, vū'les, *adj.* not to be viewed: invisible.

VIGIL, vij'il, *n.*, *watching:* keeping awake for religious exercises: the eve before a feast or fast day, orig. kept by watching through the night. [L. *vigilia* — *vigil*, awake, watchful—*vigeo*, to be lively.]

VIGILANCE, vij'il-ans, *n.*, *wakefulness:* watchfulness: circumspection.

VIGILANT, vij'il-ant, *adj.* watchful: on the lookout for danger: circumspect.—*adv.* VIG'ILANTLY. [Lit. "keeping awake," L. *vigilans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *vigilo*, to keep awake—*vigil.*]

VIGNETTE, vi-net', *n.* any small ornamental engraving not inclosed by a definite border: (*orig.*) an ornamental flourish of *vine* leaves and tendrils on manuscripts and books. [Fr. — *vigne* — L. *vinea*, a vine. See VINE.]

VIGOR, vig'ur, *n.* active strength: physical force: vital strength in animals or plants: strength of mind: energy. [L. *vigor*—*vigeo*, to be strong.]

VIGOROUS, vig'ur-us, *adj.* strong either in mind or body.—*adv.* VIG'OROUSLY.—*n.* VIG'OROUSNESS.

VIKING, vī'king, *n.* one of the Scandinavian pirates who in the 9th and 10th centuries ravaged the coasts of Western Europe. [Ice. *vikingr* (*lit.*) "a creeker" —*vic*, a creek or bay.]

VILAYET, vil'ā-yet, *n.* the name given to the great provinces into which the Ottoman empire is divided. [See EYALET.]

VILE, vīl, *adj.* worthless: mean: morally impure: wicked: (*orig.*) "cheap," so in *B.*—*adv.* VILE'LY.—*n.* VILE'NESS. [Fr.—L. *vilis.*]

VILIFICATION vil-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* act of *vilifying.*

VILIFY, vil'i-fī, *v.t.* to make *vile:* to attempt to degrade by slander: to defame: —*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* vil'ified.—*n.* VILIFI'ER. [L. *vilis*, *facio*, to make.]

VILLA, vil'a, *n.* a country residence or seat: a suburban mansion. [L. *villa* (for *vicula*), a country-house, a farm, dim. of *vicus*, a street, a village, Gr. *oikos*, E. *-wick* (as in *Berwick*).]

VILLAGE, vil'āj, *n.* any small assemblage of houses, less than a town: (*orig.*) a number of houses inhabited by persons near the residence of a proprietor or farmer. [It. *villaggio*—L. *villa.*]

VILLAGER, vil'āj-er, *n.* an inhabitant of a *village.*

VILLAIN, vil'ān or vil'in, *n.* a wicked wretch: a man extremely degraded: a deliberate scoundrel. [Orig. "a serf attached to a *villa* or farm," O. Fr. *villain* —Low L. *villanus*—L. *villa.*]

VILLAINOUS, vil'an-us, *adj.* like or suited to a *villain:* depraved: proceeding from extreme depravity: sorry.—*adv.* VILL'AINOUSLY.

VILLAINY, vil'an-i, *n.* the act of a *villain:* extreme depravity: an atrocious crime.

VILLEIN, another spelling of VILLAIN (only in its original meaning).

VINAIGRETTE, vin-ā-gret', *n.* a small box of silver or gold for holding aromatic *vinegar*, used as a smelling-bottle. [Fr. —*vinaigre.* See VINEGAR.]

VINCIBILITY, vin-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being *vincible.*

VINCIBLE, vin'si-bl, *adj.* that may be *conquered.* [L. *vincibilis*—*vinco*, to conquer.]

VINCULUM, ving'kū-lum, *n.* a *band:* a bond: (*math.*) a horizontal line placed over several quantities to show that they are to be treated as one. [L.—*vincio*, to bind.]

VINDICABLE, vin'di-ka-bl, *adj.* that may be *vindicated* or defended.

VINDICATE, vin'di-kāt, *v.t.* to lay claim to: to defend: to maintain by force.—*n.* VIN'DICATOR. [Lit. "to assert authority," L. *vindico*, *-atum*—*vis*, *vim*, power, influence, *dico*, to say, assert.]

VINDICATION, vin-di-kā'shun, *n.* act of *vindicating:* defence: justification: support.

VINDICATIVE, vin'di-kāt-iv, *adj.*, *vindicating:* tending to vindicate.

VINDICATORY, vin'di-ka-tor-i, *adj.* tending to *vindicate:* inflicting punishment.

VINDICTIVE, vin-dik'tiv, *adj.* revengeful. —*adv.* VINDIC'TIVELY. — *n.* VINDIC'TIVENESS.

VINE, vīn, *n.* the plant from which *wine* is made: the woody climbing plant that produces grapes: (*hort.*) a climbing or trailing plant, or its stem. [O. Fr.—L. *vinea*, a vine—*vinum*, Gr. *oinos*, wine. See WINE.]

VINE-DRESSER, vīn'-dres'er, *n.* one who *dresses* or trims, and cultivates *vines.*

VINEGAR, vin'e-gar, *n.* an acid liquor got from fermented and vinous liquors. [Lit. "sour wine," Fr. *vinaigre*—*vin* (—L. *vinum*, wine), and *aigre*—L. *acer*, sour.]

VINERY, vīn'er-i, *n.* a hothouse for rearing *vines.*

VINEYARD, vin'yard, *n.* a *yard* or inclosure for rearing *grape-vines:* a plantation of grape-vines.

VINGT-ET-UN, *n.* a game with cards, the object being to get as near as possible to the value of twenty-one (hence the name) without exceeding it. [Fr. twenty-one.]

VINOUS, vī'nus, *adj.* pertaining to or having the qualities of *wine.* [L. *vinosus*—*vinum.*]

VINTAGE, vint'āj, *n.* the gathering of *grapes*: the yearly produce of grapes: the time of grape-gathering. [Fr. *vendange*—L. *vindemia*—*vinum*, wine, grapes, and *demo*, to remove—*de*, out of or away, and *emo*, to take.]

VINTNER, vint'ner, *n.* a vine-seller. [O. Fr. *vinetier*—L. *vinitor*, a vine-dresser.]

VIOL, vī'ol, *n.* an old musical instrument like the violin, having from three to six strings. [Fr. *viole*—It. *viola*—Low L. *vidula*, from L. *vitulari*, to skip like a calf, to make merry—*vitula*, a calf. FIDDLE is from the same root.]

VIOLABLE, vī'o-la-bl, *adj.* that may be *violated*, injured, or broken.

VIOLATE, vī'o-lāt, *v.t.* to injure: to abuse: to ravish: to profane: to break forcibly: to transgress.—*n.* VI'OLATOR. [L. *violo*, *-atum*—*vis*, Gr. *is*, strength, force.]

VIOLATION, vī-o-lā'shun, *n.* the act of *violating* or injuring: infringement: non-observance: profanation: rape.

VIOLENCE, vī'o-lens, *n.* the state or quality of being *violent:* force, physical or moral: unjust force: outrage: profanation: injury: rape.

VIOLENT, vī'o-lent, *adj.* acting with physical *force* or strength: moved by strong feeling: passionate: vehement: outrageous: produced by force: unnatural. —*adv.* VI'OLENTLY. [Fr.—L. *violentus*—*vis*, force. Cf. VIOLATE.]

VIOLET, vī'o-let, *n.* a plant of many species, with a flower generally of some shade of blue: the color of the violet, a bluish or light purple.—*adj.* of the color of the violet, bluish or light purple. [Fr. *violette*, dim. of O. Fr. *viole*—L. *viola*, Gr. *ion.*]

VIOLIN, vī'o-lin, *n.* a musical instrument of four strings played with a bow: a fiddle. [Fr. *violon*—It. *violone*—*viola*, (see VIOL).]

VIOLIST, vī'ol-ist, VIOLINIST, vī'o-lin-ist, *n.* a player on the *viol*, or on the *violin.*

VIOLONCELLIST, vē-o-lon-sel'ist or -chel'ist, *n.* a player on the *violoncello.*

VIOLONCELLO, vē-o-lon-sel'o or -chel'o, *n.* a large stringed musical instrument, between the violin and the double-bass, held between the knees in playing:—*pl.* VIOLONCELL'OS. [It., dim. of *violone*, a bass violin (see VIOLIN).]

VIPER, vī'per, *n.* a poisonous reptile of the order of snakes, once believed to be the only serpent that *brought forth living* young: any base, malicious person. [L. *vipera* (contr. of *vivipera*)—*vivus*, living, and *pario*, to bring forth.]

VIPEROUS, vī'per-us, *adj.* having the qualities of a *viper:* venomous: malignant. [L. *vipereus.*]

VIRAGO, vi-rā'go, *n.* a man-like woman: a bold, impudent woman: a termagant. [L.—*virgo* (see VIRGIN).]

VIRGIN, ver'jin, *n.* a maiden: a woman who has had no sexual intercourse with man: (*B.*) a person of either sex who has not known sexual intercourse: (*astr.*) Virgo, one of the signs of the zodiac.—*adj.* becoming a maiden: maidenly: pure: chaste: undefiled: fresh. [O. Fr.—L. *virgo*, *virginis*, from a root *varg*, seen in Sans. *urg*, strength, Gr. *orgaō*, to swell.]

VIRGINAL, ver'jin-al, *n.* an old keyed musical instrument, prob. so called from being used to accompany hymns to the *Virgin.* [*virgin.*

VIRGINITY, ver-jin'i-ti, *n.* the state of a

VIRGO, ver'go, *n.* the *Virgin*, in the zodiac.

VIRIDITY, vi-rid'i-ti, *n.*, *verdure:* greenness. [L. *viriditas*—*viridis*, green—*vireo*, to be green. See VERDANT.]

VIRILE, vir'il or -īl, *adj.* of or belonging to a *man* or to the male sex: masculine: manly. [L. *virilis*—*vir*, a man. See VIRTUE.]

VIRILITY, vir-il'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality

of being a *man:* the power of a full-grown male: the power of procreation: manhood. [L. *virilitas.*]

VIRTU, ver'tōō or -tū, *n.* a love of the fine arts: taste for curiosities: objects of art or antiquity. [It. Doublet VIRTUE.]

VIRTUAL, ver'tū-al, *adj.* having *virtue* or efficacy: having the efficacy without the material part: in effect though not in fact.—*adv.* VIR'TUALLY.

VIRTUE, ver'tū, *n.* excellence: worth: moral excellence: the practice of duty: a moral excellence: female chastity: purity: strength (so in *B.*): force: power: efficacy. [O. Fr.—L. *virtus,* (*lit.*) "what is excellent in *man*," *manliness,* bravery, moral excellence—*vir,* a man, conn. with Gr. *hērōs,* Sans. *vira,* a hero. See WORLD.]

VIRTUOSO, ver-too-ō'zo or -tū-ō'so, *n.* one skilled in the fine arts, in antiquities, curiosities, and the like:—*pl.* VIRTUO'SI. [See VIRTU.]

VIRTUOUS, ver'tū-us, *adj.* having *virtue* or moral goodness: blameless: righteous: practicing duty: being according to the moral law: chaste (of a woman).—*adv.* VIR'TUOUSLY.

VIRULENT, vir'ū-lent, *adj.* full of poison: very active in injury: bitter in enmity: malignant.—*adv.* VIR'ULENTLY.—*n.* VIR'ULENCE. [From VIRUS.]

VIRUS, vīr'us, *n.* a slimy liquid: contagious or poisonous matter (as of ulcers, etc.): the poison which causes infection: any foul, hurtful matter. [L., cog. with Gr. *ios,* Sans. *visham,* poison.]

VISAGE, viz'āj, *n.* the face or look.—*adj.* VIS'AGED. [Fr., through an assumed form *visaticum,* from L. *visus,* seen—*video,* to see.]

VIS-A-VIS, vēz'a-vē', *adv.* facing one another.—*n.* one who faces another: a light carriage with seats facing each other: a settee arranged so that those occupying it face each other. [Fr.]

VISCERA, vis'er-a, *n.pl.* the inner parts of the animal body: the entrails. [L. *viscus,* pl. *viscera.*]

VISCERAL, vis'er-al, *adj.* pertaining to the *viscera.*

VISCID, vis'id, *adj.* having the qualities of *birdlime:* sticky: tenacious.—*n.* VISCID'ITY. [L. *viscidus—viscus,* Gr. *ixos,* the mistletoe, birdlime made from mistletoe berries.]

VISCOUNT, vī'kownt, *n.* an officer in England who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl: a title of nobility next below an earl:—*fem.* VIS'COUNTESS. [O. Fr. *viscomte* (Fr. *vicomte*)—Low L. *vicecomes,* from L. *vice,* in place of, and *comes,* a companion. See COUNT.]

VISCOUS, vis'kus, *adj.* having the qualities of *birdlime:* sticky: tenacious.—*n.* VISCOS'ITY. [L. *viscosus.* See VISCID.]

VISIBILITY, viz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* state or quality of being *visible,* or perceivable by the eye.

VISIBLE, viz'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *seen:* obvious. — *adv.* VIS'IBLY. — *n.* VIS'IBLENESS. [See VISION.]

VISION, vizh'un, *n.* the act or sense of *seeing:* sight: anything seen: anything imagined to be seen: a divine revelation: an apparition: anything imaginary. [Fr.—L. *visio, visionis—video, visum,* to see—root *vid,* as in Gr. *eidō,* Sans. *vid,* to see. Cf. WIT.]

VISIONARY, vizh'un-ar-i, *adj.* affected by *visions:* existing in imagination only: not real.—*n.* one who forms impracticable schemes.

VISIT, viz'it, *v.t.* to *go to see* or inspect: to attend: to call on: (*B.*) to reward or punish.—*v.i.* to be in the habit of seeing or meeting each other: to keep up acquaintance.—*n.* act of *visiting* or going to see. [Fr. *visiter*—L. *visito,* freq. of *viso,* to go to see, visit—*video,* to see.]

VISITANT, viz'i-tant, *n.* one who *visits:* one who is a guest in the house of another.

VISITATION, viz-i-tā'shun, *n.* act of *visiting:* examination by authority: retribution.

VISITOR, viz'it-ur, *n.* one who *visits:* one who inspects or examines.

VISITORIAL, vis-it-ō'ri-al, *adj.* belonging to a judicial *visitor,* or one who inspects or examines.

VISOR, viz'ur, *n.* a part of a helmet covering the face, movable, and perforated to *see* through: a mask. [Fr. *visière*—L. *video.*]

VISORED, viz'urd, *adj.* wearing a *vizor:* masked.

VISTA, vis'ta, *n.* a *view* or prospect through or as through an avenue: the trees, etc., that form the avenue. [It. *vista,* sight, view—L. *video,* to see.]

VISUAL, vizh'ū-al, *adj.* belonging to *vision* or sight: used in sight: used for seeing. —*adv.* VIS'UALLY.

VITAL, vī'tal, *adj.* belonging or contributing to *life:* containing or necessary to life: important as life: essential.—*adv.* VI'TALLY. [L. *vitalis—vita,* life; conn. with Gr. *bios,* life, and E. QUICK (which see).]

VITALITY, vī-tal'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *vital:* principle or power of life.

VITALIZE, vī'tal-iz, *v.t.* to make *vital* or alive: to give life to or furnish with the vital principle.

VITALS, vī'talz, *n.pl.* parts essential to *life.*

VITIATE, vish'i-āt, *v.t.* to render faulty or defective: to make less pure: to deprave: to taint.—*n.* VITIA'TION. [L. *vitio, -atum —vitium* (see VICE, a blemish).]

VITREOUS, vit'ri-us, *adj., glassy:* pertaining to, consisting of, or like glass. [L. *vitrum,* glass.]

VITRESCENT, vi-tres'ent, *adj.* that may be formed into *glass:* tending to become glass.—*n.* VITRESC'ENCE. [Coined from L. *vitrum,* glass.]

VITRIFACTION, vit-ri-fak'shun, *n.* act, process, or operation of *vitrifying*, or converting into glass.

VITRIFIABLE, vit'ri-fī-a-bl, *adj.* that may be *vitrified* or turned into glass.

VITRIFY, vit'ri-fī, *v.t.* to make into *glass.* —*v.i.* to become glass:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* vit'rified. [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, to make.]

VITRIOL, vit'ri-ol, *n.* the popular name of sulphuric acid: a soluble sulphate of a metal, *green vitriol* = sulphate of iron, *blue vitriol* = sulphate of copper, *white vitriol* = sulphate of zinc. [Fr.—It. *vitriuolo*—L. *vitrum*, glass; prob. so called from its glassy appearance.]

VITRIOLIC, vit-ri-ol'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or having the qualities of *vitriol.*

VITUPERATE, vi-tū'per-āt, *v.t.* to find *fault* with: to censure. [L. *vitupero, -atum—vitium*, a fault, and *paro*, to set out.]

VITUPERATION, vi-tū-per-ā'shun, *n.* act of *vituperating:* blame: censure: abuse. [L. *vituperatio.*]

VITUPERATIVE, vi-tū'per-a-tiv, *adj.* containing *vituperation* or censure.—*adv.* VITU'PERATIVELY.

VIVACIOUS, vī-vā'shus, *adj.*, *lively* or *long-lived:* active: sportive.—*adv.* VIVA'CIOUSLY.—*n.* VIVA'CIOUSNESS. [L. *vivax, vivacis—vivo*, to live.]

VIVACITY, vī-vas'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *vivacious*: life: animation: liveliness or sprightliness of temper or behavior.

VIVANDIERE, vē-vong-di-ār', *n.* in the French and other Continental armies, a female attendant in a regiment who sells spirits and provisions. [Fr.]

VIVID, viv'id, *adj.*, *lively* or *life-like:* having the appearance of life: forming brilliant images in the mind: striking.—*adv.* VIV'IDLY.—*n.* VIV'IDNESS. [L. *vividus—vivo*, to live.]

VIVIFY, viv'i-fī, *v.t.* to make *vivid* or *alive:* to indue with life:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* viv'ified. [L. *vivus*, alive, *facio*, to make.]

VIVIPAROUS, vī-vip'a-rus, *adj.*, *producing* young *alive.* [L., from *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, to produce.]

VIVISECTION, viv-i-sek'shun, *n.* the practice of operating by *cutting* or otherwise on *living* animals, for the purpose of research or demonstration. [L. *vivus*, alive, *sectio—seco*, to cut.]

VIXEN, vik'sen, *n.* a she-fox: an ill-tempered woman. [Fem. of *vox*, the southern E. form of *fox.*]

VIZARD, viz'ard, *n.* same as VISOR.

VIZIER, viz'yer, *n.* an oriental minister or councillor of state. [Lit. "a burden-bearer," Ar. *wezir, wazir*, a porter—*wazara*, to bear a burden.]

VOCABLE, vō'ka-bl, *n.* that which is sounded with the *voice:* a word: a name. [L. *vocabulum—voco*, to call.]

VOCABULARY, vo-kab'ū-lar-i, *n.* a list of *vocables* or words explained in alphabetical order: a dictionary: any list of words. [Low L. *vocabularium.*]

VOCAL, vō'kal, *adj.* having a *voice:* uttered or changed by the voice.—*adv.* VO'CALLY. [L. *vocalis—vox, vocis*, a voice, akin to *voco*, to call, Sans. *vach*, to speak.]

VOCALIST, vō'kal-ist, *n.* a *vocal* musician, a singer.

VOCALIZATION, vō-kal-i-zā'shun, *n.* act of *vocalizing.*

VOCALIZE, vō'kal-īz, *v.t.* to make *vocal:* to form into voice.

VOCATION, vo-kā'shun, *n.* call or act of *calling:* calling: occupation. [L. *vocatio—voco.* See VOCAL.]

VOCATIVE, vok'a-tiv, *adj.* used in *calling.* —*n.* the case of a word when the person or thing is addressed. [L. *vocativus—voco.* See VOCAL.]

VOCIFERATE, vo-sif'er-āt, *v.i.* to cry with a loud *voice.*—*v.t.* to utter with a loud voice. [L.—*vox, vocis*, voice, and *fero*, to carry.]

VOCIFERATION, vo-sif-er-ā'shun, *n.* act of *vociferating:* a violent or loud outcry. [L. *vociferatio.*]

VOCIFEROUS, vo-sif'er-us, *adj.* making a loud outcry: noisy.—*adv.* VOCIF'EROUSLY.

VODKA, vod'ka, *n.* a Russian spirit distilled from rye, resembling, but stronger than, Amer. whiskey. [Russ.]

VOGUE, vōg, *n.* mode or fashion at any particular time: practice: popular reception. [Lit. "way, course," Fr. *vogue*, course of a ship—*voguer*, to row, from Ger. *wogen*, to move, expressing the movement of a vessel on the water.]

VOICE, vois, *n.*, *sound* from the mouth: sound given out by anything: utterance or mode of utterance: language: expression: expressed opinion: vote: (*gram.*) mode of inflecting verbs, as being active or passive.—*v.t.* to fit for sounding: to regulate the tone of. [O. Fr. (Fr. *voix*) —L. *vox, vocis.*]

VOICELESS, vois'les, *adj.* having no *voice* or vote.

VOID, void, *adj.* unoccupied: empty (so in *B.*): having no binding force: wanting: unsubstantial.—*n.* an empty space.—*v.t.* to make vacant: to quit: to send out: to render of no effect. [O. Fr. *void*—L. *viduus*, bereft—root *vid*, to separate: allied to E. WIDOW.]

VOIDABLE, void'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *voided* or evacuated.

VOIDANCE, void'ans, *n.* act of *voiding* or emptying: state of being void: ejection.

VOLANT, vō'lant, *adj.*, *flying:* nimble.

VOLANTE, vō-lan'te, *n.* a two-wheeled, covered vehicle with long shafts, with a chaise-body hung before the axle, driven by a postillion. [Sp.]

VOLAPUK, vō-la-pük', *n.* a universal language, the vocabulary being mainly based on E., the grammar being simplified, in-

vented (1879) by Johann Schleyer of Baden, Germany.

VOLATILE, vol'a-til, *adj.* apt to waste away or fly off by evaporation: flighty: apt to change. [Fr.—L. *volatilis*, flying—*volo*, to fly.]

VOLATILENESS, vol'a-til-nes, **VOLATILITY**, vol-a-til'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *volatile:* disposition to evaporate: sprightliness: fickleness.

VOLATILIZATION, vol-a-til-i-zā'shun, *n.* act or process of making *volatile* or evaporating.

VOLATILIZE, vol'a-til-īz, *v.t.* to make *volatile:* to cause to evaporate.

VOLCANIC, vol-kan'ik, *adj.* pertaining to, produced, or affected by a *volcano.*

VOLCANO, vol-kā'no, *n.* a mountain from which smoke, flame, lava, etc. are thrown. [It. *volcano*—L. *Volcanus* or *Vulcanus*, the god of fire.]

VOLITION, vo-lish'un, *n.* act of *willing* or choosing: the exercise of the will: the power of determining. [Low L. *volitio*—L. *volo*, to will, be willing.]

VOLLEY, vol'i, *n.* a *flight* of shot: the discharge of many small-arms at once: an outburst of many at once:—*pl.* VOLL'EYS.—*v.t.* to discharge in a volley. [Fr. *volée*, a flight—*voler*—L. *volo*, to fly.]

VOLT, vōlt, *n.* a *turn* or bound: a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust: a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre. [Fr. *volte*—It. *volta*—L. *volvo*, *volutum*, to turn.]

VOLT, vōlt, *n.* the unit of electromotive force in universal use among electricians, in terms of ohm and ampère.

VOLTAIC, vol-tā'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or originated by *Volta*, an Italian: pertaining to Voltaism.

VOLTAISM, vol'ta-izm, *n.* same as GALVANISM.

VOLT-AMPERE, vōlt-am'pēr, *n.* the rate of activity of an electric current when the electromotive force is one *volt* and the current one *ampère.*

VOLUBILITY, vol-ū-bil'i-ti, *n.* state or quality of being *voluble:* fluency of speech.

VOLUBLE, vol'ū-bl, *adj.* easy to *roll* or move: flowing smoothly: fluent in speech.—*adv.* VOL'UBLY. [L. *volubilis*—*volvo*, *volutum*, to roll.]

VOLUME, vol'ūm, *n.* a book: space occupied: dimensions: fullness of voice. [Lit. "a *roll*" or scroll (so in *B.*), Fr.—L. *volumen*, a roll—*volvo*, *volutum*, to roll.]

VOLUMED, vol'ūmd, *adj.* having the form of a *volume* or roll: of volume or bulk.

VOLUMINOUS, vo-lū'mi-nus, *adj.* consisting of many *volumes* or books, or of many coils: having written much, as an author.—*adv.* VOLU'MINOUSLY.—*n.* VOLU'MINOUSNESS.

VOLUNTARY, vol'un-tar-i, *adj.*, *willing:* acting by choice: free: proceeding from the will: subject to the will: done by design or without compulsion.—*n.* one who does anything of his own free will: a piece of music played at will.—*adv.* VOL'UNTARILY.—*n.* VOL'UNTARINESS. [L. *voluntarius*—*voluntas*, choice—*volo*, to will.]

VOLUNTARYISM, vol'un-tar-i-izm, *n.* the system of maintaining the church by *voluntary* offerings, instead of by the aid of the state.

VOLUNTEER, vol-un-tēr', *n.* one who enters any service, esp. military, *voluntarily* or of his own free choice.—*adj.* entering into service voluntarily.—*v.t.* to offer voluntarily.—*v.i.* to enter into any service of one's own free will or without being asked.

VOLUPTUARY, vo-lupt'ū-ar-i, *n.* a *voluptuous* person or one excessively given to bodily enjoyments or luxury: a sensualist. [L. *voluptuarius*—*voluptas*, pleasure.]

VOLUPTUOUS, vo-lupt'ū-us, *adj.* full of *pleasure:* given to excess of pleasure, esp. sensual.—*adv.* VOLUPT'UOUSLY.—*n.* VOLUPT'UOUSNESS. [L. *voluptuosus*—*voluptas*, pleasure, conn. with *volupe*, agreeably, also with Gr. *elpomai*, to hope, and perh. L. *volo*, to wish.]

VOLUTE, vo-lūt', *n.* a kind of *rolled* or spiral scroll used in Greek capitals. [Fr.—L. *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll.]

VOLUTED, vo-lūt'ed, *adj.* having a *volute.*

VOMER, vō'mer, *n.* the thin flat bone separating the nostrils. [L.]

VOMIT, vom'it, *v.i.* to *throw up* the contents of the stomach by the mouth.—*v.t.* to throw out with violence.—*n.* matter ejected from the stomach: something that excites vomiting. [L. *vomo*, *-itum*, to throw up, Gr. *emeō*. See EMETIC.]

VOMITORY, vom'i-tor-i, *adj.* causing to *vomit.*—*n.* a vomit or emetic: a door of a large building by which the crowd is let out. [L. *vomitorius.*]

VOODOO, VOUDOU, vōō-dōō' *n.* in the Southern United States, any practicer of witchcraft: the superstitions concerning charms, incantations, etc., esp. among the negroes.

VOODOOISM, vōō-dōō'izm, *n.* superstitions, esp. among negroes in the Southern United States and in the West Indies.

VORACIOUS, vo-rā'shus, *adj.* eager to *devour:* greedy: very hungry.—*adv.* VORA'CIOUSLY. [L. *vorax*, *voracis*—*voro*, to devour.]

VORACITY, vo-ras'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *voracious.*

VORTEX, vor'teks, *n.* a *whirling* motion of a fluid forming a cavity in the centre: a whirlpool: a whirlwind:—*pl.* VOR'TICES. [L. *vortex*, *vertex*—*vorto*, *verto*, to turn. Doublet VERTEX.]

VORTICAL, vor'tik-al, *adj.*, *whirling.*

VOTARY, vō'tar-i, *adj.* bound or consecrated by a *vow.*—*n.* one devoted as by a vow to some service, worship, or way of life:—*fem.* VO'TARESS. [Low L. *votarius*—L. *voveo*, *votum*, to vow.]

VOTE, vōt, *n.* expression of a wish or opinion, as to a matter in which one has

interest: that by which a choice is expressed, as a ballot: decision by a majority.—*v.i.* to express the choice by a vote.—*v.t.* to choose by a vote.—*n.* VOT'ER. [L. *votum*, a wish—*voveo*, *votum*, to vow.]

VOTIVE, vōt'iv, *adj.* given by *vow:* vowed.—*adv.* VOT'IVELY. [L. *votivus—votum*, a vow.]

VOUCH, vowch, *v.t.* to *call* upon to witness: to maintain by repeated affirmations: to warrant: to attest.—*v.i.* to bear witness: to give testimony. [O. Fr. *voucher*, *vocher*, to call to defend—L. *voco*, to call.]

VOUCHER, vowch'er, *n.* one who *vouches* or gives witness: a paper which vouches or confirms the truth of anything, as accounts.

VOUCHSAFE, vowch-sāf', *v.t.* to *vouch* or warrant *safe:* to sanction or allow without danger: to condescend to grant.—*v.i.* to condescend.

VOW, vow, *n.* a solemn promise to God: a solemn or formal promise of fidelity or affection.—*v.t.* to give by solemn promise: to devote.—*v.i.* to make vows. [O. Fr. *vou* (Fr. *vœu*)—L. *votum—voveo*, to vow.]

VOWEL, vow'el, *n.* a simple *vocal* sound: the letter representing such a sound.—*adj.* vocal: pertaining to a vowel. [Fr. *voyelle*—L. *vocalis—vox*, *vocis*, the voice.]

VOYAGE, voy'āj, *n.* passage by water.—*v.i.* to make a voyage, or to pass by water.—*n.* VOY'AGER. [Fr.—L. *viaticum*, travelling-money—(Fr. *voie*), L. *via*, a way.]

VULCANITE, vul'kan-īt, *n.* caoutchouc *vulcanized*, or combined with sulphur.

VULCANIZE, vul'kan-īz, *v.t.* to combine with sulphur by heat, as caoutchouc. [From L. *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire.]

VULCAN POWDER, vul'kan pow'der, *n.* a kind of dynamite used in mining and blasting, containing nitro-glycerine, sodium nitrate, and charcoal or sulphur.

VULGAR, vul'gar, *adj.* pertaining to or used by the *common people*, native: public: common: mean or low: rude.—*n.* the common people.—*adv.* VUL'GARLY.—VULGAR FRACTIONS, fractions written in the vulgar or ordinary way. [L. *vulgaris—vulgus*, the people; conn. with Sans. *varga*, a group.]

VULGARISM, vul'gar-izm, *n.* a *vulgar* phrase.

VULGARITY, vul-gar'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *vulgar:* mean condition of life: rudeness of manners.

VULGARIZE, vul'gar-īz, *v.t.* to make *vulgar* or rude.

VULGATE, vul'gāt, *n.* an ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, so called from its *common* use in the R. Cath. Church. [L. *vulgatus*, common—*vulgo*, to make common—*vulgus* (see VULGAR).]

VULNERABLE, vul'ner-a-bl, *adj.* capable of being *wounded:* liable to injury.—*ns.* VULNERABIL'ITY, VUL'NERABLENESS. [L. *vulnerabilis—vulnero*, to wound—*vulnus*, *vulneris*, a wound, akin to *vello* (cf. VULTURE).]

VULNERARY, vul'ner-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to *wounds:* useful in healing wounds.—*n.* anything useful in curing wounds. [L. *vulnerarius—vulnus.*]

VULPINE, vul'pin, *adj.* relating to or like the *fox:* cunning. [L.—*vulpes*, a fox, Gr. *alōpēx.*]

VULTURE, vult'ūr, *n.* a large rapacious bird of prey. [L. *vultur;* perh. from *vello*, to pluck, to tear.]

VULTURINE, vult'ūr-in, VULTURISH, vult'ūr-ish, *adj.* like the *vulture:* rapacious.

W

WABBLE, wob'l, *v.i.* to incline to the one side and to the other alternately, as a wheel, top, spindle, or other rotating body when not properly balanced: to move in the manner of a rotating disc when its plane vibrates from side to side: to rock: to vacillate: as, a millstone in motion sometimes *wabbles. Moxon.* [Also *wobble*, to reel or totter; akin to Prov. Ger. *wabbeln*, to shake; freq. forms probably allied to *weave;* Ger. *weben*, to shake, to weave.]

WABBLE, wob'l, *n.* a rocking unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung or a top imperfectly balanced.

WABBLY, wob'li, *adj.* inclined to wabble: shaky: unsteady. "(By stilt-walking) the knees, which at first are weak and *wabbly*, get strong."—*Mayhew.*

WABRON-LEAF, wā'bron-lēf, WABRAN-LEAF, wā'bran-lēf, *n.* great plantain (*Plantago major*). [Scotch. A corruption of the English name *waybread.*]

WABSTER, wab'ster, *n.* a webster or weaver. [Scotch.]

WACKE, wak'e, *n.* German miners' term for a soft, grayish kind of trap-rock.

WAD, wod, *n.* a mass of loose matter thrust close together, as hay, tow, etc.: a little mass of paper, tow, or the like to keep the charge in a gun.—*v.t.* to form into a mass: to stuff a wad into:—*pr.p.* wadd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wadd'ed. [A.S. *wæd;* Fr. *ouate;* allied to Ger. *watte*, garment, E. WEED.]

WADDING, wod'ing, *n.* a wad, or the materials for wads: a soft stuff, also sheets of carded cotton for stuffing garments, etc. [See WAD.]

WADDLE, wod'l, *v.i.* to take short steps and move from side to side in walking.—*n.* WADD'LER.

WADE, wād, *v.i.* to walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water; to pass with difficulty or labor.—*n.* WAD'ER. [A.S. *wadan*, Ger. *waten*.]

WADHOOK, wod'hōōk, *n.* a rod with a sort of screw, to draw wads out of a gun.

WADING-BIRD, wād'ing-berd, *n.* a bird of the order Grallatores: a wader.

WADMAL, wad'mal, WADMOLL, wad'-mol, *n.* a very coarse cloth formerly manufactured. Written also WADMAAL, "Mantles of *wadmaal*, a coarse cloth of domestic manufacture."—*Sir W. Scott.* [A Scandinavian word; Ice. *vad-mál*, Sw. *vadmal*, Dan. *vadmel*. Originally a measure of stuff, pieces of cloth being used as a standard of value in early times. Ice. *vád*, stuff (A.S. *wœd*, a garment), and *mál*, measure.]

WADNA, wād'nä. Would not. [Scotch.]

WADSET, WADSETT, wod'set, *n.* an old Scots law term for a mortgage, or bond and disposition in security. [Scand. *wad*, A.S. *wœd*, *wed*, a pledge; and verb to *set*.]

WADSETTER, wod'set-er, *n.* in *Scots law*, one who holds by a wadset.

WADY, wod'i, *n.* the dry bed of a torrent: a river-valley. [Ar. *wadî*, a ravine (preserved in the Sp. *guad-*, the first syllable of many Spanish river-names).]

WAF, WAFF, wäf, *adj.* worthless: low-born: inferior: paltry. "Is it not an odd thing that ilka *waf* carle in the country has a son and heir, and that the house of Ellangowan is without male succession."—*Sir W. Scott.* [Scotch. A form of *waif*.]

WAFER, wā'fer, *n.* a thin cake or leaf of paste, generally disc-shaped: applied specifically to (*a*) an article of pastry; a small thin sweet cake, now made of flour, cream, white wine, and lump sugar, and flavored with cinnamon. "The curious work in pastry, the fine cakes, *wafers* and marchpanes."—*Holland*: (*b*) a thin circular portion of unleavened bread, generally stamped with the Christian monogram, the cross, or other sacred representation or symbol, used in the Roman Church in the celebration and administration of the eucharist: (*c*) a thin disc of dried paste used for sealing letters, fastening documents together, and the like, usually made of flour, mixed with water, gum, and some non-poisonous coloring matter. Fancy wafers are made of gelatine and isinglass in a variety of forms. [O. Fr. *waufre*, Mod. Fr. *gaufre*, pancake, wafer, of Teutonic origin; Ger. *waffel*, Dut. *wafel*, Dan. *vaffel*, a thin cake, a waffle, a wafer; allied to Ger. *wabe*, a honeycomb, from some supposed resemblance.]

WAFER, wā'fer, *v.t.* to seal or close with a wafer.

WAFERER, wā'fer-er, *n.* a person who sold wafers. Waferers appear to have been employed as go-betweens in love intrigues, probably from the facilities offered by their going from house to house.

> Singers with harpes, baudes, *waferers*,
> Whiche ben the veray develes officeres,
> To kindle and blow the fire of lecherie.
> —*Chaucer.*

WAFER-IRONS, wā'fer-ī-urnz, *n.pl.* a pincer-shaped instrument, the legs of which terminate in flat blades about 12 inches long by 9 in breadth, used for making wafers. The blades are heated in a coke fire, the paste is then put between them, and by pressure formed into a thin sheet of paste, from which discs of the desired size are cut with a punch.

WAFER-WOMAN, wā'fer-woo-man, *n.* a woman who sold wafers. Such women were often employed in love-affairs and intrigues.

> 'Twas no set meeting
> Certainly, for there was no *wafer*-woman with her
> These three days, on my knowledge.—*Beau. and Fl.*

WAFFLE, wof'l, *n.* a sweet cake of batter baked in an iron utensil of hinged halves called a WAFFLE-IRON. [Dut. *wafel*, wafer. See WAFER.]

WAFT, waft or wäft, *v.t.* to bear through a fluid medium, as air or water.—*v.i.* to float.—*n.* a floating body: a signal made by moving something, as a flag, in the air.—*n.* WAFT'ER. [Sw. *vefta*, to fan, waft; prob. allied to WAVE.]

WAG, wag, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to move from side to side: to shake to and fro:—*pr.p.* wagg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wagged. [A.S. *wagian*, *wegan*; conn. with WEIGH and WAGON.]

WAG, wag, *n.* a droll, mischievous fellow: a man full of sport and humor: a wit. [Prob. from *wagging* the head in derision.]

WAGE, wāj, *v.t.* to *pledge:* to engage in as if by pledge: to carry on, esp. of war: to venture.—*n.* a *gage* or stake: that for which one labors: wages. Though a plural, *wages* sometimes has a verb in the singular. "The *wages* of sin is death."—Rom. vi. 23. "*Wages*, then, depend mainly upon the demand and supply of labor."—*J. S. Mill.*

> Thou thy worldly task hast done,
> Home art gone, and ta'en thy *wages*.—*Shak.*

In ordinary language the term *wages* is usually restricted to the remuneration for mechanical or muscular labor, esp. to that which is ordinarily paid at short intervals, as weekly or fortnightly, to workmen. Correctly speaking, however, what is called the *fees* of professional men, as lawyers, physicians, etc., the *salaries* of public functionaries, business men, etc., the *pay* of military and naval men, and the like, all are wages. On the other hand, when an author publishes a book, or a shoemaker sells a pair of shoes, the sums received are not wages, though to the seller they are virtually the same thing. [O. Fr. *wager* (Fr. *gager*), to pledge. A doublet of GAGE.]

WAGE-EARNER, wāj'-earn-er, *n.* one who

works for payment by the hour or day: a workman, esp. in a factory.

WAGER, wāj'er, *n.* that which is *waged* or pledged: something staked on the issue of anything: that on which bets are laid: (*law*) an offer to make oath.—*v.t.* to hazard on the issue of anything.—*v.i.* to lay a wager.—*n.* WAG'ERER. [O. Fr. *waigiere* (Fr. *gageure*)—WAGE.]

WAGES, wāj'ez, *n.pl.* (used as *sing.*) *wage:* that which is paid for services. [Pl. of WAGE.]

WAGGERY, wag'er-i, *n.* the tricks or manner of a *wag:* mischievous merriment: pleasantry.

WAGGISH, wag'ish, *adj.* like a *wag:* mischievous or rouguish in sport: done in waggery or sport.—*adv.* WAGG'ISHLY.—*n.* WAGG'ISHNESS.

WAGGLE, wag'l, *v.i.* and *v.t.* to *wag* or move from side to side. [Freq. of WAG, *v.*]

WAGGLE, wag'l, *n.* in golf, the swinging of the club forth and back preparatory to striking the ball.

WAGNERIAN, väg-nē'ri-an, *adj.* (*mus.*) pertaining to the ideas or style of Richard *Wagner* (1813-83), a celebrated German composer of music-dramas.—*n.sing.* WAG'NERISM.—WAGNERIST.

WAGON, wag'un, *n.* a four-wheeled vehicle for carrying heavy goods. [A.S. *wægen.* See the by-form WAIN. The ending *-on* is probably due to Romance influence.]

WAGONAGE, wag'on-āj, *n.* money paid for carriage or conveyance by wagon: a collection of wagons. "*Wagonage* provender, and two or three pieces of cannon."—*Carlyle.*

WAGON-BOILER, wag'on-boil-er, *n.* a kind of steam-boiler, having originally a semi-cylindrical top, the ends and sides vertical, and the bottom flat, thus having the shape of a wagon covered with its tilt. Improved forms have the sides and bottom slightly curved inwardly.

WAGONER, wag'un-er, *n.* one who conducts a *wagon.*

WAGONETTE, wag-un-et', *n.* a kind of open carriage.

WAGTAIL, wag'tāl, *n.* a small bird, so named from its constantly *wagging* its *tail.*

WAIF, wāf, *n.* anything found astray without an owner: a worthless wanderer. [Norman Fr. *weif* (O. Fr. *gaif*), Low L. *wayvium,* conn. with WAIVE.]

WAIL, wāl, *v.i.* to lament or sorrow audibly.—*v.t.* to bemoan: to grieve over.—*n.* a cry of woe: loud weeping. [An imitative word, from the A.S. interj. *wâ, wâ-lâ* (E. WOE), Goth. *vai;* cf. Ir. *waill.*]

WAILING, wāl'ing, *n.*, *wail.*—*adv.* WAIL'INGLY.

WAIN, wān, *n.* a wagon. [A.S. *wægen, wæn;* Ger. *wagen;* from the root *vah,* to carry, L. *veho.* Doublet WAGON.]

WAINSCOT, wān'skot, *n.* the panelled boards on the walls of apartments.—*v.t.* to line with, or as if with, boards or panels. [Lit. "wall-timber or boards," A.S. *wag, wah,* a wall, and *scot* or *schot,* which also appears in the obs. *shide,* a lath—M. E. *scheden,* to divide (Ger. *scheiden*).]

WAIST, wāst, *n.* the smallest part of the human trunk, between the ribs and the hips: the middle part of a ship. [From WAX, to grow; cf. Ger. *wuchs—wachsen.*]

WAISTBAND, wāst'band, *n.* the *band* or part of a garment which encircles the *waist.*

WAISTCOAT, wāst'kōt (colloq. wes'kōt or wes'kot), *n.* a short coat or garment without sleeves, worn under the coat, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest: a similar garment formerly worn by women. "You'd best come like a mad woman with a band ou your *waistcoat.*"—*Dekker.* "*Waistcoat* was a part of female dress as well as male. . . . It was only when the *waistcoat* was worn without a gown or upper dress that it was considered the mark of a mad or profligate woman. Low females of the latter class were generally so attired."—*Nares.*

WAISTCOATEER, wāst-kot-ēr', *n.* one who wears a waistcoat, esp. a low profligate woman: a strumpet.

> I knew you a *waistcoateer* in the garden alleys,
> And would come to a sailor's whistle.
> —*Massinger.*

WAISTER, wāst'er, *n.* (*naut.*) an inexperienced or broken-down seaman, such as used to be placed in the waist of a man-of-war to do duty not requiring much exertion or a knowledge of seamanship: a green hand.

WAIT, wāt, *v.i.* to stay in expectation: to remain: to attend (with *on*): to follow: to lie in ambush.—*v.t.* to stay for: to await. [O. Fr. *waiter* (Fr. *guetter*), to watch, attend—O. Ger. *wahtan.* See WAKE.]

WAIT, wāt, *n.* the act of waiting for something or somebody; as, after a long *wait* we were admitted: the act of waiting in concealment for the purpose of attacking; ambush;

> Why sat'st thou like an enemy in *wait?*—*Milton.*

a kind of old night watchman; one of a band of musicians in the pay of a town corporation whose duties were at first to pipe or sound the hours and guard the streets, but subsequently to act merely as town's minstrels or musicians; "For as the custom prevails at present there is scarce a young man of any fashion in a corporation that does not make love with the town music; the *waits* often help him through his courtship."—*Steele:* at present, one of a band of musicians who promenade the streets during the night and early morning about Christmas or New-year time, performing music appropriate to the season: an old musical instrument of the hautboy or shawm kind, the name of the instrument may be from

the waits, who chiefly performed on it.—TO LIE IN WAIT, to lie in ambush: to be secreted in order to fall by surprise on an enemy: hence (*fig.*), to lay snares or to make insidious attempts, or to watch for the purpose of ensnaring. "Behold, ye shall *lie in wait* against the city, even behind the city."—Josh. viii. 4.—TO LAY WAIT, to set an ambusn. "Their tongue is as an arrow shot out; it speaketh deceit; one speaketh peaceably to his neighbor with his mouth, but in heart he *layeth* his *wait*."—Jer. ix. 8.

WAITER, wāt'er, *n.* one who *waits:* an attending servant: a salver or tray:—*fem.* WAIT'RESS.

WAITS, wāts, *n.pl.* itinerant musicians who welcome in Christmas. [From WAIT.]

WAIVE, wāv, *v.t.* to relinquish for the present: to give up claim to: not to insist on a right or claim. [O. Fr. *weiver*. Cf. WAIF.]

WAKE, wāk, *v.i.* to cease from sleep: to watch (so in *B.*): to be roused up, active, or vigilant.—*v.t.* to rouse: to revive: to put in action:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* waked or woke. [A.S. *wacan:* Ger. *wachen*, to watch; allied to WAIT, WATCH, also to *wax*, to grow, and to L. *vigeo*, to be lively, to thrive.]

WAKE, wāk, *n.* act of *waking:* feast of the dedication of a church, formerly kept by watching all night: sitting up of persons with a corpse.

WAKE, wāk, *n.* the streak of smooth water left in the track of a ship: hence fig., "in the wake of," in the train of: immediately after. [From Fr. *ouaiche*, through the Sp., from L. *aquagium*, a watercourse—*aqua*, water, and *ago*, to lead.]

WAKEFUL, wāk'fool, *adj.* being *awake:* indisposed to sleep: vigilant.—*adv.* WAKE'FULLY.—*n.* WAKE'FULNESS.

WAKEN, wāk'n, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to *wake* or *awake.*

WALE, wāl, *n.* a raised streak left by a stripe: a ridge on the surface of cloth: a plank all along the outer timbers on a ship's side.—*v.t.* to mark with wales. [A.S. *walu*, the mark of a stripe or blow; Sw. *val.* See GOAL.]

WALE, wāl, *v.t.* to choose: to select. *Burns.* [Scotch. Also *wile* or *wyle*, Ice. *velja*, Dan. *vælge*, Sw. *välja*, Goth. *waljan*, Ger. *wahlen*, to choose or select; Ice. *val*, Ger. *wahl*, a choice; probably from same root as *will.*]

WALE, wāl, *n.* the act of choosing: the choice: a person or thing that is excellent: the pick: the best. "The pick and *wale*."—*Burns.* [Scotch.]

WALE-KNOT, wāl'not, *n.* (*naut.*) a particular sort of large knot raised upon the end of a rope, by untwisting the strands and inter-weaving them among each other. It is made so that it cannot slip, and serves for sheets, tackles, and stoppers.

WALE-PIECE, wāl'-pēs, *n.* a horizontal timber of a quay or jetty, bolted to the vertical timbers or secured by anchor-rods to the masonry to receive the impact of vessels coming or lying alongside. *E. H. Knight*

WALIE, wä'li, *adj.* excellent: large: ample. [Scotch.]

WALISE, wa-lēz', *n.* a portmanteau: a valise. *Sir. W. Scott.* [Scotch.]

WALK, wawk, *v.i.* to move along leisurely on foot with alternate steps: to pace: to travel on foot: (*B.*) to conduct one's self: to act or behave: to live: to be guided by.—*v.t.* to pass through or upon: to cause to walk. [A.S. *wealcan*, to roll, turn; cog. with Ger. *walken*, to full cloth.]

WALK, wawk, *n.* act or manner of walking: gait: that in or through which one walks: distance walked over: place for walking: path: high pasture-ground: conduct: course of life.

WALKING-FISH, wawk'ing-fish, *n.* the name given to an acanthopterygious fish of the genus Antennarius (*A. hispidus*), from its ability to use its pectoral fins as legs in traversing the land. These are set in a greatly elongated wrist, and are themselves stiff and powerful, their pointed rays resembling claws. It is a native of the Indian seas.

WALKING-GENTLEMAN, wawk'ing-jentl-man, *n.* an actor who fills subordinate parts requiring a gentlemanly appearance. *Dickens.*

WALKING-LADY, wawk'ing-lā-di, *n.* an actress who fills parts analogous to those taken by the walking-gentleman.

WALL, wawl, *n.* an erection of brick, stone, etc., for a fence or security: the side of a building: (*fig.*) defence, means of security:—*pl.* fortifications.—*v.t.* to inclose with or as with a wall: to defend with walls. [A.S. *weall*, *wall;* Ger. *wall*, both from L. *vallum*, a rampart.]

WALLA, WALLAH, wol'a, *n.* in India, a worker, esp. a servant, as punkah-*walla* (the servant who wields the punkah, or large fan). [Hind.]

WALLACHIAN, wal-lak'yan, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Wallachia*, its language or inhabitants.

WALLACHIAN, wal-lak'yan, *n.* one of the natives of Wallachia, the descendants of Roman and other colonists: that member of the Romance family of tongues, or descendants of the Latin, spoken in Roumania (Wallachia and Moldavia) and adjoining regions.

WALLAROO, wal-la-rōō', *n.* the native Australian name for several species of kangaroos.

WALL-BOX, wawl'-boks, a device for supporting a plumber-block on which a shaft rests in passing through a wall. It is a rectangular cast-iron frame with arrangements for receiving and holding the box in position.

WALLET, wol'et, *n.* a bag for carrying necessaries on a journey: a knapsack: a pocket-book. [Prob. a corr. of Fr. *mallette*, dim. of *malle*, a bag (see MAIL, a bag), under influence of VALISE.]

WALL-EYE, wawl'-ī, *n.* an eye in which the white part is very large: the popular name for the disease of the eye called *glaucoma*.—WALL'-EYED, *adj.* very light gray in the eyes, esp. of horses. [Older form *whally-eyed*—A.S. *hwelan*, to waste away.]

WALL-FLOWER, wawl'-flow'er, *n.* a plant with fragrant yellow *flowers*, found on old *walls*.

WALL-FRUIT, wawl'-frōōt, *n.*, *fruit* growing on a *wall*.

WALLOON, wal-lōōn', *n.* one of the descendants of the old Gallic Belgæ who occupy the Belgian provinces of Hainault, Liége, and Namur, Southern Brabant, Western Luxembourg, and a few villages in Rhenish Prussia: the language of the same territory. It is a dialect or patois of French, with a great proportion of Gallic words preserved in it. [The name given by the Teutons to the Celts of Flanders and the Isle of Walcheren, from a root *wal*, *val*, signifying stranger. Akin WALNUT, WELSH.]

WALLOW, wol'ō, *v.i.* to *roll* about, as in mire: to live in filth or gross vice. [A.S. *walwian*, Goth. *valvjan*, L. *volvo*. Cf. WELL, a spring, and WELTER.]

WALLYDRAIGLE, wäl'i-drā-gl, WALLY-DRAGGLE, wäl'i-dräg-l, *n.* the youngest of a family: the bird in a nest: hence, any feeble ill-grown creature. *Ramsay.* [Scotch. Perh. lit. the *dregs* of the *wallet*.]

WALNUT, wawl'nut, *n.* the common name of trees and their fruit of the genus Juglans, nat. order Juglandaceæ. The best known species, the common walnut-tree (*J. regia*), is a native of Persia. It is a large handsome tree with strong spreading branches. The timber of the walnut is of great value, is very durable, takes a fine polish, and is a beautiful furniture wood. It is also employed for turning and fancy articles, esp. for gun-stocks, being light and at the same time hard and fine-grained. The ripe fruit is one of the best of nuts, and forms a favorite item of dessert. They yield by expression a bland fixed oil, which, under the names of *walnut-oil* and *nut-oil*, is much used by painters, and in the countries in which it is produced is a common article of diet. Other noteworthy species are the white walnut, or butter-nut, and the black walnut (*J. nigra*) of North America. The timber of the latter is even more valuable than, and is used for the same purposes as, the common walnut, but the fruit is very inferior. [A.S. *wealh-hnut*, a walnut, lit. a foreign nut—*wealh*, foreign, and *hnut*, nut; so Ger. *wallnuss*, Dut. *walnoot*. See WELSH, the original meaning of which is simply foreign.]

WALNUT-OIL, wawl'nut-oil, *n.* an oil expressed from the walnut, useful as a vehicle in painting, or as a drying-oil.

WALPURGIS-NIGHT, väl-poorg'is-nīt, *n.* the eve of 1st May, which has become associated with some of the most popular witch superstitions of Germany, though its connection with *Walpurgis*, *Walpurga*, or *Walburga*, a female saint of the eighth century, is not satisfactorily accounted for, her feast falling properly on the 25th of February. On this night the witches were supposed to ride on broomsticks and he-goats to some appointed rendezvous, such as the highest point of the Hartz Mountains or the Brocken, where they held high festival with their master the devil.

WALRUS, wol'rus, *n.* a marine carnivorous mammal, the single species constituting a genus Trichecus, as well as the family Trichecidæ, and belonging, with its allies the seals, to the Pinnigrade section of the order Carnivora. The walrus (*T. rosmarus*), which is also known as the morse, sea-horse, and sea-cow, is distinguished by its round head, small mouth and eyes, thick lips, short neck, body thick in the middle and tapering towards the tail, wrinkled skin with short yellowish hairs thinly dispersed over it. The legs are short and loosely articulated; the five toes on each foot are connected by webs. The upper canine teeth are enormously developed in the adults, constituting two large pointed tusks directed downwards and slightly outwards, projecting considerably below the chin, and measuring usually 12 to 15 inches in length, sometimes even 2 feet and more. There are no external ears. The animal exceeds the largest ox in size, attaining a length of 20 feet. The walrus is gregarious but shy, and very fierce when attacked. It inhabits the shores of Spitzbergen, Hudson's Bay, and other places in high northern latitudes, where it is hunted by whalers for its blubber, which yields excellent oil; for its skin, which is made into a valuable thick and durable leather; and for its tusks, the ivory of which, though coarse grained, is compact, and is employed in the arts. [Directly from Dut. *walrus*, a walrus, lit. a whale-horse—*wal* (as in *walvisch*, whale-fish, whale), a whale, and *ros*, a horse; similar are Ger. *wallross*, Dan. *valros*, Sw. *vallross*, and its A.S. and Ice. names, *hors-hwæl*, Ice. *hross-hvalr*, horse-whale.]

WALTZ, wawlts, *n.* a German national dance performed by two persons with a rapid whirling motion: the music for it.—*v.i.* to dance a waltz. [Lit. the "revolving dance," Ger. *walzer*—*walzen*, to roll, conn. with WALLOW and WELTER.]

WAMPUM, wom'pum, *n.* the North American Indian name for shells or beads used

as money and as tokens of treaties and alliances between tribes.

WAN, won, *adj.* faint: wanting color: pale and sickly: languid.—*adv.* WAN'LY.—*n.* WAN'NESS. [A.S. *wann*, pale; perh. conn. with WIN, which orig. meant to suffer, struggle.]

WAND, wond, *n.* a long slender rod: a rod of authority, or of conjurers. [Ice. *vöndr*, a shoot of a tree, Dan. *vaand*.]

WANDER, won'der, *v.i.* to ramble with no definite object: to go astray (*lit.* or *fig.*): to leave home: to depart from the subject: to be delirious.—*n.* WAN'DERER. [A.S. *wandrian*: Ger. *wandern*, allied to WEND, and to WIND, to turn round.]

WANDERING, won'der-ing, *p.* and *adj.* given to wander: roaming: roving: rambling: unsettled: as, to fall into *wandering* habits.—WANDERING JEW, a legendary character, who, according to one version, that of Matthew Paris, dating from the thirteenth century, was a servant of Pilate, by name Cartaphilus, and who gave Christ a blow when he was led out of the palace to execution. According to a later version he was a cobbler named Ahasuerus, who refused Christ permission to sit down and rest when, on his way to Golgotha, he passed his house. Both legends agree in the sentence pronounced by Christ on the offender, "Thou shalt wander on the earth till I return." A prey to remorse he has since wandered from land to land without yet being able to find a grave. The story has been turned to account by many poets and novelists, as Shelley Goethe, Sue, and others.

WANDEROO, won-de-rōō', *n.* a catarrhine monkey of the genus Macacus (*M. silenus*), inhabiting Ceylon and the East Indies. The length is about 3 feet to the tip of the tail, which is tufted, and much resembles that of the lion; the color of the fur is deep black; the callosities on the hinder quarters are bright pink; a well-developed mass of black hair covers the head, and a great grayish beard rolls down the face and round the chin, giving the animal a somewhat sage and venerable appearance.

WANE, wān, *v.i.* to decrease, esp. of the moon, as opp. to *wax*: to decline, to fail.—*n.* decline: decrease. [A.S. *wanian*; from root *wan*, seen in WANTON.]

WANT, wont, *n.* state of being without anything: absence of what is needful or desired: poverty: scarcity: need.—*v.t.* to be destitute of: to need: to feel need of: to fall short: to wish for.—*v.i.* to be deficient: to fall short. [Ice. *vanta*, to be wanting; from root of WANE.]

WANTING, wont'ing, *adj.* absent: deficient.

WANTON, won'tun, *adj.* moving or playing loosely: roving in sport: frisky: wandering from rectitude: licentious: running to excess: unrestrained: irregular.—*adv.* WAN'TONLY.—*n.* WAN'TONNESS. [M. E. *wantowen*, from *wan*, sig. want and A.S. *togen*, educated, pa.p. of *teon* to draw, lead; cf. Ger. *ungezogen*, rude.]

WANTON, won'tun, *n.* a *wanton* or lewd person, esp. a female: a trifler.—*v.i.* to ramble without restraint: to frolic: to play lasciviously.

WAPENSHAW, wä'pn-shä, WAPINSCHAW, wä'pin-shaw, *n.* in Scotland an appearance or review of persons under arms, made formerly at certain times in every district. These exhibitions or meetings were not designed for military exercises, but only for showing that the lieges were properly provided with arms. The name has been revived in some quarters and applied to the periodical gatherings of the volunteer corps of a more or less wide district for review, inspection, shooting competitions, and the like.

WAPENTAKE, wap'n-tāk, *n.* a name in Yorkshire, England, for a district similar to the hundreds of southern counties, so called from the inhabitants being formerly taught the use of arms. [A.S. *wœpengetœc* (*lit.*) "weapon-taking." See WEAPON and TAKE. Cf. WAPINSCHAW.]

WAPITI, wap'i-ti, *n.* a species of deer, the North American stag or elk (*Cervus canadensis*), which more nearly resembles the European red-deer in color, shape, and form, than it does any other of the cervine race, though it is much larger and of a stronger make. It is in fact the most gigantic of the deer genus, frequently growing to the height of our tallest oxen. Its flesh is not much prized, being coarse and dry, but its hide is made into excellent leather. [Probably the Iroquois name.]

WAPPATO, wap'a-tō, *n.* the tubers of *Sagittaria littoralis*: so called by the Indians of Oregon, who use them as an article of food. [Spelled also WAPATOO.]

WAR, wawr, *n.* a state of opposition or contest: a contest between states carried on by arms: open hostility: the profession of arms.—*v.i.* to make war: to contend: to fight:—*pr.p.* warr'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* warred. [A.S. *werre*, influenced by O. Fr. *werre* (Fr. *guerre*), which is from O. Ger. *werra*, quarrel.]

WARBLE, wawr'bl, *v.i.* to sing in a quavering way, or with variations: to chirp, as birds do.—*v.t.* to sing in a vibratory manner: to utter musically: to carol.—*n.* a quavering modulation of the voice: a song. [O. Fr. *werbler*, to warble, make turns with the voice—Ger. *wirbeln*, to make a turn; akin to WHIRL.]

WARBLE, wawr'bl, WARBLET, wawrb'let, *n.* in *farriery*, one of those small hard tumors on the backs of horses occasioned by the heat of the saddle in travelling or by the uneasiness of its situation: also, a small tumor produced by the larvæ of the gad-fly in the backs of horses, cattle, etc.

WARBLER, wawr'bler, *n.* one that *warbles:* a songster: a singing-bird.

WAR-CRY, *n.* a signal or cry used in war, esp. by the American Indians: hence any cry of alarm. Also WAR-WHOOP.

WARD, wawrd, *v.t.* to guard or take care of: to keep in safety: to fend off.—*v.i.* to act on the defensive.—*n.* act of warding, watch: one whose business is to ward or defend: state of being guarded: means of guarding: one who is under a guardian: a division of a city, hospital, etc.: that which guards a lock or hinders any but the right key from opening it: (*B.*) guard, prison. [A.S. *weardian;* Ger. *warten*, to watch, to watch in order to protect. See GUARD.]

WAR-DANCE, *n.* a dance performed by savage tribes of Indians before going into battle: hence any festivity preceding battles, wars, football games, and the like.

WARDEN, wawrd'en, *n.* one who *wards* or guards: a keeper, esp. a public officer in State penal institutions.—*n.* WARD'ENSHIP. [O. E. *wardein* (Fr. *gardien*).]

WARDER, wawrd'er, *n.* one who *wards* or keeps.

WARDROBE, wawrd'rōb, *n.* a room or portable closet for *robes* or clothes: wearing-apparel.

WARDROOM, wawrd'rōōm, *n.* a room used as a messroom by the officers of a warship.

WARDSHIP, wawrd'ship, *n.* the office of a *ward* or guardian: state of being under a guardian.

WARE, wār, *n.* (used generally in *pl.*), merchandise: commodities: goods. [A.S. *waru;* Ger. *waare*, Ice. *vara.*]

WARE, wār, *adj.* in *B.* = aware. [See WARY.]

WAREHOUSE, wār'hows, *n.* a *house* or store for *wares* or goods.—*v.t.* to deposit in a warehouse.

WARFARE, wawr'fār, *n.* a carrying on war: military life: war: contest or struggle. [WAR and FARE.]

WARILY, WARINESS. See under WARY.

WARLIKE, wawr'līk, *adj.*, *like*, fit, or disposed for *war:* belonging to war: soldierly.

WARLOCK, wawr'lok, *n.* a male witch, a wizard. [A.S. *wœrloga*, a breaker of an agreement—*wœr*, a compact, and *leogan*, to lie, modified by Ice. *vardh-lokk-r*, a magical song.]

WARM, wawrm, *adj.* having moderate heat, hot: subject to heat: zealous: easily excited: violent: enthusiastic.—*v.t.* to make warm: to interest: to excite.—*v.i.* to become warm or ardent.—*adv.* WARM'LY.—*ns.* WARM'NESS, WARM'ER. [A.S. *wearm;* Ger. *warm;* allied to O. L. *formus*, Gr. *thermos*, hot, Sans. *gharma*, heat.]

WARM, wawrm, *n.* warmth: heat.

> The winter's hurt recovers with the *warm;*
> The parched green restored is with shade.
> —*Surrey.*

WARM, wawrm, *n.* a warming: a heating: as, let us get a good *warm.* *Dickens.*

WAR-MAN, wawr'-man, *n.* a warrior. "The sweet *war-man* is dead and rotten." —*Shak.*

WAR-MARKED, wawr'-märkt, *adj.* bearing the marks or traces of war: approved in war: veteran.

> Your army, which doth most consist
> Of *war-marked* footmen.—*Shak.*

WARM-BLOODED, wawrm-blud'ed, *adj.* having warm blood: applied in *zool.* to mammals and birds, the blood of which by virtue of a complete circulation of that fluid, and its aëration through the medium of lungs at each revolution, has a temperature varying from 99° or 100° F. in man to 110° or 112° F. in birds: in contradistinction to fishes, amphibians and reptiles, or cold-blooded animals.

WARM-HEARTED, wawrm-härt'ed, *adj.* hearty: having warm affections: affectionate.—*n.* WARM-HEART'EDNESS.

WARMTH, wawrmth, *n.* state of being warm.

WARN, wawrn, *v.t.* to make *wary* or *aware:* to put on ward or guard: to give notice of danger: to caution against: to admonish. [A.S. *warnian;* Ice. *varna*, to warn, forbid, Ger. *warnen;* allied to WARD, BEWARE, WARY.]

WARNING, wawrn'ing, *n.* caution against danger, etc.: admonition: previous notice.

WARP, wawrp, *v.t.* to turn: to twist out of shape: to turn from the right or proper course: to pervert: to tow or move with a line attached to buoys, etc. —*v.i.* to be twisted out of a straight direction: to bend: to swerve: to move with a bending motion. [A.S. *weorpan, werpan;* Goth. *wairpan*, Ger. *werfen*, to cast.]

WARP, wawrp, *n.* the threads stretched out lengthwise in a loom to be crossed by the woof: a rope used in towing. [A.S. *wearp;* Ger. *werft.*]

WAR-PAINT, wawr'-pānt, *n.* paint put on the face and other parts of the body by N. American Indians and other savages on going to war, with the purpose of making their appearance more terrible. *Longfellow.*

WAR-PATH, wawr'-päth, *n.* the route or path taken on going to war: a warlike expedition or excursion—used chiefly in regard to the American Indians.—OUT ON THE WAR-PATH, on a hostile or warlike expedition: hence (colloquially) said of one who is about to make a deliberate attack upon an adversary or a measure.

WARPED, wawrpt, *p.* and *adj.* twisted by shrinking or seasoning: turned out of the true direction: hence, perverted: unnatural. "Such a *warped* slip of wilderness." —*Shak.*

> Here's another, whose *warp'd* looks proclaim
> What store her heart is made on.—*Shak.*

WARRANT, wor'ant, *v.t.* to guarantee or

make secure: to give assurance against harm to: to authorize: to maintain: to assure. [O. Fr. *warantir* (Fr. *garantir*) —O. Ger. *weren*, to give bail for; Ger. *gewähren*, to vouch, warrant; conn. with WARD, WARY.]

WARRANT, wor'ant, *n.* that which *warrants* or authorizes: a commission giving authority: a writ for arresting a person: security.

WARRANTABLE, wor'ant-a-bl, *adj.* authorized by *warrant* or right: justifiable. —*adv.* WARR'ANTABLY.—*n.* WARR'ANTABLENESS.

WARRANTER, wor'ant-er, WARRANTOR, wor'ant-or, *n.* one who *warrants*.

WARRANTY, wor'ant-i, *n.* a legal *warrant* or deed of security: a guarantee: authority.

WARREN, wor'en, *n.* in England, a piece of ground for *warding* or protecting animals, especially rabbits. [O. Fr. *warenne* (Fr. *garenne*)—Fr. *garer*, from Teut. root of WARD, WARRANT.]

WARRIOR, wor'i-or, *n.* one engaged in *war:* a soldier.

WART, wawrt, *n.* a small, hard excrescence on the skin: a protuberance on trees. [A.S. *wearte;* Ger. *warze;* prob. allied to L. *verruca.*]

WARTY, wawrt'i, *adj.* like a *wart:* overgrown with warts.

WARY, wār'i, *adj.* warding or guarding against deception, etc., cautious.—*adv.* WAR'ILY.—*n.* WAR'INESS. [M. E. *war*—A.S. *wær*, cautious, conn. with WARD, WARN.]

WAS, woz, the past tense of the verb to be; as, I *was*, thou *wast* or *wert*, he *was;* we, you, or they *were*. Sometimes used elliptically for *there was*.

> In war, *was* never lion raged more fierce,
> In peace, *was* never gentle lamb more mild.
> —*Shak.*
>
> When all were changing thou alone *wert* true.
> —*Byron.*
>
> I turned to thee for thou *wert* near.—*Bryant.*

The forms of the subjunctive occur in such expressions as, if I *were*, or *were* I to go; if thou *wert;* *wert* thou; *were* they, etc.

> Have strew'd a scene which I should see
> With double joy *wert* thou with me.—*Byron.*
>
> Nay, nay, God wot, so thou *wert* nobly born
> Thou hast a pleasant presence.—*Tennyson.*

[A.S. *ic wæs*, I was, *hê wæs*, he was, *thû wære*, thou wert, pl. *wæron*, were; inf. *wesan*, to be. The root of *was* is one of the three different roots that go to make up the complete conjugation of the substantive verb. (See also AM and BE.) The forms with *r* exhibit the common change of *s* to *r*, seen in Ice. *vesa* or *vera*, to be; Ger. *wesen*, to be, *war*, I was; cf. also Dan. *være*, Sw. *vara*, to be. The original meaning was to dwell, as in Goth. *visan*, to dwell, to remain, to be; seen also in Sans. *vas*, to dwell; Gr. *(v)asty*, a city. The second person singular now is either *wert* or *wast*, neither of which occurs in Anglo-Saxon nor perhaps before the fourteenth century. *Wert* seems to be taken from the Scandinavian=Ice. *vart*, wert; second sing. pret. *wast* is formed by adding *t*, which is a second person suffix, as in *hast*, *art*, *shalt*. In A.S. the past subj. was—sing. *wære* (all three persons), pl. *wæron* (all persons), these in later times became *were* uniformly, but *wert* is now commonly used as second pers. sing.]

WASH, wosh, *v.t.* to cleanse with water: to overflow: to waste away by the action of water: to cover with a thin coat of metal or paint.—*v.i.* to cleanse with water.—*n.* a washing: the shallow part of a river or arm of the sea: a marsh or fen: alluvial matter: waste liquor, refuse of food, etc.: that with which anything is washed: a lotion: a thin coat of paint, metal, etc. [A.S. *wascan;* Ice. *vaska*, Ger. *waschen.*]

WASHER, wosh'er, *n.* one who *washes:* a flat ring of iron or leather between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin, under the head of a screw, etc.

WASHY, wosh'i, *adj.* watery: damp: soft: weak: not solid.

WASP, wosp, *n.* a stinging insect, like the bee, allied to the hornet. [A.S. *waps* (Ger. *wespe*); prob. from L. *vespa.*]

WASPISH, wosp'ish, *adj.* like a *wasp:* having a slender waist like a wasp: quick to resent an affront.—*adv.* WASP'ISHLY. —*n.* WASP'ISHNESS.

WASSAIL, WASSEL, wos'sel, *n.* a festive occasion or meeting where drinking and pledging of healths are indulged in; festivities; a drinking bout; a carouse;

> The king doth wake to-night and takes his rouse,
> Keep *wassail.*—*Shak.:*

the liquor used on such occasions, especially about Christmas or the New Year. It consists of ale (sometimes wine) sweetened with sugar, and flavored with nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves, roasted apples, etc.;

> But let no footstep beat the floor,
> Nor bowl of *wassail* mantle warm.—*Tennyson:*

a merry drinking song; "Have you done your *wassail?* 'Tis a handsome drowsy ditty, I assure you."—*Beau. & Fl.* [A.S. *wes hœl*, *wæs hœl*, be health, that is, health be to you, an old pledge or salutation in drinking—*wes*, imper. of *wesan*, to be, and *hœl*, health.]

WASSAIL, wos'sel, *v.i.* to hold a merry drinking meeting: to attend at wassails: to tope. "Spending all the day, and a good part of the night, in dancing, carolling, and *wassailing.*"—*Sir P. Sidney.*

WASSAIL, wos'sel, *adj.* of, pertaining to, or connected with wassail or festivities: convivial: as, a *wassail* candle, that is, a large candle used at wassails or feasts. *Shak.*

WASSAIL-BOUT, wos'sel-bout, *n.* a jovial drinking-bout.

> Many a *wassail-bout* wore the long winter out.
> —*Longfellow.*

WASSAIL-BOWL, wos'sel-bōl, *n.* a large bowl in which wassail was mixed and placed on the table before a festive company. It was an old custom to go about with such a bowl, containing the liquor called wassail, at the time of the New Year, etc., singing a festival song, and drinking the health of the inhabitants, and collecting money to replenish the bowl. In some parts of England the wassail bowl still appears at Christmas. "When the cloth was removed the butler brought in a huge silver vessel. . . . Its appearance was hailed with acclamation, being the *wassail-bowl* so renowned in Christmas festivity."—*W. Irving.*

WASSAIL-CUP, wos'sel-kup, *n.* a cup from which wassail was drunk.

WASSAILER, wos'sel-er, *n.* one who drinks wassail or takes part at a wassail or drinking feast: hence, generally, a feaster; a reveller. "The rudeness and swilled insolence of such late *wassailers.*"—*Milton.*

WASSERMAN, waws'ser-man, *n.* a sea-monster in the shape of a man.

The griesly *Wasserman*, that makes his game,
The flying ships with swiftnes to pursew.
—*Spenser.*

[Lit. *waterman*—Ger. *wasser*, water, and *man.*]

WASTE, wāst, *adj.*, *empty*, desert: desolate: stripped: lying unused: unproductive.—*v.t.* to lay waste or make desolate: to destroy: to wear out gradually: to squander: to diminish: to impair.—*v.i.* to be diminished: to dwindle: to be consumed. [A.S. *weste*, empty; cog. with Ger. *wüst*, desert, L. *vastus*, empty.]

WASTE, wāst, *n.* act of *wasting:* useless expenditure: loss: destruction: that which is wasted or waste: uncultivated country: desert: refuse.

WASTEFUL, wāst'fool, *adj.* full of *waste:* destructive: lavish.—*adv.* WASTE'FULLY.—*n.* WASTE'FULNESS.

WASTENESS, wāst'nes, *n.* (*B.*) devastation.

WASTER, wāst'er, *n.* one who or that which *wastes:* (*B.*) a spendthrift: a destroyer.

WASTING, wāst'ing, *n.* (*B.*) devastation.

WATCH, woch, *n.* act of looking out: close observation: guard: one who watches or those who watch: a sentry: the place where a guard is kept: time of watching, esp. in a ship: a division of the night: a pocket timepiece. The essential parts of a watch are the dial on which the hours, minutes, and seconds are marked, the hands which move round the dial pointing to these divisions, the train of wheels which carry round the hands, etc., the balance which regulates the motion of the wheels, and the coiled spring (the mainspring), whose elastic force produces the motion of the whole machinery, the movement being inclosed in a protecting case usually of gold or silver.—A *repeating watch* or *repeater* has in addition a small bell, gong, or other sounding object on which the hours, half-hours, quarters, etc., are struck on the compression of a spring. A *chronometer watch* or *pocket chronometer* isone of the finest kinds of watches fitted with a compensation balance and other devices which prevent the variations of temperature from affecting the regular movement of the watch. Watches were invented at Nüremberg about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and for a long time the wearing of a watch was considered in some degree a mark or proof of gentility. Thus Malvolio remarks in anticipation of his great fortune. "I frown the while; and perchance wind up my *watch*, or play with my—some rich jewel."—*Shak.*

WATCH, woch, *v.i.* to look with attention: to keep guard: to look out.—*v.t.* to keep in view: to give heed to: to have in keeping: to guard.

WATCH-CASE, woch'-kās, *n.* a case for a watch. In the following passage from the second part of *Henry IV.*, iii. 1, some commentators define watch-case as the case or box of a watch (watchman) or sentry; others as the case or framework of a watch or clock within which continual restless motion is kept up.

O thou dull god (sleep), why liest thou with the vile
In loathsome beds, and leavest the kingly couch
A *watch-case*, or a common 'larum-bell?—*Shak.*

WATCHER, woch'er, *n.* one who *watches.*

WATCHFUL, woch'fool, *adj.* careful to *watch* or observe: attentive: circumspect: cautious.—*adv.* WATCH'FULLY.—*n.* WATCH'FULNESS.

WATCHMAN, woch'man, *n.* a *man* who *watches* or guards, esp. the streets of a city at night.

WATCHWORD, woch'wurd, *n.* the pass-*word* to be given to a *watch* or sentry.

WATER, waw'ter, *n.* the fluid which forms the ocean, lakes, and rivers: any collection of it, as the ocean, a lake, river, etc.: urine: lustre of a diamond. Water, when pure, is transparent, inodorous, tasteless; a powerful refractor of light, an imperfect conductor of heat and electricity; it is very slightly compressible, its absolute diminution for a pressure of one atmosphere being only about 51·3 millionths of its bulk. Although water is colorless in small quantities, it is blue like the atmosphere when viewed in mass. It assumes the solid form, that of ice or snow, at 32° F., and all lower temperatures; and it takes the form of vapor or steam at 212° F. under a pressure of 29·9 ins. of mercury, and retains that form at all higher temperatures. Under ordinary conditions water possesses the liquid form only at temperatures lying between 32° and 212°. It is, however, possible to cool water very considerably below 32° F. and yet maintain it in the liquid form; the vessel containing the water must be per-

fectly clean, and the water must be maintained in a state of perfect rest. Water may also be heated, under pressure, many degrees above 212° F. without passing into the state of steam. The specific gravity of water is 1 at 39°·2 F., being the unit to which the specific gravities of all solids and liquids are referred, as a convenient standard, on account of the facility with which it is obtained in a pure state; one cubic inch of water at 62° F., and 29·9 inches, barometrical pressure, weighs 252.458 grains. Distilled water is 815 times heavier than atmospheric air. Water is at its greatest density at 39°·2 F. (=4° C.), and in this respect it presents a singular exception to the general law of expansion by heat. If water at 39°·2 F. be cooled, it expands as it cools till reduced to 32°, when it solidifies; and if water at 39°·2 F. be heated, it expands as the temperature increases in accordance with the general law. In a chemical point of view water exhibits in itself neither acid nor basic properties; but it combines with both acids and bases forming *hydrates;* it also combines with neutral salts. Water also enters, as a liquid, into a peculiar kind of combination with the greater number of all known substances. Of all liquids water is the most powerful and general solvent, and on this important property its use depends. Without water not only the operations of the chemist but the processes of animal and vegetable life would come to a stand. In consequence of the great solvent power of water it is never found pure in nature. Even in rain-water, which is the purest, there are always traces of carbonic acid, ammonia, and sea-salt. Where the rain water has filtered through rocks and soils, and reappears as spring or river-water, it is always more or less charged with salts derived from the earth, such as sea-salt, gypsum and chalk. When the proportion of these is small the water is called *soft*, when larger it is called *hard water*. The former dissolves soap better, and is therefore preferred for washing; the latter is often pleasanter to drink. The only way to obtain perfectly pure water is to distil it. Distilled water is preserved in clean well stopped bottles, and used in chemical operations. Water is reposited in the earth in inexhaustible quantities, where it is preserved fresh and cool, and from which it issues in springs, which form streams and rivers. But the great reservoirs of water on the globe are the ocean, seas, and lakes, which cover more than three-fifths of its surface, and from which it is raised by evaporation, and, uniting with the air in the state of vapor, is wafted over the earth ready to be precipitated in the form of rain, snow, or hail. Water is a compound substance, consisting of hydrogen and oxygen, in the proportion of 2 volumes of the former gas to 1 volume of the latter; or by weight it is composed of 2 parts of hydrogen united with 16 parts of oxygen.—*v.t.* to wet, overflow, or supply with water: to wet and press so as to give a wavy appearance to.—*v.i.* to shed water: to take in water. [A.S. *wæter;* Dut. *water*, Ger. *wasser;* Gr. *hydōr*, L. *udus*, wet, *unda*, a wave, Sans. *uda*, water; conn. with WET.]

WATER-BAROMETER, *n.* a barometer in which water takes the place of mercury. [See WATER and MERCURY.]

WATER-CARRIAGE, waw'ter-kar'ij, *n.*, *carriage* or conveyance by *water*.

WATERCLOCK, waw'ter-klok, *n.* a *clock* which is made to go by the fall of *water*.

WATER-CLOSET, waw'ter-kloz'et, *n.* a *closet* used as a privy, in which the discharges are carried off by *water*.

WATER-COLOR, waw'ter-kul'ur, *n.* a *color* or pigment diluted with *water* and gum, instead of oil.

WATERCOURSE, waw'ter-kōrs, *n.* a *course* or channel for *water*.

WATERED STOCKS, waw'terd stoks, *n.pl.* term applied to stocks or securities which have been inflated as by water; that is, their nominal value or amount increased without a corresponding payment in cash.

WATERFALL, waw'ter-fawl, *n.* a *fall* or perpendicular descent of a body of *water:* a cataract or cascade.

WATER-FOWL, waw'ter-fowl, *n.* a bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea: an aquatic fowl. The term is generally applied to web-footed birds, but sometimes employed also to include herons, plovers, and other birds which frequent rivers, lakes, and sea-shores.

WATER-FOX, waw'ter-foks, *n.* a name given to the carp on account of its supposed cunning. *Iz. Walton.*

WATER-FRAME, waw'ter-frām, *n.* the name given to Arkwright's frame for spinning cotton on account of its having been at first driven by water. Called also THROSTLE (which see).

WATER-FURROW, waw'ter-fur-ō, *n.* in *agri.* a deep furrow made for conducting water from the ground and keeping it dry.

WATER-FURROW, waw'ter-fur-ō, *v.t.* to plough or open water-furrows in: to drain by means of water-furrows. *Tusser.*

WATER-GALL, waw'ter-gawl, *n.* a cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water: an appearance in the sky known from experience to presage the approach of rain: a rainbow-colored spot: an imperfectly formed or a secondary rainbow: a weather-gall. "False good news are always produced by true good, like the *water-gall* by the rainbow."—*H. Walpole.*

And round about her tear-distained eye

Blue circles streamed, like rainbows in the sky.
These *water-galls* in her dim element
Foretell new storms.—*Shak.*

[WATER, and O. E. *galle*, Ice. *galli*. Ger. *galle*, fault, flaw, imperfection.]

WATER-GAS, waw'ter-gas, *n.* an illuminating gas obtained by decomposing water. Steam is passed over red-hot coke, when the oxygen being absorbed the hydrogen and carbonic oxide are passed through a retort in which carbonaceous matter is undergoing decomposition, absorbing therefrom sufficient carbon to render it luminous when lighted.

WATERGAUGE or WATERGAGE, waw'ter-gāj, *n.* an instrument for *gauging* or measuring the quantity of *water*.

WATER-GLASS, *n.* a water-clock: a device for making observations beneath the water's surface: soluble glass. [See WATER and GLASS.]

WATER-INCH, waw'ter-insh, *n.* in *hydraulics*, a measure of water equal to the quantity discharged in 24 hours through a circular opening of 1 inch diameter leading from a reservoir, under the *least* pressure, that is, when the water is only so high as to merely cover the orifice. This quantity is 500 cubic feet very nearly.

WATERING-PLACE, waw'ter-ing-plās, *n.* a *place* where *water* may be obtained: a place to which people resort to drink mineral water, or bathe, etc.

WATERISH, waw'ter-ish, *adj.* resembling *water*: somewhat watery: thin.

WATERLANDER, waw'ter-land-er, WATERLANDIAN, waw'ter-land-yan, *n.* a member of the more moderate of the two sections into which the Dutch Anabaptists became divided in the sixteenth century on the question of excommunication, both with regard to the strictness and severity with which it was applied, as well as the extent to which it reached, their opponents extending it to the relatives of the offender: so called from a district in Holland called *Waterland*.

WATER-LEVEL, waw'ter-lev'el, *n.* the level formed by the surface of still water: a levelling instrument in which water is employed instead of mercury or spirit of wine. It consists of a glass tube containing water, open at both ends, and having the ends turned up. When the tube is placed on a horizontal surface the water will stand at the same height in the turned up ends, and when placed in an inclined position the water will manifestly stand highest in the depressed end.

WATER-LILY, waw'ter-lil'i, *n.* a *water*-plant like a *lily*, with large floating leaves.

WATERLINE, waw'ter-līn, *n.* the *line* on a ship to which the *water* rises.

WATER-LOGGED, waw'ter-logd, *adj.* rendered *log*-like, or unmanageable, from being filled with *water*.

WATERMAN, waw'ter-man, *n.* a *man* who plies a boat on *water* for hire: a boatman: a ferryman.

WATERMARK, waw'ter-märk, *n.* a *mark* showing the height to which *water* has risen: a tide mark: a mark wrought into paper.

WATER-METER, *n.* a machine for measuring the quantity of water passing through it, for the purpose of taxing the amount of water used in a building: a machine for measuring evaporation. [WATER and METER.]

WATERMILL, waw'ter-mil, *n.* a *mill* driven by *water*.

WATER-MOTOR, *n.* any turbine, water-wheel, or motor driven by water under pressure. [WATER and MOTOR.]

WATER-NYMPH, *n.* a Naiad. [WATER and NYMPH.]

WATER-PARTING, waw'ter-pärt'ing, *n.* same as WATERSHED.

WATER-PHONE, *n.* an instrument for detecting the place of a leak in a pipe. [WATER and PHONE, dim. of TELEPHONE.]

WATER-POLO, *n.* a game played by swimmers in the water, seven players on each side, consisting of two backs, three forwards, one half-back, and a goal-keeper. [WATER and POLO.]

WATER-POWER, waw'ter-pow'er, *n.* the *power* of *water*, employed to move machinery, etc.

WATERPROOF, waw'ter-prōōf, *adj.* impervious to water: so firm and compact as not to admit water: as, *waterproof* cloth, leather, or felt. Many solutions and compositions have been employed for the purpose of rendering cloth and other things water-proof, but caoutchouc or india-rubber has now nearly superseded all other agents for this purpose: any substance, as caoutchouc, a solution of soap and alum, or of isinglass with infusion of galls, for rendering cloth, leather, etc., impervious or nearly impervious to water.

WATERSHED, waw'ter-shed, *n.* the line which separates two river-basins: a district from which several rivers rise. [See SHED, to part.]

WATER-SPOUT, waw'ter-spowt, *n.* a remarkable meteorological phenomenon frequently observed at sea, and exactly analogous to the whirlwinds experienced on land. It occurs when opposite winds of different temperatures meet in the upper atmosphere, whereby a great amount of vapor is condensed into a thick black cloud, to which a vertical motion is given. This vertical motion causes it to take the form of a vast funnel, which, descending near the surface of the sea, draws up the water in its vortex, which joins in its whirling motion. The whole column, which after the junction extends from the sea to the clouds, assumes a magnificent appearance, being of a light color near its axis,

but dark along the sides. When acted on by the wind the column assumes a position oblique to the horizon, but in calm weather it maintains its vertical position, while at the same time it is carried along the surface of the sea. Sometimes the upper and lower parts move with different velocities, causing the parts to separate from each other, often with a loud report. The whole of the vapor is at length absorbed in the air, or it descends to the sea in a heavy shower of rain. Sudden gusts of wind, from all points of the compass, are very common in the vicinity of water-spouts. What are sometimes called *water-spouts on land* are merely heavy falls of rain of a very local character, and may or may not be accompanied with whirling winds. They occur generally during thunder-storms, and differ only from severe hail-storms in point of temperature.

WATER-TABLE, waw'ter-tā'bl, *n.* a moulding or other projection in the wall of a building to throw off the water.

WATER-TELESCOPE, *n.* a telescope in which air is replaced by water as the medium between the objective and the eye-piece.

WATERTIGHT, waw'ter-tīt, *adj.* so *tight* as not to admit *water*, nor let it escape.

WATER-WAY, *n.* (*naut.*) a series of planks, extending round a vessel at the junction of the decks with the sides, pierced by scuppers to drain off the water. [WATER and WAY.]

WATERWHEEL, waw'ter-hwēl, *n.* a *wheel* moved by *water:* an engine for raising water.

WATERWORK, waw'ter-wurk, *n.* any *work* or engine by which *water* is furnished, as to a town, etc., usually in the *pl.*

WATERY, waw'ter-i, *adj.* pertaining to or like *water:* thin or transparent: tasteless: containing or abounding with water.—*n.* WA'TERINESS.

WATT, wot, *n.* the practical unit of electrical power. [From James *Watt*, 1738-1819.]

WATTEAU-BODICE, wot'o-bod'is, *n.* a bodice cut low and square in the neck, resembling the style of dress in the paintings by Antoine *Watteau*, the French artist (1684-1721).

WATTLE, wot'l, *n.* a twig or flexible rod: a hurdle: the fleshy excrescence under the throat of a cock or a turkey.—*v.t.* to bind with wattles or twigs: to form by plaiting twigs. [A.S. *watul.*]

WAUL, wawl, *v.i.* to cry as a cat. [Imitative.]

WAVE, wāv, *n.* a ridge on the surface of water swaying or moving backwards and forwards: a state of vibration propagated through a system of particles: inequality of surface: a line or streak like a wave.—*v.i.* to move like a wave: to play loosely: to be moved, as a signal or a flag: to fluctuate.—*v.t.* to move backwards and forwards: to brandish: to waft or beckon: to raise into inequalities of surface. [M.E. *wawe*—A.S. *wæg*; cog. with Ger. *woge*, Ice. *vogr;* allied to VOGUE, WAVER.]

WAVELESS, wāv'les, *adj.*, *free* from *waves:* undisturbed.

WAVELET, wāv'let, *n.* a *little wave.* [Dim. of WAVE.]

WAVE-OFFERING, wāv'-of'er-ing, *n.* (*B.*) an *offering waved* towards the four points.

WAVER, wāv'er, *v.i.* to move to and fro: to shake: to be unsteady or undetermined: to be in danger of falling.—*n.* WAV'ERER. [An extension of WAVE.]

WAVY, wāv'i, *adj.* full of or rising in *waves:* playing to and fro: undulating.

WAX, waks, *n.* a fat-like yellow substance produced by bees, and used by them in making their cells: any substance like it, as that in the ear: the substance used to seal letters: that used by shoemakers to rub their thread.—*v.t.* to smear or rub with wax.—*adj.* WAX'EN. [A.S. *weax, wæx;* Ice. *vax*, Dut. *was*, Ger. *wachs.*]

WAX, waks, *v.i.* to *grow* or *increase*, esp. of the moon, as opp. to *wane:* to pass into another state. [A.S. *weaxan;* Ice. *vaxa*, Ger. *wachsen*, Goth. *wahsjan;* L. *augeo*, to increase, Gr. *auxanō*, Sans. *vaksh*, Zend. *ukhs.*]

WAXCLOTH, waks'kloth, *n.*, *cloth* covered with a coating of *wax*, used for table-covers, etc.: a popular name for all oil floorcloths.

WAX-DOLL, *n.* a child's doll with head and bust of hardened wax. [WAX and DOLL.]

WAXEN, waks'n, (*B.*) pa.p. of WAX, *grown.*

WAX-PALM, waks'-pām, *n.* a species of palm, the *Ceroxylon andicola*, found in South America. It is a native of the Andes, and is found chiefly between 4° and 5° of north latitude, at an elevation of about 5000 feet above the sea-level, among rugged precipices. It grows to the height of 180 feet. The trunk is marked by rings, caused by the falling off of the leaves, which are 18 to 20 feet long, and is covered with a thick secretion, consisting of two-thirds resin and one-third wax. This substance is also exuded from the leaves, is whitish, almost inodorous, except when heated, when it gives out a resinous odor. In the region in which it grows the wax, usually mixed with bees'-wax and tallow, is made into candles. The only other palm which exudes wax, and that in a sort of scales from the palmate leaves, is the Carnauba palm, found plentifully in Brazil.

WAX-PAPER, waks'-pā-per, *n.* a kind of paper prepared by spreading over its surface a coating made of white wax, turpentine, and spermaceti.

WAX-RED, waks'-red, *adj.* of a bright red

color, resembling that of sealing-wax.

WAX-SCOT, waks'-skot, *n.* a duty anciently paid twice a year towards the charge of wax-candles in churches.

WAX-WING, waks'-wing, *n.* the common name of the species of dentirostral birds of the genus Ampelis. They are so named because most of them have small, oval, horny appendages on the secondaries of the wings of the color of red sealing-wax. Only three species have been recorded, viz. the Bohemian wax-wing or chatterer (*A. garrula*), a migratory bird, which has a wide geographical range, the American wax-wing or cedar-bird (*A. carolinensis*), which is confined to North America, and the red-winged chatterer or Japanese wax-wing (*A. phenicoptera*), an Asiatic bird.

WAXWORK, waks'wurk, *n.*, *work* made of *wax*, esp. figures or models formed of *wax*.

WAXY, waks'i, *adj.* resembling *wax*: soft: adhesive.

WAY, wā, *n.* passage: road: length of space: distance: direction: manner of life: advance in life: general manner of acting: means: manner: will.—BY THE WAY, as we go on.—WAYS AND MEANS, resources of revenue. [A.S. *weg;* Ger. *weg*, L. *via*, Sans. *vaha;* akin to *veho*, to carry; Gr. *ochos*, a carriage. Cf. WEIGH.]

WAYBILL, wā'bil, *n.* list of goods carried by a freight train on railways.

WAYFARER, wā'fār-er, *n.* one who *fares* or goes on his *way*.

WAYFARING, wā'fār-ing, *adj.* travelling or passing.

WAYLAY, wā-lā' or wā'lā, *v.t.* to *lie* in the *way* for: to watch or lie in ambush for.

WAYMARK, wā'märk, *n.* (*B.*) a guidepost.

WAY-STATION, *n.* a railroad station at a small town, village, or hamlet, between two principal points or cities. [WAY and STATION.]

WAY-TRAIN, *n.* a "local" railroad train, which stops at all stations between two principal points. [WAY and TRAIN.]

WAYWARD, wā'ward, *adj.* froward: willful.—*n.* WAY'WARDNESS. [Prob. originally sig. "taking one's own way" (cf. the *adj.* FROWARD).]

WAYWISE, wā'wīz, *adj.* expert in finding or keeping the way: knowing the way or route. *Ash.*

WAYWISER, wā'wīz-er, *n.* an instrument for measuring the distance which one has travelled on the road: an odometer or pedometer. "I went to see Colonel Blount who showed me the application of the *waywiser* to a coach, exactly measuring the miles, and showing them by an index as we went on. It had 3 circles, one pointing to the number of rods, another to the miles, by 10 to 1000, with all the subdivisions of quarters."—*Evelyn.* [Ger. *wegweiser*, from *weg*, way, and *weisen*, to direct.]

WAYWODE, WAIWODE, wā'wōd, *n.* a name originally given to military commanders in various Slavonic countries, and afterwards to governors of towns or provinces. It was borne for a time by the rulers of Moldavia and Wallachia, who subsequently took the title of Hospodar. [Pol. and Russ. *woyewoda*, lit. army leader, from *woi*, an army, and *wodit*, to lead.]

WAYWORN, wā'wōrn, *adj.* worn out by travel.

WE, wē, *pron.*, *pl.* of I: I and another or others: I and he or she, or I and they. *We* is sometimes, like *they*, vaguely used for society, people in general, the world, etc., but when the speaker or writer uses *we* he identifies himself more or less directly with the statement; when he uses *they* he implies no such identification. Both pronouns thus used may be translated by the French *on* and the German *man*, as *we* (or *they*) say—*on dit*, *man sagt*.

> (Vice) seen too oft, familiar with her face,
> *We* first endure, then pity, then embrace.—*Pope.*

"'*They* say so.' 'And who are "*they*"? Everybody—nobody. *They! They* is a regular scandal-monger, an unknown, unacknowledged, unseen, unanswered, unauthorized creation quoted on all occasions.'"—*Mrs. S. C. Hall.* *We* is frequently used by individuals, as editors, authors, and the like, when alluding to themselves, in order to avoid the appearance of egotism which it is assumed would result from the frequent use of the pronoun I, though it is an open question whether or not *we* is any less egotistic than *I*, in authorship. The plural style is also used by kings and other potentates, and is said to have been first used in his edicts by King John of England, according to others by Richard I. The French and German sovereigns followed the example about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

> *We* charge you, on allegiance to *ourself*,
> To hold your slaughtering hands.—*Shak.*

[A.S. *wē*, O.S. *we*, *wi*, Ice. *vér*, *vær*, Dan. and Sw. *vi*, Dut. *wij*, Ger. *wir*, Goth. *weis;* cog. Sans. *vayam*—we. The initial *w* or *v* is supposed to represent *m* of the old radical *ma*, me, I, and the suffix *s* (Ger. *r*) to be a relic of an old demonstrative *sma* joined to the first pronoun. Originally, therefore, *we*=*ma-sma*=*I*+*that* (or *he*).]

WEAK, wēk, *adj.* soft: wanting strength: not able to sustain a great weight: wanting health: easily overcome: feeble of mind: wanting moral force: frail: unsteady: slight or incomplete: having little of the chief ingredient: impressible: inconclusive.—*adv.* WEAK'LY.—*n.* WEAK'NESS. [A.S. *wac*, pliant—*wican*, to yield; cog. with Dut. *week*, Ice. *veik-r*, Ger. *weich*.]

WEAKEN, wēk'n, *v.t.* to make *weak:* to reduce in strength or spirit.—*v.i.* to grow

weak or weaker. [A.S. *wacian;* Ger. *weichen.* See WEAK.]

WEAK-KNEED, wēk'-nēd, *adj.* having weak knees: hence weak morally or in will.

WEAKLING, wēk'ling, *n.* a *weak* or feeble creature.

WEAKLY, wēk'li, *adj.*, *weak* in body or mind.

WEAL, wēl, *n.* state of being *well:* a sound or prosperous state: welfare. [A.S. *wela*, wealth, bliss; Ger. *wohl.* See WELL, *adj.*]

WEAL, wēl, *n.* a form of WALE.

WEALD, wēld, *n.* a *wood* or forest: a wooded region: an open country. [A.S. *weald*, Ger. *wald*, wood, from the root of WILD.]

WEALDEN, wēld'n, *adj.* (*geol.*) pertaining to the upper oolitic series of rocks. [So called because first studied in the *wealds* in S. of England.]

WEALTH, welth, *n.* large possessions of any kind: riches. [Lit. "state of being *well* or prosperous;" an extension of WEAL, state of being well.]

WEALTHIEST, welth'i-est, *adj.* superl. of WEALTHY: (*Pr. Bk.*, Ps. lxxviii. 31) fattest.

WEALTHY, welth'i, *adj.* rich: (*B.*) prosperous.—*adv.* WEALTH'ILY.—*n.* WEALTH'INESS.

WEAN, wēn, *v.t.* to *accustom* to do without the breast: to reconcile to the want of anything: to estrange the affections from any object or habit.

WEAPON, wep'un, *n.* any instrument of offence or defence.—*adj.* WEAP'ONED [A.S. *wæpen;* Goth. *vepna*, arms, Ger. *waffen* and *wappen.*]

WEAPON-SALVE, wep'on-săv, *n.* a salve which was supposed to cure the wound by being applied to the weapon that made it. Sir Kenelm Digby says the salve produces sympathy between the wound and the weapon, citing several instances to prove that "as the sword is treated the wound inflicted by it feels. Thus, if the instrument is kept wet the wound will feel cool, if held to the fire it will feel hot," etc. This is referred to in the following lines:—

> She has taen the broken lance,
> And washed it from the clotted gore,
> And *salved the splinter* o'er and o'er.
> *Sir W. Scott (Marmion).*

WEAR, wār, *v.t.* to carry on the body: to have the appearance of: to consume by use, time, or exposure: to waste by rubbing: to do by degrees.—*v.i.* to be wasted by use or time: to be spent tediously: to consume slowly: to last under use:—*pa.t.* wōre; *pa.p.* wōrn.—*n.* WEAR'ER. [Lit. "to cover," A.S. *werian;* Ice. *verja*, to cover, Goth *vasjan.* See VEST.]

WEAR, wār, *n.* act of *wearing:* lessening or injury by use or friction.—WEAR AND TEAR, loss by wear or use.

WEAR, wār, *v.t.* to put a ship on another tack. [Prob. a corr. of VEER.]

WEAR, wēr, *n.* another spelling of WEIR.

WEARABLE, wār'a-bl, *adj.* fit to be worn.

WEARISOME, wē'ri-sum, *adj.* making *weary:* tedious.—*adv.* WEA'RISOMELY.—*n.* WEA'RISOMENESS.

WEARY, wē'ri, *adj.* worn out: having the strength or patience exhausted: tired: causing weariness.—*v.t.* to wear out or make weary: to reduce the strength or patience of: to harass.—*adv.* WEA'RILY.—*n.* WEA'RINESS. [A.S. *werig.*]

WEASEL, wē'zl, *n.* a small animal with a slender body and short legs, living on birds, mice, etc. [A.S. *wesle;* Ger. *wiesel.*]

WEATHER, we*th*'er, *n.* state of the air as to heat or cold, dryness or wetness, etc. —*v.t.* to affect by exposing to the air: to sail to the windward of: to gain or pass, as a promontory or cape: to hold out stoutly against difficulties. [A.S. *weder;* Ice. *vedhr*, Ger. *wetter.*]

WEATHER-BEATEN, we*th*'er-bēt'n, *adj.* distressed or seasoned by the weather.

WEATHER-BOARD, we*th*'er-bōrd, *n.* (*naut.*) that side of a ship which is toward the wind, the windward side; a piece of plank placed in the ports of a ship when laid up in ordinary, and serving as a protection from bad weather; weather-boards are fixed in an inclined position, so as to turn off the rain without preventing the circulation of air: a board used in weather-boarding (which see).

WEATHER-BOARD, we*th*'er-bōrd, *v.t.* to nail boards upon, as a roof or side of a house, lapping one over another, in order to prevent rain, snow, etc., from penetrating them.

WEATHER-BOARDING, we*th*'er-bōrd-ing, *n* boards nailed with a lap on each other, to prevent the penetration of the rain and snow, used in roofing and siding.

WEATHERBOUND, we*th*'er-bownd, *adj.*, *bound* or delayed by bad *weather.*

WEATHERCOCK, we*th*'er-kok, *n.* a vane (often in the form of a *cock*) to show the direction of the *wind:* anything turning easily and often.

WEATHERGAGE, we*th*'er-gāj, *n.* a *gage* of or that which shows the *weather:* the position of a ship to the windward of another.

WEATHER-PROPHET, *n.* a forecaster of weather conditions: an instrument for foretelling the weather. [WEATHER and PROPHET.]

WEATHERSIDE, we*th*'er-sīd, *n.* the *windward side.*

WEATHER-STRIP, *n.* a thin piece of cloth, board, rubber, etc., for nailing or pasting on the edges of windows and doors to keep out the cold or wind. [WEATHER and STRIP.]

WEAVE, wēv, *v.t.* to twine threads together; to unite threads in a loom to form cloth: to work into a fabric: to unite by intermixture.—*v.i.* to practice

weaving:—*pa.t.* wōve, (rarely) weaved; *pa.p.* wōv'en. [A.S. *wefan;* Ice. *vefa,* Ger. *weben.*]

WEAVER, wēv'er, *n.* one who weaves: one whose occupation is to weave. "*Weavers* were supposed to be generally good singers. Their trade, being sedentary, they had an opportunity of practicing, and sometimes in parts. . . . Many of the *weavers* in Queen Elizabeth's days were Flemish Calvinists, who fled from the persecution of the Duke of Alva, and were therefore particularly given to singing psalms. . . . Hence the exclamation of Falstaff." "I would I were a *weaver!* I could sing psalms, and all manner of songs."—*Nares:* the name Weaver-Bird is given to insessorial birds of various genera. They are so called from the remarkable structure of their nests, which are woven in a very wonderful manner of various vegetable substances. Some species build their nests separate and singly, and hang them from slender branches of trees and shrubs, but others build in companies, numerous nests suspended from the branches of a tree being under one roof, though each one forms a separate compartment and has a separate entrance. They are natives of the warmer parts of Asia, of Africa, and of Australia, none being found in Europe or America. The *Ploceus icterocephalus,* or yellow-crowned weaver, is a native of South Africa, and constructs an isolated pensile kidney-shaped nest, about 7 inches long by 4½ broad, with an opening in the side. Naturalists are not quite agreed as to whether the nests of the weaver-bird are built in their own peculiar manner as a means of preservation against the rain, or against the attacks of serpents and small quadrupeds, probably the latter.

WEAVING, wēv'ing, *n.* the act of one who weaves: the act or art of producing cloth or other textile fabrics by means of a loom from the combination of threads or filaments. In all kinds of weaving, whether plain or figured, one system of threads, called the *woof* or *weft,* is made to pass alternately under and over another system of threads called the *warp, web,* or *chain.* The essential operations are the successive raising of certain threads of the *warp* and the depression of others so as to form a decussation or *shed* for the passage of the weft yarn, which is then beaten up by means of a *lay* or *batten.* Weaving is performed by the hand in what are called *hand-looms,* or by steam in what are called *power-looms,* but the general arrangements for both are to a certain extent the same. Weaving, in the most general sense of the term, comprehends not only those textile fabrics which are prepared in the loom, but also net-work, lace-work, etc.

WEB, web, *n.* that which is *woven:* the fine texture spun by the spider as a snare for flies: a film over the eye: the skin between the toes of waterfowls: a large roll of paper. [A.S. *webb;* Ice. *vefr,* Ger. *gewebe;* from root of WEAVE.]

WEBBED, webd, *adj.* having the toes united by a *web* or skin.

WEBBING, web'ing, *n.* a narrow *woven* fabric of hemp, used for chairs, etc.

WEB-FOOTED, web'-foot'ed, *adj.* having webbed feet.

WEB-PRESS, web'-pres, *n.* a printing-machine which takes its paper from the web or roll: much used in newspaper and such like printing.

WED, wed, *v.t.* to marry: to join in marriage: to unite closely.—*v.i.* to marry:—*pr.p.* wedd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wedd'ed or wed. [A.S. *weddan,* to engage, to marry (Ger. *wetten,* to wager)—*wedd,* a pledge, cog. with Goth. *vadi,* Ger. *wette,* a bet. See GAGE, and WAGE, WAGER.]

WEDDED, wed'ed, *adj.* married: belonging to marriage.

WEDDING, wed'ing, *n.* marriage: marriage ceremony.

WEDGE, wej, *n.* a piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting: a mass of metal.—*v.t.* to cleave with a wedge: to force or drive with a wedge: to press closely: to fasten with a wedge. [A.S. *wecg;* Ice. *veggr,* Ger. *weck,* a wedge; prob. from the root of WAY, WEIGH.]

WEDGEWOOD-WARE, wej'wood-wār, *n.* a kind of semi-vitrified pottery much esteemed. [Invented by Josiah *Wedgewood* (1730–95).]

WEDLOCK, wed'lok, *n.* marriage: matrimony. [Lit. "state of being wedded," A.S. *wedlac*—WED, and *-lac,* "a gift," "sport." See LARK, a game, and KNOWLEDGE.]

WEDNESDAY, wenz'dā, *n.* fourth day of the week. [A.S. *Wódenes dæg,* "the *day* of *Wóden* or Odin," the chief Teutonic deity.]

WEE, wē, *adj.* small. [Cf. Prov. E. *weeny,* small, A.S. *hwæne,* Ger. *wenig;* cf. Scot. a *wheen,* a small number.]

WEED, wēd, *n.* any useless plant of small growth: anything useless or troublesome.—*v.t.* to free from weeds: to remove anything hurtful or offensive.—*n.* WEED'ER. [A.S. *weod,* an herb.]

WEED, wēd, *n.* a garment; an article of clothing; "Lowly shepherd's *weeds.*"—*Spenser;* "Palmer's *weeds.*"—*Milton;* "This silken rag, this beggar-woman's *weed.*"—*Tennyson:* an upper or outer garment; "His own hands putting on both shirt and *weede.*"—*Chapman:* an article of dress worn in token of mourning; mourning garb; mournings; "In a mourning *weed,* with ashes upon her head, and tears abundantly flowing."—*Milton.* In this sense used now in the plural, and more specifically applied to

the mourning dress of a widow. "A widow's *weeds* are still spoken of, meaning her appropriate mourning dress."—*Nares.* [A.S. *wæd, wæde,* a garment, O. Fris. *wed, wede,* Dut. (*ge*)*waad,* Ice. *vád,* O.Ger. *wât,* clothing, a garment; from same root as Goth. *ga-vidan,* to bind, and as E. *weave, withy.*]

WEEDY, wēd'i, *adj.* consisting of *weeds:* full of weeds.

WEEK, wēk, *n.* the space of seven days: the space from one Sunday to another: a cycle of time which has been used from the earliest ages in Eastern countries, and is now universally adopted over the Christian and Mohammedan worlds. It has been commonly regarded as a memorial of the creation of the world in that space of time. It is besides the most obvious and convenient division of the lunar or natural month.—THIS (THAT) DAY WEEK, the same day a week afterwards: the corresponding day in the succeeding week. "*This day week* you will be alone."—*Charlotte Bronte.*—PASSION WEEK, the week containing Good Friday.—THE FEAST OF WEEKS, a Jewish festival lasting seven weeks, that is, a "week of weeks" after the Passover. It corresponds to our Pentecost or Whitsuntide.—A PROPHETIC WEEK, in *Scrip.* a week of years or seven years. [O. E. *weke, wike,* A.S. *wice;* Dut. *week,* Ice. *vika,* a week. Origin and further connections doubtful.]

WEEK-DAY, wēk'-dā, *n.* any day of the week except Sunday.

One solid dish his *week-day* meal affords,
An added pudding solemnized the Lord's.—*Pope.*

WEEKLY, wēk'li, *adj.* coming, happening, or done once a *week.*—*adv.* once a week.—*n.* a publication appearing once a week.

WEEN, wēn, *v.i.* to think or fancy. [A.S. *wenan*—*wen* (Ger. *wahn*), expectation, hope.]

WEEP, wēp, *v.i.* to express grief by shedding tears: to wail or lament.—*v.t.* to lament: to pour forth:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wept. [A.S. *wepan;* allied to Goth. *vopjan,* E. WHOOP.]

WEEPER, wēp'er, *n.* one who *weeps:* a white border round the sleeve of a *mourning* dress.

WEEPING, wēp'ing, *adj.* drooping the branches (as it were through grief).

WEEPING-ASH, wēp'ing-ash, *n.*, *Fraxinus pendula,* a variety of ash differing from the common ash only in its branches arching downwards instead of upwards.

WEEPING-BIRCH, wēp'ing-berch, *n.* a variety of the birch-tree, known as *Betula pendula,* with drooping branches. It is very common in different parts of Europe. It differs from the common birch not only in its weeping habit, but also in its young shoots being quite smooth, bright chestnut brown when ripe, and then covered with little white warts.

WEEPING-CROSS, wēp'ing-kros, *n.* a cross, often of stone, erected on or by the side of a highway, where penitents particularly offered their devotions.

For here I mourn for your, our publike losse,
And doe my pennance at the *weeping-crosse.*
—*Wither.*

—TO RETURN OR COME HOME BY WEEPING-CROSS, an old phrase meaning to suffer a defeat in some adventure: to meet with a painful repulse or failure: to repent sorrowfully having taken a certain course or engaged in a particular undertaking. "But the time will come when, comming home by *Weeping-Crosse,* thou shalt confesse that it was better to be at home."—*Lyly.*

WEEPINGLY, wēp'ing-li, *adv.* in a weeping manner: with weeping: in tears. "She took her son into her arms *weepingly* laughing."—*Wotton.*

WEEPING-RIPE, wēp'ing-rīp, *adj.* ripe or ready for weeping. "The king was *weeping-ripe* for a good word."—*Shak.*

WEEPING-ROCK, wēp'ing-rok, *n.* a porous rock from which water gradually issues.

WEEPING-SPRING, wēp'ing-spring, *n.* a spring that slowly discharges water.

WEEPING-TREE, wēp'ing-trē, *n.* a name common to varieties of several trees, the branches and twigs of which in a normal state have an upward direction, while in the weeping variety the branches and branchlets are elongated and pendulous, or drooping. The weeping-willow, weeping-birch, and weeping-ash are examples.

WEEPING-WILLOW, wēp'ing-wil-ō, *n.* a species of willow, the *Salix babylonica,* whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction. It is a native of the Levant, and is said to have been first planted in England by the poet Pope.

WEEVIL, wēv'il, *n.* a small kind of beetle very destructive to grain. [A.S. *wifel;* Ger. *wiebel,* Lith. *wabalas;* from the root of WEAVE.]

WEFT, weft, *n.* the threads *woven* into and crossing the warp. [A.S. *weft,* for *wefed,* a weak pa.p. of *vefan,* E. WEAVE.]

WEIGH, wā, *v.t.* to compare by the balance: to find the heaviness of: to be equal to in heaviness: to bear up, to raise, esp. a ship's anchor: to ponder in the mind: to consider worthy of notice.—*v.i.* to have weight: to be considered of importance: to press heavily. [A.S. *wegan,* to carry, to weigh; Ger. *wiegen,* to weigh; L. *veho,* to carry. Cf. WAY, WAIN.]

WEIGHAGE, wā'āj, *n.* rate paid for the weighing of merchandise.

WEIGHT, wāt, *n.* the heaviness of a thing when *weighed,* or the amount which anything weighs: the force with which a body is attracted to the earth, measured by the mass into the acceleration: a

mass of metal adjusted to a standard and used for finding weight: anything heavy: a ponderous mass: pressure: importance: power: impressiveness. [A.S. *ge-wiht;* Ger. *ge-wicht;* from root of WEIGH.]

WEIGHTY, wāt'i, *adj.* heavy: important: forcible.—*adv.* WEIGHT'ILY.—*n.* WEIGHT'INESS.

WEIR, WEAR, wēr, *n.* a dam across a river: a fence of stakes for catching fish. [A.S. *wer,* an inclosure—*werian,* to protect; cf. Ger. *wehr,* a dam—*wehren,* to ward.]

WEIRD, wērd, *n.* a spell or charm.—*adj.* skilled in witchcraft: unearthly. [A.S. *wyrd,* fate—root of *weorthan,* Ger. *werden,* to happen. See WORTH.]

WELCOME, wel'kum, *adj.* received with gladness: admitted willingly: causing gladness: free to enjoy.—*n.* kindly reception.—*v.t.* to receive with kindness: to entertain hospitably. [From COME and WILL, influenced also by WELL.]

WELD, weld, WOLD, wōld, *n.* a plant native to Great Britain and several European countries, used by dyers to give a yellow color, and sometimes called DYERS' WEED. It is much cultivated in Kent for the London dyers. It is the *Reseda Luteola* of botanists, being a member of the same genus as mignonette. Sometimes also called WILD WOAD. [O. E. *welde, wolde,* Scand. *wald.* Origin doubtful.]

WELD, weld, *v.t.* to unite or join together into firm union, as two pieces of metal, by hammering or compression when raised to a great heat. Iron and platinum, and perhaps one or two other metals, may be hammered together when heated to nearly a state of semi-fusion; and horn and tortoise-shell may be joined firmly by pressure. [O. E. *welle,* Scand. *waul* (the final *d* not properly belonging to the word); Ger. and Dut. *wellen,* to boil, to unite, to weld; Sw. *välla,* to weld or join two pieces of iron almost at a melting heat. The same word as *well,* to boil, to bubble up, to well. "The process of welding iron is named in many languages from the word for boiling."—*Wedgwood.*

WELD, weld, *n.* a junction, as of two pieces of iron, when heated to a white heat by hammering or compression: as, a firm or close *weld.*

WELD, WELDE, weld, *v.t.* to wield: to manage: to direct: to govern. "Those that *weld* the awful crown."—*Spenser.*

WELDABLE, weld'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being welded.

WELDER, weld'er, *n.* one who welds.

WELDER, weld'er, *n.* in Ireland, a manager: an actual occupant: a tenant of land under a middleman or series of middlemen. "Such immediate tenants have others under them, and so a third and fourth in subordination, till it comes to the *welder,* as they call him, who sits at a rack-rent, and lives miserably."—*Swift.*

WELDING-HEAT, weld'ing-hēt, *n.* the heat necessary for welding two pieces of metal: specifically, the white heat to which iron bars are brought when about to undergo this process.

WELFARE, wel'fār, *n.* state of *faring* or doing *well:* freedom from any calamity, etc.: enjoyment of health, etc.: prosperity.

WELKIN, wel'kin, *n.* the sky or region of clouds. [A.S. *wolcen, welcn,* cloud, air, sky; Ger. *wolke,* cloud; conn. with WELL, a spring, the root idea being the "rolling" (of clouds) in the air.]

WELL, wel, *n.* a rise of water from the earth: a spring: a pit in the earth whence a supply of water is obtained: an inclosure in a ship's hold round the pumps: the open space in the middle of a staircase.—*v.i.* to issue forth, as water from the earth: to spring.—WELL-SPRING (*B.*), *n.* a fountain. [A.S. *well;* Ger. *welle,* a wave. The root is found in A.S. *wealwian,* Goth. *valvjan,* L. *volvere,* to roll.]

WELL, wel, *adj.* good in condition: fortunate: in health.—*adv.* in a proper manner: rightly: thoroughly: favorably: conveniently.—WELL-FA'VORED (*B.*) good-looking, so as to draw *favor.*—WELL-OFF, WELL-TO-DO, easy in circumstances, rich.—WELL-READ, widely acquainted with books. [A.S. *wel,* cog. with Goth. *vaila,* Ger. *wohl.*]

WELLADAY, wel'a-dā, WELLAWAY, wel'a-wā, *int.* alas. [Corr. from M. E. *weylaway*—A. S. *wa la wa,* "woe, lo! woe."]

WELL-BEING, wel'-be'ing, *n.* state of being *well.*

WELL-BORN, wel'-bawrn, *adj., born* of a good or respectable family: not of mean birth.

WELL-BRED, wel'-bred, *adj., bred* or trained *well:* educated to polished manners.

WELLINGTONIA, wel-ing-tōn'i-a, *n.* the largest of existing trees, a native of California. [Named after the Duke of Wellington.]

WELL-NIGH, wel'-nī, *adv.* nearly as well: almost.

WELL-TO-DO, wel-too-doo', *adj.* prosperous: comparatively wealthy.

WELSH, welsh, *adj.* pertaining to *Wales* or its inhabitants.—*n.pl.* the inhabitants of Wales:—*sing.* their language. [A.S. *walsc* (Ger. *welsch*)—*wealh,* a Welshman; hence a foreigner; acc. to Weigand, from L. *Gallicus—Gallus,* a Gaul.]

WELSH-RABBIT, welsh-rab'it, *n.* cheese melted on toasted bread. [Corr. of *Welsh rare bit.*]

WELT, welt, *n.* a kind of *hem* or edging round a shoe.—*v.t.* to furnish with a welt. [W. *gwald,* a hem—*gwal,* a wall, *gwaliaw,* to inclose.]

WELTER, wel'ter, *v.i.* to *roll* or wallow

about, esp. in dirt. [M. E. *walter*, to roll, Sw. *valtra;* conn. with WALTZ and WALLOW.]

WELTER-WEIGHT, wel'ter-wāt, *n.* a heavy weight carried in hurdle-races and steeple-chases: in pugilism, one whose fighting weight is from 135 to 154 pounds.

WEN, wen, *n.* a wart: a fleshy, pulpy tumor. [A.S. *wenn*, a swelling, a wart; Dut. *wen.*]

WENCH, wensh, *n.* a low, coarse woman: a strumpet.—*v.i.* to frequent the company of wenches or strumpets. [A.S. *wencle*, a maid, prob. a Celt. word; conn. with W. *gweini*, to serve.]

WEND, wend, *v.i.* to go: to wind or turn. [A.S. *wendan* (Ger. *wenden*), to turn; the causative of WIND, to turn round.]

WENT, went, properly *pa.t.* of WEND, but now used as *pa.t.* of GO.

WEPT, wept, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of WEEP.

WERE, wer, *v.i.* the *pl.* of WAS, used as *pa.t.* of BE. [A.S. *wǽre;* Ger. *war*, Ice. *vera*, to be. See WAS.]

WERGILD, wēr'gild, *n.* (among the Old English and Germans) a fine paid in compensation for a murder or severe injury. [A.S., from *wer*, man (see WERWOLF), and *gild*, payment—*geldan*, to pay (E. YIELD).]

WERWOLF, wēr'wōōlf, *n.* a person supposed to be able to change himself into a *wolf* at pleasure. [Lit. "man-wolf."

WESLEYAN, wes'le-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Wesleyanism.*—*n.* one who adopts Wesleyanism.

WESLEYANISM, wes'le-an-izm, *n.* the system of doctrine and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists: Arminian Methodism. [Named from John *Wesley.*]

WEST, west, *n.* the quarter where the sun sets: one of the four chief points of the compass: any part of the world that relatively to another place lies in a westerly direction, as the United States with reference to England, the Western States with reference to the Atlantic sea-board, China with reference to California, etc.—*adj.* situated toward the west. [A.S.: Ger. *west.*]

WESTERLY, west'er-li, *adj.* lying towards the *west:* from the west.—*adv.* towards the west.

WESTERN, west'ern, *adj.* situated in the *west:* moving towards the west.

WESTERNER, west'ern-er, *n.* a native or inhabitant of the *West*, esp. from the *Western* United States.

WESTERNISM, west'ern-izm, *n.* a characteristic of *Western* people, esp. those from the *Western* United States, such as a peculiarity of speech or of manner.

WESTPHALIAN, west-fā'li-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Westphalia*, a province of Germany.—*n.* a native of *Westphalia.*

WESTWARD, west'ward, *adj.* and *adv.*, *towards* the *west.*—WEST'WARDLY. *adv.* towards the west.

WET-BLANKET, wet'-blank-et, *n.* a killjoy, as a *wet-blanket* over one's enthusiasm.

WET, wet, *adj.* containing water: having water on the surface: rainy.—*n.* water or wetness: moisture.—*v.t.* to make wet: to soak with water: to sprinkle:—*pr.p.* wett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wet, (rarely) wett'ed.—WET-DOCK, *n.* a dock or basin for floating vessels at all states of the tide.—WET-NURSE, *n.* a nurse who suckles a child for its mother. [A.S. *wæt;* Ice. *vatr;* from root of WATER.]

WET-PLATE, wet'-plāt, *n.* in photography, a plate coated with collodion and sensitized with salts of silver.

WETHER, weth'er, *n.* a castrated ram. [A.S. *wedher;* Ger. *widder.*]

WETNESS, wet'nes, *n.* state of being *wet:* moisture: a watery or moist state of the atmosphere.

WETTISH, wet'ish, *adj.* somewhat *wet.*

WEY, wā, *n.* a measure or *weight* different with different articles—182 lbs. wool, 40 bushels salt or corn, 48 bushels oats, etc. [From WEIGH.]

WHACK, hwak. Same as THWACK.

WHALE, hwāl, *n.* the common name of an order of mammalia: the largest of sea-animals. [A.S. *hwæl* (Ice. *hvalr*, Ger. *wall-fisch*); perh. from root of A.S. *hwelan*, to rush, to roar.]

WHALEBACK, wāl'bak, *n.* (*naut.*) a vessel, largely in use on the Great Lakes of the United States for carrying grain, shaped in fancied resemblance to a whale, with sharp ends and convex upper deck, operated usually by steam-power.

WHALEBOAT, wāl'bōt, *n.* a long, narrow boat used in catching whales.

WHALEBONE, hwāl'bōn, *n.* an elastic substance like *bone*, from the upper jaw of the *whale.*

WHALER, hwāl'er, *n.* a ship or a person employed in the *whale*-fishing.

WHALING, hwāl'ing, *adj.* connected with *whale*-catching.—*n.* the business of catching whales.

WHARF, hworf, *n.* a bank of timber or stone on the shore of a harbor or river for lading and unlading vessels:—*pl.* WHARFS, WHARVES.—*v.t.* to secure by a wharf. [A.S. *hwearf—hweorfan*, to turn; conn. with Ger. *werben* (*lit.*) to turn, and so to seek after, acquire.]

WHARFAGE, hworf'āj, *n.* the dues paid for using a *wharf.*

WHARFINGER, hworf'in-jer, *n.* one who has the care of or owns a *wharf.*

WHAT, hwot, *interrog. pron.* neuter of WHO: how great: something.—*rel. pron.* =that which.—WHAT TIME (*B.*)=at what time, when. [A.S. *hwæt*, neuter of *hwa*, who; Ger. *was;* allied to L. *quid.* See WHO.]

WHATEVER, hwot-ev'er, *pron. everything which:* being this or that: all that: one thing or another.

WHATNOT, hwot'not, *n.* a piece of furni-

ture with shelves for books, etc., so called because used to hold *anything*.

WHATSOEVER, hwot-sō-ev'er, *pron.* same as WHATEVER.

WHEAL, hwēl, *n.* a WALE, which see.

WHEAT, hwēt, *n.* a well-known grassy plant, also its seed, which furnishes a *white* flour for bread. [A.S. *hwæte;* Ger. *weizen;* allied to WHITE, and named from its color.]

WHEATEN, hwēt'en, *adj.* made of *wheat*.

WHEAT-FLY, hwēt'-flī, *n.* the name of several *flies* or insects injurious to *wheat*.

WHEEDLE, hwēd'l, *v.t.* to entice by soft words: to flatter. — *ns.* WHEED'LER, WHEED'LING. [A.S. *wadlian*, to beg—*wadl*, poverty; Ger. *wedeln*, to wag the tail, as a dog.]

WHEEL, hwēl, *n.* a circular frame turning on an axle: an old instrument of torture.—*v.t.* to cause to whirl: to convey on wheels.—*v.i.* to turn round or on an axis: to roll forward.

WHEELBARROW, wēl'barrō, *n.* a barrow or kind of cart with one wheel and two handles pushed forward by a man.

WHEEL-BIRD, hwēl'-berd, *n.* a name given to the common goat-sucker on account of the noise made by the male during incubation, when perched, which is not unlike that of a spinning-wheel.

WHEEL-BOAT, hwēl'-bōt, *n.* a boat with wheels, to be used either on water or upon inclined planes or railways.

WHEEL-BUG, hwēl'-bug, *n.* an insect of the genus Arilus (*A. serratus*), family Reduviidæ, said to possess electric powers. Its popular name is derived from the curious shape of the prothorax, which is elevated and notched, so as to resemble a portion of a cog-wheel.

WHEEL-CARRIAGE, hwēl'-kar-rij, *n.* a carriage moved on wheels, as a coach, chaise, gig, railway carriage, wagon, cart, etc.

WHEEL-CHAIR, hwēl'-chār, *n.* a chair or chair-like structure mounted on wheels: a bath-chair: an invalid's chair.

WHEEL-CUTTING, hwēl'-kut-ing, *n.* the operation of cutting the teeth in the wheels used by watch and clock makers, and for other mechanical purposes.

WHEELED, hwēld, *adj.* having wheels: often used in composition; as, a two-*wheeled* carriage, a four-*wheeled* carriage.

WHEELER, hwēl'er, *n.* one who wheels: a maker of wheels, a wheelwright: a wheel-horse, or one next the wheels of the carriage: a worker on sewed muslin.

WHEEL-FIRE, hwēl'-fīr, *n.* in *chem.* a fire which encompasses a crucible without touching it.

WHEEL-HOUSE, hwēl'-hows, *n.* (*naut.*) a kind of round house, built over the steering-wheel in large ships for the shelter of the helmsman.

WHEELLESS, hwēl'les, *adj.* without wheels. "*Wheelless* carts."—*Miss Ferrier.*

WHEEL-LOCK, hwēl'-lok, *n.* a small machine attached to the old muskets for producing sparks of fire. It consisted of a wheel which revolved against a flint fixed in the lock.

WHEELMAN, hwēl'man, *n.* one who uses a bicycle or tricycle or similar conveyance.

WHEEL-ORE, hwēl'-ōr, *n.* in *mineral.* an opaque mineral, of a steel-gray or black color, and metallic lustre, consisting chiefly of sulphur, antimony, lead, and copper. It is found in Herod's-foot Mine, or Wheal, in Cornwall, Eng. [Corn. *wheel*, for *huel*, a mine, and E. ORE.]

WHEEL-PLOUGH, hwēl'-plow, *n.* a plough with a wheel or wheels added to it, for the purpose of regulating the depth of the furrow, and rendering the implement more steady to hold.

WHEEL-RACE, hwēl'-rās, *n.* the place in which a water-wheel is fixed.

WHEEL-ROPE, hwēl'-rōp, *n.* (*naut.*) a rope reeved through a block on each side of the deck, and led round the barrel of the steering-wheel, to assist in steering. Chains are now much more commonly used for this purpose.

WHEEL-SHAPED, hwēl'-shāpt, *adj.* shaped like a wheel: specifically, in *bot.* monopetalous, expanding into a flat border at top, with scarcely any tube: rotate: as, a *wheel-shaped* corolla.

WHEEL-SWARF, hwēl'-swawrf, *n.* a clayey cement or putty made in Sheffield, England, from the dust derived by abrasion from grindstones, and used in furnaces where steel is manufactured for coating the layers of iron and charcoal.

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS, hwēlz' within hwēlz', a complication of circumstances: a plot, intrigue, or policy coexisting with another plot, intrigue, or policy.

WHEEL-TIRE, hwēl'-tīr, *n.* the iron band that encircles a wooden wheel. [See TIRE.]

WHEEL-WINDOW, hwēl'-win-dō, *n.* in *Gothic arch.* a circular window with radiating mullions resembling the spokes of a wheel. [See ROSE-WINDOW.]

WHEEL-WORK, hwēl'-wurk, *n.* the combination of wheels which communicate motion to one another in machinery, the motion being communicated from the one wheel to the other by belts or straps passing over the circumference of both, or by teeth cut in those circumferences and working in one another, or by cogs. The most familiar instances of wheel-work are to be found in clocks and watches.

WHEELWRIGHT, hwēl'rīt, *n.* a *wright* who makes *wheels* and wheel-carriages.

WHEEZE, hwēz, *v.i.* to breathe with a *hissing* sound: to breathe audibly or with difficulty. — *n.* WHEEZ'ING. [A.S. *hweosan;* Ice. *hvæsa*, to wheeze, to hiss; from the sound.]

WHELK, hwelk, *n.* a mollusc having a spiral shell. [A.S. *weoloc*, a whelk; perh. from the root of WALK and WELKIN, and sig. orig. the "*wreathed* creature."]

WHELM, hwelm, *v.t.* to *cover* completely: to plunge deep: to overburden. [A.S. *for-welman*, to overwhelm; Ice. *hvelfa*, to overturn; allied to Scot. *whummle*, to turn upside down.]

WHELP, hwelp, *n.* the young of the dog kind and of lions, etc.: a puppy: a cub: a young man (in contempt).—*v.i.* to bring forth young. [A.S. *hwelp;* Ice. *hvelpr*, Ger. *welf*.]

WHEN, hwen, *adv.* at what time? at which time: at or after the time that: while.—WHENAS (-'az) (*B.*) when. [A.S. *hwanne*, accus. sing. from the stem of WHO; Ger. *wand*, *wenn*. Cf. THEN.]

WHENCE, hwens, *adv.* from what place: from which things: wherefore.—FROM WHENCE may be called a pleonastic mode of expression, *from* being implied in *whence;* but it is very often met with in our literature, and has sometimes been defended as being more emphatic. "*From whence* come wars and fightings among ye."—Jas. iv. 1. "Remember therefore *from whence* thou art fallen."—Rev. ii. 5. "A place *from whence* himself does fly."—*Shak.* "The place *from whence* they fell."—*Milton.*—OF WHENCE in the same sense is rarely met with. "What and *of whence* was he?"—*Dryden.* [M. E. *whenne-s*—A.S. *hwanon* (Ger. *wannen*); from the stem of WHO. Cf. THENCE.]

WHENCESOEVER, hwens-so-ev'er, *adv.* from what place, cause, or source *soever.*

WHENEVER, hwen-ev'er, *adv.* at every time when.

WHENSOEVER, hwen-so-ev'er, *adv.* at what time soever: whenever.

WHERE, hwār, *adv.* at which place, at what place? to what place, to which place.—WHEREABOUT', about where: near what?—WHEREAS', as or on account of which: since: when in fact: near.—WHEREAT', at which: at what?—WHEREBY', by which.—WHERE'FORE, for which reason: for what reason? why?—WHEREIN', in which: in what?—WHEREOF (-of'), of which: of what?—WHEREON', on which: on what?—WHERESOEV'ER, in what place soever.—WHERETO', to which: to what?—WHEREUNTO' (*B.*) whereto: for what purpose?—WHEREUPON', upon or in consequence of which.—WHEREV'ER, at whatever place.—WHEREWITH', with which: with what?—WHEREWITHAL', same as WHEREWITH. [A.S. *hwa-r* or *hwæ-r;* from stem of WHO. Cf. THERE.]

WHERRY, hwer'i, *n.* a name applied most commonly to a light shallow boat, seated for passengers, and plying on rivers.

What sights of fine folks he oft rowed in his *wherry*,
'Twas cleaned out so nice, and so painted withal.
—*Ch. Dibdin:*

a light half-decked fishing vessel used in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland. [Formerly written *wherie*, *whirrie*, Skeat connects it with Ice. *hverfr*, shifty, crank, said of vessels, this again being connected with *wharf*, and A.S. *hweorfan*, to turn.]

WHERRY, hwer'i, *n.* a liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples after the verjuice is expressed. Sometimes called CRAB-WHERRY. [W. *chwerw*, bitter, the opposite of sweet.]

WHERRYMAN, hwer'i-man, *n.* one who rows a wherry. "He that is an excellent *wherryman* looketh towards the bridge, when he pulleth towards Westminster."—*Bacon.*

WHET, hwet, *v.t.* to *sharpen* by rubbing: to make keen: to excite:—*pr.p.* whett'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* whett'ed.—*n.* act of sharpening: something that sharpens the appetite.—*n.* WHETT'ER. [A.S. *hwettan*, from A.S. *hwæt*, sharp; Ger. *wetzen*.]

WHETHER, hweth'er, *interrog. pron.* sig. which of two.—*conj.* which of two alternatives. [A.S. *hwæ-ther*, from the stem of WHO, with the old compar. suffix *-ther;* cog. with Goth. *hva-thar*, Ger. *we-der;* also with L. *u-teru-s*, Gr. *kotero-s*, Sans. *ka-tará*. Cf. OTHER and ALTER.]

WHETSTONE, hwet'stōn, *n.* a stone for sharpening cutlery or tools by friction. Whetstones are made of various kinds of stone, the finer kinds being made of a siliceous slate, and when used are moistened with oil or water. "Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the razor."—*South.*—TO GIVE THE WHETSTONE, TO DESERVE THE WHETSTONE, old phrases in which (and in various others) the whetstone is associated with lying, and regarded as the proper premium for accomplishment in this art. The origin of the usage is not clear, but perhaps the whetstone was regarded as to be used for sharpening the wits. "This will explain a smart repartee of Sir Francis Bacon's before King James, to whom Sir Kenelm Digby was relating, that he had seen the true philosopher's stone in the possession of a hermit in Italy, and when the king was very curious to understand what sort of stone it was, and Sir Kenelm much puzzled in describing it, Sir Fra. Bacon interposed, and said, 'Perhaps it was a *whetstone.*'"—*Zachary Grey.*

WHEW, hwū, *int.* expressing dismay, wonder, or surprise.—*n.* a sound denoting amazement.—*v.i.* to utter such a sound.

WHEY, hwā, *n.* the watery part of milk, separated from the curd, esp. in making cheese.—*adjs.* WHEY'EY, WHEY'ISH, of whey: like whey. [A.S. *hwæg;* Scot. *whig*, Low Ger. *wey;* prob. conn. with root of WATER.]

WHICH, hwich, *pron.* an interrogative pronoun, by which one or more among a number of individual persons or things;

often one among a definite number (frequently one of two), is inquired for, or intended to be definitely singled out—used with or without an accompanying noun; as, *which* man is it? *which* woman is it? *which* is the house? *which* are the articles you mean? "*Which* of you convinceth me of sin?"—John viii. 46.

Which of you will stop
The vent of hearing when loud Rumor speaks?
—*Shak.*

So with herself is she in mutiny,
To live or die *which* of the twain were better,
When life is shamed, and death reproach's debtor.
—*Shak.*

A relative pronoun, serving as the neuter of *who*, and having an antecedent of the singular or plural number but of the neuter gender; as, the thing or things *which*; the birds *which* were singing; or the antecedent may be a sentence, word, or notion; as, he is very ignorant, *which* is a great pity. Such usages as the following are now obsolete. "Our Father *which* art in heaven."—Matt. vi. 9. "All those friends *which* I thought buried."—*Shak.* "Had I been there *which* am a silly woman."—*Shak.* Sometimes equivalent to "a thing or circumstance which," the relative clause preceding that which is referred to.

And, *which* was strange, the one so like the other
As could not be distinguished but by name.
—*Shak.*

Used adjectively or with a noun subjoined, the relative coming before the noun by an inversion which gives a certain brevity.

Refusing her grand hests, she did confine thee
Into a cloven pine; within *which* rift
Imprison'd thou didst painfully remain
A dozen years; within *which* space she died.
—*Shak.*

Which is used as an indefinite pronoun, standing for whichever, any one which, that which, those which, and the like; as, take *which* you will. — *Which* was often formerly preceded by the definite article *the*.

The party 'gainst *the which* he doth contrive
Shall seize one half his goods.—*Shak.*

It was formerly often followed by *that* or *as*, having the effect of giving emphasis or definiteness. "This abbot *which that* was an holy man." — *Chaucer.* — WHICH IS WHICH? which is the one, which the other? a common phrase implying inability to distinguish between two. [A.S. *hwilc*, *hwyle*, contr. from *hwilíc*, lit. *why-like*, from *hwí*, instrumental case of *whâ*, who, *whæt*, what, and *líc*, like; similar are O. Sax. *hwilik*, Ice. *hvilíkr* Dan. *hvilken*, Goth. *hveleiks*, Dut. *welk*, Ger. *welch*. Cf. *such* = *so-like*. Like *who*, *which* was originally an interrogative, and it was not used as a relative till the close of the twelfth century. As an interrogative it is still of any gender, but as a relative it is now only neuter. It is both singular and plural.]

WHICHEVER, hwich-ev'er, WHICHSOEVER, hwich-so-ev'er, *pron.* every one which: whether one or other.

WHIFF, hwif, *n.* a sudden puff of air from the mouth: a slight blast.—*v.t.* to throw out in whiffs: to puff. [W. *chwiff*; imitative.]

WHIFFLE, hwif'l, *v.i.* to turn as if by *whiffs* or gusts of wind: to be fickle: to prevaricate. — *n.* WHIFF'LER. [Freq. of WHIFF.]

WHIFFLETREE, wif'fl'trē, *n.* the bars on a vehicle to which are fastened the traces of the horse or other beast of burden.

WHIG, hwig, *n.* the name (now almost superseded by "Liberal") of one of the great English political parties: in *American hist.* (*a*) a friend and supporter of the principles of the Revolution—opposed to *Tory* and *Royalist*; (*b*) one of a political party from about 1829 to 1853—opposed to *Democrat*. — *adj.* WHIG'GISH. — *adv.* WHIG'GISHLY. — *ns.* WHIG'GISM, WHIG'GERY, Whig principles. [Orig. a nickname of the peasantry in the south-west of Scotland; perh. from Scot. *whig*, sour milk (see WHEY), their drink; perh. from a word *whiggam*, which western drovers used in driving. The name was afterwards applied to the Covenanters, who belonged mostly to the south-west of Scotland; finally given (in 1679) to the popular party which strove to exclude the Duke of York from the succession, because he was a R. Catholic.]

WHILE, hwīl, *n.* a space of time.—*adv.* during the time that: at the same time that, as long as.—*v.t.* to cause to pass without irksomeness (with *away*). — WHILES, genitive form of while: (*B.*) while. [A.S. *hwil*; Goth. *hveila*, Ger. *weile*.]

WHILOM, hwīl'om, *adv.* formerly, once, of old (*obs.*). [A.S. *hwilum*, *hwilon* (*lit.*) "at times," dative pl. of *hwil*, a time.

WHILST, hwīlst, *adv.* same as WHILE. [WHILES, genitive form of WHILE, with excrescent *-t*. Cf. MIDST.]

WHIM, hwim, *n.* a caprice: a fancy. [Perhaps originally Scand., and conn. with Ice. *hvima*, to have the eyes wandering.]

WHIMPER, hwim'per, *v.i.* to cry with a low, *whining* voice. [Scot. *whimmer*, Ger. *wimmern*; perhaps from the root of WHINE.]

WHIMSEY, hwim'zi, *n.* a *whim*: a freak. [Extension of WHIM.]

WHIMSICAL, hwim'zik-al, *adj.* full of *whims*: having odd fancies: fantastical. —*adv.* WHIM'SICALLY.—*ns.* WHIM'SICALNESS, WHIMSICAL'ITY.

WHIN, hwin, *n.* gorse, furze. [W. *chwyn*, weeds.]

WHINE, hwīn, *v.i.* to utter a plaintive, shrill cry: to complain in an unmanly way.—*n.* a plaintive cry: an affected nasal tone of complaint.—*n.* WHIN'ER.—*adv.* WHIN'INGLY. [A.S. *hwinan*; cf. Ger. *weinen*, to weep.]

WHINNY, hwin'i, *adj.* abounding in whins.

WHINNY, hwin'i, *v.i.* to *neigh* or cry like a horse:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* whinn'ied. [Imitative; cf. L. *hinnio.*]

WHINSTONE, hwin'stōn, *n.* general name for any hard, dark, unstratified rock. [Ety. of WHIN dub.]

WHIP, hwip, *v.t.* to take or seize with a sudden motion: to snatch: to carry or convey suddenly and rapidly—usually followed by some preposition or adverb, as *away, from, out, into, up,* and the like. "I *whipt* me *behind* the arras."—*Shak.*; "*Whips out* his rapier."—*Shak.*; "She, in a hurry, *whips up* her darling under her arm."—*Sir R. L'Estrange*; "He *whips out* his pocket-book every moment, and writes descriptions of everything he sees."—*H. Walpole*;

> My madness came upon me as of old
> And *whipt* me *into* waste fields far away.
> —*Tennyson*:

to sew slightly; to form into gathers; as, to *whip* a ruffle;

> In half-*whipped* muslin useless needles lie.—*Gay*:

to overlay, as a rope, cord, etc., with a cord, twine, or thread going round and round it; to inwrap—generally with *about, around, over,* or the like; "*Whipped over* either with gold thread, silver, or silk."—*Stubbes:* to strike with a whip or lash or with anything tough and flexible; to lash; as, to *whip* a horse: to punish with a whip, scourge, birch, or the like; to flog; as, to *whip* a vagrant; to *whip* a perverse boy; "Who for false quantities was *whipp'd* at school."—*Dryden:* to drive with lashes;

> Consideration, like an angel, came
> And *whipp'd* the offending Adam out of him.
> —*Shak.*:

to make to turn or rotate with lashes; as, to *whip* a top; "Since I plucked geese, played truant, and *whipped* top."—*Shak.*: to lash in a figurative sense; to treat with cutting severity, as with sarcasm, abuse, or the like;

> Wilt thou *whip* thine own faults in other men?
> —*Shak.*;

"The league between virtue and nature engages all things to assume a hostile front to vice. The beautiful laws and substances of the world persecute and *whip* the traitor."—*Emerson:* to thrash, to beat out, as grain by striking; as, to *whip* wheat: (*naut.*) to hoist or purchase by means of a rope passed through a single pulley: to beat; to overcome; to surpass; "We can *whip* all creation."—*Lever:* to fish in with rod and line; as, to *whip* a stream; "To *whip* the trout stream."—*Lever:* to beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, etc., with a whisk, fork, spoon, or the like.—TO WHIP THE CAT: to practice the most pinching parsimony; to work from house to house by the day, as an itinerant tailor, carpenter, or the like.—TO WHIP IN, to keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt: hence, to bring or keep the members of a party together, as in a legislative assembly. [Originally applied to various kinds of quick motion or action, and allied to Dut. *wippen,* to hasten, to skip, to toss; *wip,* a lift, a swing, a swipe; O.Dut. *wippe,* a whip; Low Ger. *wippen,* Dan. *vippe,* to see-saw; Ger. *wippen,* to rock, to see-saw, etc. The *h* would seem therefore not to belong properly to the word. The meaning of flog comes from the noun, and the noun has probably got it from the resemblance of a whip to a swipe. Perhaps more than one word may be mixed up under this form; cf. W. *chwip,* a quick turn; *chwipiaw,* to move briskly.]

WHIP, hwip, *v.i.* to move nimbly: to start suddenly and run; or to turn and run: as, the boy *whipped* away in an instant; he *whipped* round the corner.

> *Whip* to our tents, as roes run o'er land.—*Shak.*

WHIP, hwip, *n.* an instrument for driving horses, cattle, etc., or for correction, consisting commonly of a handle, to which is attached a thong of plaited leather: a coachman or driver of a carriage; as, a good *whip*; "Major Benson, who was a famous *whip*, took his seat on the box of the barouche."—*Miss Edgeworth:* (*naut.*) a rope passed through a single block or pulley used to hoist light bodies: one of the radii or arms of a wind-mill to which the sails are attached; also, the length of the arm reckoned from the shaft: in the British parliament, (*a*) a member who performs the non-official but important duties of looking after the interests of his party, and who secures the attendance of as many members as possible at important divisions; as, the Liberal *whip*, the Conservative *whip*; (*b*) a call made upon the members of a party to be in their places at a certain time; as, both parties have issued a rigorous *whip* in view of the expected division.

WHIPCORD, hwip'kord, *n., cord* for making *whips.*

WHIPHAND, hwip'hand, *n.* (*lit.*) the *hand* that holds the *whip:* advantage over.

WHIPPER, hwip'er, *n.* one who *whips:* an officer who inflicts the penalty of whipping.

WHIPPER-IN, hwip'er-in, *n.* one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and *whips* them *in* to the line of chase: one who enforces the discipline of a party.

WHIPPER-SNAPPER, a person of pretentious bearing but of no real importance. [WHIPPER and SNAPPER.]

WHIPPING, hwip'ing, *n.* act of *whipping:* punishment with a whip or lash.

WHIPPING-POST, hwip'ing-pōst, *n.* a *post* to which offenders are tied to be *whipped.*

WHIR, hwer, *n.* a sound from rapid whirling.—*v.i.* to whirl round with a noise:—*pr.p.* whirr'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* whirred.

WHIRL, hwerl, *n.* a turning with rapidity: anything that turns with velocity.—*v.i.* to revolve rapidly.—*v.t.* to turn round rapidly. [Ice. *hvirfill*, Ger. *wirbel;* from the root of A.S. *hweorfan*, to turn. Cf. WHARF.]

WHIRLIGIG, hwerl'i-gig, *n.* a child's toy which is spun or *whirled* rapidly round.

WHIRLING-TABLE, hwer'ling-tā-bl, WHIRLING-MACHINE, hwer'ling-ma-shēn, *n.* a machine contrived for the purpose of exhibiting the principal effects of centripetal or centrifugal forces, when bodies revolve in the circumferences of circles or on an axis.

WHIRL-PIT, hwerl'-pit, *n.* a whirlpool. "By raging *whirl-pits* overthrown."—*Sandys.*

WHIRLPOOL, hwerl'-pōōl, *n.* a circular eddy or current in a river or the sea produced by the configuration of the channel, by meeting currents, by winds meeting tides, etc. The celebrated whirlpool of Charybdis between Sicily and Italy, and of the Malström, off the coast of Norway, are not whirlpools in the strict sense, but merely superficial commotions created by winds meeting tides, and in calm weather are free from all danger. Instances of vortical motion, however, do occur, as in the whirlpool of Corrievrekin in the Hebrides, between Jura and Scarba, and in some eddys among the Orkneys.

WHIRL-PUFF, hwerl'-puf, *n.* a whirlwind. *Holland.*

WHIRL-WATER, hwerl'-waw-ter, *n.* an old name for a water-spout. *Letter of* 1626, *quoted by Nares.*

WHIRL-WHALE, hwerl'-hwāl, *n.* a monster of the whale kind: a whirl-about: a whirlpool. *Sylvester.*

WHIRLWIG, hwerl'wig, WHIRLWIG-BEETLE, hwerl'wig-bē-tl, *n.* a beetle of the genus Gyrinus (*G. natator*), which abounds in fresh water, and may be seen circling round on its surface with great rapidity. Its eyes are divided by a narrow band, so that, although it has only two, it is made to look as if it had four. [WHIRL, and A.S. *wicga*, *wigga*, a beetle or similar insect; cf. EARWIG.]

WHIRLWIND, hwerl'wind, *n.* a violent wind moving in a circle, or rather in a spiral form, as if moving round an axis, this axis having at the same time a progressive motion, rectilinear or curvilinear, on the surface of the land or sea. Whirlwinds are produced chiefly by the meeting of currents of air which run in different directions. When they occur on land they give a whirling motion to dust, sand, part of a cloud, and sometimes even to bodies of great weight and bulk, carrying them either upwards or downwards, and scattering them about in all directions. At sea they often give rise to waterspouts. They are most frequent and violent in tropical countries, where the thermal states of the atmosphere are most favorable for their production.

WHISK, hwisk, *v.t.* to move with a quick motion: to sweep or stir rapidly.—*v.i.* to move nimbly and rapidly.—*n.* a rapid sweeping motion: a small bunch of anything used for a brush: a small instrument for beating or whisking, esp. eggs. [Scand. *viska*, Ger. *wischen;* from the root of WASH.]

WHISKER, hwisk'er, *n.* he who or that which *whisks:* the hair on the sides of a man's face (esp. in *pl.*): the bristle on the face of a cat, etc.—*adj.* WHISK'ERED.

WHISKY, WHISKEY, hwisk'i, *n.* an ardent spirit distilled generally from barley, but sometimes from wheat, rye, sugar, molasses, etc. There are two chief varieties of whisky—viz. malt-whisky and grain-whisky. The former variety is of finer quality, and made chiefly from malted barley or bere, and sometimes, though rarely, from rye. The latter is made from various substances, as sugar, molasses, potatoes, but principally from unmalted grain, as Indian corn, barley, oats, etc., dried and ground up. The grain most largely used is Indian corn. Grain-whisky requires the same process of fermentation and distillation as malt-whisky, but is cheaper, from its greater yield, and because it saves the expensive process of malting. Though coarser it is stronger, but if kept long enough is equally free from fusel oil. [Ir. and Gael. *uisge*, water, *uisge-beatha*, whisky, usquebaugh, lit. water of life. WHISKY, therefore, means simply water, the latter part of the name being dropped.]

WHISKY-JACK, hwisk'i-jak, *n.* the familiar name of a species of jay common in North America. It is the *Garrulus canadensis.*

WHISPER, hwis'per, *v.i.* to speak with a low sound: to speak very softly: to plot secretly.—*v.t.* to utter in a low voice or under the breath.—*n.* a low, hissing voice or sound: cautious or timorous speaking. [A.S. *hwisprian;* Ger. *wispern*, Ice. *hviskra:* allied to WHISTLE; prob. orig. from an interj. like *pst*, *hst.*]

WHISPERER, hwis'per-er, *n.* one who whispers; (*B.*) a secret informer.

WHISPERHOOD, hwis'per-hood, *n.* the state of being a whisper: the initial condition of a rumor, that is, the time when it was only whispered or insinuated. "I know a lie, that now disturbed half the kingdom with its noise, which although too proud and great at present to own its parents, I can remember its *whisperhood.*"—*Swift.* [Probably used only this once.]

WHISPERING, hwis'per-ing, *p.* and *adj.* speaking in a whisper; "For talking age and *whispering* lovers."—*Goldsmith:* making secret insinuations of evil; evil-speaking; backbiting;

Alas! they had been friends in youth;

But *whispering* tongues can poison truth.
—*Coleridge.*

making a low, sibilant sound;

As once we met
Unheedful, tho' beneath the *whispering* rain.
—*Tennyson.*

—WHISPERING GALLERY or DOME, a gallery or dome in which the sound of words uttered in a low voice or whisper is communicated to a greater distance than under any ordinary circumstances. Thus in an elliptical chamber, if a person standing in one of the foci speak in a whisper he will be heard distinctly by a person standing in the other focus, although the same sound would not be audible at the same distance under any other circumstances or at any other place in the chamber. The reason is that the sounds produced in one of the foci of such a chamber strike upon the wall all round, and, from the nature of the ellipse, are all reflected to the other focus. This serves in some measure to explain the effects of whispering galleries and domes in general.

WHIST, hwist, *interj.* silence! hush! be still!

WHIST, hwist, *adj.* not speaking: not making a noise: silent: mute: still—chiefly used predicatively. "So *whist* and dead a silence reigned."—*Harrington.*" "Far from the town where all is *whist* and still."—*Marlow.*

The winds with wonder *whist*
Smoothly the waters kiss'd.—*Milton.*

WHIST, hwist, *n.* a well-known game at cards, said to be so called because the parties playing it have to be *whist* or silent, but this is doubtful. Another name was *whisk.* The game is played with the full pack of fifty-two cards by four persons, two being partners against the other two, each player receiving thirteen cards dealt out one by one in rotation. The last card dealt is turned face up, and is called the trump card; it gives a special power to the suit to which it belongs. The cards rank as follows: ace (highest), king, queen, knave, and the others according to their number of pips. Play is commenced by the person on the left hand of the dealer laying down a card face up on the table, the other players following in succession with cards of the same suit if they have them. When all have played the player who has laid the highest card takes the four cards laid down, which constitute a trick. The winner of the trick then leads, as the first of a new trick, the winner of which becomes the leader, and so on. When a player cannot play a card of the same suit, he may play one of the trump suit, and take the trick, or lay one of a different suit, which gives him no chance of winning the trick. When the hand is played out the score is taken as follows: the partners who conjointly gain the majority of tricks score one point for every trick taken above six. The ace, king, queen, and knave of the trump suit are called honors, and count one each for the side who holds them; if one side hold three honors, they count two by honors, as the opposite side can have but one; if one side hold all the honors, four by honors is counted; should the honors be equally divided neither side counts, the honors being then said to cancel each other.

WHISTLE, hwis'l, *v.i.* to make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the lips contracted: to make a like sound with an instrument: to sound shrill.—*v.t.* to form or utter by whistling: to call by a whistle.—*n.* the sound made in whistling: a small wind instrument. [A.S. *hwistlan;* Sw. *hwissla;* cf. WHISPER.]

WHIT, hwit, *n.* the smallest particle imaginable: a bit. [By-form of WIGHT, a creature.]

WHITE, hwīt, *adj.* of the color of snow: pale: colorless: pure: unblemished: (*B.*) purified from sin.—*n.* the color of snow: anything white, as a white man, the mark at which an arrow is shot, the albuminous part of an egg.—*v.t.* to make white.—*n.* WHITE'NESS. [A.S. *hwit;* Ice. *hvit-r,* Ger. *weiss;* also conn. with Sans. *çvit,* to be white, to shine. See WHEAT.]

WHITEBAIT, hwīt'bāt, *n.* a very small, delicious *white* fish of the herring kind.

WHITECAP, hwīt'kap, *n.* a wave: a class of birds: the field mushroom: in the United States, a member of an association of individuals who commit outrages in the guise of rendering public service.

WHITE-FEATHER, hwīt-feth'er, *n.* the symbol of cowardice, a term introduced in days when cock-fighting was in vogue. As a game-cock has no white feathers, a white feather was a proof that a bird was not game. Generally used in such phrases as *to show the white-feather, to have a white-feather in one's wing*=to show cowardice, to behave like a coward. "'*He has a white-feather in his wing* this same Westburnflat after a',' said Simon of Hackburn, somewhat scandalized by his ready surrender. 'He'll ne'er fill his father's boots.'"—*Sir W. Scott.*

WHITE-FILM, hwīt'-film, *n.* a white film growing over the eyes of sheep, and causing blindness.

WHITE-FISH, hwīt'-fish, *n.* a general name for whitings and haddocks: a small American fish, *Alosa menhaden,* caught in immense quantities, and used for manuring land on the southern border of Connecticut, along the sound: a fish of the salmon family, belonging to the genus Coregonus, *C. sapidus,* found in the lakes of North America.

WHITEFRIAR, hwīt'frī-ar, *n.* one of the Carmelite order of *friars,* so called from their *white* dress.

WHITE-HEAT, hwīt'-hēt, *n.* the degree of *heat* at which bodies become *white.*

WHITE HOUSE, *n.* the name of the official residence of the President of the United States at Washington, so called because the building is painted white: hence any house in which the President happens to be stopping.

WHITE-LEAD, hwīt'led, *n.* a carbonate of *lead* used in painting *white.*

WHITE-LEATHER, hwīt-le*th'*er, *n.* leather tanned with alum and salt, a process which does not discolor the hide or give it the brown appearance due to tanning by oak-bark, etc.

WHITE-LIE, hwīt'-lī, *n.* a lie for which some kind of excuse can be offered: a false statement made in the interest of peace, reconciliation, harmless sport, or the like: a harmless or non-malicious falsehood. "I wish that word 'fib' was out of the English language: and *white-lie* drummed out after it."—*Miss Edgeworth.*

WHITE-LIGHT, hwīt'līt, *n.* in *physics,* the name generally given to the light which comes directly from the sun, and which has not been decomposed by refraction in passing through a transparent prism: a light produced artificially, and used as signals, etc.

WHITE-LIME, hwīt'-līm, *n.* a solution or preparation of lime used for whitewashing: a variety of whitewash.

WHITE-LIMED, hwīt'-līmd, *adj.* whitewashed or plastered with lime. *Shak.*

WHITE-LINE, hwīt'līn, *n.* in *printing,* a void space, broader than usual, left between lines. Called also a BLANK-LINE.

WHITE-LISTED, hwīt-list'ed, *adj.* having white stripes or lists on a darker ground (the tree in the quotation having been torn by lightning).

> He raised his eyes and saw
> The tree that shone *white-listed* through the gloom.
> *Tennyson.*

WHITE-LIVERED, hwīt'-liv'erd, *adj.* having a pale look, so called because thought to be caused by a *white liver:* cowardly: malicious.

WHITEN, hwīt'en, *v.t.* to make *white:* to bleach.—*v.i.* to become or turn white.—*n.* WHIT'ENER.

WHITE-SWELLING, hwīt'-swel'ing, *n.* a disease of the joints, esp. the knee.

WHITEWASH, hwīt'wosh, *n.* a *wash,* or mixture of whiting or lime and water, used to *whiten* ceilings, etc.—*v.t.* to cover with whitewash: to give a fair appearance to.

WHITE-WATER, hwīt'-waw-ter, *n.* a disease of sheep of a dangerous kind.

WHITE-WAX, hwīt'-waks, *n.* bleached bees'-wax.

WHITE-WEED, hwīt'-wēd, *n.* a name sometimes given to the ox-eye daisy, a composite plant of the genus Chrysanthemum (*C. Leucanthemum*). [From the color of its flowers.]

WHITE-WILLOW, hwīt'-wil-ō, *n.* a British tree of the genus Salix, the *S. alba.*

WHITE-WINE, hwīt'-wīn, *n.* any wine of a clear transparent color, bordering on white, as Madeira, Sherry, etc.: opposed to wine of a deep red color, as Port and Burgundy.

WHITE-WITCH, hwīt'-wich, *n.* a wizard or witch of a beneficent or good-natured disposition. "The common people call him a wizard, a *white-witch,* a conjuror, a cunning man."—*Addison.* "Her qualifications as *white-witch* were boundless cunning, equally boundless good-nature, considerable knowledge of human weaknesses, some mesmeric power, some skill in 'yarbs,' as she called her simples, etc."—*Kingsley.*

WHITHER, hwi*th'*er, *adv.* to what place? to which place: to what. [A.S. *hwœ-der, hwi-der,* from the stem of WHO, with the locative suffix *-der* or *-ther,* Ice. *tha-thra,* Sans, *ta-tra.* Cf. THITHER, THERE.]

WHITHERSOEVER, hwi*th*-er-so-ev'er, *adv.* to whatever place.

WHITING, hwīt'ing, *n.* a small sea-fish allied to the cod, so called from its *white* color: ground chalk free from stony matter.

WHITISH, hwīt'ish, *adj.* somewhat white. —*n.* WHIT'ISHNESS.

WHITLOW, hwit'lō, *n.* in surg. paronychia, a swelling or inflammation about the nails or ends of the fingers, or affecting one or more of the phalanges of the fingers, generally terminating in an abscess. There are four or five varieties of this swelling, according to the texture primarily attacked. Should the skin be the primary seat of the inflammation vesicles appear, which soon discharge pus, giving rapid relief; should the cellular or connective tissue beneath the skin or under the nail be affected, there is a painful feeling of tenseness and throbbing of the part, often accompanied by febrile disturbance until pus can be evacuated, which should be done by incision as soon as the presence and seat of the disease has been discovered. The most dangerous form of whitlow occurs, however, when the tendons and their sheaths or the periosteum are affected; in this form suppuration may extend above the wrist, and may occasion the loss of the finger, the hand, and may seriously, in some rare cases fatally, affect the health of the patient: an inflammatory disease of the feet in sheep; it occurs round the hoof, where an acrid matter is collected, which ought to be discharged. [A corruption of *whickflaw* for *quick-flaw,* lit. a *flaw* or sore of the *quick.* The forms *whickflaw* and *whitflaw* both occur in old and provincial English.]

WHITLOW-GRASS, hwit'lo-gras, *n.* the common name of a British plant, *Draba verna.*

WHIT-MONDAY, hwit-mun'dā, *n.* the Monday following Whitsunday.

WHITSUN, hwit'sun, *adj.* pertaining to or observed at *Whitsuntide.*

WHITSUNDAY, hwit'sun-dā, **WHITSUNTIDE**, hwit'sun-tīd, *n.* the seventh *Sunday* after Easter, commemorating the day of Pentecost, when the converts in the primitive church wore *white* robes.

WHITTLE, hwit'l, *v.t.* to pare or cut with a knife: to cut to an edge.—*n.* a small pocket-knife. [M. E. *th-witel* (which, being confused with WHET, dropped the *th-*)—A.S. *thwitan*, to cut.]

WHIZ, hwiz, *v.i.* to make a *hissing* sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air:—*pr.p.* whizz'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* whizzed.—*n.* a hissing sound.—*adv.* WHIZZ'INGLY.

WHO, hōō, *pron.* both *rel.* and *interrog.*, always for persons: what person? which person.—WHO, WHICH, THAT. These agree in being relatives, *who* being used for persons, *which* for things, and *that* being used indifferently for either. *Who* and *which* have well-defined different uses: (*a*) they connect two co-ordinate sentences; as, I met a policeman *who* showed me the way; I studied geometry *which* I found useful. Each of these sentences could be turned into two propositions grammatically, as well as logically, independent: I met a policeman *and he* showed me the way; I studied geometry *and it* I found useful. Another use of the same nature is when the second clause is of the kind termed adverbial, where we may still resolve *who* and *which* into a personal or demonstrative pronoun and a conjunction: as, why should we condemn James *who* (*for he, seeing that he*) is innocent? why should we study phrenology *which* (*seeing that it*) is profitless? (*b*) They are often used to introduce subordinate or adjectival clauses, which serve to define or explain a noun regarding which a statement is made in the principal clause; as, I saw the man *who* first taught me to swim; the house *which* he built still stands. Now, in these latter uses, *who* and *which* cannot be turned into *and he, and it.* The following sentence, standing alone, is ambiguous: "I re-read the book *which* gave me much pleasure." This may mean either that the re-reading gave much pleasure, and in that case the sentence consists of two co-ordinate sentences and belongs to section (*a*), or it may mean I re-read the book which when formerly read gave me much pleasure. In the latter case the second clause limits or explains the object of the first and belongs to section (*b*). To remove such ambiguity, and the unpleasant effect arising from the too frequent use of *who* and *which*, it has been proposed by some grammarians (especially Professor Bain) always to employ *that* and not *who* or *which*, when the relative is used to introduce a restrictive or adjectival clause, and instead of saying "the man *who* hath no music in himself . . . is fit for treasons, etc.," "they are the books . . . *which* nourish all the world," to say, as Shakespeare says, "the man *that* hath, etc.," "they are the books . . . *that* nourish, etc.," reserving *who* and *which* for such cases as are noticed under section (*a*). [A.S. *hwa*; cog. with Goth. *hva-s*, Ice. *hver*, Ger. *wer*; also with Sans. *kâs*, Gr. *pos*, L. *quis.*]

WHOA, hwō, *int.* stop, used in speaking to a horse or other animal to bring it to a standstill.

WHOEVER, hōō-ev'er, *pron.* every one who: whatever person.

WHOLE, hōl, *adj.* sound, as in health (so in *B.*): unimpaired: containing the total amount, number, etc.: all: not defective: complete.—*n.* the entire thing: a system or combination of parts.—*n.* WHOLE'NESS.—*adv.* WHOL'LY. [M.E. *hool*—A.S. *hal*, healthy; Ice. *heill*, Ger. *heil*; also cog. with Gr. *kalos*, beautiful. By-form HALE, *adj.*]

WHOLESALE, hōl'sāl, *n.*, *sale* of goods by the *whole* piece or large quantity.—*adj.* buying and selling in large quantities.

WHOLESOME, hōl'sum, *adj.* healthy: sound: salutary.—*adv.* WHOLE'SOMELY.—*n.* WHOLE'SOMENESS.

WHOM, hōōm, *pron.* objective case of WHO. [A.S. *hwam*, which was orig. dative of *wha*, WHO, and replaced the older accus. *hwone.*]

WHOMSOEVER, hōōm-so-ev'er, *pron.* objective case of WHOSOEVER.

WHOOP, hwōōp or hōōp, *n.* a loud eager cry.—*v.i.* to give a clear, sharp cry: to shout in scorn, eagerness, etc.—*v.t.* to insult with shouts. [A.S. *wōp—wepan* (pa.t. *weōp*), E. WEEP, Goth. *vopjan*, to cry out.]

WHOOPING- or HOOPING-COUGH, hōōp'ing-kof, *n.* a convulsive *cough* of children, like a *whoop.*

WHORE, hōr, *n.* a woman who practices unlawful sexual intercourse: a prostitute: a harlot.—WHOREDOM, hōr'dum, *n.* unlawful sexual intercourse.—WHOREMONGER, hōr'mung-ger, *n.* a lecher: a pander. See MONGER.—*adj.* WHOR'ISH.—*adv.* WHOR'ISHLY.—*n.* WHOR'ISHNESS. [A.S. *hore*; Ger. *hure.*]

WHORL, hworl, *n.* a number of leaves in a *whirl* or circle round the stem. [By-form of WHIRL.]

WHORTLEBERRY, hwor'tl-ber-i, *n.* a widely-spread heath plant with a blue edible berry, called also the BILBERRY. [Changed (probably through influence of WORT, a plant) from *hurtle-berry*—A.S. *heorot-berige* (*lit.*) "hart-berry."]

WHOSE, hōōz, *pron.* the possessive case of WHO or WHICH.—WHOSESOEV'ER (*B.*)

of whomsoever. [M. E. *hwas* — A. S. *hwæs.*]

WHOSO, hōō'so, WHOSOEVER, hōō-so-ev'er, *indefinite relative pron.* every one who: whoever.

WHY, hwī, *adv.* for *what* cause or reason? on which account: wherefore. [A.S. *hwī, hwy,* instrumental case of *hwa,* E. WHO. Cf. How.]

WICK, wik, *n.* the threads of cotton or other substance in a candle or lamp which burn. [A.S. *weoca;* Ger. *wieke,* a roll of lint.]

WICKED, wik'ed, *adj.* evil in principle or practice: deviating from morality: sinful: ungodly: naughty.—*n.* (*B.*) a wicked person.—*adv.* WICK'EDLY.—*n.* WICK'EDNESS. [Perh. from A.S. *wican,* to become weak, decay; see WEAK. But Grimm connects it with A.S. *wicca,* E. WITCH, so that the primary meaning would be "bewitched," "accursed," hence "perverse."]

WICKER, wik'er, *n.* a small pliant twig or osier.—*adj.* made of twigs or osiers. [Ety. dub.]

WICKET, wik'et, *n.* a small gate: one of three upright rods bowled at in cricket. [O. Fr. *wiket* (Fr. *guichet*), a dim. of O. Scand. *vik,* an inlet.]

WIDE, wīd, *adj.* extended far: having a considerable distance between: broad: distant.—*adv.* WIDE'LY.—*n.* WIDE'NESS. [A.S. *wid;* Ice. *widhr,* Ger. *weit.*]

WIDE-AWAKE, wīd'a-wāk, *n.* a soft, felt hat.—*adj.* fully awake: on the alert.

WIDEN, wīd'n, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to make or grow wide or wider.

WIDE-SKIRTED, wīd'-skert-ed, *adj.* having wide borders: extensive.

With plenteous rivers and *wide-skirted* meads,
We make thee lady.—*Shak.*

WIDE-SPREAD, wīd'-spred, *adj.* spread to a great distance: extending far and wide. "To stand upon such elevated ground as to be enabled to take a larger view of the *wide-spread* and infinitely diversified constitution of men and affairs in a large society."—*Brougham.*

WIDE-STRETCHED, wīd'-strecht, *adj.* large: extensive. "*Wide-stretched* honors."—*Shak.*

WIDGEON, wid'jun, *n.* a species of natatorial bird allied to the Anatidæ or ducks; the *Mareca penelope.* The widgeons are migratory birds which breed occasionally in the most northern parts of Scotland, but the ordinary breeding place is in more northern regions, which they quit on the approach of winter, and journey southward. They are very numerous in the British Islands during the winter, where they spread themselves along the shores and over the marshes and lakes. They feed on aquatic plants, and on grass like the geese. They have always been in request for the table. The American widgeon is the *Mareca americana.* It is most abundant in the Carolinas, and is often called *bald-pate* from the white on the top of the head: from the widgeon being supposed to be a foolish bird, the word was applied formerly to a fool.

The apostles of this false religion,
Like Mahomet's, were as ass and *widgeon.*
—*Hudibras.*

[Cf. GOOSE, GUDGEON; cf. also the French *vigeon, vingeon, gingeon,* names of ducks, the origin of the word being doubtful.]

WIDOW, wid'ō, *n.* a woman *without* or bereft of her *husband* by death.—*v.t.* to bereave of a husband: to strip of anything valued. "*Widow* in old English was both masculine and feminine. The word was afterwards limited in application to women, because the position of a *widow* is so often of a distressing character; and when it became necessary to distinguish a man who had lost his wife by a single word, the masculine suffix was added to the recognized feminine *widow.*"—*E. Adams.* [A.S. *widuwe;* Ger. *wittwe;* borrowed from L. *vidua,* bereft of a husband, Sans. *vidhava—vi* (= L. *ve-*), without, and *dhava,* a husband.]

WIDOWER, wid'ō-er, *n.* a man whose wife is dead.

WIDOWHOOD, wid'ō-hood, *n.* state of being a widow, or (rarely) of being a widower.

WIDOW'S WEEDS, wid'oz-wēds, *n.* the dress of mourning worn by a widow.

WIDTH, width, *n.* wideness.

WIELD, wēld, *v.t.* to use with full command: to manage: to use.—*n.* WIELD'ER. [A.S. *geweldan — wealdan;* Goth. *valdan,* Ger. *walten.*]

WIELDY, wēld'i, *adj.* capable of being wielded: manageable.

WIFE, wīf (pl. WIVES, wīvz), *n.* originally, a woman of mature age that is or might be married, and in common language often still so applied, esp. in Scotland; in literature used now only in compound words, generally designing a woman of low employment; as, ale*wife,* fish-*wife:* the lawful consort of a man; a woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock — the correlative of *husband;* "The husband of one *wife.*"—1 Tim. iii. 2; "He that hath *wife* and children hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises either of virtue or mischief."—*Bacon;* "A good *wife* is heaven's last best gift to man, his angel and minister of graces innumerable, his gem of many virtues, his casket of jewels."—*Jer. Taylor.* [A.S. *wif,* a woman, a wife (neut., pl. *wif*); Dut. *wijf,* Ice. *vif,* Dan. *viv,* Ger. *weib,* woman. The root meaning is doubtful; often connected with *weave.* This word gives the first syllable of *woman.* See WOMAN.]

WIFE-CARLE, wīf'-kärl, *n.* a man who busies himself about household affairs or woman's work. [Scotch.]

WIFELESS, wīf'les, *adj.* without a wife.
WIG, wig, *n.* an artificial covering of hair for the head. [Short for PERIWIG.]
WIGGED, wigd, *adj.* wearing a wig.
WIGHT, wīt, *n.* a creature or a person—used chiefly in sport or irony. [A.S. *wiht*, a creature; Ger. *wicht*. Grimm refers it to a root seen in O. Ger. *wihan* (Ger. *weihen*), to consecrate, orig. to do, to make. See WHIT.]
WIGHT, wīt, *n.* a hero. [A.S. *wig*, war.]
WIGWAG, wig'wag, *v.i.* and *t.* to wag: to signal by means of flags, etc.—*n.* the act, the instrument, or the message in signalling: a watchmaker's rubbing instrument.—*adj.* having an alternating motion: twisting.—*adv.* to and fro.
WIGWAM, wig'wam, *n.* an Indian hut. [E. corr. of North American Indian word sig. "in his house."]
WILD, wīld, *adj.* being in a state of nature: not tamed or cultivated: uncivilized: desert: unsheltered: violent: licentious.—*n.* an uncultivated region: a forest or desert.—*adv.* WILD'LY.—*n.* WILD'NESS. [A.S. *wilde*; Ger. *wild*; conn. with Ger. *wald*, forest, E. WEALD.]
WILDER, wild'er, *v.t.* to bewilder. [Short for BEWILDER.]
WILDERNESS, wil'der-nes, *n.* a *wild* or waste place: an uncultivated region. [A.S. *wildeorness.*]
WILDFIRE, wīld'fīr, *n.* a composition of inflammable materials readily catching fire and hard to be extinguished; Greek-fire; "Brimstone, pitch, *wildfire*, burn easily, and are hard to quench."—*Bacon*: a kind of lightning unaccompanied by thunder: a name for erysipelas; also a name for *lichen circumscriptus*, an eruptive disease, consisting of clusters or patches of papulæ: a name given to a disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin.—WILD-FIRE RASH, in *pathol.* a species of gum-rash, in which the pimples are in clusters or patches, generally flying from part to part.
WILD-FOWL, wīld'-fowl, *n.* a name given to birds of various species which are pursued as game, but ordinarily restricted to birds belonging to the orders Grallatores and Natatores: water-fowl.
WILD-GOOSE, wīld'-gōōs, *n.* a water-fowl of the genus Anser, the *A. ferus*, a bird of passage, and the stock of the domestic goose. The wild-goose, known also as the GRAY-LAG, was formerly abundant in the fenny parts of England, and resided there all the year, but it is now only known as a winter visitant to the British Isles. It is the largest of the species found in Britain. The term *wild-goose* is also promiscuously applied to several species of the goose kind found wild in Great Britain, as *A. palustris*, *A. segetum*, and *A. brachyrhynchus*. The wild-goose of North America, also migratory, is a distinct species, the *A. Cygnopsis or canadensis*.—WILD-GOOSE CHASE, the pursuit of anything in ignorance of the direction it will take; hence, a foolish pursuit or enterprise. According to Dyce a *wild goose chase* was a kind of horse race, where two horses were started together and whichever rider could get the lead the other was obliged to follow him over whatever ground the foremost jockey chose to go.
WILDGRAVE, wīld'grāv, *n.* a head forest-keeper in Germany in former times: an official having the superintendence of the game in a forest—different from a waldgrave or woodreeve. *Sir W. Scott.* [Ger. *wildgraf*, from *wild*, game, wild animals, and *graf*, commonly a title equivalent to count.]
WILDING, wīld'ing, *n.* that which grows *wild* or without cultivation: a wild crab-apple.
WILE, wīl, *n.* a trick: a sly artifice. [A.S. *wil*; Ice. *vel*, *vœl*, a trick. Doublet GUILE.]
WILL, wil, *n.* power of choosing or determining: choice or determination: pleasure: command: arbitrary disposal: feeling towards, as in good or ill will: disposition of one's effects at death: the written document containing such.—*v.i.* to exercise the will: to decree: (*B.*) to be willing.—*v.t.* to determine: to be resolved to do: to command: to dispose of by will.—LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT, in *law*, the legal declaration of a man's intentions as to what he wills to be performed after his death in relation to his property. In England no will, whether of real or personal estate, is to be valid unless it be in writing, and signed at the foot or end by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction. Such signature must be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time, and such witnesses must attest and subscribe the will in the presence of the testator. Soldiers on actual service, or mariners at sea, have the power of making *nuncupative wills*. In the United States the law is in substantial agreement with that of England. In Scotland formerly only personal property could be disposed of by will, real property being conveyed by a disposition or deed in which the testator's liferent in the subject was reserved, but heritable property can now be so disposed of. [A.S. *willa*; Goth. *vilja*, Ger. *wille*; L. *volo*, to will, Gr. *boulē*, will, purpose.]
WILL, wil, *v. aux.*, pres. I *will*, thou *wilt*, he *will*; past. *would*; no past participle. A word denoting either simple futurity or futurity combined with volition according to the subject of the verb. Thus, in the first person, I (we) *will*, the word denotes willingness, consent, intention, or promise; and when emphasized it indicates determination or fixed purpose; as, I *will* go, if you please; I *will* go at all hazards; I *will* have it in spite

of him. In the second and third persons *will* expresses only a simple future or certainty, the idea of volition, purpose, or wish being lost; thus, "you *will* go," or "he *will* go," indicates a future event only. The second person may also be used as a polite command; as, you *will* be sure to do as I have told you.—As regards *will* in questions, Mr. R. Grant White lays down the following rules: "*Will* is never to be used as a question with the first person; as, *will* I go? A man cannot ask if he wills to do anything that he must know and only he knows . . . As a question, *will* in the second person asks the intention of the person addressed; as, *will* you go to-morrow? that is, Do you mean to go to-morrow? . . . As a question, *will* in the third person asks what is to be the future action of the person spoken of, with a necessary reference to intention; as, *will* he go? that is, Is he going? Does he mean to go and is his going sure?" Simple futurity with the first person is appropriately expressed by *shall*. Among inaccurate speakers and writers, especially in Scotland, Ireland, and in some parts of the United States, there is some confusion in the use of *shall* and *will*; thus *will* improperly takes the place of *shall* in such frequently used phrases as, "I *will* be obliged to you," "we *will* be at a loss," "I *will* be much gratified," and so on. —*Would* stands in the same relation to *will* that *should* does to *shall*. Thus *would* is seldom or never a preterite indicative pure and simple, being mainly employed in subjunctive, conditional, or optative senses, in the latter case having often the functions and force of an independent verb; as, (*a*) conditional or subjunctive, "he *would* do it if he could;" "he could do it if he *would*;" "they *would* have gone had they been permitted." Here it will be seen *would* refers to the present only, the past being expressed by *would have*. In such sentences as "He was mistaken it *would* seem," or "it *would* appear"—in which *should* is sometimes used—*would* retains almost nothing of conditionality, having merely the effect of softening a direct statement. (Mr. R. Grant White regards "it *should* seem" as the normal expression, though he quotes "it *would* appear" from good English writers. He himself writes: "*It would seem* that a man of Mr. Lowe's general intelligence should know," etc.—*Everyday English*, chap. xiii.) (*b*) Optative; "I *would* that I were young again." In this use the personal pronoun is often omitted. "*Would* to God we had died in Egypt."—Ex. xvi. 3. "*Would* God I had died for thee, O Absalom."—2 Sam. xviii. 3. "*Would* thou wert as I am."—*Shak.*—*Would* most nearly has the force of a simple past indicative in such sentences as, "he *would* go and you see what has happened;" but this implies farther that he did actually go or at least set out, and the *would* is here emphatic. —*Would* is also used to express a habit or custom, as if it implied a habitual exercise of will; as, she *would* weep all day; every other day he *would* fly into a passion.—*Will* and *would* were formerly often used with adverbs and prepositional phrases to express motion or change of place, where modern usage would require *will go*, *would go*, or the like. "Now I *will* away;" "*I'll* to the ale-house;" "I *will* about it;" "*I'll* to my books;" "he is very sick and *would* to bed;" "there were wit in this head, and *'twould* out."—*Shak.*—What may be called a similar elliptical usage occurs in such phrases as "what *would* you?" where present usage would supply *have* or *do*. [A.S. *willan*, pres. sing. 1 and 3 *wile*, 2 *wilt*, pl. *willath* (1, 2, and 3); pret. *wolde*, *woldest*; pl. *woldon* or *woldan*; Dut. *willen*, Ice. *vilja*, Dan. *ville*, to will; Ger. *will*, I will, he will, infin. *wollen*; Goth. *viljan*; cog. L. *volo*, I will, *velle*, to will; Gr. *boulomai*, I will. Akin WELL, WEAL, WILD.]

WILLEMITE, wil'lem-īt, *n.* a mineral of resinous lustre and yellowish-green color. It is a native silicate of zinc. It is of rare occurrence in Europe, but is found in New Jersey, in rock-masses constituting a very valuable and important zinc ore. [In honor of *Willem* I., king of the Netherlands.]

WILLET, wil'et, *n.*, *Symphemia semipalmata*, a bird of the snipe family, found in North and South America. It is a fine game bird, and its flesh and eggs are prized as food. It is so named from its cry, "*pilt-will-willet*."

WILLFUL, wil'fool *adj.* governed only by one's *will*: done or suffered by design: obstinate.—*adv.* WILL'FULLY.—*n.* WILL'FULNESS.

WILLING, wil'ing, *adj.* having the *will* inclined to a thing: desirous: disposed: chosen. —*adv.* WILL'INGLY. —*n.* WILL'INGNESS.

WILL-O'-THE-WISP, wil'-ō-the-wisp, *n.* the ignis fatuus: any person or object of a delusive nature or impossible to overtake.

WILLOW, wil'ō, *n.* a tree of several species, with slender, pliant branches. [A.S. *wilig*; Low Ger. *wilge*, *wichel*.]

WILL-WORSHIP, wil'-wur'ship, *n.* (*B.*) *worship* of what one *wills* or wishes: superstitious observance.

WILLY-NILLY, wil'i-nil'i, *adv.* willing or unwilling: whether one wishes or not. [WILL and NILL.]

WILT, wilt, 2d pers. sing. of WILL.

WILY, wil'i, *adj.* full of *wiles* or tricks: using craft or stratagem: artful: sly.—*adv.* WIL'ILY.—WIL'INESS, *n.* cunning.

WIMBLE, wim'bl, *v.t.* to whirl, to turn: to bore with a wimble.—*n.* an instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle.

[A corr. (with freq. suffix) of WIND, to turn. See GIMLET.]

WIMPLE, wim'pl, *n.* a hood or veil folded round the neck and face (still a part of a nun's dress): a flag. [O. Fr. *guimple*—O. Ger. *wimpal*, a light robe (Ger. *wimpel*, a streamer). See GIMP.]

WIN, win, *v.t.* to get by labor: to gain in contest: to allure to kindness, to gain: to obtain the favor of.—*v.i.* to gain the victory: to gain favor:—*pr.p.* winn'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* won (wun). [A.S. *winnan*, to suffer, to struggle; Ice. *vinna*, to accomplish, Ger. *ge-winnen*, to win.]

WINCE, wins, *v.i.* to shrink or start back: to be affected acutely, as by a sarcasm: to be restive, as a horse uneasy at its rider. [Perh. through O. Fr. from Ger. *wanken*, to shake.]

WIN'CEY. Same as LINSEY-WOOLSEY.

WINCH, winsh, *n.* the crank of a wheel or axle.—*v.i.* to wince. [A.S. *wince.*]

WINCHESTER, win'ches-ter, *n.* an Amer. magazine rifle of the tube magazine class, named from the manufacturer.

WIND, wind, *n.* air in motion: breath: flatulence: anything insignificant.—*v.t.* (wīnd) to sound by blowing: (wind) to expose to the wind: to drive hard, so as to put out of breath: to allow to recover wind:—*pr.p.* wīnd'ing and wind'ing; *pa.p.* wound and wind'ed. [A.S.; Ice. *vindr*, Ger. *wind*, L. *ventus*; from root of Gr *aō*, to blow, Sans. *va.*]

WIND, wīnd, *v.t.* to *turn* round, to twist: to coil: to encircle: to change.—*v.i.* to turn completely or often: to turn round something: to twist: to move spirally: to meander:—*pr.p.* wīnd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wound.—TO WIND UP, to bring into small compass: to bring to a final settlement, as the affairs of a company. [A.S. *windan*; Ger. *winden*, Ice. *vinda*, Goth. *vindan.* Cf. WEND.]

WINDAGE, wind'āj, *n.* the difference between the size of the bore of a gun and that of the ball or shell. [From WIND, the space being filled with air.]

WIND-BAND, wind'-band, *n.* a band of musicians who play only or principally on wind-instruments.

WIND-BEAM, wind'-bēm, *n.* in *arch.* an old term for a collar-beam.

WIND-BILL, wind'-bil, *n.* in *Scots law*, an accommodation bill: a bill of exchange granted without value having been received by the acceptors, for the purpose of raising money by discount.

WIND-BORE, wind'-bōr, *n.* the extremity of the suction-pipe of a pump, usually covered with a perforated plate to prevent the intrusion of foreign substances.

WINDBOUND, wind'bownd, *adj.* prevented from sailing by a contrary wind. "The *windbound* navy."—*Dryden.*

WIND-BREAK, wind'-brāk, *v.t.* to break the wind off. "'Twould *wind-break* a mule to vie burdens with her."—*Ford.*

WINDBROACH, wind'brōch, *n.* the hurdy-gurdy or vielle. "For an old man to pretend to talk wisely is like a musician's endeavoring to fumble out a fine sonata upon a *windbroach.*"—*Tom Brown.* [The last component probably a corruption of Ger. *bratsche*, a viola, or tenor-violin.]

WIND-BROKEN, wind'-brōk'n, *adj.* diseased in the respiratory organs: having the power of breathing impaired by chest disease: as, a *wind-broken* horse.

WIND-CHANGING, wind'-chānj-ing, *adj.* changeful as the wind: fickle. "*Wind-changing* Warwick."—*Shak.*

WIND-CHEST, wind'-chest, *n.* in *music*, the chest or reservoir in an organ or harmonium for storing the wind produced by the bellows, and which is thus prevented from acting by direct and intermittent currents on the pipes and reeds.

WIND-CONTUSION, wind'-kon-tū-zhun, *n.* in *surg.* a contusion, such as rupture of the liver, concussion of the brain, unaccompanied by any external mark of violence, supposed to be produced by the air when rapidly displaced by the velocity of a projectile, as a cannon-ball. It is now, however, considered to be occasioned by the projectile itself striking the body in an oblique direction, the comparative escape of the external soft tissues being accounted for by the degree of obliquity with which the missile impinges on the elastic skin, together with the position of the internal structures injured relatively to the impingement of the ball on one side and hard resisting substances on another.

WIND-DROPSY, wind'-drop-si, *n.* a swelling of the belly from wind in the intestines: tympanites.

WIND-EGG, wind'-eg, *n.* an imperfect egg. Wind eggs are frequently laid by hens which have been injured or are growing old. They are frequently destitute of a shell, being surrounded only by a skin or membrane, and sometimes by a very thin shell. *Sir T. Browne.*

WINDER, wīnd'er, *n.* one who or that which winds yarns or the like; as, a bobbin-*winder*: an instrument or machine for winding: a plant that twists itself round others; "*Winders* and creepers."—*Bacon*: the winding-step of a staircase.

WINDER, wind'er, *n.* in *pugilism*, a blow that deprives of breath.

WINDFALL, wind'fawl, *n.* fruit blown off a tree by the *wind*: any unexpected money or other advantage.

WINDGAUGE, wind'gāj, *n.* an instrument for *gauging* or measuring the velocity of the *wind.*

WINDING, wīnd'ing, *n.* a *turning*: a bend.—*adj.* twisting, or bending.—*adv.* WIND'INGLY.

WINDING-SHEET, wīnd'ing-shēt, *n.* a sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

These arms of mine shall be thy *winding-sheet*,
My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre.
—*Shak.*

a piece of tallow or wax hanging down from a burning candle—regarded by the gnorant as an omen of death. "He fell asleep on his arms . . . . a long *winding-sheet* in the candle dripping down upon him."—*Dickens.*

WINDING-TACKLE, wīnd'ing-tak-l, *n.* (*naut.*) a tackle consisting of one fixed triple block, and one double or triple movable block, used principally to hoist up any weighty materials.

WIND-INSTRUMENT, wind'-in-stroo-ment *n.* an instrument of music, played by means of artificially produced currents of wind, as the organ, harmonium, etc., or by the human breath, as the flute, horn, etc., in all of which the vibration of a column of air produces the sound. The name is, however, generally restricted to the orchestral instruments of the second class, consisting of a tube (straight, bent, or curved), producing a fundamental tone with its harmonics or overtones when the vibrating column extends the whole length of the tube. This column may, however, be shortened by having holes of certain sizes and at certain distances along the tube, which are opened or stopped by the fingers or valves, the instrument being thus adapted to produce in its simpler forms the tones of the diatonic scale, and in its more complex forms the tones of the chromatic scale. The wind-instruments of an ordinary orchestra are divided into two classes: wood instruments, as the flute, oboe, clarionet, and basson; and brass instruments, as the horn, cornet-a-pistons, trombone, euphonium, bombardon, and ophicleide. The quality of tone of the woods is soft, smooth, light, and almost vocal; that of the brasses is somewhat harder, more powerful and majestic. Being all fixed toned they cannot, of course, play in perfect tune like stringed instruments, and they can only produce one sound at a time.

WINDLASS, wind'las, *n.* a machine for raising heavy weights, consisting of a revolving cylinder. [Dut. *windlas—winden*, E. WIND, and *as*, an axletree; so Ice. *wind-ass*, a *wind*-ing *beam.*]

WINDMILL, wind'mil, *n.* a *mill* driven by the *wind.*

WINDOW, wind'ō, *n.* an opening in the wall of a building for air and light: the frame in the opening.

WINDPIPE, wind'pīp, *n.* the *pipe* or passage for the *wind* or breath, to and from the lungs.

WINDWARD, wind'ward, *adv.*, *toward* where the *wind* blows from.—*adj.* toward the wind.—*n.* the point from which the wind blows.

WINDY, wind'i, *adj.* consisting of *wind:* next the wind: tempestuous: empty.—*n.* WIND'INESS.

WINE, wīn, *n.* the fermented juice of the grape or fruit of the vine (*Vitis vinifera*). Wines are distinguished practically by their color, hardness or softness on the palate, their flavor, and their being still or effervescing. The differences in the quality of wines depend partly upon differences in the wines, but more on the differences of the soils in which they are planted, in the exposure of the vineyards, in the treatment of the grapes, and the mode of manufacturing the wines. When the grapes are fully ripe, they generally yield the most perfect wine as to strength and flavor. The leading character of wine, however, must be referred to the alcohol which it contains, and upon which its intoxicating powers principally depend. The amount of alcohol in the stronger ports and sherries is from 16 to 25 per cent; in hock, claret, and other light wines from 7 per cent. Wine containing more than 13 per cent of alcohol may be assumed to be fortified with brandy or other spirit. The most celebrated ancient wines were those of Lesbos and Chios among the Greeks, and the Falernian and Cecuban among the Romans. The principal modern wines are Port, Sherry, Claret, Champagne, Madeira, Hock, Marsala, etc., etc. The varieties of wine produced are almost endless, and differ in every constituent according to the locality, season, and age; but generally the produce of each vineyard retains its own leading characteristics. The principal wine-producing countries are France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Greece, Cape Colony, Australia, and America. The name wine is also given to the juice of certain fruits prepared in imitation of wine obtained from grapes, but distinguished by naming the source whence it is derived, as currant *wine*, gooseberry *wine;* to the effect of drinking wine in excess, intoxication, as "Noah awoke from his *wine.*"—Gen. ix. 24; to the act of drinking wine: to a wine: to a wine party at the English universities, as "The ex-coach was drinking brandy-and-water, and maundering about great *wines*, and patrician bear-fights."—*Miss Braddon.*—WINE OF IRON (*vinum ferri* of the *Pharm. Brit.*), sherry with tartrated iron in solution.—QUININE WINE, sherry with sulphate of quinine in solution.—OIL OF WINE, ethereal oil, a reputed anodyne, but only used in the preparation of other compounds.—SPIRIT OF WINE, alcohol. [A.S. *wîn*, borrowed (like Dut. *wijn*, Ice. *vín*, Dan. *viin*, Goth. *wein* or *vein*, Ger. *wein*) from L. *vinum*, wine, which corresponds to Gr. *oinos*, *with* digamma *voinos* or *foinos*, wine. L. *vinum*, wine, is what is produced by *vitis*, the vine, the twining plant (cog.

with E. WITHY), the root meaning to twine or twist, seen also in *vitium*, vice, and in E. to *wind*, *wire*, etc.]

WINE-BIBBER, win'-bib'er, *n.* a *bibber* or drinker of wine: a drunkard.

WING, wing, *n.* the organ of a bird, or other animal or insect, by which it flies; flight: any side-piece: side of an army, ship, building, etc.: (*fig.*) protection.—*v.t.* to furnish or transport with wings: to supply with side-pieces: to wound in the wing.—ON THE WING, on flight: departing. [Sw. *winge*, Ice. *vængr;* cf. E. SWING.]

WINGED, wingd, *adj.* furnished with *wings:* swift: wounded in the wing.

WINK, wingk, *v.i.* to move the eyelids quickly: to give a hint by winking: to seem not to see, connive at (so in *B.*): to be dim, to flicker.—*n.* act of winking: a hint given by winking. [A.S. *wincian;* Ger. *winken.*]

WINNER, win'er, *n.* one who *wins* in a contest.

WINNING, win'ing, *adj.* gaining or adapted to gain favor: attracting.—*n.* what is gained in contest, labor, etc. — *adv.* WINN'INGLY.

WINNOW, win'ō, *v.t.* to separate the chaff from the grain by *wind:* to fan: to examine.—*v.i.* to separate chaff from grain. —*n.* WINN'OWER. [A.S. *windwian*, to expose to the wind—WIND.]

WINSOME, win'sum, *adj.* cheerful: pleasant: attractive. [A.S. *wyn-sum*, pleasant—*wyn*, joy, Ger. *wonne.*]

WINTER, win'ter, *n.* the cold season of the year: the after-autumn. — *v.i.* to pass the winter.—*v.t.* to feed during winter. [A.S.; Ger. *winter;* of uncertain origin; not connected with WIND.]

WINTER-QUARTERS, win'ter-kwawr'terz, *n.pl.* the *quarters* of an army during *winter:* a winter residence.

WINTER'S-BARK, win'terz-bärk, *n.* a plant, or its bark, of the nat. order Magnoliaceæ, *Drimys Winteri.* It is a native of some of the mountainous parts of South America, and abundant in the lower grounds of Cape Horn and Staten Island. It is an evergreen shrub, with laurel-like leaves, corymbs of white flowers, and many-seeded berries. Star anise (Illicium) is closely allied to it. The bark is of a pale, grayish-red color externally, has an agreeable, pungent, aromatic taste, and contains an acid resin, an acid, volatile oil, and some tannin. It is an excellent aromatic, but not easily procured, other substances, particularly the bark of the *Canella alba*, being substituted for it. *D. granatensis*, New Granada Winter's-bark, is inferior to the former in its aromatic properties, and grows in New Granada and Brazil. [From Capt. John *Winter*, who first brought it from the Straits of Magellan in 1579.]

WINTER-SETTLE, win'ter-set-l, *n.* a winter-seat or dwelling: winter-quarters: a term belonging to the early history of England. "In 874 the heathen men took their *winter-settle* in Lindesey at Torkesey. The next year, just 1000 years ago, we read how they passed from Lindesey to Repton, and took their *winter-settle* there."—*E. A. Freeman* [A.S. *winter-setl.*]

WINTERY, win'ter-i. WINTRY, win'tri, *adj.* resembling or suitable to *winter:* stormy.

WIPE, wīp, *v.t.* to clean by rubbing: to rub off: clear away.—*n.* act of cleaning by rubbing: a sarcasm. [A.S. *wipian;* see WISP.]

WIPER, wīp'er, *n.* one who wipes: the instrument used for wiping: in *mach.* a piece projecting generally from a horizontal axle for the purpose of raising stampers, pounders, or pistons in a vertical direction and letting them fall by their own weight. Wipers are employed in fulling-mills, stamping-mills, oil-mills, powder-mills, etc.

WIRE, wīr, *n.* a thread of metal: any metallic substance drawn to an even thread or slender rod of uniform diameter by being passed between grooved rollers or drawn through holes in a plate of steel, etc. Wire is usually cylindrical, but it is also made of various other forms, as oval, half-round, square, and triangular, and of more complicated shapes for small pinions, for forming the pattern on blocks for calico-printing, and for other purposes. The term *wire* has also a collective signification, being frequently used to designate a quantity of metallic threads. The metals most commonly drawn into wire are gold, silver, copper, and iron; but the finest wire is made from platina. Used absolutely for telegraph wire; and hence, the telegraph; as, send an order per *wire.* "In India the wild beasts and monkeys destroy or play upon the *wires*, which are perhaps recording at the time a minute on Education."—*W. H. Russell.*—WIRE OF LAPLAND, a shining, slender substance made from the sinews of the reindeer, soaked in water, beaten, and spun into a sort of thread of great strength. These threads are dipped in melted tin, and drawn through a horn with a hole in it. The Laplanders use this wire in embroidering their clothes. [A.S. *wir*, Low Ger. *wire*, Ice. *vírr*, Dan. *vire*, wire, Sw. *wira*, to twist, to wind. Probably allied to L. *viriae*, bracelets. No doubt of same root as *wind*, to twist.]

WIRE, wīr, *v.t.* to bind with wire; to apply wire to; as, to *wire* corks in bottling liquors: to put upon a wire; as, to *wire* beads: to snare by means of a wire; as, to *wire* a bird: in *teleg.* to send by telegraph, as a message; to telegraph; as, *wire* a reply.

WIRE, wīr, *v.i.* to flow in currents as thin as wire.

Then in small streams through all the isles *wiring*,
Sends it to every part both heat and life inspiring.
—*Ph. Fletcher.*

to communicate by means of the telegraph; to telegraph; as, I *wired* immediately on arrival.—To WIRE IN, to apply one's self closely and perseveringly to anything: to press forwards with a view to having a share.

WIRE-BRIDGE, wīr'-brij, *n.* a bridge suspended by cables formed by wire.

WIRE-CARTRIDGE, wīr'-kär-trij, *n.* a cartridge for fowling in which the charge of shot has wire ligaments.

WIREDRAW, wīr'draw, *v.t.* to *draw* into *wire:* to draw or spin out to a great length: to strain or stretch the meaning of anything.

WIRELESS, wīr'les, *adj.* in electrical science, dispensing with the use of wires as transmitters of electricity, as in WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, wīr-les tē-leg'ra-fē, *n.* a system of telegraphing without wires by means of an apparatus for the utilization of ether waves. [See MARCONI SYSTEM.]

WIRE-PULLER, wīr'-pool-er, *n.* one who exercises an influence felt but not seen, as if the actors were his puppets and he *pulled* the *wires* that move them: an intriguer.

WIRY, wīr'i, *adj.* made of or like *wire:* flexible and strong.

WIS, wis, *v.* (in the form I WIS), used as = know. [*I wis* is from A.S. *ge-wis*, certainly (Ger. *ge-wiss*), from root of WIT.]

WISDOM, wiz'dum, *n.* quality of being *wise:* judgment: right use of knowledge: (*B.*) piety. [A.S.].

WISE, wīz, *adj.* having *wit* or knowledge: able to make use of knowledge well: judging rightly: discreet: learned: skillful: dictated by wisdom: containing wisdom. —*adv.* WISE'LY. [A.S. *wis;* Ger. *weise;* from root of WIT.]

WISE, wīz, *n.* way, manner. [A.S. *wise;* Ger. *weise;* akin to WISE, *adj.* and WIT. Doublet GUISE.]

WISEACRE, wīz'ā-ker, *n.* one who pretends to great wisdom: a simpleton. [From Ger. *weissager*, a prophet—O. Ger. *wizzago* (A.S. *witiga*).]

WISH, wish, *v.i.* to have a desire: to long (so in *B.*): to be inclined.—*v.t.* to desire or long for: to ask: to invoke.—*n.* desire, longing: thing desired: expression of desire.—*n.* WISH'ER. [A.S. *wyscan;* Ger. *wünschen*, Sw. *onska.*]

WISHFUL, wish'fool, *adj.* having a wish or desire: eager.—*adv.* WISH'FULLY.—*n.* WISH'FULNESS.

WISP, wisp, *n.* a small bundle of straw or hay. [Probably connected with WHISK.]

WIST, wist, (*B.*) knew. [A.S. *wiste*, pa.t. of *witan*, to know. See WIT.]

WISTARIA, wis-tā'ri-a, *n.* a genus of leguminous plants, having in some species beautiful blossoms, named from the Amer. anatomist, Caspar *Wistar* (1761-1818.)

WISTFUL, wist'fool, *adj.* full of thought: thoughtful: earnest: eager.—*adv.* WIST'FULLY.—*n.* WIST'FULNESS. [From root of WIT.]

WIT, wit, *v.i.* (*B.*) to know.—To WIT (gerundial inf. used as *adv.*)=namely, that is to say. [A.S. *witan*, to know; Goth. *vitan*, Ger. *wissen;* conn. also with L. *video* (see VISION), Gr. *eidon*, Sans. *vid* (see VEDA).]

WIT, wit, *n.* understanding (so in *B.*): a mental faculty (chiefly in *pl.*): the power of combining ideas with a ludicrous effect: the result of this power: one who has wit. [A.S. *witt—witan.*]

WITCH, wich, *n.* a woman regarded as having supernatural or magical power and knowledge.—*v.t.* to bewitch. [A.S. *wicce; wicca*, wizard; acc. to Grimm, from Goth. *veihan* (Ger. *weihen*), to consecrate, orig. to do, to perform (rites). Cf. L. *facio, operari*, and Gr. *erdō.*]

WITCHCRAFT, wich'kraft, *n.* the practices of witches: sorcery: a supernatural power which persons were formerly supposed to obtain by entering into compact with the devil. Indeed it was fully believed that they gave themselves up to him, body and soul, while he engaged that they should want for nothing, and be able to assume whatever shape they pleased, to visit and torment their enemies, and accomplish their infernal purposes. As soon as the bargain was concluded, the devil was said to deliver to the witch an imp or familiar spirit, to be ready at call, and to do whatever it was directed. By the aid of this imp and the devil together, the witch, who was almost always an old woman, was enabled to transport herself through the air on a broomstick, and to transform herself into various shapes, particularly those of cats and hares; to inflict diseases on whomsoever she pleased, and to punish her enemies in a variety of ways. The belief in witchcraft is very ancient. It was a common belief in Europe till the sixteenth century, and maintained its ground with tolerable firmness till the middle of the seventeenth century; indeed it is not altogether extinct even at the present day. Numbers of reputed witches were condemned to be burned, so that in England alone it is computed that no fewer than 30,000 of them suffered at the stake. The word also means power more than natural: enchantment: irresistible influence: fascination.

You have *witchcraft* in your lips, Kate.—*Shak.*

WITCHES' - SABBATH, wich'ez-sab-bath, *n.* a stated meeting of witches and devils at night for communicating the mischief they had done, and concocting more, at which the most obscene rites, or rather revels, were indulged in. The witches rode to the rendezvous on broomsticks, sometimes on their demon-lovers in the shape of goats, having previously an-

ointed themselves with the fat of a murdered or unbaptized child. Neophytes were introduced to the devil at such meetings, where they received his mark on their bodies as evidence that they had sold their souls to him. In Germany the witches'-Sabbath was held on *Walpurgis-night*. [See WALPURGIS-NIGHT.]

WITENAGEMOTE, wit'en-a-ge-mōt, *n.* among the Anglo-Saxons, the great national council or parliament, consisting of athelings or princes, nobles or ealdormen, the large landholders, the principal ecclesiastics, etc. The meetings of this council were frequent; they formed the highest court of judicature in the kingdom; they were summoned by the king in any political emergency; their concurrence was necessary to give validity to laws, and treaties with foreign states were submitted to their approval. They had even power to elect the king, and if the sceptre descended in his race it was by means of the formal recognition of the new king by the nobles, bishops, etc., in an assembly convened for the purpose. [A.S. *witena-gemôt—witena*, gen. pl. of *wita*, a wise man, (*ge*)-*môt*, a meeting, a moot, an assembly; lit. "the assembly of the wise men."]

WITH, *n.* same as WITHE.

WITH, *with*, *prep.* denoting nearness or connection: by: in competition or contrast: on the side of: immediately after: among. [A.S. *widh*, *wither*, prob. orig. sig. "placed over against;" Ice. *vidh*, Ger. *wider*. It prob. absorbed the A.S. *mid*, with (Ger. *mit*, Gr. *meta*).]

WITHAL, *with*-awl', *adv.*, *with all* or the rest: likewise: moreover: (*B.*) *prep.* = with.

WITHDRAW, *with*-draw', *v.t.* to *draw back* or away: to take back: to recall. —*v.i.* to retire: to go away.—*ns.* WITHDRAW'AL, WITHDRAW'MENT. [Prefix *with*, against, back, and DRAW.]

WITHE, WITH, with, *n.* a flexible twig, esp. of *willow:* a band of twisted twigs. [A.S. *widhig;* Ice. *vidhir*, Ger. *weide*, willow; further conn. with Gr. *itys*, L. *vitis*, Sans. *vî*, to tie, to plait.]

WITHER, *with'er*, *v.i.* to fade or become dry in the *weather;* to lose freshness: to shrink: waste.—*v.t.* to cause to dry up: to cause to decay, waste. [A.S. *wedrian;* from root of WEATHER.]

WITHERS, *with'erz*, *n.pl.* the ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse. [From *wither*, against (see ety. of WITH, *prep.*).]

WITHHOLD, *with*-hōld', *v.t.* to *hold back:* to keep back. [Prefix *with*, against, back, and HOLD.]

WITHIN, *with*-in', *prep.* in the *inner* part: inside: in the reach of: not going outside of.—*adv.* in the inner part: inwardly. [Prefix *with*, and IN.]

WITHOUT, *with*-owt', *prep.* outside or *out of:* beyond: not with: in absence of: not having: except.—*adv.* on the outside: out of doors. [Prefix *with*, and OUT.]

WITHSTAND, *with*-stand', *v.t.* to *stand against:* to oppose or resist. [Prefix *with*, against, and STAND.]

WITLESS, wit'les, *adj.*, *wanting wit* or understanding: thoughtless.—*adv.* WIT'LESSLY.—*n.* WIT'LESSNESS.

WITLING, wit'ling, *n.* one who has *little wit:* a pretender to wit.

WITNESS, wit'nes, *n.*, *knowledge* brought in proof: testimony of a fact: that which furnishes proof: one who sees or has personal knowledge of a thing: one who attests.—*v.t.* to have direct knowledge of: to see: to give testimony to.—*v.i.* to give evidence. [A.S. *ge-witness*—WIT.]

WITTED, wit'ed, *adj.* having *wit* or understanding.

WITTICISM, wit'i-sizm, *n.* a *witty* remark: a sentence or phrase affectedly witty: a low kind of wit. [WITTY, and Gr. affix *-cism*.

WITTINGLY, wit'ing-li, *adv.* knowingly: by design. [From *witting*, pr.p. of WIT, to know.]

WITTY, wit'i, *adj.* possessed of *wit:* amusing: droll: sarcastic: (*B.*) ingenious.—*adv.* WITT'ILY.—*n.* WITT'INESS.

WIVE, wīv, *v.t.* to take for a wife.—*v.i.* to marry. [A.S. *wifian—wif*, E. WIFE.]

WIZARD, WISARD, wiz'ard, *n.* originally, a wise man: a sage.

> See how from far, upon the eastern road,
> The star-led *wisards* haste with odors sweet.
> —*Milton.*

[Milton here means the Magi, or wise men of the East.] A proficient in the occult sciences: an adept in the black art: one supposed to possess supernatural powers, generally from having leagued himself with the Evil One: a sorcerer: an enchanter: a magician: hence, a title occasionally applied to, or assumed by modern performers of legerdemain: a conjurer: a juggler. "And the soul that turneth after such as have familiar spirits, and after *wizards*, . . . I will even set my face against that soul."—Lev. xx. 6. [From *wise*, and term. *-ard*.]

WIZARD, wiz'ard, *adj.* enchanting; charming. *Collins:* haunted by wizards; "Where Deva spreads her *wizard* stream."—*Milton.*

WOAD, wōd, *n.* a plant used as a blue dye-stuff. [A.S. *wad;* Ger. *waid;* L. *vitrum*.]

WOE, WO, wō, *n.* grief: misery: a heavy calamity: a curse: an exclamation of grief. [A.S. (*interj.*) *wa;* Ger. *weh;* L. *vae*, Gr. *ouai*. Cf. WAIL.]

WOE-BEGONE, wō'-be-gon', *adj.* beset with woe. [See under BEGONE.]

WOE WORTH. See WORTH.

WOFUL, wō'fool, *adj.* sorrowful: bringing calamity: wretched.—*adv.* WO'FULLY.—*n.* WO'FULNESS.

WOLD, wōld, *n.* by-form of WEALD.

WOLF, woolf (*pl.* WOLVES, woolvz), *n.* a

quadruped belonging to the digitigrade carnivora, family Canidæ, in habits and physical development closely related to the dog, some naturalists, indeed, considering it as the progenitor of some existing races of the dog, with which it has been known to interbreed. The common European wolf (*Canis lupus*) is yellowish or fulvous gray; the hair is harsh and strong, the ears erect and pointed, the tail straight, or nearly so, and there is a blackish band or streak on the forelegs about the carpus. The height at the shoulder is from 27 to 29 inches. The wolf is swift of foot, crafty, and rapacious; a destructive enemy to the sheepcote and farm-yard; it associates in packs to hunt the larger quadrupeds, such as the deer, the elk, etc. When hard pressed with hunger these packs have been known to attack isolated travellers, and even to enter villages and carry off children. In general, however, wolves are cowardly and stealthy, approaching the sheepfolds and farm-steadings only at dead of night, making a rapid retreat if in the least scared by a dog or a man, and exhibiting great cunning in the avoidance of traps. Wolves are still plentiful in some parts of Europe, as France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Turkey, and Russia; they probably ceased to exist in England about the end of the fifteenth century; the last of their race in Scotland is said to have been killed by Cameron of Lochiel in 1680, while in Ireland they are known to have existed until at least the beginning of the eighteenth century. The black wolf (*C. occidentalis*) of America is a larger and finer animal than his European congener. The little prairie wolf or coyote (*C. ochropus*), abounding on the vast plains of Missouri and Mexico, is a burrowing animal, and resembles in many respects the jackal. The Tasmanian wolf is a marsupial, and allied to the kangaroo. [A.S. *wulf*, Dut. and Ger. *wolf*, Ice. *úlfr*, Dan. *ulv*, Sw. *ulf* (the Scandinavian forms showing the common loss of initial *v*); Goth. *vulfs;* cog. Bulg. *vluku*, Lith. *vilkas*, L. *lupus*, Gr. *lukos* (both with loss of the initial labial), Sans. *vrika*—wolf: all traced to a root *vark*, *valk*, meaning to tear.]

WOLF-DOG, woolf'-dog, *n.* a large kind of dog of several varieties, kept to guard sheep, cattle, etc., and destroy wolves: a dog supposed to be bred between a dog and a wolf.

WOLFFIAN, wol'fi-an, *adj.* in *physiol.* a term applied to certain bodies in the vertebrate embryo, preceding the true kidneys, whose functions they perform. As the fœtus advances they gradually disappear, their place being supplied by the true kidneys, except in fishes, in which they are permanent. [After *Wolff*, the discoverer.]

WOLF-FISH, woolf'-fish, *n.* a teleostean acanthopterygious fish (*Anarrhichas lupus*), so called from its ferocious aspect and habits. It is found around the coasts of Britain, where it attains a length of 6 or 7 feet, but in southern seas it is said to reach a much greater size. The mouth is armed with strong sharp teeth, the inner series forming blunt grinders adapted for crushing the molluscs and crustaceans on which it feeds. The ventral fins are absent; the color is brownish-gray, spotted, and striped with brown over the upper parts, while the belly is white. The flesh is palatable, and largely eaten in Iceland, whilst the skin is durable, and manufactured into a kind of shagreen. When drawn up in a net it attacks its captors ferociously, and unless stunned with a blow on the head, is capable of doing great damage to both persons and nets with its powerful teeth.

WOLFHOUND, wulf'hound, *n.* a dog of a certain breed resembling the great Dane, originally used for hunting wolves.

WOLFIAN, wol'fi-an, *adj.* pertaining to or promulgated by Frederick A. *Wolf*, the great German philologist. — WOLFIAN THEORY, a theory put out by Wolf in 1795 to the effect that the Iliad and Odyssey cannot be the works of one man, Homer, because writing was unknown at the time that these poems are said to have been composed. He supposes, therefore, that the Iliad and Odyssey consist of ballads or episodes, the work of different men, collected and arranged in a more or less consistent and homogeneous whole in the sixth century B.C. These ballads were preserved by the recitation of strolling minstrels.

WOLFISH, woolf'ish, *adj.* like a *wolf* either in form or quality: rapacious. — *adv.* WOLF'ISHLY.

WOLVERENE, wool'ver-ēn, WOLVERINE, wool'ver-in, *n.* a carnivorous mammal, the *Gulo arcticus* (or *luscus*) or glutton (see GLUTTON).—WOLVERINE STATE, a popular name for the State of Michigan, [A dim. formed from *wolf*, on account of its fierce, bloodthirsty disposition.]

WOMAN, woom'an, *n.* the female of man: a grown female: a female attendant:—*pl.* WOMEN (wim'en). [A.S. *wimman*, *wifmann*, a compound of *wif*, WIFE, and MAN; cf. A.S. *maedenmann*, a virgin, Ger. *weibs-mensch*, a female.]

WOMANHOOD, woom'an-hood, *n.* the state, character, or qualities of a *woman.*

WOMANISH, woom'an-ish, *adj.* having the qualities of a woman: feminine.—*adv.* WOM'ANISHLY.—*n.* WOM'ANISHNESS.

WOMANKIND, woom'an-kind, *n.*, *women* taken together: the female sex.

WOMANLIKE, woom'an-līk, *adj.*, *like* a *woman.*

WOMANLY, woom'an-li, *adj.* like or becoming a *woman:* feminine.—*adv.* in the manner of a woman.—*n.* WOM'ANLINESS.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE, woom'an suf'rāj, *n.* the right to vote for public officials or questions, the exercise of the electoral franchise, by women. [WOMAN and SUFFRAGE.]

WOMB, wōōm, *n.* the organ in which the young of mammals are developed, and kept till birth: the place where anything is produced: any deep cavity. [A.S. *wamb;* Ger. *wamme,* paunch.]

WOMBAT, wom'bat, *n.* an Australian marsupial mammal of the opossum family.

WON, wun, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of WIN.

WONDER, wun'der, *n.* the state of mind produced by something new, unexpected, or extraordinary: a strange thing: a prodigy.—*v.i.* to feel wonder: to be amazed (with *at*). [A.S. *wundor;* Ger. *wunder,* Ice. *undr.*]

WONDERFUL, wun'der-fool, *adj.*, *full* of *wonder:* exciting wonder: strange: (*B.*) wonderfully.—*adv.* WON'DERFULLY. — *n.* WON'DERFULNESS.

WONDROUS, wund'rus, *adj.* such as may excite wonder: strange. — *adv.* WON'DROUSLY.

WONT, wunt, *adj.* used or accustomed.—*n.* habit.—*v.i.* to be accustomed. [Orig. pa.p. of M. E. *wone,* to dwell—A.S. *wunian* (Ger. *wohnen*).]

WON'T, wōnt, will not. [Contr. of M. E. *wol not.*]

WONTED, wunt'ed, *adj.* accustomed: usual. [See WONT.]

WOO, wōō, *v.t.* to ask in order to marriage: to court.—*v.i.* to court or make love.—*n.* WOO'ER. [A.S. *wogian,* to woo, prob. orig. "to bend;" cf. A.S. *vog, voh,* bent, Goth. *un-vahs,* blameless, (*lit.*) "not-bent."]

WOOD, wood, *n.* the solid part of trees: trees cut or sawed: timber: a collection of growing trees.—*v.t.* to supply wood. [A.S. *wudu;* cog. with Ice. *vidh-r,* wood, Ger. *wit,* firewood.]

WOODBINE, wood'bīn, WOODBIND, wood'bind, *n.* the honeysuckle, so called because it twists and *binds* the *trees* together. [A.S. *wudu-bind.* Cf. HOPBIND.]

WOODCHUCK, wood'chuk, *n.* the marmot. [From the Amer. Indian name.]

WOODCOAL, wood'kōl, *n.*, *coal* like *wood* in texture: charcoal: lignite or brown coal.

WOODCOCK, wood'kok, *n.* a bird, allied to the snipe, which frequents *woods.*

WOODCUT, wood'kut, *n.* an engraving *cut* on *wood:* an impression from it.—*n.* WOOD'CUTTER.

WOODED, wood'ed, *adj.* supplied with *wood:* covered with wood.

WOODEN, wood'n, *adj.* made of *wood:* hard: clumsy.

WOOD-ENGRAVING, wood'-en-grāv'ing, *n.* the act or art of *engraving* on *wood:* an engraving on or taken from wood.

WOODLAND, wood'land, *n.*, *land* covered with *wood.*

WOODLARK, wood'lärk, *n.* a species of *lark* found in or near *woods,* singing chiefly on the wing.

WOODMAN, wood'man, *n.* a *man* who cuts down *trees:* a forest officer: a huntsman.

WOODNYMPH, wood'nimf, *n.* a *nymph* or goddess of the *woods.*

WOODPECKER, wood'pek-er, *n.* a bird that *pecks* holes in the *wood* or bark of trees for insects.

WOOD-PIGEON, wood'-pij'un, *n.* the wild *pigeon* which lives in *woods,* the ring-dove.

WOOD-PULP, wood'-pulp, *n.* wood fibre reduced to a pulp, used in the manufacture of paper.

WOODRUFF, wood'ruf, *n.* a plant, found in *woods* and shady places, with its leaves in whorls like *ruffs.*

WOOD-TICK, wood'-tik, *n.* an insect which makes a ticking sound on wood: any tick of the family *Ixodidæ.*

WOODWARD, wood'wawrd, *n.* an officer to *guard* the *woods.*

WOODY, wood'i, *adj.* abounding with *woods:* pertaining to woods: consisting of wood.

WOOF, wōōf, *n.* same as WEFT. [From pa.t. of WEAVE. Cf. WEFT.]

WOOL, wool, *n.* the soft curly hair of sheep and other animals: short thick hair. [A.S. *wull;* cog. with Goth, *vulla,* Ger. *wolle.*]

WOOL-GATHERING, wool'-ga*th*'er-ing, *n.* indulgence of idle fancies.—*adj.* dreamy, listless.

WOOL-GROWER, wool'-grō'er, *n.* one who *raises* sheep for the production of *wool.*

WOOLLEN, wool'en, *adj.* made of or pertaining to *wool*

WOOLLY, wool'i, *adj.* consisting of or like *wool:* clothed with wool.—*n.* WOOL'INESS.

WOOLSACK, wool'sak, *n.* the seat of the lord chancellor in the British House of Lords, being a large square *sack* of *wool* covered with scarlet.

WORD, wurd, *n.* an oral or written sign expressing an idea or notion: talk, discourse: signal or sign: message: promise: declaration:—(*pl.*) verbal contention.—THE WORD, the Scripture: (*theol.*) the second person in the Trinity.—*v.t.* to express in words. [A.S. *word;* cog. with Goth. *vaurd,* Ice. *ord,* Ger. *wort;* also conn. with L. *verbum,* a word, Gr. *eirō,* to speak.]

WORDBOOK, wurd'book, *n.* a *book* with a collection of *words:* a vocabulary.

WORD FOR WORD, wurd, literally: just as heard or written: verbatim.

WORDING, wurd'ing, *n.* act, manner, or style of expressing in *words.*

WORD-PAINTER, wurd'-pānt'er, *n.* one who describes vividly. [WORD and PAINTER.]

WORDY, wurd'i, *adj.* full of *words:* using or containing many words.—*adv.* WORD'ILY.—*n.* WORD'INESS.

WORE, wōr, *pa.t.* of WEAR.

WORK, wurk, *n.* effort directed to an end: the result of work: that on which one works: anything made or done: deed: effect: a literary composition: a book: management:—*pl.* (*fort.*) walls, trenches etc.—*v.i.* to make efforts to attain anything: to perform: to be in action: to be occupied in business or labor: to produce effects: to strain or labor: to ferment.—*v.t.* to make by labor: to bring into any state by action: to effect: to influence: to manage: to solve: to cause to ferment: to embroider:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* worked or wrought (rawt).—*n.* WORK'ER. [A.S. *weorc;* Ice. *verk,* Ger. *werk;* further conn. with Gr. *ergon.* Cf. ORGAN.]

WORKABLE, wurk'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *worked.*

WORKHOUSE, wurk'hows, *n.* a *house* where any *work* or manufacture is carried on: a house of shelter for the poor, who are made to work: a penal institution for minor offences.

WORKMAN, wurk'man, *n.* a *man* who *works* or labors, esp. manually: a skillful artificer.

WORKMANLIKE, wurk'man-līk, *adj.*, *like* a *workman:* becoming a skillful workman: well performed.

WORKMANSHIP, wurk'man-ship, *n.* the skill of a *workman:* manner of making: work done.

WORKSHOP, wurk'shop, *n.* a *shop* where *work* is done.

WORLD, wurld, *n.* the earth and its inhabitants: the system of things: present state of existence: any planet or heavenly body: public life or society: business: the public: a secular life: course of life: a very large extent of country, as the "new world:" very much or a great deal, as a "world of good:" time, as in the phrase "world without end" = eternally: possibility, as in "nothing in the world:" (*B.*) the ungodly. [A.S. *wor-uld, weor-uld,* (*lit.*) "a generation of men," from *wer,* a man, and *-uld,* sig. an age; Ice. *veröld,* O. Ger. *weralt* (Ger. *welt*). Cf. WER-WOLF, WERGILD; also ELD and OLD.]

WORLDLING, wurld'ing, *n.* one who is devoted to *worldly* or temporal possessions.

WORLDLY, wurld'li, *adj.* pertaining to the *world,* esp. as distinguished from the world to come: devoted to this life and its enjoyments: bent on gain.—*n.* WORLD'LINESS.

WORLDLY-MINDED, wurld'li-mīnd'ed, *adj.* having the *mind* set on the present *world.*

WORM, wurm, *n.* any small creeping animal: anything that gnaws or torments: remorse: a debased being: anything spiral: the thread of a screw: a spiral pipe used in distilling.—*v.i.* to work slowly or secretly.—*v.t.* to effect by slow and secret means. [A.S. *weorm, wyrm,* dragon, snake, creeping animal; cog. with Goth. *vaurms,* a serpent, Ice. *ormr,* Ger. *wurm;* also with L. *vermis.* Cf. VERMICELLI and CRIMSON.]

WORM-EAT, wurm'-ēt, *v.t.* to gnaw or perforate, as is done by worms: hence, to impair by a slow, insidious process. "Leave off these vanities which *worm-eat* your brain."—*Jarvis.*

WORM-EATEN, wurm'-ēt-n, *adj.* gnawed by worms; having a number of internal cavities made by worms; as, *worm-eaten* boards, planks, or timber; "Concave as a covered goblet or a *worm-eaten* nut."—*Shak.:* old; worn-out; worthless. *Raleigh.*

WORM-EATENNESS, wurm'-ēt-n-nes, *n.* state of being worm-eaten: rottenness.

WORMED, wurmd, *adj.* bored or penetrated by worms: injured by worms.

WORM-FENCE, wurm'-fens, *n.* a zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other: sometimes called a STAKE FENCE.

WORM-FEVER, wurm'-fē-ver, *n.* a popular name for infantile remittent fever.

WORM-GEAR, wurm'-gēr, *n.* in *mach.* a combination consisting of a shaft fitted with an endless screw which works into a spirally toothed wheel.

WORM-GRASS, wurm'-gras, WORM-SEED, wurm'-sēd, *n.* names given to plants of the genus Spigelia.

WORM-HOLE, wurm'-hōl, *n.* a hole made by the gnawing of a worm. "To fill with *worm-holes* stately monuments."—*Shak.*

WORMING, wurm'ing, *n.* (*naut.*) yarn or other material wound spirally round ropes between the strands.

WORM-LIKE, wurm'-līk, *adj.* resembling a worm: spiral: vermicular.

WORMLING, wurm'ling, *n.* (*lit.*) a little worm: hence, a weak, mean creature.

O dusty *wormling!* dar'st thou strive and stand
With Heaven's high Monarch?—*Chapman.*

WORM-OIL, wurm'-oil, *n.* an oil obtained from the seeds of *Chenopodium anthelminticum.* It is a powerful anthelmintic.

WORM-POWDER, wurm'-pow-der, *n.* a powder used for expelling worms from the intestinal canal or other open cavities of the body.

WORM-SEED, wurm'-sēd, *n.* a seed which has the property of expelling worms from the intestinal tube or other open cavities of the body: it is brought from the Levant, and is the produce of a species of Artemisia (*A. santonica*), which is a native of Tartary and Persia: the seed of *Erysimum cheiranthoides* or treacle-mustard: a plant of the genus Spigelia.

WORM-SHAPED, wurm'-shāpt, *adj.* in *bot.* same as VERMICULAR (which see).

WORM-SHELL, wurm'-shel, *n.* the species of the genus Vermetus: so called from their long twisted shape.

WORM-TEA, wurm'-tē, *n.* a decoction of some plant, generally a bitter plant, used as an anthelmintic.

WORMUL, wor'mul, *n.* a sore or tumor on the back of cattle caused by the larva of an insect which punctures the skin and deposits its eggs: a warble. Called also WORNAL, WORNIL. [Probably a corruption of *worm-ill.*]

WORM-WHEEL, wurm'-hwēl, *n.* a wheel which gears with an endless or tangent screw or worm, receiving or imparting motion. By this means a powerful effect with a diminished rate of motion is communicated from one revolving shaft to another.

WORMWOOD, wurm'wood, *n.* the bitter plant absinthium. [A.S. *werm-od* (Ger. *werm-uth*); from the root of WARM (with affix *-od*), because orig. taken to *warm* the body; afterwards corrupted to *worm-wood*, through its use as a vermifuge suggesting a false ety.]

WORMY, wurm'i, *adj.* like a *worm:* grovelling: containing a worm: abounding with worms.

WORN, wōrn, *pa.p.* of WEAR.

WORRIMENT, wur'i-ment, *n.* anxiety: perplexity.

WORRY, wur'i, *v.t.* to tear with the teeth: to harass: to tease:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* worr'ied.—*n.* trouble, perplexity, vexation. [Conn. with Dut. *worgen*, to strangle; Ger. *würgen*, to choke.]

WORSE, wurs, *adj.* (used as *comp.* of BAD), bad or evil in a greater degree: more sick.—*adv.* bad in a higher degree. [A.S. *wyr-sa*, old comp. from a root *weor*, bad, seen also in O. Ger. *wirser*, Goth. *vairs.*]

WORSHIP, wur'ship, *n.* religious service: adoration paid to God: a title of honor: submissive respect.—*v.t.* to respect highly: to treat with civil reverence: to pay divine honors to: to adore or idolize.—*v.i.* to perform acts of adoration: to perform religious service:—*pr.p.* wor'shipping; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wor'shipped.—*n.* WOR'SHIPPER. [Lit. "state of having worth or worthiness," A.S. *weordhscipe* —WORTH, and affix *-ship*, A.S. *-scipe.*]

WORSHIPFUL, wur'ship-fool, *adj.*, *worthy* of *worship* or honor, used as a term of respect.

WORST, wurst, *adj.* bad in the highest degree, whether in a moral or physical sense; as, the *worst* sinner, the *worst* disease, the *worst* evil that can befall a state or an individual. [Superl. of *worse* (which see).]

> Speak to me as to thy thinkings,
> As thou dost ruminate; and give thy *worst* of thoughts
> The *worst* of words.—*Shak.*
>
> Corrupted freemen are the *worst* of slaves.
> —*Garrick.*

WORST, wurst, *n.* that which is most evil or bad: the most evil, severe aggravated, or calamitous state or condition—usually with *the.* "He is always sure of finding diversion when *the worst* comes to *the worst.*"—*Addison.*—AT THE WORST, in the most evil state or at the greatest disadvantage. "Thou hast me *at the worst.*"—*Shak.* "Things *at the worst* will cease, or else climb upward to what they were before."—*Shak.*—TO PUT TO THE WORST, to inflict defeat on: to overthrow. "Who ever knew Truth *put to the worst* in free and open encounter?"—*Milton.*

WORST, wurst, *adv.* most or least, according to the sense of the verb. "When thou didst hate him *worst.*"—*Shak.* "The gods do like this *worst.*"—*Shak.*

WORST, wurst, *v.t.* to get the advantage over in contest: to defeat: to overthrow. "The victorious Philistines were *worsted* by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army."—*South.*

WORST, wurst, *v.i.* to grow worse: to deteriorate: to worsen. "Anne haggard, Mary coarse, every face in the neighborhood *worsting*, . . . had long been a distress to him."—*Miss Austen.*

WORSTED, woost'ed or woorst'ed, *n.* twisted thread or yarn spun out of long, combed wool. [From *Worsted*, a village near Norwich in England.]

WORT, wurt, *n.* a plant of the cabbage kind. [A.S. *wyrt*; Ger. *wurz*, *wurzel*, a root.]

WORT, wurt, *n.* new beer unfermented or in the act of fermentation: the sweet infusion of malt. [A.S. *wirt*, *wert*; *würze*, sweet herbs; probably orig. same as above word.]

WORTH, wurth, *n.* value: that quality which renders a thing valuable: price: moral excellence: importance.—*adj.* equal in value to: deserving of.—(*B.*) *v.i.* be. [Lit. "being, substance," A.S. *weorth—weorthan*, to be, connected with WERE. See next word.]

WORTH, wurth, in the phrase WOE WORTH, sig. *woe be to.* [A.S. *weorth*, imper. of *weortham*, to be, Ger. *werden.*

WORTHILY, wur'*thi*-li, *adv.* in a *worthy* manner: (*Pr. Bk.*) justly: truly.

WORTHLESS, wurth'les, *adj.* of *no worth* or value: having no value, virtue, excellence, etc.: useless.—*adv.* WORTH'LESSLY.—*n.* WORTH'LESSNESS.

WORTHY, wur'*thi*, *adj.* having *worth:* valuable: deserving: suited to: (*B.*) deserving (either of good or bad).—*n.* a man of eminent worth:—*pl.* WOR'THIES.—*n.* WOR'THINESS.

WOT, wot, WOTTETH, wot'eth, *v.t.* (*B.*) *pres.t.* of obs. *wit*, to know. [A.S. *wât* (orig. a perf., signifying "have" or "has seen" = Gr. *oida*), used as pres. ind. of *witan*, to know. See WIT.]

WOULD, wood, *pa.t.* of WILL. [A.S. *wolde*, pa.t. of *willan.*]

WOUND, wownd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of WIND, to turn.

WOUND, wōond, *n.* a cut or bruise: hurt: injury.—*v.t.* to make a wound: to injure. [A.S. *wund*; Ger. *wunde*, Ice. *und*; conn. with WIND, to twist.]

WOVE, WOVEN, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of WEAVE.

WOW-WOW, wow'-wow, *n.* the native name for an ape of the gibbon genus (*Hylobates leuciscus*) found in Malacca and the Sunda Isles.

WOXE, woks, WOXEN, wok'sn, for WAXED. *Spenser.*

WRACK, rak, *n.* a popular name for sea-weeds generally, but more especially when thrown ashore by the waves; the name is sometimes restricted to the species of Fucus, which form the bulk of the wrack collected for manure, and sometimes for making kelp; those found most plentifully on the British shores are the *F. vesiculosus* and the *F. nodosus:* destruction of a ship by winds or rocks or by the force of the waves; wreck. *Shak.:* ruin; destruction. *Shak.* (This is the ordinary spelling in the old editions of Shakespeare, both of the noun and of the verb.) [A form of WRECK. In the sense of sea-weed it means lit. what is cast up or thrown out by the waves. Cf. Dan. *vrag*, wreck, *vrage*, to reject, Sw. *vrak*, wreck, refuse, *vraka*, to throw away, to reject.]

WRACK, rak, *v.t.* to destroy in the water; to wreck. *Milton:* to torture; to rack. *Cowley.*

WRACK, rak, *n.* a thin, flying cloud: a rack.

WRACKFUL, rak'fool, *adj.* ruinous: destructive. *Shak.*

WRAITH, rāth, *n.* an apparition in the exact likeness of a person, supposed by the ignorant to be seen before or soon after the person's death.

> Then glided out of the joyous wood
> The ghastly *wraith* of one that I know.
> —*Tennyson.*

[Also found in form *wrach*, and probably a Celtic word. Cf. Gael. *arrach*, a spectre, an apparition, Ir. *arrach*, *arracht*, a likeness, spectre, apparition.]

WRANGLE, rang'gl, *v.i.* to make a disturbance: to dispute: to dispute noisily or peevishly.—*n.* a noisy dispute. [A freq. from the *pa.t.* of WRING.]

WRANGLER, rang'gler, *n.* one who *wrangles* or disputes angrily: in the university of Cambridge, one of those who pass the best examination for the degree of B.A. —*n.* WRANG'LERSHIP.

WRAP, rap, *v.t.* to roll or fold together: to infold: to cover by winding something round (often with *up*):—*pr.p.* wrapp'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wrapped.—*n.* a wrapper, as a shawl, etc. [M.E. *wrappen.* See LAP, *v.t.* to wrap, and ENVELOPE.]

WRAPPER, rap'er, *n.* one who or that which *wraps:* a loose outer garment of a woman.

WRATH, rāth, *n.* violent anger: (*B.*) holy indignation. [A.S. *wrædh*, wrath (*lit.*) "a twist in the temper." See WROTH.]

WRATHFUL, rāth'fool, *adj.*, *full* of *wrath:* very angry: springing from or expressing wrath. —*adv.* WRATH'FULLY. —*n.* WRATH'FULNESS.

WREAK, rēk, *v.t.* to inflict. [A.S. *wrecan*, orig. to drive out, and so to banish, punish, avenge; Ice. *reka*, to drive, pursue, Ger. *rächen;* conn. with L. *urgeo*, Gr. *eirgo.* See WRECK and WRETCH.]

WREATH, rēth, *n.* a chaplet: a garland. [Lit. "that which is *writhed* or twisted," A.S. *wrædh—wridhan*, E. WRITHE.]

WREATHE, rēth, *v.t.* to twine about or encircle.—*v.i.* to be interwoven. [See WREATH.]

WRECHE, *n.* revenge. *Chaucer.* [Softened from A.S. *wræc*, banishment, punishment, misery, from *wrecan*, to punish.]

WRECK, rek, *n.* the destruction of a vessel by being driven ashore, dashed against rocks, foundered by stress of weather, or the like; shipwreck;

> Go, go, begone, to save your ship from *wreck*,
> Which cannot perish, having thee on board.
> —*Shak.:*

the ruins of a ship stranded; a vessel dashed against rocks or land, and broken or otherwise destroyed or totally crippled or injured by violence and fracture; any ship or goods driven ashore or found deserted at sea in an unmanageable condition; specifically, in *law*, goods, etc., which, after a shipwreck, have been thrown ashore by the sea, as distinguished from *flotsam*, *jetsam*, and *ligan*: goods cast on shore after shipwreck belong to the government, or in some cases to the owner of the land, if not claimed within a certain time: destruction or ruin generally; dissolution, especially by violence; "His country's *wreck*."—*Shak.;* "The *wreck* of matter and the crush of worlds."—*Addison:* the remains of anything destroyed, ruined, or fatally injured; as, he is reduced to a mere *wreck*, he is but the *wreck* of his former self. [Formerly *wrak*, *wrack*, which is the same word as A.S. *wræc*, exile, punishment, but the special meaning of shipwreck has been attached to it through foreign influence; cf. Dut. *wrak*, a wreck and as adjective unsound, rotten, Dan. *vrag*, O. Dan. *vrak*, wreck, Ice. *rek* for *vrek*, Sw. *wrak*, what is drifted ashore—all from verbs meaning to drive or drift; A.S. *wrecan*, to drive, to drive into banishment, to punish, to wreak, Ice. *reka*, originally *vreka*, to drive, to compel; impers. to be drifted or tossed. *Wrack*, what is drifted ashore, sea-weed cast up, is the same word, and shows the literal meaning. The literal meaning of a ship being wrecked is therefore similar to that expressed by the phrase to *cast away* a ship.]

WRECK, rek, *v.t.* to destroy or cast away, as a vessel, by violence, collision, or the like; to drive against the shore or dash against rocks and break or destroy: to cause to suffer shipwreck—said of a per-

son; as a *wrecked* sailor; "A pilot's thumb, *wreck'd* as he was coming home."—*Shak.*: to ruin or destroy generally, physically or morally; or financially, as a bank;

Weak and envy'd, if they should conspire,
They *wreck* themselves, and he hath his desire.
—*Daniel.*

WRECK, rek, *v.i.* to suffer wreck or ruin. "Rocks whereon greatest men have oftenest *wreck'd*."—*Milton.*

WRECK, rek, *n.* in *mining*, a kind of frame or table: a rack.

WRECK, rek, *n.* revenge: vengeance. *Spenser.* [A form of WREAK.]

WRECK, rek, *v.t.* to wreak. *Milton.*

WRECKAGE, rek'āj, *n.* the act of wrecking or state of being wrecked; "*Wreckage* and dissolution are the appointed issue."—*Carlyle:* the ruins or remains of a ship or cargo that has been wrecked; material cast up by the sea from a wrecked vessel.

WRECKER, rek'er, *n.* one who plunders the wrecks of ships: one who, by delusive lights or other signals, causes ships to mistake their course and be cast ashore, that he may obtain plunder from the wreck: one whose occupation is to remove the cargo from a wrecked vessel or to assist in recovering it when washed out, for the benefit of the owners and underwriters; a vessel employed in this occupation.

WREN, ren, *n.* a well-known small bird. [A.S. *wrenna*; cf. the Gael. *dreadhan*, Ir. *drean.*]

WRENCH, rensh, *v.t.* to *wring* or pull with a twist: to force by violence: to sprain. —*n.* a violent twist: a sprain: an instrument for turning bolts, etc. [A.S. *wrencan*; Ger. *renken*; from WRING.]

WREST, rest, *v.t.* to *twist* from by force: to twist from truth or from its natural meaning.—*n.* violent pulling and twisting: distortion. —*n.* WREST'ER. [A.S. *wræstan*; Dan. *vriste*; perh. from the root of WRITHE.]

WRESTLE, res'l, *v.i.* to contend by grappling and trying to throw the other down: to struggle.—*n.* a bout at wrestling: a struggle between two to throw each other down.—*n.* WREST'LER. [A.S. *wræstlian*; from *wræstan*, E. WREST.]

WRETCH, rech, *n.* a most miserable person: one sunk in vice: a worthless person. [Lit. "an outcast," A.S. *wrecca*—*wrecan*, E. WREAK.]

WRETCHED, rech'ed, *adj.* very miserable: worthless. — *adv.* WRETCH'EDLY. — *n.* WRETCH'EDNESS. [From WRETCH.]

WRIGGLE, rig'l, *v.i.* to *twist* to and fro.—*v.t.* to move by wriggling.—*n* WRIGG'LER. [Extension of obs. *wrig*, conn. with A.S. *wrigian.* See WRY.]

WRIGHT, rīt, *n.* a maker (chiefly used in compounds, as ship-*wright*, etc.). [A.S. *wyrhta*—*worhte*, pa.p. of *weorcan* E. WORK.]

WRING, ring, *v.t.* to *twist*: to force by twisting: to force or compress: to pain: to extort: to bend out of its position.—*v.i.* to writhe: to twist:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wrung, (*B.*) wringed. [A.S. *wringan*; Ger. *ringen*, to wriggle, twist; allied to WRIGGLE. Cf. WRENCH.]

WRINKLE, ring'kl, *n.* a small ridge on a surface from twisting or shrinking: unevenness.—*v.t.* to contract into wrinkles or furrows: to make rough. —*v.i.* to shrink into ridges. [A.S. *wrincle—wrincan*, *wringan*, to wring; Dut. *wronckel*, a twisting; dim. of WRING.]

WRINKLY, ringk'li, *adj.* full of *wrinkles*: liable to be wrinkled.

WRIST, rist, *n.* the joint by which the hand is united to the arm. [A.S. *wrist*; Ger. *rist.*]

WRISTBAND, rist'band, *n.* the *band* or part of a sleeve which covers the *wrist.*

WRIST-DROP, rist-drop, *n.* (*med.*) a disease that frequently attacks workers in certain industries, characterized by inability to extend the hand, caused usually by lead-poisoning. [*Wrist* and *drop.*]

WRIT, rit, *n.* a *writing*: (*law*) a written document by which one is summoned or required to do something.

WRITE, rīt, *v.t.* to form letters with a pen or pencil: to express in writing: to compose: to engrave: to record: to communicate by letter.—*v.i.* to perform the act of writing: to be employed as a clerk: to compose books: to send letters:—*pr.p.* writ'ing; *pa.t.* wrōte; *pa.p.* writt'en. [A.S. *writan*; Ice. *rita*; the original meaning being "to scratch" (cf. the cog. Ger. *reiszen*, to tear).]

WRITER, rīt'er, *n.* one who *writes:* a scribe or clerk: an ordinary legal practitioner in Scotch country towns: an author.—WRITER'S CRAMP, a spasmodic affection frequently attacking persons (generally middle-aged) who have been accustomed to write much. The patient loses complete control over the muscles of the thumb and the fore and middle finger, so that all attempts to write regularly, and in the severer cases even legibly, are unsuccessful. The various methods of treatment for this trouble (such as surgical operations, the application of electricity, etc.) have not generally produced very satisfactory results, entire cessation from writing for a considerable time seeming to be the only course open to the patient. Called also SCRIVENER'S PALSY.

WRITERSHIP, rīt'er-ship, *n.* the office of a *writer.*

WRITHE, rīth, *v.t.* to *turn* to and fro: to *twist* violently: to wrest.—*v.i.* to twist. [A.S. *wridhan*, to twist; Ice. *ridha*; L. *vertere*, Sans. *vrat.* See WREATH, WRATH, and WROTH.]

WRITING, rīt'ing, *n.* act of forming letters with a pen: that which is written: a document: a book: an inscription:—*pl.* legal deeds: official papers.

WRONG, rong, *adj.* not according to rule or right: not fit or suitable: incorrect: not right or true.—*n.* whatever is not right or just; any injury done to another. — *adv.* not rightly. — *v.t.* to do wrong to: to deprive of some right: to injure.—*adv.* WRONG'LY. [Lit. "twisted," from WRING; cf. Fr. *tort*, from L. *tortus*, twisted.]

WRONGFUL, rong'fool, *adj.* wrong: unjust: injurious.—*adv.* WRONG'FULLY.—*n.* WRONG'FULNESS.

WRONG-HEADED, rong'-hed'ed, *adj.*, *wrong* in *head* or mind: wrong in principle.—*n.* WRONG'-HEAD'EDNESS.

WROTE, rōt, *pa.t.* of WRITE.

WROTH, rawth, *adj.* wrathful. [A.S. *wradh*, orig. sig. "twisted;" Ice. *reidh-r*, O. Ger. *reid;* from WRITHE. Cf. WRATH and WREATH.]

WROUGHT, rawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of WORK. [A.S. *worhte, ge-worht.*]

WROUGHT-IRON, rawt-ī'urn, *n.* malleable iron. [WROUGHT and IRON.]

WRUNG, rung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of WRING.

WRY, rī, *adj.*, *writhed*, twisted, or turned to one side: not in the right direction. —*n.* WRY'NESS. [A.S. *wrigian;* cf. WRIGGLE and WRITHE.]

WRYNECK, rī'nek, *n.* a *twisted* or distorted *neck:* a small bird allied to the woodpecker, which *twists* round its head strangely when surprised.

WRYNECKED, rī'nekt, *adj.* having a distorted neck. Some commentators in noticing the Shakespearean phrase, "the *wrynecked* fife," are of opinion that the allusion is to the player; others hold that the reference is to the instrument, which they say is the old English flute, or *flute à bec:* so called from having a curved projecting mouthpiece like a bird's beak.

WUD, wud, *adj.* mad. [Scotch.]

WURRUS, wur'rus, *n.* a brick-red dye-powder, somewhat resembling dragon's-blood, collected from the seeds of *Rottlera tinctoria.*

WUSSE, wus, *adv.* probably a form of the *-wis* of *Y-wis*, certainly.

Why, I hope you will not a-hawking now, will you?
No, *wusse;* but I'll practice against next year, uncle.
—*B. Jonson.*

WUTHER, wuth'er, *v.i.* to make a sullen roar. Written also WUDDER. "The air was now dark with snow; an Iceland blast was driving it wildly. This pair neither heard the long *'wuthering'* rush, nor saw the white burden it drifted."—*C. Bronte.* [Yorkshire dialect.]

WYCH. Same as WICH.

WYCH-ELM, wich'-elm, *n.* a British plant of the genus Ulmus, the *U. montana.* It is a large spreading tree with large broadly elliptical leaves, and grows in woods in England and Scotland. Some varieties have pendulous branches, and belong to the class of "weeping" trees. [O.E. *wiche, wyche*, A.S. *wice*, a name applied to various trees. "The sense is 'drooping' or bending and it is derived from A.S. *wic-en*, pp. of *wican*, to bend." —*Skeat.*]

WYCH-HAZEL, wich'-hā-zl, *n.* the common name of plants of the genus Hamamelis, the type of the nat. order Hamamelidaceæ. They are small trees, with alternate leaves on short petioles, and yellow flowers, disposed in clusters in the axils of the leaves, and surrounded by a three-leaved involucrum. They are natives of North America, Persia, or China.

WYE, wī, *n.* the supports of a telescope, theodolite, or levelling instrument, so called from their resembling the letter Y. Written also *Y.*

WYLIE-COAT, wȳ'li-kōt, *n.* a boy's flannel under-dress, next the shirt: a flannel petticoat. [Scotch.]

WYND, wȳnd, *n.* an alley: a lane. [Scotch.]

WYNN, win, *n.* a kind of timber truck or carriage. *Simmonds.*

WYVERN, wī'vrn, *n.* an imaginary animal resembling a flying *serpent.* [Fr. *vivre* —L. *viperd*, a viper. See VIPER.]

X

XANTHINE, zan'thin, *n.* the *yellow* coloring matter in certain plants, as madder

XANTHOCHROI, zan-thok'roy, *n.pl.* one of the five groups of men, according to Huxley and other ethnologists, comprising the fair whites. [Gr.]

XANTIPPE, zan-tip'e, *n.* a shrew, or scolding woman. [From the wife of Socrates.]

XEBEC, zē'bek, *n.* a small three-masted vessel much used by the former corsairs of Algiers. [Sp.—Turkish *sumbaki.*]

XENELASIA, zen-ē-lā'si-a, *n.* a Spartan institution which prohibited strangers from residing in Sparta without permission, and empowered magistrates to expel strangers if they saw fit to do so. [Gr. the expulsion of strangers.]

XENIAL, zē'ni-al, *adj.* of or pertaining to hospitality as practiced by the ancient Greeks.

XENIUM, zē'ni-um (*pl.* XENIA, zē'ni-a), *n.* anciently, a present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador: a name given to pictures of still life, fruit, etc., such as are found in houses at Pompeii. *Fairholt.* [L., from Gr. *xenion*, a gift to a guest, from *xenos*, a guest.]

XENODOCHEUM, zen-o-dō-kē'um, XENODOCHIUM, zen-o-dō-kī'um, *n.* a name given by the ancients to a building for the reception of strangers. The term is also applied to a guest house in a monastery. [Gr. *xenodocheion* — *xenos*, a stranger, and *dechomai*, to receive.]

XENODOCHY, zen-od'o-ki, *n.* reception of strangers: hospitality. Also, same as XENODOCHEUM. [Gr. *xenodochia.* See above.]

XENOGENESIS, zen-o-jen'e-sis, *n.* the production or formation of an organism of one kind by an organism of another, as was formerly believed of parasitic worms by their hosts. *Huxley.* [Gr. *xenos,* strange, and *genesis,* birth.]

XENOGENETIC, zen-o-je-net'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to xenogenesis. "I have dwelt upon the analogy of pathological modification which is in favor of the *xenogenetic* origin of microzymes."—*Huxley.*

XEROPHYTE, zē-rō-fīt, *n.* (*bot.*) a plant that thrives in a desert, or region of continual drought.

XEROSIS, zē-rō'sis, *n.* (*med.*) dryness.

XIPHIOID, zif'i-oid, *adj.* like or pertaining to the swordfish.

XOANON, zō'a-non, *n.* any rude, antique statue of unknown origin.

X-RAYS, eks-rāz', *n.pl.* the name given to the dark, invisible rays discovered by Röntgen of Wurzburg (1895): a discovery of great surgical value, enabling a bullet, etc., imbedded in the flesh to be localized: Röntgen rays.

XYLOGRAPHY, zi-log'raf-i, *n.* the art of engraving on wood.—*n.* XYLOG'RAPHER.—*adj.* XYLOGRAPH'IC. [Gr. *xylon,* wood, and *graphō,* I write.]

XYLOID, zī-loid, *adj.* woody: ligneous.

XYLOPHILOUS, zī-lof'i-lus, *adj.* growing upon or living in wood.

XYLOPHONE, zī'lō-fōn, *n.* a musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, which are struck by wooden hammers.

XYLOPHYLLA, zī-lof'il-a, *n.* a genus of Euphorbiaceæ, or, as some regard it, a section of Phyllanthus, consisting of shrubs without leaves, but whose branches are flattened out and leaf-like, bearing the flowers in tufts in the notches of the margin. They are natives of the West Indies, and are named from the singular appearance of their leaf-like branches. [Gr. *xylon,* wood, and *phyllon,* a leaf.]

XYLOPIA, zī-lō'pi-a, *n.* a genus of plants, nat. order Anonaceæ. The species are trees or shrubs, natives chiefly of South America. *X. aromatica* is known by the name of African pepper. The fruit of *X. grandiflora* is a valuable remedy for fevers in Brazil. The wood of all is bitter; hence they are called *bitter-woods.* [Said to be contracted for *Xylopicria,* from Gr. *xylon,* wood, and *pikros,* bitter.]

XYLOPYROGRAPHY, zī-lō-pi-rog'ra-fi, *n.* the art or process of producing a picture on wood by charring it with a hot iron. [Gr. *xylon,* wood, *pyr, pyros,* fire, and *graphō,* to write.]

XYLORETINE, zī'lō-rē-tin, *n.* a sub-fossil resinous substance, found in connection with the pine-trunks of certain peat-mosses. [Gr. *xylon,* wood, and *rhetinē,* resin.]

XYLOSE, zī'lōs, *n.* (*chem.*) wood-sugar: a non-fermentable sugar.

XYST, zist, XYSTOS, zis'tos, *n.* in *anc. arch.* a sort of covered portico or open court, of great length in proportion to its width, in which the athletæ performed their exercises. [L. *xystus,* Gr. *xystos,* from *xyō,* to scrape, from its smooth and polished floor.]

XYSTARCH, zis'tärk, *n.* an Athenian officer who presided over the gymnastic exercises of the xystos. [Gr. *xystos,* xyst, and *archō,* to rule.]

XYSTER, zis'ter, *n.* a surgeon's instrument for scraping bones. [Gr. *xystēr,* from *xyō,* to scrape.]

Y

Y-, a common prefix in Old English words, as in *y*-clept, *y*-clad, etc., representing A.S. *ge-,* which assumed this form by the common weakening of *g* to *y.* The meaning of words with this prefix is usually the same as if it were absent.

YABOO, YABU, yä'bōō, *n.* a small, hardy horse, originally from Afghanistan, now largely used in India. [Hind. and Pers.]

YACARE, yak'a-rā, *n.* the native name of a Brazilian alligator (*Jacare sclerops*), having a ridge from eye to eye, fleshy eyelids, and small webs to the feet: the spectacled cayman.

YACCA-WOOD, yak'a-wood, *n.* the ornamental wood of *Podocarpus coriacea,* a small tree of Jamaica. It is of a pale-brown color with streaks of hazel-brown, and is much used in the West Indies for cabinet work.

YACHT, yot, *n.* a light swift-sailing vessel, elegantly fitted up for pleasure-trips or racing. [Dut. *jagt* (formerly *jacht*), from *jagen,* to chase.]

YACHTER, yot'er, *n.* one engaged in sailing a *yacht.*

YACHTING, yot'ing, *n.* sailing in a *yacht.*

YAK, yak, *n.* a large kind of ox, domesticated in Central Asia.

YAM, yam, *n.* a large root like the potato growing in tropical countries. [West Indian *ihame.*]

YAMA, yä'ma, *n.* in *Hind. myth.* the god of departed spirits and the appointed judge and punisher of the dead: the embodiment of power without pity, and stern, unbending fate. He is generally represented as crowned and seated on a buffalo, which he guides by the horns. He is four-armed and of austere counte-

nance. In one hand he holds a mace, in another a noose which is used to draw out of the bodies of men the souls which are doomed to appear before his judgment-seat. His garments are of the color of fire, his skin is of a bluish green.

YAMEN, yä'men, *n.* in China, the official headquarters of any public officer or of any department of the government, as the Tsung-li-Yamen, the office of Foreign Affairs.

YAMER, yä'mer, YAMMER, yäm'mer, *v.i.* to shriek: to yell: to cry aloud: to whimper loudly: to whine. "'The child is doing as well as possible,' said Miss Grizzy; 'to be sure it does *yammer* constantly, that can't be denied.'"—*Miss Ferrier.* [Scotch. O. E. *yomer*, A. S. *geómerian*, to lament, to groan, from *geómor*, sad, mournful, wretched; cf. Ger. *jammeren*, to lament, to wail.]

YANKEE, yang'kē, *n.* a cant name for a citizen of New England. During the War of the Revolution, the name was applied to all the patriots; and during the Civil War it was the common designation of the Federal soldiers by the Confederates. In Britain the term is sometimes applied generally to all natives of the United States. [A word of uncertain origin. The most common explanation seems also the most plausible, namely, that it is a corrupt pronunciation of *English* or of Fr. *Anglais* formerly current among the American Indians. In Bartlett's *Dictionary of Americanisms* a statement is quoted to the effect that *Yengees* or *Yenkees* was a name originally given by the Massachusetts Indians to the English colonists, and that it was afterwards adopted by the Dutch on the Hudson, who applied the term in contempt to all the people of New England. Bartlett also quotes a statement of Heckwelder (an authority on Indian matters), who affirmed that the Indians applied the term *Yengees* specially to the New Englanders as contradistinguished from the Virginians or Long Knives, and the English proper or Saggenash. As early as 1713 it is said to have been a common cant word at Cambridge, Mass., in the sense of good or excellent, being probably borrowed by the students from the Indians, to whom a "Yankee" article would be synonymous with an excellent one, from the superiority of the white man in mechanical arts.]

YANKEE-DOODLE, yang-kē-dōō'dl, *n.* a famous air, now regarded as American and national. In reality the air is an old English one, called *Nankey Doodle*, and had some derisive reference to Cromwell. It is said that the brigade under Lord Percy, after the battle of Lexington, marched out of Boston playing this tune in derisive and punning allusion to the name Yankee, and the New Englanders adopted the air in consideration of the fact that they had made the British dance to it. The really national tune of the whole United States, however, is "Hail, Columbia!"

YARD, yärd, *n.* an E. measure of 3 feet or 36 inches: a long beam on a mast for spreading square sails. [A.S. *geard, gyrd*, a rod, measure; Dut. *gard*, Ger. *gerte*; further conn. with Goth. *gazds*, a stick, and L. *hasta*, a pole, a spear.]

YARD, yärd, *n.* an inclosed place, esp. near a building. [A.S. *geard*, hedge, inclosure; Goth. *gards*, Ger. *garten*; conn. with L. *hortus*, Gr. *chortos*. See COURT, COHORT and GARDEN.]

YARDAGE, yärd-āj, *n.* in coal mining, the payment of miners according to the quantity of coal mined.

YARD-ARM, yärd'-ärm, *n.* either half or *arm* of a ship's *yard* (right or left) from the centre to the end.

YARD-LAND, yärd'-land, *n.* a quantity of land in England, different in different counties: a virgate. In some counties it was 15 acres; in others 20 or 24, and even 40 acres.

YARD-STICK, yärd'-stik, *n.* a stick or rod 3 feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, etc.

YARD-WAND, yärd'-wond, *n.* a yard-stick. "His cheating *yard-wand*."—*Tennyson.*

YARE, yār, *adj.* ready: quick: dexterous: eager—said of persons, and especially of sailors; as, to be *yare* at the helm. "Be *yare* in thy preparation."—*Shak.*: easily wrought: answering quickly to the helm: swift: lively—said of a ship. "The lesser (ship) will come and go, leave and take, and is *yare*, whereas the other is slow."—*Raleigh.* [A.S. *gearu*, prepared, ready, yare; akin Ger. *gar*, prepared, ready; Ice. *gör-, gjör*, quite: cf. Ice. *göra*, to do, to make; prov. E. *gar*, to cause to do. Akin GARB, GEAR.]

YARE, yār, *adv.* briskly: dexterously: yarely. *Shak.*

YARELY, yār'li, *adv.* readily: dexterously: skillfully. "Those flower-soft hands that *yarely* frame the office."—*Shak.*

YARKE, yär'kē, *n.* the native name of different South American monkeys of the genus Pithecia.

YARN, yärn, *n.* spun thread: one of the threads of a rope: a sailor's story (spun out to some length). [A.S. *gearn*; Ice. and Ger. *garn.*]

YARROW, yar'ō, *n.* the plant milfoil. [A.S. *gearwe*; Ger. *garbe.*]

YASHMAK, YASHMAC, yash'mak, *n.* a heavy veil worn by Mohammedan women in public or in the street. [Turk. *yashmag.*]

YATAGHAN, yat'a-gan, *n.* a long Turkish dagger, usually curved.

YAWL, yawl, *n.* a small ship's boat, with four or six oars. [Dut. *jol.* Cf. JOLLY-BOAT.]

YAWN, yawn, *v.i.* to open the jaws in-

voluntarily from drowsiness : to gape.—*n.* the opening of the mouth from drowsiness. [A.S. *ganian, gœnan ;* Scot. *gan-t,* Ger. *gähnen ;* conn. with Gr. *chainō,* L. *hio,* to gape. Cf. HIATUS.]

YAWNING, yawn'ing, *adj.* gaping : opening : wide : drowsy.—*n.* act of opening wide or gaping.

YAWS, yawz, *n.* a disease occurring in America, Africa and the West Indies, and almost entirely confined to the African races. It is characterized by cutaneous tumors, numerous and successive, gradually increasing from specks to the size of a raspberry, one at length growing larger than the rest ; core a fungous excrescence ; fever slight, and probably irritative merely. It is contagious, and cannot be communicated except by the actual contact of yaw matter to some abraded surface, or by inoculation, which is sometimes effected by flies. It is also called FRAMBŒSIA, from the French *framboise,* a raspberry. [African *yaw,* a raspberry.]

YCLAD, i-klad', *pa.p.* clad : clothed. "Her words *yclad* with wisdom's majesty."—*Shak.* [Prefix *y-,* and CLAD.]

YCLEPT or YCLEPED, i-klept', *pa.p.* called (*obs.*). [A.S. *clypian,* to call.]

YE, yē, *pron.* properly the nominative plural of the second person, of which *thou* is the singular, but in later times also used as an objective after verbs and prepositions. *Ye* is now used only in the sacred and solemn style ; in common discourse and writing *you* is exclusively used. "But *ye* are washed, but *ye* are sanctified."—1 Cor. vi. 11. "Loving offenders thus I will excuse *ye.*"—*Shak.* "I thank *ye ;* and be blest for your good comfort."—*Shak.*

A south-west blow on *ye*
And blister you all o'er.—*Shak.*

"The confusion between *ye* and *you* did not exist in Old English. *Ye* was always used as a nominative, and *you* as a dative or accusative. In the English Bible the distinction is very carefully observed, but in the dramatists of the Elizabethan period there is a very loose use of the two forms."—*Dr. Morris.* [A.S. *gē,* ye, nom. pl. corresponding to *thū,* thou ; the genit. was *eōwer,* the dat. and acc. *eōw ;* so that *ye* is properly the nom. pl. and *you* the obj. ; Dut. *gij,* Ice. *ier, er,* Dan. and Sw. *i,* Ger. *ihr,* Goth. *jus,* all ye or you (pl.).]

YEA, yā, *adv., yes:* verily. [A.S. *gea;* Ice., Ger., and Goth. *ja.* See YES.]

YEAN, yēn, *v.t.* to bring forth young. [A.S. *eanian.*]

YEAR, yēr, *n.* the time the earth takes to go round the sun: 365¼ days or 12 months: —*pl.* age or old age. [A.S. *gear ;* Ger. *jahr;* Ice. *âr;* perh. conn. with Slav. *jaro,* spring, Gr. *hōra,* season.]

YEARLING, yēr'ling, *n.* an animal a *year* old.

YEARLY, yēr'li, *adj.* happening every *year:* lasting a year.—*adv.* once a year : from year to year.

YEARN, yern, *v.i.* to feel earnest desire : to feel uneasiness, as from longing or pity. [A.S. *geornian — georn,* desirous (Ger. *gern*).]

YEARNING, yern'ing, *n., earnest* desire, tenderness, or pity.—*adj.* longing.—*adv.* YEARN'INGLY.

YEAST, yēst, *n.* the froth of malt liquors in fermentation : a preparation which raises dough for bread. [A.S. *gist ;* Ger. *gäscht, gischt ;* from a Teut. root "to seethe," conn. with Gr. *zeo,* Sans. *yas.*]

YEASTY, yēst'i, *adj.* like *yeast:* frothy : foamy.

YELL, yel, *v.i.* to *howl* or cry out with a sharp noise : to scream from pain or terror.—*n.* a sharp outcry. [A.S. *gellan ;* Ger. *gellen ;* conn. with A.S. *galan,* to sing (see NIGHTINGALE).]

YELLOW, yel'ō, *adj.* of a bright *gold* color.—*n.* a bright golden color.—*n.* YELL'OWNESS. [A.S. *geolu ;* Ger. *gelb ;* cog. with L. *helvus,* light bay, *gilvus,* pale yellow.]

YELLOW-BIRD, yel'ō-berd, *n.* a small singing bird of the family Fringillidæ, common in the United States, the *Fringilla* or *Chrysometris tristis.* The summer dress of the male is of a lemon yellow, with the wings, tail, and fore part of the head black. The female and male, during winter, are of a brown olive color. When caged the song of this bird greatly resembles that of the canary. The name is also given to the yellow poll warbler (*Dendroica æstiva*).

YELLOW-BOY, yel'ō-boi, *n.* a cant name for a guinea or other gold coin. "John did not starve the cause ; there wanted not *yellow-boys* to fee counsel."—*Arbuthnot.*

YELLOW-FEVER, yel'ō-fē'ver, *n.* a malignant febrile disease, indigenous chiefly to the West Indies, upper coasts of South America, the borders of the Gulf of Mexico, and the Southern United States. It is attended with yellowness of the skin, of some shade between lemon-yellow and the deepest orange-yellow. It resembles typhus fever in the prostration, blood-disorganization, and softening of internal organs which are features of both diseases.

YELLOWHAMMER, yel'ō-ham-er, *n.* a song-bird, so named from its *yellow* color: the yellow bunting.

YELLOW JOURNALISM, yel'ō jur'nal-izm, *n.* a form of journalism of recent origin, characterized by sensational methods in writing and picturing the news.—YELLOW JOURNAL, a newspaper conducted on a sensational plan as to policy, text, and pictures.—YELLOW JOURNALIST, a writer, reporter, or editor who follows sensational methods in preparing his "stories" for newspapers.

YELLOWISH, yel'ō-ish, *adj.* somewhat *yellow.*—*n.* YELL'OWISHNESS.

YELLOW-LEGS, yel'ō-legz, *n.* a grallatorial bird of the genus Gambetta (*G. flavipes*), family Scolopacidæ, distributed along the eastern coast of America from Maine to Florida, so called from the color of its legs. It is 10 inches long, with a bill 1¾ inch. It is migratory, leaving the north in summer. It feeds on fish fry, crustaceans, etc., and in autumn it is fat and much prized for table.

YELLOW-METAL, yel'ō-met-al, *n.* a sheathing alloy of copper and zinc: Muntz's metal.

YELLOW-PINE, yel'ō-pīn, *n.* a North American tree of the genus Pinus, *P. mitis* or *variabilis.* The wood is compact and durable, and is universally employed in the countries where it grows for domestic purposes. It is also extensively exported to Britain and elsewhere. In Canada and Nova Scotia the name is given to *P. resinosa*, and it is also applied to *P. australis.* [See PINE.]

YELLOW-ROOT, yel'ō-rōōt, *n.* a plant of the genus Xanthorrhiza, the *X. apiifolia.* It is a small North American shrub having creeping roots of a yellow color, stalked pinnate or bipinnate leaves, and small dull purple flowers in axillary branched racemes. The bark of the root is intensely bitter, and is used in America as a tonic.

YELLOWS, yel'ōz, *n.* an inflammation of the liver, or a kind of jaundice which affects horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of the eyes. "His horse . . . raied with the *yellows.*"—*Shak.*: a disease of peach-trees, little heard of except in America, where it destroys whole orchards in a few years.

YELLOW-SNAKE, yel'ō-snāk, *n.* a large species of boa, common in Jamaica, the *Chilabothrus inornatus.* It is from 8 to 10 feet long, the head olive-green, the front part of the body covered with numerous black lines, while the hinder part is black, spotted with yellowish olive.

YELLOW-THROAT, yel'ō-thrōt, *n.* a small North American singing bird of the genus Sylvia (*S. Marilandica*), a species of warbler.

YELP, yelp, *v.i.* to utter a sharp bark. [A.S. *gealp*, a loud sound: Ice. *gialpa*, to make a noise, Ger. *gelfern*.]

YEOMAN, yō'man, *n.* a man of common rank next below a gentleman: a man of small estate: an officer of the royal household. [Found in O. Fris. *gaman*, villager—*ga*, a village (Goth. *gawi*, Ger. *gau*), and MAN; cf. also Bavarian *gäuman*, a peasant.]

YEOMANRY, yō'man-ri, *n.* the collective body of *yeomen* or freeholders.

YES, yes, *adv.* ay: a word of affirmation or consent. [A.S. *gese—gea*, yea, and *se* (for *sie, si*), let it be.]

YESTER, yes'ter, *adj.* relating to *yesterday:* last. [A.S. *gistran*, yesterday; Ger. *gestern;* conn. with L. *hesternus*, Gr. *chthes*, Sans. *hyas.*]

YESTERDAY, yes'ter-dā, *n.* the *day last past.*

YESTERNIGHT, yes'ter-nīt, *n.* the *night last past.*

YET, yet, *adv.* in addition: besides: at the same time: up to the present time: hitherto: even: however.—*conj.* nevertheless: however. [A.S. *git, gita*, from a root seen also in L. *ja-m.*]

YEW, ū, *n.* an evergreen tree, allied to the pine. [A.S. *eow, iw;* Ger. *eibe*, Ir. *iubhar.*]

YEZDEGERDIAN, yez-dē-ger'di-an, *adj.* a term applied to an era, dated from the overthrow of the Persian Empire, when *Yezdegerd* was defeated by the Arabians, in the eleventh year of the Hegira, A.D. 636.

YEZIDEE, yez'i-dē, *n.* a member of a small tribe of people bordering on the Euphrates whose religion is said to be a mixture of the worship of the devil, with some of the doctrines of the Magi, Mohammedans, and Christians.

Y-FERE, i-fēr', *adv.* in company or union: together.

> O goodly golden chain! wherewith *yfere*
> The vertues linked are in lovely wise.—*Spenser.*

[Apparently from O. E. *ifere*, A.S. *geféra*, a companion.]

YGDRASIL, YGGDRASILL, ig'dra-sil, *n.* in *Scand. myth.* the ash-tree which binds together heaven, earth, and hell. Its branches spread over the whole world and reach above the heavens. Its roots run in three directions: one to the Asa gods in heaven, one to the Frost-giants, and the third to the under-world. Under each root is a fountain of wonderful virtues. In the tree, which drops honey, sit an eagle, a squirrel, and four stags. At the root lies the serpent Nithhöggr gnawing it, while the squirrel Ratatöskr runs up and down to sow strife between the eagle at the top and the serpent at the root.

YIDDISH, yid'dish, *n.* a Middle-German language written in Hebrew characters: a polyglot jargon used by German Jews and others, developed by Hebrew and Slavic influence. [Ger. *Judisch*, Jewish—*Jude*, Jew.]

YIELD, yēld, *v.t.* to resign: to grant: to give out: to produce: to allow.—*v.i.* to submit: to comply with: to give place.—*n.* amount yielded: product. [A.S. *gildan*, to pay; Goth. *gildan*, Ger. *gelten*, Ice. *gjalda.* See GUILD.]

YIELDING, yēld'ing, *adj.* inclined to give way or comply: compliant.—*adv.* YIELD'INGLY.

YODEL, YODLE, yō'dl, *v.t.* and *i.* to sing in the peculiar manner practiced by Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers, by

quickly changing from head to chest tones, or the contrary.—*n.* a song warbled in this manner.—YODLER, one who *yodels.*

YOKE, yōk, *n.* that which *joins* together: the frame of wood joining oxen for drawing: any similar frame, as one for carrying pails: a mark of servitude: slavery: (*B.*) a pair or couple.—*v.t.* to put a yoke on: to join together: to enslave. [A.S. *ioc;* Ger. *joch;* L. *jugum,* Gr. *zygon.* From the root of L. *jungo,* Sans. *yudj,* to join.]

YOKE-FELLOW, yōk'-fel'ō, YOKE-MATE, yōk'-māt, *n.* an associate: a mate or fellow.

YOLK, yōk, YELK, yelk, *n.* the *yellow* part of an egg. [A.S. *geolca*—from root of A.S. *geolo,* E. YELLOW.]

YON, yon, YONDER, yon'der, *adv.* at a distance within view.—*adj.* being at a distance within view. [A.S. *geon-d,* thither, yonder; cog. with Ger. *jen-er,* that; the root being the pronominal stem *ya.*]

YORE, yōr, *n.* in old time. [From A.S. *geâra,* formerly, allied to *gear,* E. YEAR: or compounded of *geo,* formerly, and *ær,* E. ERE.]

YOU, ū, *pron.* 2d pers. pron. pl., but also used as sing. [Orig. only an objective case; A.S. *eow;* O. Ger. *iu,* Ger. *euch.* See YE.]

YOUNG, yung, *adj.* not long born: in early life: in the first part of growth: inexperienced.—*n.* the offspring of animals. [A.S. *geong;* Ger. *jung;* also conn. with L. *juvenis,* Sans. *yuvan.*]

YOUNGISH, yung'gish, *adj.* somewhat *young.*

YOUNGLING, yung'ling, *n.* a *young* person or animal. [A.S. *geong-ling;* Ger. *jüngling.*]

YOUNGSTER, yung'ster, *n.* a *young* person: a lad. [Orig. fem.; see *-ster* in list of Affixes.]

YOUNKER, yung'ker, *n.* same as YOUNGSTER. [From Dut. *jonker* (from *jonkheer,* "young master" or "lord"), Ger. *junker.*]

YOUR, ūr, *pron.* poss. of YOU; belonging to you. [A.S. *eower.* See YOU.]

YOURS, ūrz, *pron.* poss. of YOU, not followed by a noun.

YOURSELF, ūr-self', *pron., your* own *self* or person.

YOUTH, yōōth, *n.* state of being *young:* early life: a young person: young persons taken together. [A.S. *geogudh,* from the stem of YOUNG; Ger. *jugend,* Goth. *junda.*]

YOUTHFUL, yōōth'fool, *adj.* pertaining to *youth* or early life: young: suitable to youth: fresh: buoyant, vigorous.—*adv.* YOUTH'FULLY.—*n.* YOUTH'FULNESS.

YTTRIUM, it'ri-um, *n.* a rare metal obtained as a blackish-gray powder.

YUCCA, yuk'a, *n.* a large garden plant of the lily family, familiarly called Adam's needle, native to sub-tropical America.

YUFTS, yufts, *n.* a kind of Russia leather, which when well prepared is of good red color, soft and pinguid on the surface, and pleasant to the touch, with an agreeable peculiar odor. *Simmonds.*

YUG, yug, YUGA, yoog'a, *n.* one of the ages into which the Hindus divide the duration or existence of the world. [Sans. *yuga,* an age, from *yuj,* to join.]

YULAN, yōō'lan, *n.* a beautiful flowering tree of China; the *Magnolia Yulan,* a tree of 30 or 40 feet in its native country, but, in European gardens, of not more than 12 feet.

YULE, yōōl, *n.* the Old English and still to some extent the Scotch and Northern English name for Christmas, or the feast of the nativity of our Saviour.

> And at each pause they kiss: was never seen such rule
> In any place but here, at bonfire or at *Yule.*
> —*Drayton.*
>
> They bring me sorrow touch'd with joy,
> The merry merry bells of *Yule.*—*Tennyson.*

[A.S. *geôl, giûl, iûl, geôhol,* Christmas, the feast of the nativity, whence *geôla,* the Yule month, December; Ice. *jól,* originally a great festival lasting thirteen days, and having its origin in heathen times, afterwards applied to Christmas; Dan. *juul,* Sw. *jul.* Of doubtful origin, but most commonly connected with *wheel,* Ice. *hjól,* Dan. and Sw. *hjul,* as being a feast originally celebrated at the sun's wheeling or turning at midsummer and midwinter, but the *h* of these words is strongly against this. Skeat following Fick connects it with E. *yowl, yawl,* as referring to festive noise or outcry. *Jolly* is from this word coming to us through the French.]

Z

ZABRA, zä'bra, *n.* (*naut.*) a Spanish sailing vessel or frigate, used chiefly in the Bay of Biscay.

ZACCHEAN, zak'ē-an, *n.* a follower of *Zaccheus* of Palestine, of the fourth century, who taught that only private prayer was acceptable to God. His disciples, therefore, retired to a hill near Jerusalem for their devotions.

ZAFFRE, zaf'fer, *n.* impure oxide of cobalt: the residuum of cobalt, after the sulphur, arsenic, and other volatile matters have been expelled by calcination. So that it is a gray or dark-gray oxide of cobalt, mixed with a portion of silica. When fused into a glass it is intensely blue, and is much used by enamellers and porcelain manufacturers as a blue color. [Fr. *zafre, safre, saffre,* Sp. *zafre,* probably of Arabic origin.]

ZAIM, zā'im, *n.* a Turkish chief or leader.

ZAIMET, zā'i-met, *n.* a Turkish name for an estate: a district from which a zaim draws his revenue.

ZAMANG, za-mang', *n.* a leguminous tree of Venezuela, the *Pithecolobium Saman*, the hemispherical head of one individual of which Humboldt describes as being 526 feet in circumference, its diameter being 60 feet and the diameter of its trunk 9 feet.

ZAMBOMBA, tham-bom'ba, *n.* a Spanish musical instrument consisting of a piece of parchment stretched over a wide-mouthed jar in which is inserted a stick—played by rubbing the stick with the fingers.

ZAMOUSE, za-moos, *n.* a short-horned buffalo of West Africa.

ZANELLA, zā-nel'a, *n.* a mixed, twilled fabric used for covering umbrellas.

ZANY, zā'ni, *n.* a merry-andrew: a buffoon. [Fr. *zani*—It. *zani*, a corr. of *Giovanni*, John. Cf. the use of the names JOHN and JACK.]

ZARP, zärp, *n.* a policeman of the South African Republic. [Dut. *zuid.*]

ZAX, zaks, *n.* an instrument used by slaters for cutting and dressing slates: a kind of hatchet with a sharp point on the poll for perforating the slate to receive the nail. [A.S. *seax*, Ice. *sax*, a knife or short sword; O. H. Ger. *sahs.*]

ZAYAT, zā'yat, *n.* in Burmah, a public shed or portico for the accommodation of travellers, loungers, and worshippers, found in every Burmese village and attached to many pagodas. *H. Yule.*

Z-CRANK, zee'-krangk, *n.* a peculiarly-shaped crank in the cylinder of some marine steam-engines, so named from its zigzag form. *Simmonds.*

ZEAL, zēl, *n.*, *boiling* or passionate ardor for anything: enthusiasm. [L. *zelus*—Gr. *zēlos*, *zēo*, to boil. Cf. YEAST.]

ZEALOT, zel'ot, *n.* one full of *zeal:* an enthusiast: a fanatic. [Gr. *zēlōtēs*—*zēlos* (see ZEAL).]

ZEALOUS, zel'us, *adj.* full of *zeal:* warmly engaged or ardent in anything.—*adv.* ZEAL'OUSLY.

ZEBRA, zē'bra, *n.* an animal of the horse kind, beautifully striped. [Of African origin.]

ZEBÛ, zē'bōō, *n.* a kind of ox with long ears and a hump on the shoulders, called also the Indian ox. [E. Indian name.]

ZECHARIAH, zek-a-rī'a, *n.* the name of one of the books of the Bible, the work of one of the twelve minor prophets. Little is known of his history, and the obscurity of his style has much embarrassed the commentators on this book.

ZECHIN, zek'in, *n.* a Venetian gold coin, worth about $2.25. [It. *zecchino*, Fr. *sequin.*] See SEQUIN.]

ZEITGEIST, tsīt'gīst. *n.* "The spirit of the time: the general intellectual and moral state or temper characteristic of any period of time."—*G. P. Fisher.* [Ger. *zeit*, time, *geist*, spirit.]

ZELOTYPIA, zel-ō-tip'i-a, *n.* (*med.*) a fanatical zeal in furthering an enterprise.

ZEMINDAR, zem-in-dar', *n.* Indian name for the landlords who pay the government revenue, as distinguished from the ryots or actual cultivators of the soil. [From an Ar. word, sig. "land."]

ZEMSTVO, zemst'vō, *n.* a provincial district assembly in Russia, for the administration of local affairs: a kind of board of aldermen. [Russ.]

ZENANA, ze-nä'na, *n.* the name given to the portion of a house reserved exclusively for the females belonging to a family of good caste in India. [Per. *zenanah*, belonging to women, from *zen*, woman.]

ZEND, zend, *n.* an ancient Iranian language, in which are composed the sacred writings of the Zoroastrians. It is a member of the Aryan family of languages, and very closely allied to Sanskrit, esp. the Sanskrit of the Vedas, by means of which, and by the help of comparative philology, it has been deciphered. Called also AVESTAN. A contracted name for the ZEND-AVESTA or sacred writings of Zoroaster. [From ZEND in ZEND-AVESTA.]

ZEND-AVESTA, zend-a-ves'ta, *n.* the collective name for the sacred writings of the Guebers or Parsees, ascribed to Zoroaster, and reverenced as a bible or sole rule of faith and practice. It consists of several divisions, of which the oldest is written in the primitive Zend language. It is often called the AVESTA. [This name seems to mean "commentary-text," or authorized text and commentary. The first portion of the name is now usually applied to the language in which the early portion of the work is written.]

ZENDIK, zen'dik, *n.* this name is given in the East not only to disbelievers in revealed religion, but also to such as are accused of magical heresy. [Ar., an infidel, an atheist.]

ZENITH, zen'ith, *n.* the point of the heavens directly *overhead:* greatest height. [Fr., through It. *zenit*, from Ar. *semt*, short for *semt-ur-râs*, lit. "way of the head."]

ZEOLITE, zē'ō-līt, *n.* the name of a group of minerals, soluble in acids.

ZEPHYR, zef'ir, *n.* the *west* wind: a soft, gentle breeze. [Gr. *zephyros*—*zophos*, darkness, the dark quarter, the west.]

ZERO, zē'ro, *n.* cipher: nothing: the point from which a thermometer is graduated. [Fr.—It.—Ar. *sifr.* [Doublet CIPHER.]

ZEST, zest, *n.* something that gives a relish: relish. [Fr. *zeste*, skin of an orange or lemon used to give a flavor; perh. from L. *schistus*—Gr. *schistos*, cleft, divided—*schizō*, to cleave.]

ZETA, zē'ta, *n.* a little closet or chamber. Applied by some writers to the room over

the porch of a Christian church where the sexton or porter resided and kept the church documents. *Britton.* [L. *zeta*, for *diæta*, a chamber, a dwelling, from Gr. *diaita*, a way of living, mode of life, dwelling.]

ZETETIC, zē-tet'ik, *adj.* proceeding by inquiry: seeking.—**The zetetic method**, in *math.* the method used in endeavoring to discover the value of unknown quantities or to find the solution of a problem. [Gr. *zētētikos*, from *zētēō*, to seek.]

ZETETIC, zē-tet'ik, *n.* a seeker: a name adopted by some of the Pyrrhonists.

ZETETICS, zē-tet'iks, *n.* a name given to that part of algebra which consists in the direct search after unknown quantities.

ZETICULA, zē-tik'ū-la, *n.* a small withdrawing-room. [A dim. of *zeta.*]

ZEUGLODON, zūg'lo-don, *n.* an extinct genus of marine mammals, regarded by Huxley as intermediate between the true cetaceans and the carnivorous seals. The species had an elongated snout, conical incisors, and molar teeth with triangular serrated crowns, implanted in the jaws by two roots, each molar appearing to be formed of two separate teeth united at the crown (whence the generic name). They belong to the eocene and miocene, the best known species being *Z. cetoides* of the middle eocene of the United States, which attained a length of 70 feet. The first found remains were believed to be those of a reptile, and the name *Basilosaurus* was therefore given to them. [Gr. *zeuglē*, the strap or loop of a yoke, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth, lit. *yoke-tooth:* so called from the peculiar form of its molar teeth.]

ZEUGLODONTIDÆ, zū-glo-don'ti-dē, *n.pl.* an extinct family of cetaceans, of which Zeuglodon is the type.

ZEUGMA, zūg'ma, *n.* a figure in grammar in which two nouns are joined to a verb suitable to only one of them, but suggesting another verb suitable to the other noun; or in which an adjective is similarly used with two nouns. [Gr. *zeugma*, from *zeugnymi*, to join. See YOKE.]

ZEUGMATIC, zūg-mat'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to the figure of speech zeugma.

ZEUS, zūs, *n.* in *myth.* the supreme divinity among the Greeks; the ruler of the other gods: generally treated as the equivalent of the Roman Jupiter.

ZIBELLINE, ZIBELINE, zib'el-in, *adj.* of or pertaining to sables.—*n.* the fur of a sable.

ZIGZAG, zig'zag, *adj.* having short, sharp turns.—*v.t.* to form with short turns. [An imitative word; Fr. *zig-zag*, Ger. *zickzack.*]

ZIMENT-WATER, zi-ment'-wa'ter, *n.* water found in copper-mines.

ZINC, zingk, *n.* a bluish-white metal, somewhat like *tin.* [Ger. *zink*, prob. allied to *zinn*, tin.]

ZINCOGRAPHY, zing-kog'ra-fi, *n.* art of *printing* from plates of *zinc.* [ZINC, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.]

ZINCOGRAPH, zin'ko-graf, *n.* a zinc plate used in printing by the process of zincography: the print from such plate.

ZION, zī'on, *n.* Jerusalem: the Israelitish theocracy: the Christian Church: heaven. [Gr. *zion*—Heb. *tsiyon*, a hill.]

ZIONISM, zī'on-izm, *n.* a movement or plan among the Jews for the colonization of the race in Palestine, the land of Zion, for the purposes of religion and nationalizing.—**Zionist**, an advocate of *Zionism* or of the ZION MOVEMENT.

ZIP, zip, *n.* a word descriptive of a hissing sound, like that made by a flying bullet.—*v.i.* to move with, or make, such a sound.

ZIRCONIUM, zir-ko'ni-um, *n.* one of the rarer metals.

ZIZITH, zē'zith, *n.* the tassels on the upper garment worn by strict Jews.

ZOANTHROPY, zō-an'thrō-pe, *n.* a form of mental delusion in which a person believes himself to be a beast. [Gr. *zoon*, an animal, *anthropos*, a man.]

ZODIAC, zō'di-ak, *n.* an imaginary belt in the heavens, containing the twelve constellations, called signs of the zodiac.—*adj.* **ZODI'ACAL.** [Lit. "the circle of animals," Gr. *zōdiakos*, of animals (*kyklos*, a circle)—*zodion*, dim. of *zōon*, an animal, *zao*, to live.]

ZOETIC, zō-et'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to life: vital.

ZOILEAN, zō-i-lē'an, *adj.* relating to *Zoilus*, a severe critic; hence, a term applied to bitter, severe, or malignant criticism or critics. [See ZOILISM.]

ZOILISM, zō'il-izm, *n.* illiberal or carping criticism: unjust censure. "Bring candid eyes unto the perusal of men's works, and let not *zoilism* or detraction blast any well-intended labors."—*Sir T. Browne.* [After *Zoilus*, a sophist and grammarian of Amphipolis, who criticised Homer, Plato, and Isocrates with exceeding severity.]

ZOLLVEREIN, tsol'ver-in, *n.* the German commercial or customs union, founded about the year 1818, and afterwards greatly extended through the example and efforts of the government of Prussia. Its principal object was the establishment of a uniform rate of customs duties throughout the various states joining the union. The territories of the Zollverein now coincide with those of the new German Empire (with the notable exceptions of Hamburg and Bremen), and include Luxemburg. [Ger. *zoll*, toll, custom, duty, and *verein*, union or association.]

ZOMBORUK, zom'bo-ruk, *n.* same as ZUMBOORUK. "A section of some eighteen or twenty camels . . . with *zamboruks*, or swivel guns, mounted on their backs, and an artilleryman or two to each."—*W. H. Russell.*

ZONE, zōn, *n.* a *girdle:* one of the five

great *belts* into which the surface of the earth is divided. [L. *zona*—Gr. *zōnē*, a girdle—*zōnnymi*, to gird; akin to JOIN, YOKE.]

ZONED, zōnd, *adj.* wearing a *zone* or girdle: having zones or concentric bands.

ZOO, zōō, *n.* dim. of zoological, meaning a zoological garden or menagerie.

ZOOLOGIST, zo-ol'o-jist, *n.* one versed in *zoology*.

ZOOLOGY, zo-ol'o-ji, *n.* that part of natural history which treats of *animals*.—*adj.* ZOOLOG'ICAL.—*adv.* ZOOLOG'ICALLY. [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *logos*, a discourse.]

ZOOMANCY, zō'ō-man-sy, *n.* the scientific observation of animals or their actions.

ZOOMETRY, zō-om'ē-tre, *n.* the scientific measurement of animals.

ZOONOSES, zō-ō-nō'sēs, *n.* (*med.*) diseases communicated to man by animals.

ZOONOSOLOGY, zō-ō-nō-sol'ōgē, *n.* the scientific study of the diseases of the lower animals.

ZOOPERY, zō-op'er-ē, *n.* experiments on the lower animals.

ZOOPHYTE, zo'o-fīt, *n.* a term now applied to true polyps, as corals, etc. [Lit. "animal-plant," Gr. *zōophyton*—*zōon*, an animal, *phyton*, a plant.]

ZOOTECHNICS, zō-ō-tek'niks, *n.* the scientific breeding and domestication of animals.

ZOROASTRIANISM, zor-ō-as'tri-an-izm, *n.* the national faith of ancient Persia, so named from its founder, *Zoroaster*.

ZOUAVE, zōō-av' or zwäv, *n.* a soldier belonging to the light infantry corps in the French army, organized in Algeria, and originally intended to be composed exclusively of a tribe of Kabyles, but which, having gradually changed its character, is now constituted almost exclusively of Frenchmen. These corps still, however, wear the picturesque dress, which consists of a loose, dark-blue jacket and waistcoat, baggy Turkish trousers, yellow leather leggings, white gaiters, a sky-blue sash, and a red fez with yellow tassel. The few corps filled with Algerines still connected with the French army are now known as *Turcos*. [Fr., from the name of a tribe inhabiting Algeria.]

ZOUNDS, zowndz, *int.* an exclamation of anger or astonishment. [Corr. of *God's wounds*, referring to the sufferings of Christ on the cross.]

ZUCHETTO, tsōō-ket'tō, *n.* in the R. Cath. Ch. the skull-cap of an ecclesiastic covering the tonsure. A priest's is black, a bishop's purple, a cardinal's red, and the pope's white. [It. *zucchetta*, a small gourd, anything in the form of a gourd, from *zucca*, a gourd.]

ZULU, zōō'lōō or zoo-lōō', *n.* a member of a warlike branch of the Kafir race inhabiting a territory in South Africa situated on the coast of the Indian Ocean, immediately north of the British colony of Natal.

ZUMBOORUK, zoom-bōō'ruk, *n.* in the Orient, a small cannon supported by a swivelled rest on the back of a camel, whence it is fired.

ZWIEBACK, tsvē-bäk, *n.* a kind of bread baked and toasted until it is brittle. [Ger. *zwei*, two, *backen*, to bake.]

ZYMOTIC, zī-mot'ik, *adj.* denoting all diseases, as cholera, typhus, etc., in which a poison works through the body like a *ferment*. [Gr., from *zymōō*, to ferment —*zymē*, leaven.]

ZYMURGY, zī'mer-ji, *n.* a name applied to that department of technological chemistry which treats of the scientific principles of wine-making, brewing, distilling, and the preparation of yeast and vinegar, in which processes fermentation plays the principal part. *Watts*. [Gr. *zymē*, a ferment, and *ergon*, work.]

ZYTHEPSARY, zī-thep'sa-ri, *n.* a brewery or brew-house. [Gr. *zythos*, a kind of beer, and *hepsō*, to boil.]

ZYTHUM, zī'thum, *n.* a kind of ancient malt beverage: a liquor made from malt and wheat. [L. *zythum*—Gr. *zythos*, a kind of beer.]

ZYXTER, zis'ter, *n.* an instrument used by surgeons for scraping bones.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

PREFIXES

A- (A.S.) represents:
(1.) A.S. *on*, on, as *a*bed (from M. E. *on bœdde*), *a*mong, *a*bout, *a*-fishing.
(2.) A.S. *and-*, over against, close to, as *a*long (*from* A.S. *and-lang*, i.e., over against in length). [Cog. with Goth. *anda*, Ger. *ent-*, *ant-*, L. ANTE-, Gr. ANTI- (which see).]
(3.) A.S. -, out, out from, as in *a*rise (from A.S. *ârisan*, to rise out of or up), or sig. "very," as in *a*ghast. [Cog. with Ger. *er-*, Goth. *us-*, *ur-*.]
(4.) A.S. *of*, of, from, as in *a*down (from A.S. of *dune*, "from the height"), *a*new, *a*kin; or from *of-*, intensive, as *a*thirst.
(5.) A.S. *ge-*, *y-*, as *a*ware (from M. E. *ywar* —A.S. *gewœr*), *a*-f-ford.
(6.) for *at*, old sign of inf., as *a*do. [From the Scand.]

A- (L. and Gr.) represents (1.) L. AB-; (2.) L. AD-; (3.) L. EX-, as in *a*bash, *a*mend; (4.) Gr. A- (for AN-). See these prefixes.

A-, AB-, ABS- (L.), away from, as *a*vert, *ab*solve, *a*vaunt, *ab*stract. [L. *a*, *ab*, *abs* (oldest form *ap*), cog. with Gr. APO-, Sans. *apa*, Ger. *ab*, E. OFF.]

AD- (L.), to, at, as *ad*here, *ad*apt. The *d* becomes assimilated to the following consonant, as in *a*ccede, *a*ffix, *a*ggregate, *a*llot, *a*nnex, *a*pprove, *a*rrive, *a*ssign, *at*tract. [L. *ad;* cog. with Sans. *adhi*, Goth. and E. *at*, Celt. *ar-*.]

AMBI-, AMB- (L.), round about, both, as *amb*ition, *amp*utate, *ambi*dexter. [L.; cog. with Gr. AMPHI-, Sans. *abhi*, around, O. Ger. *umpi* (Ger. *um*).]

AMPHI- (Gr.), round about, both, as *amphi*theatre, *amphi*bious. [Cog. with L. AMBI-, AMB-.]

AN- (A.S.), against, in return, as *an*swer.

AN-, A- (Gr.), not, without, as *an*archy, *a*tom, *a*mbrosia. [Gr.; cog. with Sans. *an-*, *a-*, L. *in-*, E. UN-, IN-, not.]

ANA-, AN- (Gr.), up, back, as *ana*lyze, *ana*tomy, *a*neurism. [Cog. with Goth. *ana*, E. ON.]

ANTE- (L.), before, as *ante*cedent, *anti*cipate, *a*ncestor (for L. *ante-cessor*). [L. *ante*, old form *anti;* conn. with ANTI-.]

ANTI- (Gr.), opposite to, against, as *anti*pathy, *anti*podes, *a*ntagonist. [Gr.; conn. with L. ANTE-, Sans. *anti*, facing, Ger. *ant-*, in *Ant*wort, E. *an-* (for *and-*) in ANSWER (see Dict.). Cf. A.- (A.S.) (2.), above.]

APO- (Gr.), off, from, away, as *apo*stle, *ap*helion. [Cog. with L. AB-.]

AT- (E.), near, as *at*one; against, as *t*wit.

AUTO- (Gr.), self, as *auto*graph, *auto*psy.

BE- (A.S.), by, before, beside, as *be*half; intensive, as *be*sprinkle; privative, as *be*head. [A form of BY. See Dict.]

BIS- (L.), twice, as *bis*cuit, *bi*ennial. [Corr. of *dvis*, ablative of *duo*, two.]

CATA-, CATH-, CAT- (Gr.), down, downwards, according to, as *cata*ract, *cath*olic, *cat*echism. [Gr. *kata*.]

CIRCUM-, CIRCU- (L.), round about, as *circum*scribe, *circu*it. [Properly accusative of *circus*, a circle. See CIRCLE in Dict.]

CIS- (L.), on this side, as *cis*alpine. [From the demons, stem *ki-*, which appears in Gr. *e-kei*, there, and the *-c* of L. *hic*, *sic*.]

COM-, CON- (L.), together, with, as *con*nect, *co*here, *col*lect, *cor*rect; often intensive, as *com*motion. [*Com-* is the old form of L. *cum*, with; cog. with Gr. *syn*, Sans. *sam*. The root, originally signifying "one," is seen in L. *sim-ul*, together, Gr. *ham-a*, together, E. *sim*ple (which see in Dict.).]

CONTRA-, CONTRO-, COUNTER- (L.), against, as *contra*dict, *contro*vert, *counter*act. [L. *contra* (whence Fr. *contre*), from CON-, and *-tra*, from root *tar*, to cross, seen also in TRANS-.]

DE- (L., or Fr.—L.), down, from, away, occurs in words derived either directly from L., as *de*duce; or through the Fr. from L., in which case DE- represents either (1.) O. Fr. *des-*, from L. *dis-*, asunder, not, as in *de*feat. (O. Fr. *des* fait); or (2.) Fr.—L. *de-*, as *de*scribe [lit. "write *down*"], *de*compose.

DIA- (Gr.), two, through, as *dia*logue ["a conversation between *two*"], *dia*meter. [Gr. *dia* (from *dyo*, two), sig. dividing into *two*, through.]

DIS- (Gr.), two, twice, as *dis*syllable, *di*cotyledonous. [From *dvis*, from root of Two.]

DIS- (L.), in two, asunder, as *dis*part, *dif*fer, *dis*perse; negative, as *dis*relish; privative, as *dis*lodge. [*Dis* for *dvis*, from L. *duo*, Gr. *dyo*, Sans. *dvi*, Goth. and E. *two*. See Two in Dict.]

DYS- (Gr.), ill, difficult, as *dys*entery, *dys*pepsy. [Cog. with Sans. *dus*, Goth. *tus*, Ger. *zer-*, A.S. To-, E. Two.]

E-. See Ex-.

EC- or EX- (Gr.), out of, from, as *ec*stasy, *ex*odus. [Gr. *ex*, cog. with L. *ex*, and Russian *iz'*, out.]

EM-, EN- (Fr.—L.), in, into, as *en*list; to make, as *en*large; before *b* and *p*, EN- changes to EM-, as *em*bark. [Fr. *en*—L. *in*. See IN- (L.), in, into.]

EN- (Gr.), in, on, as *en*ergy, *en*demic, *em*phasis. [See IN in Dict.]

ENTER- (Fr.), between, among, as *enter*tain. [Fr. *entre*—L. INTER-.]

EPI- (Gr.), on, as *epi*taph; during, as *ep*hemeral. [Gr. *epi*; Sans. *api*, L. OB-.]

ES- (Fr. or Sp.—L.), out, as *es*cape, *es*planade. [O. Fr. or Sp. *es*—L. EX-.]

ESO- (Gr.), in, into, as *eso*teric. [From Gr. *eis*, into, whose form was prob. orig. *ens*, a strengthened form of EN- (Gr.).]

EU- (Gr.), well, as *eu*phony, *eu*logy. [Gr. *eu*, *eus*, good, for *es-us*, real, from root of IS (see Dict.).]

EX- or **E-** (L.), from, out of, as *ex*pel, eject, *ef*flux. [Conn. with Gr. EC- or EX-.]

EXO- (Gr.), outside, as *exo*tic. [From EX- (Gr.).]

EXTRA- (L.), on the outside, beyond, as *extra*mural, *extra*ordinary. [Contr. of *exterā* (*parte* being understood), ablative feminine of *exterus*, beyond, a compar. form, from EX- (L.).]

FOR- (A.S.), through, thorough, away, so as to be non-existent, or to be destroyed, as *for*swear, *for*bid. [A.S. *for*; Ger. *ver-*, Goth. *fra-*, L. *per-*, Sans. *para*; conn. with FAR and FROM.]

FOR- (Fr.—L.), as in *for*eclose, *for*feit. [Fr.—L. *foris*, lit. "out of doors," used in the sense of "outside," "beyond," "amiss."]

FORE- (A.S.), before, as *fore*tell. [A.S. *fore*; O. Ger. *fora* (Ger. *vor*), Goth. *faura*, L. PRO-.]

GAIN- (A.S.), against, as *gain*say. [A.S. *gegn*, *gean*. See AGAINST in Dict.]

HEMI- (Gr.), half, as *hemi*sphere. [Gr.; cog. with L. SEMI- Sans. *sami-*, O. Ger. *sâmi-*.]

HYPER- (Gr.), over, above, beyond, as *hyper*borean, *hyper*critical. [Cog. with SUPER- and OVER-.]

HYPO-, HYP- (Gr.), under, as *hypo*tenuse. [Cog. with L. SUB-, Goth. *uf*, Sans. *upa*.]

I-, Y-, as in *I*-wis, *y*clept, hand-*y*-work. [A.S. *ge-*, sign of the past participle passive.]

IN- (L.), not, as *in*firm. Before *p*, the *n* changes to *m*, as *im*pudent; before *l*, *m*, and *r*, it is assimilated to those consonants, as *il*legal, *im*mature, *ir*regular. [L.; cog. with Gr. AN-, E. UN-.]

IN- (L.), in, into, as *in*fuse, *il*lumine, *im*pel, *ir*rigate. [See IN in Dict.]

IN- (A.S.), in, on, as *in*come, *in*ward; to make, as *im*bitter, lit. to put *into* a state of bitterness. [See IN in Dict.]

INTER- (L.), in the midst of, between, as *inter*val, *intel*lect. [A compar. form, cog. with E. UNDER, and Sans. *antar*, within.]

INTRA- (L.), in the inside of, within, as *intra*mural. [Contr. of *intera*, ablative feminine of *interus*, inward—INTER-.]

INTRO- (L.), into, within, as *intro*duce. [Contr. of *intero*, ablative masculine of *interus*—INTER-.]

JUXTA- (L.), near, as *juxta*position. [Superlative form, from root of L. *ju(n)go*, to join. See JOIN in Dict.]

META-, MET- (Gr.), *lit.* "in the middle," hence with; after, as *meth*od (lit. way after); often implies change, as *meta*morphose, *met*onymy. [Gr. *meta*; cog. with A.S. *mid*, Goth. *mith*, Ger. *mit*; Sans. *mithu*, Zend *mat*.]

MIS- (A.S. and Scand.), wrong, ill, as *mis*behave, *mis*deed, *mis*lead. [A.S. and Scand. *mis-*, Ger. *miss-*. Cf. MISS, *v.t.* in Dict.]

MIS- (Fr.—L.), as in *mis*chief. [Fr. *mis-*, for O. Fr. *mes-*, from L. *minus*, less.]

MONO-, MON- (Gr.), single, as *mono*graph. [Gr. *monos*, alone.]

N- (A.S.), no, not, as *n*ever. [A.S. *ne*; cog. with O. Ger. and Goth. *ni*, L. *ne*, Sans. *na*.]

NE- (Gr.), not, as *ne*penthe; (L.) not, as *ne*farious, *ne*uter. [Allied to E. NO (see Dict.).]

NEC- (L.), not, as *neg*lect, *neg*ative. [Contr. of *neque*, from *ne*, not, *que*, and.]

NON- (L.), not, as *non*sense, *non*age. [From *ne unum*, not one. Cf. E. NOT in Dict.]

OB- (L.), in the way of, against, as *ob*struct, *o*mit, *oc*cur, *of*fer, *op*pose, *o*stentation. [Cog. with Gr. *epi*, Sans. *api*.]

OFF- (A.S.), off, from, away, as *off*shoot, *off*set. [A form of OF. Cf. A-, AB-, and see OF in Dict.]

ON- (A.S.), on, as *on*set, *on*looker. [See ON in Dict.]

OUT- (A.S.), out, beyond, as *out*law, *out*bid. [A.S. *ut*. See OUT in Dict.]

OVER- (A.S.), over, above, as *over*arch, *over*seer. [See OVER in Dict.]

PAN- (Gr.), all, as *pan*acea, *pan*theism.

PARA-, PAR- (Gr.), beside, as *para*ble; beyond, wrong, as *para*lyze. [Gr. *para*; akin to Sans. *para*, away, L. *per-*, and E. *for-* in *for*give.]

PENE- (L.), almost, as *pen*insula.

PER- (L.), through, as *per*mit, *pel*lucid, *pol*lute; thoroughly, as *per*fect. In *per*jure, *per*ish, it is equivalent to E. *for-* in *for*swear (see FOR-, A.S.). [Akin to Gr. PARA-, beside, Sans. *para*, away, E. *for-*, Ger. *ver-*.]

PERI- (Gr.), round, as *peri*meter, *peri*phrasis. [Gr. *peri*; Sans. *peri*, also allied to Gr. *para*.]

POL-, POR- (L.), as *pol*lute, *por*tend. [From O. L. *port-*, towards.]

POST- (L.), backwards, behind, after, as *post*pone.

POUR-, PUR- (Fr.—L.), as *pour*tray, *pur*vey. [Fr.—L. PRO-.]

PRE- (L.), before, as *pre*dict, *pre*fer. [L. *præ*, akin to L. *pro*.]

PRETER- (L.), beyond, as *preter*it, *pre*ternatural, *preter*mit. [L. *præter*—*præ*, with comparative suffix *-ter*. See ALTER in Dict.]

PRO- (Gr.), before, as *pro*logue, *pro*gramme. [Gr. *pro*; cog. with L. PRO-, Sans. *pra*, E. FOR (prep.; see Dict.).]

PRO- (L.), before, forth, forward, as *pro*ject; instead of, from the idea of being before, as *pro*noun.

PROS- (Gr.), towards, as *pros*elyte, *pros*ody. [Original form *proti*, an extension of PRO- (Gr.); cog. with Sans. *prati*, Slav. *proti*.]

PUR-. See under POUR-.

RE-, RED- (L.), change of place or condition, as in *re*move, *re*union (an assemblage of things or persons formerly apart); hence, change of motion from one direction to the opposite = "back," "again," as *re*tract, *re*sound, *re*deem.

RETRO- (L.), back, backwards, as *retro*spect, *retro*grade. [From RE-, and the compar. suffix *-ter*.]

SE- (L.), without, as *se*cure; aside, as *se*duce. [Old form of SINE-.]

SEMI- (L.), half, as *semi*circle. [L.; cog. with Gr. *hēmi*.]

SINE- (L.), without, as *sine*cure. [*Si*, demons. instrumental sig. "by that," and *ne*, not.]

SUB- (L.), under, from under, after, as *sub*ject, *sus*pect, *suc*ceed, *suf*fuse, *sug*gest, *sum*mon, *sup*port, *sur*prise, *sus*pend, *so*journ. [L. *sub* (which in O. Fr. became *so-*).]

SUBTER- (L.), under, as *subter*fuge. [From SUB-, and compar. suffix *-ter*, meaning motion. See TRANS-.]

SUPER- (L.), over, above, beyond, as *super*structure, *super*natural. [L.; cog. with Sans. *upari*, Gr. *hyper*, Goth. *ufar*, E. OVER.]

SUPRA- (L.), over, above, as *supra*mundane. [Contr. of ablative fem. of *superus*, above, from SUPER-. Cf. SUPERIOR in Dict.]

SUR- (Fr.), over, as *sur*mount. [Fr., from L. *super*.]

SYN- (Gr.) together, with, as *syn*tax, *sy*stem, *syl*lable, *sym*bol. [Cog. with COM-.]

TO- (E.), in *to*-day, *to*gether, *to*wards, here*to*fore, is the prep. TO (see Dict.).

TO- (A.S.), asunder, as in *to*-brake. [A.S. *to-*, cog. with Gr. DYS- (which see); cf. DIS- (L.).]

TRANS- (L.), beyond, across, as *trans*port, *tra*verse. [From root *tar*, to cross; the same root occurs in INTER-, INTRO-, PRETER-, RETRO-, SUBTER-.]

U- (Gr.), no, not, as *U*topia. [Gr. *ou*, not.]

ULTRA- (L.), beyond, as *ultra*marine. [From *ulter* (stem of *ulterior*), *ul-* being from root of L. *ille*.]

UN- (A.S.), not, as *un*happy, *un*truth; back, as *un*tie. [Cog. with Gr. AN-, and L. IN- (negative).]

UNDER- (A.S.), under, below, as *under*prop, *under*sell. [See UNDER in Dict.]

UP- (A.S.), up, as *up*hill. [See UP in Dict.]

VIS-, VICE- (Fr.—L.), in place of, as *vis*count, *vice*roy. [Fr. *vis-*, from L. *vice*, instead of.]

WAN- (A.S.), wanting, as *wan*ton. [Cf. WANE and WANT in Dict.]

WITH- (A.S.), against, back, as *with*stand, *with*draw; with, near, as *with*in (this meaning is very rare as prefix). [A.S. *with—wither*. See WITH in Dict.]

Y-. See under I-.

SUFFIXES.

-ABLE, adj. suffix, capable of, as port*able*, laugh*able*. [L. *-a-b-ili-s*.]

-AC, adj. suffix, pertaining to, as elegi*ac*; also used as noun suffix, as mani*ac*. [L. *-acus*, Gr. *-akos*.]

-ACEOUS, having the qualities of, as herb*aceous*. [L. *-aceus*.]

-ACIOUS, full of, as aud*acious*. [L. *-ax*, *-acis*.]

-ADE, noun suffix, as ecap*ade* [Fr.—It.]; and as crus*ade*, torn*ado* [Sp. *-ade*, original form *-ado*].

-AGE, ending of abstract nouns, as hom*age*: marks place where, as vicar*age*. [Fr. *-age*, from L. *-aticum*.]

-AIN, -AN, -EN, -ON, noun suffixes, as vill*ain*, pag*an*, warden, surge*on*. [L. *-anus*.]

-AL, adj. and noun suffix, as mort*al*, cardin*al*. [L. *-alis*.]

-AN, -AIN, -ANE, adj. suffix, as hum*an*, cert*ain*, hum*ane*. [L. *-anus*.]

-ANA, things belonging to, such as sayings, anecdotes, etc., as Johnsoni*ana*. L. neuter pl. of adjs. in *-anus*. See -AN.]

-ANCE, -ANCY. See -NCE.

-AND, -END, noun suffix, as vi*and*, leg*end*. [L. *-andus*, *-endus*, gerundial suffix.]

-ANEOUS, belonging to, as extr*aneous*. [L. *-aneus*.]

-ANT, -ENT, adj. suffix, as repent*ant*, pati*ent*; also sometimes denoting the agent, as sergeant, student, innocent. [L. *-ans*, *-ant-is*, or *-ens*, *-ent-is*, suffix of pr.p.]

-AR, belonging to, as angul*ar*. [L. *-ar-is*, Sans. *-ara*.]

-AR, -ARD, -ART. See under -ER (marking the agent).

-AR, -ER, -OR, noun suffixes, marking place where, as cell*ar*, lard*er*, man*or* [L. *-arium*]; denoting the agent, as vic*ar*, treasur*er*, chancell*or* [L. *-arius*].

-ARD, intensive, as drunk*ard*, cow*ard*. [Fr.—Ger. *hart*, E. HARD.]

-ARY, noun suffix, marking place where, as semin*ary* [L. *-arium*]; the agent, as secret*ary*, antiqu*ary* [L. *-arius*]; with *-an* added, forming an adj. suffix, as unit*ari-an*, agr*ari-an*.

-ASM. See under -ISM.

-ASS, -ACE, as cuir*ass*, cut*lass*, men*ace*, pinn*ace*. [L. *-aceus*, *-acius*, It. *-accio*, Fr. *-as*.]

-ASTER, dim. and freq. (often implying contempt), as poet*aster*. [Fr. *-astre* (It. *-astro*)—L. *-as-ter*, from Aryan *as-tar*.]

-ATE, verbal suffix, as navig*ate*, permeate; adj., as desol*ate*, delic*ate*; noun, as leg*ate*, advoc*ate*. [Norm. Fr. *-at*, L. *-atus*, suffix of pa.p.]

-BLE. See -ABLE.

-BLE, -PLE, fold, as dou*ble*, tre*ble*, quadru*ple*. [L. *-plus*, lit. "full."

-CE. See under -S, adverbial suffix.

-CELLI, -CELLO, dim., as vermi*celli*, violon*cello*. [It., from L. *-cu-lus*. See under -I.]

-CH, dim., as blot*ch*. [See -OCK.]

-CLE, -CULE, dim., as in parti*cle*, animal*cule*, from L. *cu-lus*, which also gives (through It.) -CELLI, -CELLO. See under -L.]

-CY, being, or state of being, as clemen*cy*. [Fr. *-cie*—L. *-tia*.]

-D, -T, or -ED, pa.t. suffix, as lov*ed*. The *e* in *-ed* is the connecting vowel, omitted when the verb ends in *e*. [A.S. *-de*, "did," from *di-de*, pa.t. of DO.]

-D, pa.p. suffix, as lov*ed*; in nouns (with passive meaning), as dee*d*, see*d*; in adjs., as feather*ed*, wick*ed*, col*d*; in the form -TH (or -T), in abstract nouns and adjs., as dea*th*, flig*ht*, swif*t*, (with euphonic *-s-*) du-*s-t*, bla-*s-t*. [Orig. *-th*, as in uncou*th*, and from the root of THE, THAT; seen also in the L. suffix *-tu-s*, as in *no-tu-s*, Sans. *jna-ta-s*, and in the Gr. suffix *-to-s*.]

-DOM, dominion, power, as king*dom*; state, as free*dom*; act. as martyr*dom*. [A.S. *dôm*, judgment, dominion, Ger. *-thum*.]

-DOR, as in corri*dor*, mata*dore*, steve*dore*, battle*door*. [Sp. *-dor*, L. *-tor*.]

-ED, see -D.

-EE, one who or that which is (passive), as trust*ee*, jubil*ee* (Fr. *-ée*—L. *-atus*, of part. pass.); Pharis*ee*, Sadduc*ee* [L. *-æu-s*.]

-EER, -IER, one who, has frequentative meaning, as charioteer. [Fr. *-er*, *-ier*—L. *-arius*.]

-EL, dim., as dams*el*. [See under -L.]

-EN, dim., as chick*en*, maid*en*. [A.S. *-en*.]

-EN, fem. suffix, now found only in vix*en*. [A.S. *-en*, *-n*; Ger. *-in*, Gr. *-ine*, L. *-ina*.]

-EN, made of, as wood*en*, leather*n*; orig. sig. belonging to, as heath*en*. [A.S., Goth. *-en*, *-an*, Ger. *-en*, *ein*, Sans. *-um*; a genitive suffix, as in mine.]

-EN, pa. part, as wov*en*, bor*ne*, sworn. [A.S. *-n*, *-ne*, *-en*; conn. with -ANT, -ENT.]

-EN, pl. suffix, as ox*en*, kine (for ky-*en*). [A.S. *-an* (for *-ans*).]

-EN, to make, as whit*en*. [Orig. reflexive or passive.]

-EN, -IN, -ENE, belonging to, as al*ien*, verm*in*, terr*ene*. [L. *-enus*, *-ena*, *-enum*.]

-ENCE, -ENCY. See -NCE, -NCY.

-ENT, belonging to, as differ*ent*. [L. *-ens*, *-entis*. See -ANT.]

-EOUS, in right*eous*, corr. of -WISE (which see); in court*eous*, from O. Fr. *-eis* (from L. *-ensis*).

-EOUS, same as -OUS, as lign*eous*. [L. *-eus*.]

-ER, freq. and intens., as glimm*er*, flutt*er*.

-ER, infinitive suffix, as cov*er*, encount*er*.

-ER, marks the agent, as writ*er*; sometimes changed to *-ar*, as li*ar*; with *-i-* or *-y-* prefixed, as cloth-*i-er*, law-*y-er*; with excrescent *-t* or *-d*, as bragg-*ar-t*. [A.S. *-ere*; Ger. *-er*.]

-ER, more, used in compar. of adjs., as great*er*, mo*re*. [Aryan compar. suffix *-ra*.]

-ER, noun suffix, as matt*er*, gutt*er*. [Fr. *-iere*—L. *-eria*.]

-EREL, dim. suffix, as mack*erel*. [See under -L.]

-ERIE, place where, as menag*erie*. [Fr., from L. *-arium*. See -ERY.]

-ERLY, direction to or from, as south*erly*. [From -ERN and -LY.]

-ERN, adj. suffix, sig. direction, as south*ern* [A.S. *-er-n*]; adj. suffix, sig. belonging to, as mod*ern* [L. *-ernus*]; noun suffix, as cist*ern* [L. *-erna*].

-ERY, noun suffix, as brew*ery*, witch*ery*, cutl*ery*. [Noun suffix -Y added to nouns in -ER (marking agent). See -ARY, -ERIE, -ORY.]

-ES or -S, pl. suffix, as fox*es*, hat*s*. [A.S. *-as*. -S is a general pl. suffix, as L. and Gr. *-es*.]

-ESCENT, growing, becoming, as convalesc*ent*. [L. *-esco*, *-isco*, *-asco*, Gr. *-askō*, suffix, implying becoming, beginning.]

-ESE, belonging to, as Japan*ese*. [It. *-ese*, L. *-ensis*.]

-ESQUE, partaking of the quality of, as pictur*esque*. [Fr. *-esque* (It. *-esco*)—L. *-iscus*, a by-form of *-icus* (see -IC), and conn. with -ISH, adj. suffix.]

-ESS, fem. suffix of nouns, as lion*ess*. [Fr. *-esse*, L. *-issa*, Gr. *-issa* (made up of *-it* or *-id* and *-ya*).]

-ESS, -ICE, -ISE, as prow*ess*, just*ice*, merchand*ise*. [Fr.—L. *-itia*.]

-EST, as in harv*est*, earn*est*.

-EST, suffix of 2d. sing. in verbs, as bring*est*. [A.S. *-ast*, *-est*; L. *-es*, *-isti*; Gr. *-si*, *-sthon*. -S or -ST=2d per. pron., Gr. *sy* (*su*), L. *tu*, E. THOU.]

-EST, superl. suffix, formed from the compar. by adding *-t*, as small*est*. [A.S. *-est* (in adjs.), *-ost* (in adverbs); L. *-issimus*, Gr. *-istos*, *-stos*, *-tatos*, Sans. *-ishta*.]

-ET, -ETE, noun suffix, marking the agent, as proph*et*, po*et*, athl*ete*. [L. *-ēta*, Gr. *-ētēs*.]

-ET, -ETTE, -OT, dim., as cygn*et*, bill*et*, etiqu*ette*, ball*ot*. [Norm. Fr. *-et*, *-ot*, Fr. *-et*, *-ette*.]

-EUR. See under -OR.

-EVER, at any time, as who*ever*, every one who. [See EVER in Dict.]

-FARE, way, as in wel*fare*, chaf*fer*. [See FARE in Dict.]

-FAST, as in stead*fast*, shame*faced*. [A.S. *fæst*, firm, fast.]

-FOLD, as four*fold*, mani*fold*. [A.S. *feald*.]

-FUL, full of, as delight*ful*. [See FULL, adj. in Dict.]

-FY, to make, as puri*fy*. [Fr. *-fier*—L. *fic-are*, for *fac-ere*, to make.]

-HEAD, -HOOD, state, nature, as God*head*, man*hood*. [From A.S. *hâd*, Ger. *-heit*, state; changed into HOOD; to be distinguished from HEAD of the body.]

-I, pl. suffix of nouns in *-us*, as literat*i* [L. *-i*; conn. with Gr. *-ai*, *-oi*]; also pl. suffix of nouns borrowed from It., as banditt*i* [It.—L.].

-IBLE, adj. suffix, as poss*ible*, flex*ible*. [From L. *-ibilis*, another form of *-abilis*. See -ABLE.]

-IC, adj. suffix, of or belonging to, as gigant*ic*, public; also largely used as noun suffix, as logic, fabric. [L. *-icus*, *-ica*, *-icum*, Gr. *-ikos*; cf. Sans. *-ika*.]

-ICAL, belonging to, as cub*ical*. [-IC and -AL.]

-ICE, noun suffix, as chal*ice* [Fr.—L. *-ex*, *-icis*]; novice [Fr.—L. *-icius*]. See another -ICE under -ESS, -ICE, -ISE.

-ICS, lit. things that belong to a science, as mathemat*ics*. [In imitation of Gr. *-ika*, neuter pl. of adjs. in *-ikos*. See -IC.]

-ID, noun suffix, as Nere*id*; also used in coining chemical words, as chlor*ide*, ox*ide*, brom*ide* [L. *-id-*, Gr. *-id-*, Fr. *-ide*]; also adj. suffix, as tep*id*, acid [L. *-idus*].

-IE, -Y, dim., as lass*ie*. [From *-ick*, a weakened form of -OCK.]

-IER, one who, as caval*ier*. [Fr. *-ier*; usually appears in form -EER.]

-IFF, adj. suffix, fit for, disposed to, as plaint*iff* (orig. adj. = "complaining"), fugit*ive*, act*ive*, pens*ive*. [Fr.—L. *-ivus*.]

-ILE, able, as duct*ile*. [L. *-ilis*, contr. of *-ibilis*; to be distinguished from -ILE (below). See -ABLE.]

-ILE, belonging to, as Gent*ile*. [L. *-ilis*.]

-IM, pl. suffix, as cherub*im*. [Heb. *-im*.]

-INA, fem. suffix, as czar*ina*. [See -EN, fem.]

-INE, fem. suffix, as hero*ine*. [See -EN, fem.]

-INE, -IN, noun suffix, as rav*ine*, medic*ine*, cous*in*; much used in chemical compounds, as iod*ine*, glycer*ine*, brom*ine*; also adj. suffix, as div*ine*. [L. *-inus*, *-ina*.]

-ING, dim., as farth*ing*. [The *-ng* is nasalized from Aryan dim. *-ka* (see -OCK).]

-ING, suffix of pr.p., as lov*ing*. [Corr. of A.S. *-inde*, which, as also *-ande* and *-ende*, it replaced. See -ND, also -ANT, -ENT.]

-ING, suffix of verbal nouns, as learn*ing*. [A.S. *-ung*, Ger. *-ung*.]

-ION, being, state of being, as creat*ion*.

-IOR, more, term. of comp. degree, as sup*erior*. [L. *-ior*. See -ER, more.]

-IQUE, belonging to, as ant*ique*. [Fr.—L. *-iquus*; conn. with -IC, L. *-icus*. See -AC.]

-ISH, adj. suffix, ethnic, as Ir*ish*; signifying somewhat, as brown*ish*; sometimes implying depreciation, as outland*ish*. [A.S. *-isc*.]

-ISH, to make, as estab*lish*. [From Fr. pr.p. suffix *-iss-ant*; chiefly used in words from the Fr. The Fr. *-iss-* is from L. *-esc-*, inceptive.]

-ISK, dim., as aster*isk*. [Gr. *-iskos*; conn. with -ISH, little. See -OCK.]

-ISM, -ASM, forming abstract nouns sig. condition, system, as ego*ism*, de*ism*, Calvin*ism*, lacon*ism*, pleon*asm*.

-IST, denoting the person who holds a doctrine or practices an art, as Calvin*ist*, chem*ist*, novel*ist*. [L. *-ista*—Gr. *-istēs*.]

-ITE, born in, belonging to, as Israel*ite*, Jesu*it*. [L. *-ita*—Gr. *-itēs*.]

-IVE. See under -IFF.

-IX, fem. suffix, as testatr*ix*. [L. *-ix*, *-icis*. Conn. with -ESS, fem. suffix.]

-IZE, to make, as equal*ize*. [Gr. *-izō*, L. *-ire*, Fr. *-iser*.]

-K, freq. or intens., as har*k*, tal*k*.

KIN, dim., as lamb*kin*; son of, as Wil*kin*. [A double dim. suffix from *-k* (see -OCK), and *in* (see -EN, dim.).]

-KIND, kind, race, as man*kind*. [See -KIN above, and KIN in Dict.]

-L, forming diminutives, appears in connection with various vowels, and from various sources, as in -EL, -ULE, -ER-EL, -LE, -L-ET, -L-ING, -C-LE, -C-ULE, as dams*el*, glob*ule*, mongr*el*, bund*le*, ham*let*, duck*ling*, follic*le*, molec*ule*.

-LE, noun suffix, as brid*le*, bead*le*, ridd*le*, shov*el*, nai*l*. [A.S. *-el*, Ger. *-el*—Aryan *-ar(-al)*]; also adj. suffix, as id*le*, fick*le*, britt*le*, mick*le* [A.S. *-el*, *-ol*—Aryan *-ra*].

-LE, freq. and intens., as spark*le*, settl*e*, knee*l*.

-LENCE, -LENCY, forming abstract nouns. [L. *-l-entia*, from *-lens*. See -LENT.]

-LENT, full of, as viol*ent*, viru*lent*. [L. *-l-entus*.]

-LESS, free from, wanting, as guilt*less*, god*less*. [A.S. *-leas*, Ger. *-los*; from root of LOOSE and LOSE.]

-LET, dim., as stream*let*. [From -L and -ET, dim.]

-LIKE, like, as god*like*. [See LIKE in Dict.]

-LING, dim., as dar*ling*; sometimes implying depreciation, as hire*ling*. [Made up of -L and -ING.]

-LING, -LONG, adv. suffix, as dark*ling*, side*long*. [A.S. *-lunga*, *-linga*.]

-LOCK. [See WEDLOCK and KNOWLEDGE in Dict.]

-LOCK, -LICK, a plant. [See HEMLOCK, GARLIC.]

-LY, adj. and adv. suffix, as man*ly*, on*ly*. [The adj. suffix is from A.S. *lic*, E. LIKE; adv. is from *lic-e*, dat. of *lic*.]

-M, noun suffix, as bloo*m*, stea*m*, sea*m*, fatho*m* [A.S. *-ma*, *-m*]; as real*m*, cri*me*, alu*m*, regi*me* [Fr.—L. *-men*].

-MEN, that which, state, as regi*men*, acu*men*. [Only in words borrowed from Latin. L. *-men*; Sans. *-man*. See -MENT, -MONY.]

-MENT, as nourish*ment*, establish*ment*, detri*ment*. [L. *-men-tu-m*, Fr. *-ment*. See -MEN.]

-MONY, as testi*mony*, parsi*mony*. [L. *-mon-iu-m*, *-mon-ia*. See -MEN.]

-MOST, suffix of superl. deg., as end*most*. See MOST in Dict. [In most cases this suffix is not the word *most*, the *m* being part of the root, or an old superl. suffix, and *-ost* the superlative suffix, as in *in-most*=in-*m-ost*. See -EST, superl. suffix.]

-NCE, -NCY, forming abstract nouns, as distan*ce*, decen*cy*. [Fr. *-nce*—L. *-nt-ia*.]

-ND, as fie*nd* (*lit.* "hating"), frie*nd* (*lit.* "loving"). [A.S. pres.p. suffix.]

-NESS, abstract idea, as tender*ness*. [A.S. *-nis, -nes*, cog. with Ger. *-niss*.]

-OCK, dim., as hill*ock*. [A.S., *-uca*—Aryan, *-ka*. See -IE and -ING, dim.]

-OM, old dative suffix, now used as objective, as who*m;* in adverbs of time, as seld*om*. [A.S. *-um*.]

-ON, -EON, -ION, noun suffix, as cap*on*, mas*on*, truncheo*n*, oni*on*, clari*on*. [Fr. —L. *-onem, -ionem*.]

-OON, noun suffix, often augmentative, as ball*oon*, sal*oon*. [Fr. *-on*, It. *-one*.]

-OR, -OUR, -ER, denoting the agent, sometimes directly from L. (see -TOR), but mostly through Fr. *-eur*, and spelled originally *-our*, as emper*or* (old spelling emper*our*, Fr. *empereur*—L. *imperatorem*); in others, E. *-er* has supplanted *-eur, -our*, as preach*er* (Fr. *prêcheur*—L. *prædicatorem*), while *-or* is at times affixed to E. roots, as sail*or*.

-ORY, belonging to, as prefat*ory* [L. *-orius*]; place where, as purgat*ory* [L. *-orium*].

-OSE, full of, as verb*ose*. [L. *-osus*. See -OUS.]

-OT, dim., as ball*ot*. [See -ET, dim.]

-OUR. See -OR.

-OUS, adj. suffix, as religi*ous*, curi*ous* [L. *-osus*]; dubi*ous*, anxi*ous* [L. *-us*].

-OW, noun suffix, as shad*ow* [from A.S. *-u*]: swall*ow* [from A.S. *-ewe*]; marr*ow* [from A.S. *-h*]; also adj. suffix, as narr*ow* [from A.S. *-u*].

-PLE. See -BLE, fold.

-RE, place, as *here*. [A.S. *-r, -ra*, orig. a locative suffix.]

-RED, manner, state, as hat*red*, kind*red*.

-RIC, dominion, power, region, as bishop*ric*. [A.S. *rice*, power.]

-RIGHT, as up*right*, down*right*. [A.S. *riht*. See RIGHT in Dict.]

-S adverbial suffix, as needs, always, once, hence, thence, whil-*s*-t, betwi-*x*-t. [A.S. *es*, gen. suffix.]

-SHIP, -SCAPE, as friend*ship*, steward*ship*, land*scape*. [A.S. *-scipe*, shape, form—*scapan*, E. SHAPE; cog. with Ger. *-schaft*.]

-SIS, action or state, as the*sis*. [Gr. *-sis*.]

-SOME, full of, as glad*some*, bu*xom*, lis*some*. [A.S. *-sum*, Ger. *sam;* a by-form of SAME.]

-SON, son, as John*son*. [See SON in Dict.]

-ST. See -EST, suffix of 2d sing.

-STER marks the agent, as malt*ster*, often with depreciation as game*ster*, pun*ster*. [A.S. *-estre*, a fem. suffix, which now keeps this sense only in spin*ster*.]

-STRESS, fem. suffix, as song*stress*. [From -STER, orig. fem. suffix, with the addition of L. -ESS.]

-SY, state, as pleuri*sy*. [Same as -SIS.]

-T, -TE, adj. and noun suffix, as convent, fact, chas*te*, tribu*te*. [L. *-tus*, pa.p. suffix; cog. with -D, pa.p. suffix.]

-TEEN, ten to be added, as four*teen*. [A.S. *-tyne*. Cf. -TY, ten to be multiplied.]

-TER, noun suffix, as charac*ter*. [Gr. *-ter* L. *-tor*, Sans. *-tri;* perh. conn. with *-ster*.]

-TER, -THER, as in af*ter*, hi*ther*. [A.S. *-der, -ther*, old comparative suffix. See WHETHER in Dict.]

-TH, order, as six*th*. [Becomes also -D; conn. with L. *-tus, -tius*, as in L. quar*tus*, fourth.]

-TH, suffix of 3d sing. of verbs, now for the most part softened to *-s*. [A.S. from root *-ta*, which appears in L. *-t*, Gr. *-ti, -si, -tai, -to*, and in THAT and THE (see Dict.).]

-TH, -T. See under -D (pa.p. suffix).

-THER, denoting the agent, as fa*ther*, mo*ther*. [From Aryan *-tar*, the agent. Cf. -TOR.]

-THER. See -TER, -THER.

-TOR, the agent, as conduc*tor*. [From Aryan *-tar*, the agent. See -THER, and cf. -OR, -OUR, -ER.]

-TUDE, forms abstract nouns, as grati*tude*. [L. *-tudo*.]

-TY, being or state of being, as dign*ity;* quality, as hones*ty*. [Fr. *-té*—L. *-tas, -tat-is*.]

-TY, ten to be multiplied, as six*ty*. [A.S. *-tig;* cog. with Ger. *-zig*. Cf. -TEEN.]

-ULE, little, dim., as glob*ule* [L. *-ulus*]. See under -L.

-UM, neuter term., as medi*um*. [L. *-um*, Gr. *-on*.]

-UNCLE, little, dim., as ped*uncle*. [L. *-un-cu-l*us, A.S. *-incle;* conn. with -EN and -CULE, diminutives.]

-URE, act of, as capt*ure;* state of being, as verd*ure*. [L. *-ura*.]

-URNAL, belonging to, as di*urnal*. [L. *urn*-us and -AL; conn. with -ERN (in modern).]

-WARD, -WARDS, adj. and adv. suffix sig. direction, as home*ward*, home*wards*. [A.S. *-weard*, gen. *-weardes*, cog. with Ger. *-wärts;* conn. with A.S. *weorthan*, to be (see WORTH in Dict.), and L. *versus*—*verto*, to turn. Cf. FORWARD, FORWARDS in Dict.]

-WAY, -WAYS, adv. suffix, sig. manner, direction, as al*way*, al*ways*, straight*way*. [Cf. -WISE.]

-WISE, way, manner, as like*wise*, right*eous*. [A.S. *-wis*, Ger. *weise*. See WISE, way, in Dict.]

-Y, adj. suffix, as spong*y* [from L. *-iosus*]; as jol*ly* [Norm. Fr. *if* from L. *-ivus* (cf. -IVE)]; as sil*ly*, dir*ty*, an*y* [A.S. *-ig;* cog. with Ger. *-ig*, Goth. *-ha, -ga*, L. *-cu-s*, Gr. *-ko-s*].

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES

[This vocabulary contains all common Scripture Names except monosyllables, the latter being always accented on the first syllable. *Ch* has the sound of *k*, and so has *c*, except when marked *ç*, to indicate the sound of *s*: *g* is hard except when marked otherwise.]

A-bad'don.
Ab'a-na.
Ab'a-rim.
A-bed'ne-go.
A-bel-Me-hō'lath.
A-bel-Miz'ra-im.
A-bel-Shit'tim.
A-bī'a.
A-bī'a-thar.
A-bi-ē'zer.
Ab'i-gail.
A-bī'hū.
A-bī'jah.
A-bī'jam.
Ab-i-lē'ne.
A-bim'e-lech.
A-bin'a-dab.
A-bī'ram.
Ab'i-shag.
A-bish'a-ī.
A'bra-ham.
Ab'sa-lom.
A-çel'da-ma.
A-chā'ia ('ya).
A-dī'no.
A-don-i-bē'zek.
Ad-o-nī'jah.
Ad-o-nī'ram.
A-don-i-zē'dek.
A-dram'me-lech.
Ad-ra-myt'ti-um.
A'dri-a.
A'dri-el.
A-dul'lam.
Ag'a-bus.
A-grip'pa.
A-has-ū-ē'rus.
A-ha-zī'ah.
A-hī'jah.
A-him'a-az.
A-him'e-lech.
A-hin'o-am.
A-hith'o-phel.
A-hī'tub.
A-hō'li-ab.
A-hol'i-bah.
Aj'a-lon.
Al-ex-an'dri-a.
Al-phæ'us (-fē').
Al-tas'chith.
Am'a-lek-īte.
Am'a-na.
Am'a-sa *or* A-ma'sa.
Am-a-zī'ah.
A-min'a-dab.
Am'mon-īte.
Am'o-rīte.
Am-phip'o-lis.
Am-ra-phel.
An'a-kim.
A-nam'me-lech.
An-a-nī'as.
An'a-thoth.
An-dro-nī'cus.
An'ti-och.
An'ti-pas.
An-tip'a-tris.
A-pel'lēs ('jēz).
Ap-ol-lō'ni-a.
A-pol'los.
A-pol'ly-on.
Ap'pi-ī Fō'rum.
Aq'ui-la.
A-rā'bi-an.
Ar'a-rat.
A-rau'nah.
Ar-che-lā'us.
Arc-tū'rus.
Ar-e-op'a-gus.
Ar'e-tas.
A'ri-el.
Ar-i-ma-thē'a.
A'ri-och.
Ar-is-tar'chus.
Ar-is-to-bū'lus.
Ar-ma-ged'don.
Ar-mē'ni-a.
Ar'o-er.
Ar'te-mas.
A-ru'mah.
As'a-hel.
As'e-nath.
Ash'ke-naz.
Ash'ta-roth.
A-si-a (ā'shi-a).
As'ke-lon.
As-syr'i-a.
Ath-a-lī'ah
At-ta-lī'a.
Au-gus'tus.
Az-a-rī'ah.
A-zō'tus.

Bā'al-ah.
Bā-al-bē'rith.
Bā'al-gad.
Bā-al-hā'zor.
Bā-al-her'mon.
Bā-al-mē'on.
Bā-al-pē'or.
Bā-al-per'a-zim.
Bā-al-shal'i-sha.
Bā-al-tā'mar.
Bā-al-zē'bub.
Bā-al-zē'phon.
Bā'a-sha.
Bab'y-lon.
Ba-hū'rim.
Ba-rab'bas.
Bar'na-bas.
Bar'sa-bas.
Bar-thol'o-mew.
Bar-ti-mē'us.
Bar-zil'la-i.
Bath'shē-ba.
Be-el'ze-bub.
Bē'er-la-hāi'roi.
Be-ē'roth.
Bē'er-shē-ba.
Bē'he-moth.
Bē'li-al.
Bel-shaz'zar.
Bel-te-shaz'zar.
Be-nā'iah ('ya).
Ben-hā'dad.
Ben'ja-min.
Be-rē'a.
Ber-nī'çe.
Be-rō'dach-bal'a-dan.
Beth-ab'a-ra.
Beth'a-ny.
Beth-ar'bel.
Beth-ā'ven.
Be-thes'da (-thez').
Beth-hō'ron.
Beth'le-hem
Beth-mā'a-chah.
Beth-pē'or.
Beth'pha-gē (-jē).
Beth-sāi'da.
Beth-shē'mesh.
Be-thū'el.
Be-zal'e-el.
Bi-thyn'i-a.
Bō-a-ner'gēs ('jēz).

Cā'ia-phas ('ya-fas).
Cāin.
Cal'va-ry.
Cā'naan-īte.
Can'da-çē.
Ca-per'na-um.
Cap-pa-dō'ci-a ('shi-).
Car'che-mish.
Cen'chre-a (sen').
Ces-a-rē'a (ses-).
Chal-dē'an.
Ched-or-lā'o-mer.
Chem'a-rims.
Cher'eth-ītes.
Chin'ne-reth.
Cho-rā'zin.
Chū-shan-rish-a-thā'im.
Ci-lic-i-a (si-lish'i-a).
Cin'ne-roth (sin').
Clau'dia.
Clau'di-us.
Clē'o-phas.
Co-los'se.
Co-nī'ah.
Cor-nē'li-us.
Cy-rē'ne (sī-).
Cy-rē'ni-us (sī-).

Dal-ma-nū'tha.
Dal-mā'ti-a ('shi-).
Dam'a-ris.
Da-mas'cus.
Dan'i-el.
Da-rī'us.
Deb'o-rah.
De-cap'o-lis.

Del'i-lah.
De-mē'tri-us.
Dī-ā'na *or* Dī-an'a.
Dī-o-nys'i-us (-nizh').
Dī-ot're-phēs (-fēz).
Dru-sil'la.

E-bed-mē'lech.
Eb-en-ē'zer.
E'dom-īte.
Ed're-ī.
E-le-ā'leh.
E-le-ā'zar.
El-e-lō'he-Is'ra-el.
El-hā'nan.
E-lī'ab.
E-lī'a-kim.
E-lī'a-shib.
E-li-ē'zer.
E-lī'hū.
E-lī'jah.
E-lim'e-lech.
El'i-phaz.
E-lī'sha.
E-lish'e-ba.
El'ka-nah.
El'la-sar.
El'na-thar.
E-lō'ī.
El'y-mas.
Em'ma-us.
E'ne-as.
En-eg-lā'im.
En-gē'dī.
En-rō'gel.
Ep'a-phras.
E-paph-ro-di'tus.
Eph'e-sus.
E'phra-im.
Eph'ra-tah.
Ep-i-cū-rē'ans.
E-ras'tus.
E-sar-had'don.
Es-drē'lon.
Esh'ta-ol.
E-thi-ō'pi-a.
Eū-nī'ce.
Eū-ō'dī-as.
Eū-phrā'tēs ('tēz).
Eū-roc'ly-don.
Eū'ty-chus.
E-vil-me-rō'dach.
Ex'o-dus.
E-zē'ki-el.
E-zi-on-gā'ber.

Fē'lix.
Fes'tus.
For-tū-nā'tus.

Gab'ba-tha.
Gā'bri-el.
Gad-a-rēnes (-rēnz').
Ga-lā'ti-a (-lā'shi-a).
Gal'e-ed.
Gal-i-lē'an.
Gal'i-lee.
Gal'li-o.
Ga-mā'li-el.
Ged-a-lī'ah.
Ge-dē'roth.
Ge-hā'zī.
Gem-a-rī'ah.
Ge-nes'a-reth (*or* je-).
Gen'e-sis (-jen').
Ger-ge-sēnes' (-sēnz').
Ger'i-zim.
Geth-sem'a-ne.
Gib'be-thon.
Gib'e-ah.
Gib'e-on.
Gid'e-on.
Gil-bō'a.
Gil'e-ad.
Gir'ga-shite.
Gol'go-tha.
Go-lī'ath.
Go-mor'rah.

Hab'ak-kuk.
Hach'i-lah.
Had-ad-ē'zer.
Hā-dad-rim'mon.
Hā'dar.
Hā-gar-ēnes' (-ēnz').
Hag'ga-ī.
Ha-nan'e-el.
Ha-nā'nī.
Han-a-nī'ah.
Ha-rō'sheth.
Hav'i-lah.
Hā-voth-jā'ir.
Haz'a-el.
Heph'zi-bah.
Her-mog'e-nēs (-moj'e-nēz).
He-rō'di-ans.
He-rō'di-as.
He-rō'di-on.
Hez-e-kī'ah.
Hid'de-kel.
Hī-e-rap'o-lis.
Hig-gā'ion ('yon).
Hil-kī'ah.
Ho-sē'a (-zē').
Ho-shē'a.
Hy-me-nē'us.

Ich'a-bod.
I-cō'ni-um.
Id-u-mē'a.
Il-lyr'i-cum.
Im-man'ū-el.
I-sā-iah (ī-zā'ya).
Is-car'i-ot.
Ish-bō'sheth.
Ish'ma-el.
Ish'ma-el-īte.
Is'ra-el (iz').
Is'ra-el-īte (iz').
Is'sa-char.
Ith'a-mar.
It'ta-ī.
It-ū-rē'a.

Jā-besh-gil'e-ad.
Jab'ne-el.
Ja-ī'rus.
Jeb'ū-sīte.
Jec-o-nī'ah.
Jed'ū-thun.
Jē-gar-sā-ha-dū'tha.
Je-hō'a-haz.
Je-hō'ash.
Je-hoi'a-chin.
Je-hoi'a-da.
Je-hoi'a-kim.
Je-hon'a-dab.
Je-hō'ram.
Je-hosh'a-phat.
Je-hosh'e-ba.
Je-hō'vah-jī'reh.
Je-hō-vah-nis'si.
Je-hō-vah-shā'lom.
Jer-e-mī'ah.
Jer'i-chō.
Jer-o-bō'am.
Je-rub'ba-al.
Je-ru'sa-lem.
Jesh'i-mon.
Jesh'ū-run.
Jez'e-bel.
Jez're-el.
Jo-an'na.
Joch'e-bed.
Jo-hā'nan.
Jon'a-dab.
Jon'a-than.
Josh'ū-a.
Jo-sī'ah.
Joz'a-char.
Jū-dē'a.
Jū'li-us.
Jū'pi-ter.

Kad'mon-ītes.
Ked'e-moth.
Ken'niz-zītes.
Kē'ri-oth.
Ke-tū'rah.
Kib-roth-hat-tā'a-vah.
Kir-hē'res.
Kir-jath-ā'im.
Kir-jath-ar'ba.
Kir-jath-hū'zoth.
Kir-jath-jē'a-rim.

La-hāi'roi.
La-od-i-çē'a.
La-sē'a.
Laz'a-rus.
Leb'a-non.
Leb-bē'us.
Lem'ū-el.
Le-vī'a-than.
Lib'er-tines (-tinz).
Lib'y-a.
Lo-am'mi.
Lo-rū'ha-mah.
Lu'ci-fer.
Lu-ci-us (lu'shi-us).
Lyc-a-ō'ni-a.
Lyc-i-a (lish'i-a).
Lyd'i-a.
Ly-sā'ni-as.
Lys-i-as (lish'i-as).

Mā'a-cah.
Maç-e-dō'ni-a.
Mach-pē'lah.
Mag'da-la.
Mā'ha-lath.
Mā-ha-nā'im.
Mā-her-shal-lal-hash'baz.
Mak-hē'dah.
Mal'a-chī.
Man'a-en.
Ma-nas'seh.
Ma-nō'ah.
Mar-a-nath'a.
Ma-rē'shah.
Mat-ta-nī'ah.
Mat-thī'as (math-).
Maz'za-roth.
Med'e-ba.
Me-gid'do.
Mel-chiz'e-dek.
Mel'i-ta.
Men'a-hem.
Me-phib'o-sheth.
Mer'a-rī.
Mer-a-thā'im.
Mer'i-bah.
Me-rō-dach-bal'a-dan.
Mes-o-po-tā'mi-a.
Mes-sī'ah.
Mē-theg-am'mah.
Me-thū'se-lah.
Mī-cā'iah ('ya).
Mī'cha-el.
Mī-chā'iah ('ya).
Mid'i-an-īte.
Mī-lē'tus.
Mir'i-am.
Mit-y-lē'ne.
Miz'ra-im.
Mō'ab-īte.
Mor'de-cāi.
Mo-rī'ah.
Mys-i-a (mizh'i-a).

Nā'a-man.
Nā'ioth ('yoth).
Nā'o-mī.
Naph'ta-lī.
Na-than'a-el.
Naz-a-rēne'.
Naz'a-reth.
Naz'a-rīte.
Ne-ap'o-lis.
Ne-bā'ioth ('yoth).

Neb-u-chad-nez'zar.
Neb-u-zar-ā'dan.
Neg'i-noth.
Nē-he-mī'ah.
Nē'hi-loth.
Ne-hush'tan.
Neth'i-nims.
Nī-cā'nor.
Nic-o-dē'mus.
Nic-o-lā'i-tans.
Nic'o-las.
Nī-cop'o-lis.
Nin'e-veh.

Ob-a-dī'ah.
O-bed-ē'dom.
O'me-ga *or* O-mē'ga.
O-nes'i-mus.
On-e-siph'o-rus.
O-rī'on.
Oth'ni-el.

Pā-dan-ā'ram.
Pal'es-tīne.
Pam-phyl'i-a.
Par'me-nas.
Par'thi-ans.
Par-vā'im.
Pat'a-ra.
Pek-a-hī'ah.
Pel-a-tī'ah.
Pē'leth-ītes.
Pe-nī'el.
Pe-nū'el.
Per'a-zim.
Pē-rez-uz'zah.
Per'ga-mos.
Per'iz-zīte.
Per-si-a (per'shi-a).
Phal'ti-el.
Phā-raōh-hoph'ra. (fā'ro *or* fā'ra-o).
Phā-raōh-nē'choh.
Phar'i-see.
Phe-nī'ce.
Phe-nic'i-a (-nish').
Phil-a-del'phi-a.
Phī-lē'mon.
Phī-lē'tus.
Phi-lip'pī.
Phil'is-tine (-tin).
Phin'e-as.
Phryg'i-a (frij').
Pī-ha-hī'roth.
Pir'a-thon.
Pī-sid'i-a.
Plē'ia-dēs ('ya-dēz).
Pot'i-phar.
Po-tiph'e-rah.
Proch'o-rus.
Ptol-e-mā'is (tol-).
Pub'li-us.
Pu-tē'o-lī.

Rā'a-mah.
Ra-am'sēs ('sēz).
Rab'sha-kēh.
Ra-gū'el.
Rā'math-ā'im.
Rā-math-lē'hī.
Ra-mē'sēs ('sēz).
Rā-moth-gil'e-ad.
Re-bek'ah.
Rē'chab-ītes.
Rē-ho-bō'am.
Re-hō'both.
Reph'a-im.
Reph'i-dim.
Rhē'gi-um (rē'ji-).

Sa-bā'oth.
Sa-bē'ans.
Sad'du-cees (-sēz).
Sal'a-mis.
Sal-mō'ne.
Sa-lō'mē.
Sa-mā'ri-a.
Sa-mar'i-tan.
Sam-o-thrā'ci-a (-thrā'shi-a).
Sam'ū-el.
San-bal'lat.
Sap-phī'ra (saf-fī').
Sa-rep'ta.
Scyth'i-an (sith').
Se-cun'dus.
Se-leū'ci-a ('shi-a).
Sen-nach'e-rib.
Seph'a-rad.
Seph-ar-vā'im.
Ser-a-ī'ah.
Ser'gi-us ('ji-).
Shal'i-sha.
Shal-ma-nē'ser ('zer).
Sha-rē'zer.
Shem-a-ī'ah.
Shem'i-nith.
Sheph-a-tī'ah.
Shesh-baz'zar.
Shē'thar-boz'na-i.
Shib'bo-leth.
Shig-gā'ion ('yun).
Shim'e-ī.
Sho-shan'nim.
Shū'lam-īte.
Si-lō'am *or* Sil'o-am.
Sil-vā'nus.
Sim'e-on.
Sir'i-on.
Sis'e-ra.
Sod'om-ītes.
Sol'o-mon.
Sop'a-ter.
So-sip'a-ter.
Sos'the-nēs (-nēz).
Steph'a-nas.
Suk'ki-ims (-imz).
Su-san'na.
Sy-ē'ne.
Syn'ti-chē.
Syr'a-cūse.
Syr'i-a.
Sy-ro-phe-nic-i-an (-nish'i-an).

Tā'a-nach.
Tab'e-rah.
Tab'i-tha.
Tā'bor.
Ta-hap'a-nēs (-nēz).
Tah'pe-nēs (-nēz).
Tap'pū-ah.
Te-kō'ah.
Ter'a-phim.
Ter'ti-us (-shi-us).
Ter-tul'lus.
Thad-dæ'us (-dē').
The-oph'i-lus.
Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca.
Thy-a-tī'ra.
Tī-bē'ri-as.
Tī-bē'ri-us.
Tig-lath-pi-lē'ser ('zer).
Tim-nath-hē'rēs ('rēz).
Tim'o-thy.
Tir'ha-kah.
Tir'sha-tha.
To-bī'ah.
To-bī'jah.
To-gar'mah.
Trach-o-nī'tis.
Tro-gyl'li-um (-jil').
Troph'i-mus.
Try-phē'na.
Tū'bal-cāin.
Tych'i-cus.
Ty-ran'nus.

U-phar'sin (ū-).
U-rī'ah (ū-).
U-rī'jah (ū-).
Uz-zī'ah.

Zac-chē'ūs.
Zach-a-rī'ah.
Zach-a-rī'as.
Zal-mun'na.
Zam-zum'mins.
Zar'e-phath.
Zar'e-tan.
Zeb'e-dee.
Ze-bō'im.
Zeb'ū-lun.
Zech-a-rī'ah.
Zed-e-kī'ah.
Ze-lō'phe-had.
Zem-a-rā'im.
Zeph-a-nī'ah.
Zeph'a-thah.
Ze-rub'ba-bel.
Zer-ū-ī'ah.
Zip-pō'rah.

SELECT LIST OF MYTHOLOGICAL AND CLASSICAL NAMES

ACHATES, a-kā'tēz, the armor-bearer and faithful friend of Æneas.

ACHERON, ak'e-ron, a river of the lower world, round which the shades hover.

ACHILLES, a-kil'lēz, the son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of the Greeks in the war against Troy. He was invulnerable, except in his right heel, in which he was mortally wounded, through treachery, by Paris. His quarrel with Agamemnon is the subject of Homer's *Iliad*.

ACTÆON, ak-tē'on, a famous hunter who, having accidentally seen Diana and her nymphs bathing, was changed by the goddess into a stag, and torn to pieces by his own dogs.

ADONIS, a-dō'nis, a beautiful youth beloved by Venus. He was killed by a wild boar during the chase, and from his blood the anemone sprung.

ÆACUS, ē'a-kus, one of the judges in Hades.

ÆGEUS, ē-jē'us, a king of Athens who, believing his son Theseus to have perished in his expedition against the Minotaur, threw himself into the sea, hence called the Ægean.

ÆNEAS, ē-nē'as, a Trojan prince, son of Anchises and Venus, the ancestral hero of the Romans, and as such the hero of Virgil's *Æneid*.

ÆOLUS, ē'o-lus, the god and king of the winds, which he kept inclosed under a mountain.

ÆSCULAPIUS, es-kū-lā'pi-us, son of Apollo, the "blameless physician" of Homer, killed by Jupiter, to keep men from escaping death altogether, and afterwards deified.

AGAMEMNON, ag-a-mem'non, son of Atreus, leader of the Greeks before Troy, murdered on his return home by Ægisthus, with the connivance of his own wife Clytemnestra.

AGANIPPE, ag-a-nip'pē, a fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses.

AGLAIA, a-glā'i-a, "the bright one," one of the Graces.

AJAX, ā'jaks, son of Telemon, a Grecian hero in the Trojan war, second only to Achilles in valor. Unsuccessful in his struggle with Ulysses for the armor of Achilles, he killed himself.

ALCESTIS, al-ses'tis, wife of Admetis, died in the stead of her husband, but was brought back to him from the lower world by Hercules.

ALECTO, a-lek'to, one of the Eumenides or Furies.

AMMON, am'mon, a title of Jupiter.

AMPHION, am-fī'on, a king of Thebes who received from Hermes (Mercury) a lyre, on which he played with such magic skill that the stones moved of their accord and formed the city wall.

AMPHITRITE, am-fi-trī'tē, the wife of Poseidon (Neptune), and mother of Triton.

ANDROMACHE, an-drom'a-kē, the wife of Hector.

ANDROMEDA, an-drom'e-da, the daughter of an Ethiopian king, rescued from a sea-monster by Perseus, who married her.

ANTÆUS, an-tē'us, a giant overcome by Hercules.

APHRODITE, af-rō-dī'tē, the Greek goddess of love and beauty, the mother of Eros (Cupid), identified with the Roman Venus.

APIS, ā'pis, the bull worshipped by the Egyptians.

APOLLO, a-pol'lo, twin-son with Diana of Jupiter and Latona; the god of prophecy, of song, and of music. See PHŒBUS.

ARACHNE, a-rak'nē, a Lydian maiden who challenged Athena to a trial of skill in spinning, and was by her changed into a spider.

ARES, ā'rēz, the Greek form of Mars, god of war.

ARETHUSA, ar-e-thū'sa, one of the Nereids, and the nymph of a celebrated fountain near Syracuse.

ARGUS, ar'gus, the keeper with a hundred eyes, appointed by Hera to watch the cow into which Io had been changed. He was lulled to sleep and killed by Hermes, by command of Zeus. Hera gave his eyes to the tail of the peacock.

ARIADNE, ar-i-ad'nē, daughter of Minos, king of Crete. She guided Theseus out of the labyrinth of Crete, but was abandoned by him at Naxos, and was afterwards married to Dionysus.

ARION, a-rī'on, a famous Greek bard and cithara-player, who, when cast into the sea by robbers, was carried safe to land by a dolphin which he had charmed by his music.

ASCANIUS, as-kā'ni-us, the son of Æneas.

ASTRÆA, as-trē'a, daughter of Zeus and Themis, and the goddess of justice. She lived among men during the golden age.

ATALANTA, at-a-lant'a, (1) of Bœotia, celebrated for her swiftness, conquered by Hippomenes or by Milanion in running, by the stratagem of dropping three

golden apples in the race, and married by him. (2) of Arcadia, a sharer in the Calydonian boar-hunt, passionately loved by Meleager.

ATĒ, ā'tē, the Greek goddess of mischief.

ATHENA, a-thē'na, a Greek goddess, identified with the Roman Minerva.

ATLANTIS, at-lant'is, a great and beautiful island in the Atlantic Ocean, sunk in the sea when its inhabitants became impious.

ATLAS, at'las, the leader of the Titans in their conflict with Zeus. Being conquered, he was condemned to bear heaven on his head and hands.

ATROPOS, at'ro-pos, "the inevitable," one of the Fates.

AURORA, aw-rō'ra, the Greek Eos, the goddess of the dawn.

AVERNUS, a-ver'nus, a lake near the entrance to the lower world—the lower world itself.

BACCHUS, bak'us, the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele, daughter of Cadmus.

BELLEROPHON, bel-ler'o-fon, the rider of the winged horse Pegasus, and the destroyer of the Chimæra.

BELLONA, bel-lō'na, the Roman goddess of war, sister of Mars.

BRIAREUS, brī'a-rūs, or ÆGÆON, ē-jē'on, a giant with a hundred arms, the son of Uranus by Gaia. He aided Zeus in his struggle with the Titans.

BUCEPHALUS, bū-sef'a-lus, the favorite charger of Alexander the Great.

CACUS, kā'kus, son of Vulcan, a giant and notorious robber. Having stolen the cattle of Hercules, he was killed by him.

CADMUS, kad'mus, the mythical founder of Thebes in Bœotia, and the first to introduce alphabetic writing among the Greeks.

CALCHAS, kal'kas, the wisest of the Greek soothsayers at the siege of Troy.

CALLIOPE, kal-lī'o-pē, the Muse of epic poetry.

CALYPSO, kal-ip'so, a nymph who inhabited the island of Ogygia, on which Ulysses was shipwrecked. She loved him, and delayed his voyage for seven years.

CASSANDRA, kas-san'dra, a daughter of Priam, king of Troy, beloved by Apollo, who gave her the gift of prophecy, but not of being believed.

CASTOR, kas'tor, and POLLUX, pol'luks, twin-brothers, the former mortal, the latter immortal, who, from their love to each other, were placed by Jupiter as a constellation in heaven under the name of Gemini, "the twins."

CECROPS, sē'krops, the first king of Attica, and founder of the Cecropia or citadel at Athens.

CERBERUS, ser'ber-us, the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance to the lower world.

CERES, sē'rēz, the Greek Demeter, goddess of agriculture, especially of corn, sister of Jupiter, and mother of Proserpine.

CHARON, kā'ron, the son of Erebus, ferried the souls of the dead over the rivers Acheron and Styx, receiving for this service the obolus placed in every corpse's mouth before burial.

CHARYBDIS, ka-rib'dis, a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, and opposite to Scylla.

CHIRON, kī'ron, a centaur celebrated for his knowledge of medicine and music, the tutor of Æsculapius, Achilles, and Hercules. Accidentally wounded by one of the poisoned arrows of Hercules, he gave up his immortality, and was changed into the constellation Sagittarius.

CHLORIS, klō'ris, wife of Zephyrus, the Greek goddess of flowers; identical with the Roman Flora.

CIRCE, sir'sē, daughter of Helios and Perse, a sorceress who detained Ulysses on his way home from Troy, converting his men into swine.

CLIO, klī'o, the Muse of history.

CLOTHO, klō'tho, the spinner of the thread of life, the youngest of the Fates.

COCYTUS, ko-sī'tus, a river in the lower world.

COMUS, ko'mus, a god of mirth and joy, represented as a winged youth.

CORYBANTES, kor-i-ban'tes, priests of Cybele or Rhea, in Phrygia, who worshipped her with wild dances to the sound of cymbals.

CRŒSUS, krē'sus, a king of Lydia, of boundless wealth.

CUPID, kū'pid, the Greek EROS, the god of love, son of Venus, represented as a mischievous boy with arrows, which he aims at gods and men alike.

CYBELE, sib'e-lē, a goddess originally Phrygian, worshipped at Rome also as Ops.

CYNTHIA, sin'thi-a, Diana, so called from Mount Cynthos, in Delos, her birthplace.

CYTHEREA, sith-er-ē'a, Venus, so called from the island of Cythera, where she was worshipped.

DÆDALUS, dē'da-lus, the builder of the Cretan labyrinth, who was shut up by Minos, but escaped by means of artificial wings.

DAMOCLES, dam'o-klēz, a flatterer of the tyrant Dionysius. Having lauded highly the happiness of kings, he had his views altered on finding a keen-edged sword suspended by a single horse-hair over his head, as he sat at a banquet.

DAMON, dā'mon, and PHINTIAS, fin'ti-as, two noble Pythagoreans of Syracuse, remembered as models of faithful friendship.

DANAE, dan'a-ē, the mother of Perseus by Jupiter, visited by the god in a shower of gold, when immured in a tower by her father's order.

DAPHNE, daf'nē, a nymph beloved by Apollo, and turned into a laurel-tree.

DEJANIRA, dej-a-nī'ra, wife of Hercules. Having unwittingly caused his death, she killed herself.

DELOS, dē'los, the smallest of the Cyclades, a floating island, until Jupiter made it stationary, in order to be a safe resting-place for Latona, and the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.

DELPHI, del'fī, a small town in Phocis, the Pytho of Homer, celebrated for its oracle of Apollo.

DEUCALION, dū-kā'li-on, son of Prometheus, with his wife Pyrrha, the sole survivor of the deluge.

DIANA, dī-ā'na, twin-sister of Apollo, the virgin goddess of the moon and of hunting, identified by the Romans with the Greek Artemis.

DIDO, dī'do, daughter of the Tyrian king Belus, and the reputed foundress of Carthage. She fell in love with Æneas, the Trojan hero, but not finding her love returned, killed herself.

DIONYSUS, dī-on-ī'sus, the Greek Bacchus.

DODONA, do-dō'na, a city of Epirus, famed for an oracle of Jupiter, where the responses were given by the wind rustling through oak-trees.

DRACON, drā'kon, the author of the first written code of laws at Athens, in which the penalty of death was attached even to petty crimes.

EGERIA, e-gēr'i-a, one of the Camenæ or prophetic nymphs of Roman mythology, who dictated to Numa Pompilius his forms of worship.

ELEUSIS, el-ū'sis, a very ancient city of Greece, famous for its mysteries of Ceres.

ENDYMION, en-dim'i-on, a youth celebrated for his beauty, and the perpetual sleep in which he was wrapped by the Moon, in order that she might kiss him without his knowledge.

ERATO, er'a-to, the Muse of amatory poetry.

EREBUS, er'e-bus, son of Chaos, brother of Nox, the god of darkness, also the lower world.

EUPHROSYNE, ū-fros'i-nē, one of the Graces.

EUROPA, ū-rō'pa, the daughter of Agenor, carried off by Jupiter into Crete under the form of a white bull. The continent of Europe was named after her.

EURUS, ū'rus, the east wind.

EURYDICE, ū-rid'i-sē, the wife of Orpheus. When she died, he followed her to Hades, and by the charms of his lyre won her back from Pluto on condition that he would not look back at her upon the way. This his love made him forget, and she returned to the lower world.

EUTERPE, ū-ter'pē, the Muse of lyric poetry and music.

FATES, three goddesses who determined the birth, life, and death of man—Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.

FLORA, flō'ra, the Roman goddess of flowers.

FURIES, three goddesses of vengeance—Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone.

GANYMEDE, gan'i-mēd, son of Tros, for his beauty carried off from Mount Ida by the eagle of Jupiter to be the cup-bearer of the gods.

GERYON, gē'ri-on, a giant king in Spain, whose oxen were carried off by Hercules.

GLAUCUS, glaw'kus, a fisherman who was changed into a sea-god.

GORGONS, gor'gons, three female monsters, who turned all they looked upon into stone—Medusa, Euryale, and Stheno.

GRACES, three attendants of Venus, of great beauty—Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.

HEBE, hē'bē, the goddess of youth, daughter of Juno, cup-bearer to the gods, and wife of Hercules after he was deified.

HECATE, hek'a-tē or hek'āt, a goddess often identified with Diana on earth, Luna in heaven, and Proserpine in the lower world, and therefore represented with three heads.

HECTOR, hek'tor, the son of Priam, king of Troy, and husband of Andromache; the bravest of the Trojans, slain, and dragged three times round the walls of Troy, by Achilles.

HECUBA, hek'ū-ba, wife of Priam, and mother of Hector.

HELENA, hel'e-na, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Castor, Pollux, and Clytemnestra, wife of Menelaus, and the greatest beauty of her day. She caused the Trojan war by eloping with Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy.

HELENUS, hel'e-nus, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Priam, king of Troy.

HELICON, hel'i-kon, a mountain in Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

HELLE, hel'lē, a maiden who, while fleeing from her stepmother, was drowned in the strait which, after her, is called the Hellespont.

HERA, hē'ra, the Grecian goddess corresponding to the Juno of the Romans.

HERCULES, her'kū-lēz, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity, noted especially for his twelve labors.

HERMES, her'mēz, the Greek name of Mercury.

HERO, hē'ro, a beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos.

HESPERIDES, hes-per'i-dēz, daughters of Hesperus. In their garden were golden apples guarded by a dragon, which was, however, killed by Hercules, who carried off the apples.

HESPERUS, hes'per-us, a son of Aurora, or of Atlas, turned into a star.

HIPPOCRENE, hip-po-krē'nē, a fountain near Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and said to have been produced by a stroke of the hoof of the winged horse Pegasus.

HORÆ, ho'rē, the Hours, daughters of Jupiter and Themis. They controlled the changes of the seasons, and kept watch at the gates of Olympus.

HYACINTHUS, hī-a-sin'thus, a beautiful lad, beloved by Apollo, and accidentally killed by a blow from his quoit. From his blood sprang the flower that bears his name.

HYBLA, hib'la, a town in Sicily, the neighborhood of which was celebrated for its honey.

HYDRA, hī'dra, a water-serpent with fifty heads, killed by Hercules near the Lernean lake.

HYGEIA, hī-je'i-a, the goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius.

HYMEN, hī'men, the god of marriage.

HYMETTUS, hi-met'tus, a mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble.

HYPERION, hip-e-rī'on, a Titan, son of Uranus (Heaven) and Gaia (the Earth), father of the Sun.

IDA, ī'da, a mountain in Crete, also a mountain-range near Troy.

IDALIA, ī-dā'li-a, a surname of Venus, derived from the town of Idalium in Cyprus, sacred to her.

ILIUM, il'i-um, a poetical name for Troy.

IO, ī'ō, daughter of a king of Argos, loved by Jupiter, and, through fear of Juno, changed into a cow. Juno now tormented her with a gadfly, and she fled from land to land, swimming the Bosporus ("ox-ford"), and at length finding rest in Egypt, where she recovered human form, and was worshipped as Isis.

IPHIGENIA, if-i-jen-ī'a, daughter of Agamemnon. She was to be sacrificed in expiation for an offence of her father against Diana, but was spared by the goddess, who put a hart in her place.

IRIS, ī'ris, the swift-footed messenger of the gods, the personification of the rainbow.

ISIS, ī'sis, an Egyptian goddess, by the Greeks identified both with Demeter and with Io.

IXION, iks-ī'on, the son of a king of Thessaly, was chained, for an offence against Juno, to a constantly revolving wheel.

JANUS, jā'nus, the Roman sun-god, having a face on the front, and another at the back, of his head. His temple in the Forum had two doors opposite each other, which in time of war were open, and in time of peace were shut. The latter happened only thrice in Roman history.

JASON, jā'son, the leader of the Argonauts, brought the Golden Fleece from Colchis, with the help of Medea, whom he married.

JUNO, jū'no, the Greek Hera, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and protecting goddess of women.

JUPITER, jū'pi-ter, the chief god among the Romans, son of Saturn, and husband of Juno; corresponding to the Greek Zeus.

LACHESIS, lak'e-sis, the one of the Fates who determined the lot of life.

LAOCOON, la-ok'o-on, a Trojan, priest of Apollo, killed, together with his two sons, at the altar by serpents.

LAODAMIA, lā-o-dam-ī'a, wife of Protesilaus. Her husband was killed by Hector before Troy, and she prayed the gods to give him to her for but three hours. The request was granted, and when the time expired, she died with him.

LATONA, la-tō'na, the mother of Apollo and Diana.

LEANDER, le-an'der, a youth of Abydos, who swam across the Hellespont every night to visit Hero of Sestos, until he was drowned in a storm.

LEDA, lē'da, the wife of Tyndarus, king of Laconia, visited by Jupiter in the form of a swan. By him, she was the mother of Pollux and Helen; by her husband, of Castor and Clytemnestra.

LUCRETIA, lū-krēsh'i-a, the wife of Collatinus. When dishonored by Sextus Tarquinius, she killed herself, and thus became the immediate cause of the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome.

LUNA, lū'na, the moon-goddess, the Greek Selene.

MARS, märz, an old Roman god of war, son of Jupiter and Juno; the Greek Ares.

MARSYAS, mar'si-as, a satyr who challenged Apollo to a musical contest, with the Muses as judges, and who was flayed alive for his temerity.

MEDEA, me-dē'a, daughter of a king of Colchis. She assisted Jason to obtain the Golden Fleece, afterwards became his wife, and, when deserted by him for another, destroyed her rival and her own children by Jason, and fled to Athens.

MEDUSA, me-dū'sa, one of the Gorgons, killed by Perseus.

MELIBŒUS, mel-i-bē'us, the name of a shepherd.

MELPOMENE, mel-pom'e-nē, the Muse of tragedy.

MEMNON, mem'non, a son of Aurora, and king of Æthiopia, who went to aid the Trojans, was slain by Achilles, and, on the funeral pyre, changed, by his mother, into a bird. His marble statue at Thebes, when touched by the first rays of the sun, gave forth a sound like a lute-string.

MENTOR, men'tor, the faithful friend of Ulysses.

MERCURY, mer'kū-ri, son of Jupiter and Maia, a Roman god of commerce and gain, messenger of the gods; identified with the Greek Hermes.

MIDAS, mī'das, a Phrygian king who received from Bacchus the power of turning everything he touched to gold. Even his food turning to gold, he escaped starvation only by washing in the Pactolus. He decided in favor of Pan, a musical contest between him and Apollo, who, in revenge, gave Midas an ass's ears.

MINERVA, mĭn-ĕr'va, the Roman goddess of wisdom, identical with the Greek Pallas Athene.

MINOS, mī'nos, a king and lawgiver of Crete, made after death a judge in the infernal regions.

MNEMOSYNE, nē-mos'i-nē, the mother of the Muses.

MOMUS, mō'mus, the god of mockery.

MORPHEUS, mor'fe-us, the god of dreams.

MUSES, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. They were CALLIOPE, the Muse of epic poetry; CLIO, of history; ERATO, of amatory poetry; THALIA, of comedy; MELPOMENE, of tragedy; TERPSICHORE, of dancing; EUTERPE, of lyric poetry; POLYHYMNIA, of lyric poetry and eloquence; and URANIA, of astronomy.

NARCISSUS, nar-sis'us, a beautiful youth who fell in love with his own image reflected in a well, and pined away until he was changed into the flower that bears his name.

NAUSICAA, nä-sik'a-a, the daughter of King Alcinous. When playing at ball with her maidens on the shore, she found the shipwrecked Ulysses, and conducted him to her father's court.

NEMÆAN LION, ne-mē'an, a lion in the wood of Nemæa, which was destroyed by Hercules.

NEPTUNE, nep'tūn, the Poseïdon of the Greeks, brother of Jupiter, and chief god of the sea.

NESTOR, nes'tor, an aged king of Pylos, famous among the Greeks before Troy for his eloquence, wisdom, and foresight.

NIOBE, nī'o-bē, the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes. Having boasted that she had more children than Latona, her seven sons and seven daughters were killed by Apollo and Diana, and she wept for them until she was turned into stone.

NOX, noks, night, the daughter of Chaos.

NUMA, nū'ma, the second king of Rome, who organized the whole religious ritual of the state.

ŒDIPUS, ē'di-pus, a king of Thebes who solved the Sphinx's riddle, whereupon she killed herself.

ŒNONE, ē-nō'ne, a nymph of Mount Ida, beloved by Paris while yet a shepherd.

OLYMPUS, o-lim'pus, a mountain on the borders of Thessaly and Macedonia, the seat of the gods.

OMPHALE, om'fa-lē, a Lydian queen whom Hercules served as a slave for a short time. She would amuse herself by wearing his lion's skin and carrying his club, while Hercules donned woman's dress and spun wool.

OPS, the wife of Saturn, the Roman goddess of plenty and patroness of husbandry.

ORESTES, o-res'tēz, son of Agamemnon. He avenged his father's murder by slaying his mother Clytemnestra, and her paramour Ægisthus.

ORION, o-rī'on, a celebrated giant and hunter, who at his death was turned into a constellation.

ORPHEUS, or'fūs, a Thracian poet who moved rocks and tamed wild beasts by the music of his lyre.

OSIRIS, o-sī'ris, the chief Egyptian deity, husband of Isis, and the first to introduce civilization into Egypt.

PACTOLUS, pak-tō'lus, a river in Lydia, said to bring down golden sands, from Midas having washed in it.

PÆAN, pē'an, a name of Apollo as the healer.

PAN, an Arcadian pastoral god, inventor of the shepherd's flute.

PANDORA, pan-dō'ra, the first woman, made by Vulcan by command of Jupiter. She brought with her from heaven a box containing all human ills, which feminine curiosity made her open, and out of it they all flew, to afflict mankind, while nothing remained but Hope.

PARIS, par'is, son of Priam, king of Troy. Brought up as a shepherd on Mount Ida, he there decided the dispute as to their beauty between Juno, Minerva, and Venus, in favor of the last, who promised him Helen, wife of Menelaus, and the fairest of women. His carrying her off caused the Trojan war, in which he was slain.

PARNASSUS, par-nas'sus, a mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

PATROCLUS, pa-trok'lus, the dearest friend of Achilles, rashly challenged Hector before Troy, and was killed by him.

PEGASUS, peg'a-sus, a winged horse which sprang from the blood of Medusa, bore Bellerophon in his struggle with the Chimæra, then flew upwards to heaven. He is called the horse of the Muses.

PELOPS, pē'lops, son of Tantalus, and father of Atreus. When a child, he was served up as food to the gods, but was recalled to life by Jupiter. He became king of Elis, and was so powerful that he gave his name to the whole Greek peninsula.

PENELOPE, pe-nel'o-pe, the wife of Ulysses, celebrated for her constancy during his twenty years' absence. She put off her importunate suitors by promising to marry when she had finished a web she was weaving; but what was woven during the day, she undid at night.

PERSEUS, per'sūs, a son of Jupiter, cut off the head of Medusa, and saved Andromeda from a terrible sea-monster.

PHAETON, fā'e-thon, a son of Sol. Having obtained leave to drive the chariot of the sun for one day, he upset it, and was hurled by a thunder-bolt from Jupiter into the river Po.

PHILOMELA, fil-o-mē'la, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, changed into a nightingale.

PHLEGETHON, fleg'e-thon, a river of fire in the lower world.

PHŒBE, fē'bē, a name of Artemis or Diana, as the goddess of the moon, it being regarded as the sister of Phœbus or the Sun.

PHŒBUS, fē'bus, a name of Apollo as god of the sun.

PHOSPHORUS, fos'for-us, the Greek name of Lucifer, the morning star.

PIERIA, pī-ēr'i-a, a district in the north of Greece, one of the earliest seats of the worship of the Muses, who are often styled *Pierides*.

PLUTO, plū'to, the king of the lower world, brother of Jupiter and Neptune.

PLUTUS, plū'tus, the god of riches.

POLLUX. See CASTOR.

POLYHYMNIA, pol-i-him'ni-a, the Muse of lyric poetry and eloquence.

POLYPHEMUS, pol-i-fē'mus, a one-eyed Cyclops in Sicily, who was blinded by Ulysses while he was sleeping, after having devoured many of the companions of the latter.

POMONA, po-mō'na, the goddess of fruit.

POSEIDON, po-sī'dŏn, the Greek god of the sea, identical with the Roman Neptune.

PRIAM, prī'am, the last king of Troy, slain by Pyrrhus.

PRIAPUS, prī-ā'pus, son of Bacchus and Venus, the god of fruitfulness, of gardens, etc.

PROMETHEUS, pro-mē'thūs, son of Iapetus, and father of Deucalion. He made a man of clay, and put life into him by fire stolen from heaven. For this, Jupiter chained him to a rock, where a vulture preyed continually upon his liver, until he was delivered by Hercules.

PROSERPINE, pros'er-pin, daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, carried off by Pluto, and made queen of the lower regions.

PROTEUS, prō'te-us, a sea-god who assumed any form he pleased. He tended the seals or sea-calves of Neptune.

PSYCHE, sī'kē, a nymph beloved by Cupid.

PYGMALION, pig-mā'li-on, a king of Cyprus who fell in love with the image of a maiden which he himself had made. Venus changed it into a woman, whom he married.

PYRAMUS, pir'a-mus, the devoted lover of Thisbe. Supposing her to be dead, he stabbed himself under a mulberry tree.

PYTHON, pī'thon, a serpent killed near Delphi by Apollo, who founded the Pythian games to commemorate the victory.

REMUS, rē'mus, twin-brother of Romulus, killed by him for laughing at his infant walls.

RHADAMANTHUS, rad-a-man'thus, one of the judges in the lower world.

ROMULUS, rom'yōō-lus, the mythical founder of Rome, son of Mars by Rhea Silvia, exposed at birth in a cradle on the Tiber, and miraculously suckled by a she-wolf.

RUBICO (Eng. RUBICON, rōōb'i-kon), a small stream on the east coast of Italy, the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul. It was thus the limit of Cæsar's province, and his crossing it at the head of his army at the commencement of the civil war was tantamount to bidding defiance to the laws of the republic.

SARDANAPALUS, sar-dan-a-pāl'us, king of Nineveh, noted for his licentiousness and effeminacy. When hopelessly defeated, he burned himself together with all his treasures.

SATURN, sat'urn, an old Roman divinity, the god of agriculture and civilization, identified by the Romans with the Greek Cronos, and thus the father of Jupiter, by whom he was dethroned.

SCYLLA, sil'la, a rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite Charybdis, very dangerous to passing ships. It was the haunt of Scylla, a fearful monster.

SEMELE, sem'e-lē, the mother, by Jupiter, of Bacchus.

SEMIRAMIS, sem-ir'a-mis, with her husband Ninus, the mythical founder of Nineveh. She was distinguished for her personal prowess; and after the death of Ninus she reigned alone with great glory.

SERAPIS, se-rā'pis, an Egyptian divinity.

SILENUS, sī-lē'nus, the companion of Bacchus, represented as being usually drunk, and seated on an ass. When drunk or asleep he would prophesy, if surrounded by a chain of flowers.

SINON, sī'non, a Greek who allowed himself to be taken prisoner by the Trojans, and persuaded them to admit within their city the wooden horse, which was filled with Greek warriors.

SISYPHUS, sis'i-fus, a wicked king of Corinth, who was punished in the lower world by having to roll to the top of a hill a stone which constantly rolled back again.

SOL, the ancient Italian god of the sun, later identified with the Greek Helios, hence often called Titan or Phœbus by the poets.

SOMNUS, som'nus, the god of sleep, said to be son of Night and brother of Death.

STYX, stiks, a river of the lower world, across which the shades of the departed were ferried.

TANTALUS, tan'ta-lus, a son of Jupiter, for divulging his father's secrets, was made to stand up to his chin in water, with branches of fruit hung over his head, the water receding when he wished to drink, and the fruit when he desired to eat.

TARPEIAN ROCK, tarip'an rok, on the Capitoline hill at Rome, over which criminals were thrown.

TELEMACHUS, te-lem'a-kus, the son of Ulysses and Penelope, left Ithaca to search for his father, and found him at home on his return.

TERMINUS, ter'min-us, the god who guarded boundaries.

TERPSICHORE, terp-sik'o-rē, the Muse of dancing.

THALIA, tha-lī'a, the Muse of comedy.

THERSITES, therīs'tes, a Greek before Troy famous for his ugliness and scurrility, killed by Achilles.

THESEUS, thē'sūs, the great legendary hero of Attica, who killed the Minotaur, and performed various other famous exploits.

THESPIS, thes'pis, the founder of Greek tragedy.

THETIS, thē'tis, a Nereid, mother of Achilles.

THISBE, this'bē, a Babylonian maiden who killed herself beside the body of her lover Pyramus.

TIMON, tī'mon, a celebrated misanthrope of Athens.

TIMOTHEUS, tī-mō'the-us, a celebrated musician of Miletus.

TIRESIAS, tī-rē'si-as, a blind soothsayer of Thebes.

TISIPHONE, tī-sif'o-nē, one of the Furies.

TITANS, tī'tans, the sons of Titan, helped their father against Jupiter, but were overthrown.

TITHONUS, tith-ō'nus, the mortal husband of Aurora, endowed by her with immortality, but not eternal youth. In a decrepit old age his immortality became a burden to him, and he was changed into a grasshopper.

TITYRUS, tit'i-rus, the name of a shepherd.

TROILUS, trō'i-lus, a son of Priam, king of Troy, slain by Achilles.

TROPHONIUS, trof-ō'ni-us, the builder, along with his brother Agamedes, of the temple of Apollo at Delphi. Deified after his death, he imparted oracles in a cave in Bœotia.

TROY, a city of Asia Minor, destroyed by the Greeks after a siege of ten years. See HELENA.

TYRTÆUS, tir-tē'us, a lame schoolmaster, sent by Athens to Sparta in answer to an appeal for aid, and who, by his inspiriting martial lyrics, led the Spartans on to victory.

ULYSSES, ū-lis'ēz, a king of Ithaca, famed for his craft and eloquence. His wanderings for ten years, over many lands and seas, on his way home from Troy, form the subject of the *Odyssey*.

URANIA, ü-rā'ni-a, the Muse of astronomy.

VACUNA, va-kū'na, the goddess of rural leisure.

VENUS, vē'nus, the goddess of love and beauty.

VERTUMNUS, ver-tum'nus, the god of the seasons.

VESTA, ves'ta, daughter of Saturn, goddess of the household fire and of domestic life. Her priestesses took an oath of virginity, and were charged to keep the sacred fire burning.

VIRGINIA, vir-jin'i-a, a Roman girl whom her father Virginius stabbed to death to save her from the lust of the decemvir Appius Claudius. This led to the expulsion of the decemvirs.

VULCAN, vul'kan, the Roman god of fire, son of Jupiter and Juno, confounded with the Greek Hephaistos.

ZEPHYRUS, zef'i-rus, the west wind.

ZEUS, zē'us, the Greek name of Jupiter.

WORDS, PHRASES AND NOTEWORTHY SAYINGS

FROM THE ANCIENT AND MODERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES USED IN CURRENT LITERATURE AND LAW. ALSO, MOTTOES OF THE STATES

ab extra. [L.] From without.
ab incunabilis. [L.] From the cradle.
ab intra. [L.] From within.
ab initio. [L.] From the beginning.
a bon chat, bon rat. [Fr.] Tit for tat; a Roland for an Olver.
a bon marche. [Fr.] Cheap; a good bargain.
ab origine. [L.] From the beginning.
absit invidia. [L.] Let there be no ill-will; envy apart.
ab uno disce omnes. [L.] From a single instance infer the whole.
ab capite ad calcem. [L.] From head to heel.
actio non. [L.] No cause of action.
ad astra per aspera. [L.] To the stars through difficulties. (Motto of Kansas.)
ad damnum. [L.] To the damage.
ad finem. [L.] To the end.
ad gustum. [L.] To one's taste.
ad hominem. [L.] Personal.
ad infinitum. [L.] To infinity.
ad interim. [L.] In the meantime.
ad internecionem. [L.] To extermination.
ad libitum. [L.] At pleasure.
ad litem. [L.] Pending suit.
ad nauseam. [L.] Disgusting.
ad referendum. [L.] For further consideration.
a droite. [Fr.] To the right.
adsum. [L.] I am present; here!
ad valorem. [L.] According to the value.
ad vitam aut culpam. [L.] For life or fault; *i.e.* till some misconduct be proved.
ad vivum. [L.] To the life.
æquo animo. [L.] With an equable mind.
ætatis suæ. [L.] Of his (or her) age.

affaire d'amour. [Fr.] A love affair.
affaire d'honneur. [Fr.] An affair of honor; a duel.
affaire du cœur. [Fr.] An affair of the heart.
a fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason.
agnus Dei. [L.] The Lamb of God
a la Francaise. [Fr.] After the French mode.
a la mode. [Fr.] According to the custom or fashion.
a l'Anglaise. [Fr.] After the English fashion.
alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings. (Motto of Oregon.)
al-ki. [Ind.] Bye-bye. (Motto of Washington.)
allez-vous-en. [Fr.] Away with you.
alma mater. [L.] Fostering mother.
al piu. [It.] At most.
alter ego. [L.] Another self.
alter idem. [L.] Another exactly similar.
amende honorable. [Fr.] Satisfactory apology.
amicus humani generis. [L.] A friend of the human race.
ami de cour. [Fr.] A court friend; a false friend.
amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country.
amour-propre. [Fr.] Self-love.
ancien regime. [Fr.] The ancient or former order of things.
animis opibusque parati. Dum spiro spero. [L.] Prepared in mind and resources. While I breathe, I hope. (The motto of South Carolina.)
anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his (or her) age.
anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ.
anno Domini. [L.] In the year of our Lord.
anno urbis conditæ. [L.] In the year from the time the city (Rome) was built.
annus mirabilis. [L.] Wonderful year.
ante bellum. [L.] Before the war.
ante lucem. [L.] Before light.
ante meridiem. [L.] Before noon.
a outrance. [Fr.] To the utmost; to extremities; without sparing.
a point. [Fr.] Just in time; exactly right.
a posteriori. [L.] From the effect to the cause.
a priori. [L.] From the cause to the effect.
a propos. [F.] To the point: appropriate.
aqua vitæ. [L.] Water of life; brandy; alcohol.
ars longa, vita brevis. [L.] Art is long, life is short.
au courant. [Fr.] Fully informed.
audi alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.
au fait. [Fr.] Well acquainted with; expert.
au pis aller. [Fr.] At the worst.
au revoir. [Fr.] Adieu until we meet again.
a volonte. [Fr.] At pleasure.
a vostra salute. [It.] / **a votre sante.** [Fr.] / **a vuestra salud.** [Sp.] } To your health.

bas bleu. [Fr.] A blue-stocking; a literary woman.
bavardage. [Fr.] Idle talk; tittle-tattle.
beatæ memoriæ. [L.] Of blessed memory.
beau ideal. [Fr.] A model of perfection.
beau monde. [Fr.] The world of fashion.
beaux esprit. [Fr.] Men of wit; gay spirits.
beaux yeux. [Fr.] Good looks.
bel esprit. [Fr.] A brilliant person.
bellum internecinum. [L.] A war of extermination.
ben trovato. [It.] Well or cleverly invented.
bete noire. [Fr.] A black beast; a bugbear.
billet d'amour. [Fr.] A love letter. Also, *billet doux.*
bon ami. [Fr.] Good friend.
bonhomie. [Fr.] Good-nature; artlessness.
bon jour. [Fr.] Good-day; good-morning.
bon mot. [Fr.] A witty or clever saying.
bon soir. [Fr.] Good evening.
bon vivant. [Fr.] A good liver; a gourmand.
brevete. [Fr.] Patented.
brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.

cadit quæstio. [L.] There is no further discussion of the question.
cafe. [Fr.] A coffee-house.
cæteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
canaille. [Fr.] Rabble.
cantate Domino. [L.] Sing to the Lord.
caput mortuum. [L., "dead head."] Worthless residue.
carpe diem. [L.] Enjoy the present day; embrace the opportunity; improve time.
carte blanche. [Fr.] A blank sheet of paper; full powers.
casus belli. [L.] The cause of war.
causa sine qua non. [L.] An indispensable condition.
cave canem. [L.] Beware of the dog.
cedant arma togæ. [L.] Let military authority yield to the civil power. (Motto of Wyoming.)
cela va sans dire. [Fr.] Needless to say.
cepi corpus. [L.] I have taken the body.
c'est a dire. [Fr.] That is to say.
chapeau. [Fr.] A hat.
chapeau bras. [Fr.] A cocked hat.
chateaux en Espagne. [Fr.] "Castles in Spain;" castles in the air.
chef. [Fr.] A professional cook.
cher ami. [Fr.] A dear (male) friend.
chere amie. [Fr.] A dear (female) friend.
cogito, ergo sum. [L.] I think, therefore I exist.
coiffeur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.
comitas inter gentes. [L.] Politeness between nations.
comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.
commune bonum. [L.] A common good.
compagnon de voyage. [Fr.] A traveling companion.
compos mentis. [L.] Sound of mind; quite sane.
con amore [It.] With love.
conditio sine qua non. [L.] A necessary condition.
conquiescat in pace. [L.] May he or she rest in peace.
conseil de famille. [Fr.] A family consultation.
conseil d'etat. [Fr.] A council of state.
consensus facit legem. [L.] Consent makes the law.
consilio et animis. [L.] By wisdom and courage.
consule Planco. [L.] When Plancus was consul; when I was a young man.
contra bonos mores. [L.] Against good manners.
conversazione. [It.] A conversation.
copia verborum. [L.] Rich supply of words.
coram nobis. [L.] Before us.
coram non judice. [L.] Not before the proper judge.
cordon bleu. [Fr.] The blue or winning ribbon.
corpus Christi. [L.] The body of Christ.
corps de ballet. [Fr.] A body of ballet-dancers.

corps de garde. [Fr.] The men occupying a guard-room.
corps diplomatique. [Fr.] A body of diplomatic officials.
corpus delicti. [L] The body or substance of a crime.
couleur de rose. [Fr.] Rose color.
coup. [Fr.] A stroke.
coup d'etat. [Fr.]A stroke of policy.
coup de maitre. [Fr.] A master stroke.
coup de plume. [Fr.] A literary attack.
crescite et multiplicamini. [L.] Increase and multiply. (Motto of Maryland.)
cui bono? [L.] What advantage or profit is it?
cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege.

dame d'honneur. [Fr.] Maid of honor.
dame de la halle. [Fr.] A market-woman.
damnant quod non intelligunt. [L.] They condemn what they do not comprehend.
data et accepta. [L.] Expenditures and receipts.
de bon augure. [Fr.] Of good augury or omen.
de bonne grace. [Fr.] With good grace; willingly.
deceptio visus. [L.] An optical illusion.
de die in diem. [L.]From day to day.
de facto. [L.] In point of fact; actual or actually.
degage. [Fr.] Free; easy; unconstrained.
Dei gratia. [L.] By the grace of God.
de jure. [L.]From the law; by right.
de mal en pis. [Fr.] From bad to worse.
demi-monde. [Fr.] Fallen women
de minimis non curatur. [L.] No notice is taken of trifles.
de mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Say nothing but good of the dead.
de novo. [L.] Anew.
Deo duce. [L.] God being leader.
Deo favente. [L.] With God's favor.
Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God.
Deo juvante. [L.] With God's help.
Deo, non fortuna. [L.] From God, not fortune.
Deo volente [L.] God willing; by God's will; abbreviated to D. V.
de profundis. [L.] Out of the depths.
dernier ressort. [Fr.] A last resource.
desideratum. [L.] A thing desired.
de trop. [Fr.] Too much; out of place.
Deus vobiscum. [L.] God be with you.
dictum. [L.] A saying; a decision.
dies iræ [L.] A day of wrath.
dies non. [L.] A day on which judges do not sit.
Dieu et mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right.
dii penates. [L.] Household gods.
dilettante [L.] A lover of fine arts.
Dirigo. [L.] I guide. (Motto of Maine.)
distingue. [Fr.] Distinguished.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
dramatis personæ. [L.] Characters of the drama or play.
dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. [L.]It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
durante vita. [L.] During life.
eau de Cologne. [Fr.] Cologne-water.
eau de vie. [Fr.] Brandy.
ecce homo! [L.] Behold the man!
eclat [Fr.] Splendor; style.
e contra. [L.] On the other hand.
edition de luxe. [Fr.] A splendid and expensive edition of a book.
eldorado. [Sp.] The golden land.
elite. [Fr.] The best society.
embonpoint. [Fr.] Plumpness.
encore. [Fr.] Repeat; do it again.
en ami. [Fr.] As a friend.
en avant. [Fr.] Forward.
en badinant. [Fr.] In sport.
en deshabille. [Fr.] In undress.
en effet. [Fr.] In effect; substantially; really.
en famille. [Fr.] With one's family.
enfant terrible. [Fr.] A terrible child.
en masse. [Fr.] In a mass or body.
ennui. [Fr.] Weariness.
en passant. [Fr.] In passing; by the way.
en rapport. [Fr.] In harmony.
en regle. [Fr.] According to rules.
en route. [Fr.] On the way.
ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L.] Seeking peace and liberty through strife. (Motto of Massachusetts.)
ensuite. [Fr.] In company; in a set.
entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.
en verite. [Fr.] In truth; verily.
eo animo. [L.] With that design.
e pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many; one composed of many. (U. S. motto.)
errare est humanum. [L.] To err is human.
erratum, pl., **errata** [L.] An error.
esprit borne. [Fr.] A narrow or contracted mind.
esprit de corps. [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body, as a regiment, one of the learned professions.
et cætera, et cetera. [L.] And the rest; abbreviated to etc., &c.
et tu, Brute! [L.] And thou also, Brutus!
eureka. [Gr.] I have found it. (Motto of California.)
ex cathedra. [L.] With high authority.
excelsior. [L] Higher, that is taller, loftier; improperly used as an adverb. (Motto of New York.)
ex curia. [L.] Out of court.
ex delicto. [L.] From the crime.
exempli gratia. [L.] By way of example.
exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out or retire.
exit. [L.] He goes out.
ex nihilo nihil fit. [L.] From, or out of nothing, nothing comes; nothing produces nothing.
ex officio. [L.] In virtue of his office.
ex parte. [L.] From one party or side.
expose. [Fr.] An exposition.
ex post facto. [L.] After the deed is done; retrospective.
extempore. [L.] Without premeditation.

faber suæ fortunæ. [L.] A self-made man.
facile princeps. [L.] Easily preeminent.
facsimile. [L.] A close imitation.
fæx populi. [L.] The dregs of the people.
fatti maschii, parole femine. [It.] Manly deeds; womanly words. (Motto of Maryland.)
felo de se. [L.] A suicide.
fiance. (mas.) } [Fr.] A betrothed
fiancee. (fem.) } lover.
fiat lux. [L.] Let there be light.
fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achate; *i. e.*, a true friend.
filius nullius. [L.] A son of nobody.
filius populi. [L.] A son of the people.
filius terræ. [L.] A son of the earth; one of low birth.
fille de chambre. [Fr.] A lady's maid; a chambermaid.
fin de siecle. [Fr.] The end of the century; hence up to date.
finis [L.] The end.
flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities.
flagrante delicto. [L.] In the commission of the crime.
fraus pia. [L.] A pious fraud.
front a front. [L.] Face to face.
fulmen brutum. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.
furor loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking.

Gallice. [L.] In French.
garcon. [Fr.] A boy; a waiter.
garde du corps. [Fr.] A bodyguard.
gardez. [Fr.] Be on your guard.
gaudeamus igitur. [L.] So let us be joyful.
genius loci. [L.] The genius or guardian spirit of a place.
gens d'armes. [Fr.] Men at arms.
gens de guerre. [Fr.] Military men.
gens de lettres. [Fr.] Literary men.
gens de lois. [Fr.] Lawyers.
gens de meme famille. [Fr.] Birds of a feather.
gitano. [Sp.] A gypsy.
gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest.
gloria Patri. [L.] Glory be to the Father.
gnothi seauton [Gr.] Know thyself.
grande parure. } [Fr.] Full dress.
grande toilette. }
grand merci. [Fr.] Many thanks.
gratia placendi. [L.] The delight of pleasing.
gratis. [Fr.] For nothing.
gratis dictum. [L.] Mere assertion.

habeas corpus. [L.] You have the body, or a writ delivering a person into the hands of the law.
hauteur. [Fr.] Haughtiness; pride.
haut gout. [Fr.] High flavor.
hic jacet. [L.] Here lies.
hoc anno. [L.] In this year.
hoc loco. [L.] In this place.
hoi polloi. [Gr.] The many; the rabble.
hominis est errare. [L.] To err is human.
homme des affaires. [Fr.] A man of business.
homme d'esprit. [Fr.] A witty man.
honi soit qui mal y pense. [O. Fr.] Evil to him who evil thinks.
honos habet onus. [L.] Honor brings responsibility.
horrible dictu. [L.] Horrible to relate.
hors de combat. [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.
hors de propos. [Fr.] Not to the point or purpose.
hotel garni. [Fr.] A furnished lodging-house.
humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

ibidem. [L.] In the same place, abbreviated to ibid.
ich dien. [Ger.] I serve.
id est. [L.] That is; abbreviation i.e.
ignorantia legis neminem excu-

sat. [L.] Ignorance of the law excuses no one
il penseroso. [It.] The saddened man.
impedimenta. [L.] The baggage of an army.
imprimatur. [L.] Let it be printed.
impromptu. [L.] Off-hand.
improvisatore. [L.] An impromptu poet or musician.
incognito. [L.] Unknown.
in actu. [L.] In act or reality.
in æternum. [L.] Forever.
in ambiguo. [L.] In doubt.
in articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death.
in capite. [L.] In chief.
in cælo quies. [L.] There is rest in heaven.
in curia. [L] In court.
inde iræ. [L.] Hence these resentments.
index expurgatorius / **index prohibitorius.** [L.] A list of books prohibited to Roman Catholics.
in equilibrio. [L.] Equally balanced
in extenso. [L.] At full length.
in extremis. [L.] At the point of death.
infinito. [L.] Forever.
in futuro. [L.] In future; henceforth.
in hoc signo spes mea. [L.] In this sign is my hope.
in hoc signo vinces. [L.] Under this sign (or standard) thou shalt conquer.
in limine. [L.] In the first place.
in loco. [L.] In the place; in the natural or proper place.
in loco parentis. [L.] In the place of a parent.
in memoriam. [L.] In memory of.
in nomine. [L.] In the name of.
in nuce. [L.] In a nut-shell.
in omnia paratus. [L.] Prepared for all things.
in ova. [L.] In the egg.
in pace. [L.] In peace.
in perpetuum. [L.] Forever.
in personam. [L.] Personally opposed.
in pleno. [L.] In full.
in præsenti. [L.] At the present moment.
in propria persona. [L.] In person.
in re. [L.] In the matter of.
instanter. [L.] Instantly.
in situ. [L.] In its original situation.
in te, Domine, speravi. [L.] In thee, Lord, have I put my trust.
inter nos. [L.] Between ourselves.
inter se. [L.] Among themselves
in toto. [L.] In the whole; entirely.
in transitu. [L.] On the passage.
ipse dixit. [L.] He himself said it; a dogmatic saying or assertion.
ipso facto. [L.] In the fact itself.
ipso jure. [L.] By the law itself.
ita est. [L.] It is so.

je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what.
jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on words.
jubilate Deo. [L.] Rejoice in God.
judicium Dei. [L.] The judgment of God.
jure divino. [L.] By divine law.
jure humano. [L.] By human law.
jus civile. [L.] The civil law.
jus divinum. [L.] The divine law.
jus gentium. [L.] The law of nations
jus possessionis. [L.] Right of possession.
jus proprietatis [L.] The right of property.

labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labor conquers everything.
laissez faire. [Fr.] Allowing matters to take their own course.
l'allegro. [It.] The merry man.
lapsus calami. [L.] A slip of the pen
lapsus linguæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
lapsus memoriæ. [L.] A slip of the memory.
lares et penates. [L.] Household gods.
laus Deo. [L.] Praise to God.
le beau monde. [L.] The fashionable world.
les pas. [Fr.] Right of precedence.
lese majeste. [Fr.] High treason.
l'etoile du nord. [Fr.] The star of the North. (Motto of Minnesota.)
le tout ensemble. [L.] The whole together.
lettre de change. [Fr.] Bill of exchange.
lettre de creance. [Fr.] Letter of credit.
lex loci. [L.] The law or custom of the place.
lex non scripta. [L.] Unwritten law; common law.
lex scripta. [L.] Written law; statute law.
lex talionis. [L.] The law of retaliation.
lex terræ. [L.] The law of the land.
l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes
lingerie. [Fr.] Linen goods.
lite pendente. [L.] During the trial.
litera scripta manet. [L.] The written letter remains.
loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.
locus in quo. [L.] The place in which.
lucri causa. [L.] For the sake of gain; for the sake of money.
lusus naturæ. [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

ma chere. [Fr.] My dear (fem.)
ma foi. [Fr.] Upon my faith.
magnum bonum. [L.] A great good.
magnum opus. [L.] A great work.
maison de ville. [Fr.] A town-house.
maitre d'hotel. [Fr.] A house-steward.
major domo. [L.] Master of the house; a steward.
maladie du pays. [Fr.] Home-sickness
mala fide. [L.] With bad faith; treacherously.
mal a propos. [Fr.] Ill-timed; out of place.
mal de mer. [Fr.] Sea-sickness.
mal de tete. [Fr.] Headache.
malo modo. [L.] In a bad manner.
malum in se. [L.] Evil or an evil in itself.
malus pudor. [L.] False shame.
mardi gras. [Fr.] Shrove-Tuesday.
mare clausum. [L.] A closed sea; a bay.
mariage de conscience. [Fr.] A private marriage.
mariage de convenance. [Fr.] Marriage from motives of interest rather than of love.
mariage de la main gauche. [Fr.] Morganatic marriage.
mauvais gout. [Fr.] Bad taste.
mea culpa. [L.] My fault.
me judice. [L.] In my opinion.
melange. [Fr.] A medley.
melee. [Fr.] A hand-to-hand fight.
memento mori. [L.] Remember death.
mens legis. [L.] The spirit of the law
mesalliance. [Fr.] An unfortunate marriage.
meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine.
mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to relate.
mirabile visu. [L.] Wonderful to see.
modus operandi. [L.] Manner of working.
mon ami. [Fr.] My friend.
mon cher. [Fr.] My dear (masc.)
montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen. (Motto of West Virginia.)
mos pro lege. [L.] Usage for law.
mot du guet. [Fr.] A watchword.
multum in parvo. [L.] Much in little.
mutuus consensus. [L.] Mutual consent.

naivete. [Fr.] Simplicity.
natale solum. [L.] Natal soil.
neglige. [Fr.] A morning dress.
nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one assails me with impunity.
ne plus ultra. [L.] The uttermost point; perfection.
nil desperandum. [L.] Never despair.
noblesse oblige. [Fr.] Rank imposes obligations; much is expected from one in good position.
nolens volens. [L.] Willing or unwilling.
nom de guerre. [Fr.] A war name, an assumed traveling name.
nom de plume. [Fr.] An assumed name of a writer; incorrect for *nom de guerre.*
non libet. [L.] It does not please me.
non multa, sed multum. [L.] Not many things, but much.
non sequitur. [L.] It does not follow
nota bene. [L.] Mark well; abbreviated to N. B.
Notre Dame. [Fr.] Our Lady.

obiit. [L.] He (or she) died.
obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said by the way.
obsta principiis. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
omen faustum. [L.] A favorable omen.
omnia ad Dei gloriam. [L.] All things for the glory of God.
omnia bona bonis. [L.] All things are good to the good.
omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things.
omnia vincit labor. [L.] Labor overcomes all things.
on dit. [Fr.] They say; a rumor.
ora et labora. [L.] Pray and work.
ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
O tempora! O mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners (or morals)!
outre. [Fr.] Extraordinary.

pace. [L.] By leave of.
pace tua. [L.] With your consent.
par excellence. [Fr.] By way of eminence.
parole d'honneur. [Fr.] Word of honor.
particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice in crime.
parvenu. [Fr.] An upstart.
passim. [L.] Everywhere; in all parts of the book.
pate de foie gras. [Fr.] Goose-liver pie
pater familias. [L.] The father of a family
pater noster. [L.] The Lord's prayer
pax vobiscum. [L.] Peace be with you.

per annum. [L.] By the year.
per capita. [L.] By the head or poll.
per centum. [L.] By the hundred.
per contante. [It.] For cash.
per conto. [It.] Upon account.
per contra. [L.] Contrariwise.
per diem. [L.] By the day; daily.
per se. [L.] By itself.
petite. [Fr.] Tiny.
peu-a-peu. [Fr.] Little by little.
pinxit. [L.] He (or she) painted it.
plebs. [L.] The common people.
poste restante. [Fr.] To remain in the post-office till called for.
pour faire visite. [Fr.] To pay a visit or visiting-card.
pour prendre conge. [Fr.] To take leave.
prima donna. [It.] A leading actress or singer.
prima facie. [L.] At first view.
primo. [L.] In the first place.
probatum est. [L.] It is proved.
pro bono publico. [L.] For the good of the public.
pro Deo et ecclesia. [L.] For God and the church.
pro et contra. [L.] For and against.
pro forma. [L.] For form's sake.
pro patria. [L.] For our country.
pro rata. [L]. According to rate.
pro tanto. [L.] For so much; for as far as it goes.
protege. [Fr.] One protected by another.
pro tempore. [L.] For the time being.

quasi. [L.] As if.
quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.
qui m'aime, aime mon chien [Fr.] Love me, love my dog.
quid nunc? [L.] What now?
quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another; tit for tat; an equivalent.
qui transtulit sustinet. [L.] Sustained, though transplanted. (Motto of Connecticut.)
qui vive? [Fr.] On the alert.
quo vadis? [L.] Whither goest thou?
quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be proved or demonstrated; abbreviated to Q.E.D.
quod vide. [L.] Which see; refer to the word just mentioned.
quo jure? [L.] By what right?
quota. [L.] Share.
quo warranto. [L.] By what right.

raison d'etat. [Fr.] A reason of state.
raison d'etre. [Fr.] The reason for a thing's existence.
rara avis. [L.] A prodigy.
recherche. [Fr.] Exquisite; rare.
reductio ad absurdum. [L.] The reducing of a position to a logical absurdity.
regnant populi. [L.] The people rule. (Motto of Arkansas.)
religieuse. [Fr.] A nun.
Renaissance. [Fr.] Revival of arts or letters.
requiescat in pace. [L.] May he (or she) rest in peace.
res adjudicata. [L.] Things decided.
res gestæ. [L.] Things done; exploits.
respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.
res publica. [L.] The commonwealth.
resume. [Fr.] A summary.
ruat cœlum. [L.] Let the heavens fall.
ruse de guerre. [Fr.] A ruse of war.

salus populi suprema lex esto. [L.] Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law. (Motto of Missouri.)
sanctum sanctorum. [L.] The holy of holies.
sang froid. [Fr.] Indifference.
sans ceremonie. [Fr.] Unceremonious.
sans souci. [Fr.] Without care.
sartor resartus. [L.] The tailor patched or mended.
savoir faire. [Fr.] Tact.
savoir vivre. [Fr.] Good-breeding; refined manners.
sculpsit. [L.] Engraved it.
secundum artem. [L.] Scientifically.
secundum naturam. [L.] According to nature.
semel pro semper. [L.] Once for all.
semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful.
semper idem. [L.] Always the same.
seriatim. [L.] In a series.
sic passim. [L.] So everywhere.
sic semper tyrannis. [L.] Ever so to tyrants. (Motto of Virginia.)
sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] Thus passes away the worldly glory.
si Deus nobiscum quis contra nos? [L.] If God be with us, who shall stand against us?
sine cura. [L.] Without care.
sine die. [L.] Without a day being appointed.
sine qua non. [L.] Without which not.
si vis pacem, para bellum. [L.] If you wish for peace, prepare for war.
soubrette. [Fr.] A waiting-woman in a play.
sotto voce. [It.] In an undertone.
spirituel. [Fr.] Intellectual; witty.
status quo [L.] The state in which.
stet [L.] Let it stand; do not delete.
sub colore juris. [L.] Under color of law.
sub hoc signo vinces. [L.] Under this standard you will conquer.
sub judice. [L.] Under consideration.
sub pœna. [L.] Under a penalty.
sub rosa. [L.] Privately.
sui generis. [L.] Of its own kind.
summum bonum. [L.] The chief good.

table d'hote. [Fr.] A common table for guests.
tableaux vivant. [Fr.] A living picture; an historical tableau.
tædium vitæ. [L.] Weariness of life.
tant mieux. [Fr.] So much the better.
tant pis. [Fr.] So much the worse.
tapis. [Fr.] The cover of a council chamber, hence *to be on the tapis* is to be under consideration.
te Deum. [L.] A hymn of thanks.
tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.
terræ filius. [L.] A son of the earth, a farmer.
terra firma. [L.] Solid ground.
terra incognita. [L.] An unknown country.
tete-a-tete. [Fr]. Head to head; in close conversation.
tiers etat. [Fr.] The third estate.
toga virilis. [L.] Manly dress.
toties quoties. [L.] As often as.
toujours pret. [Fr.] Always ready.
tour de force. [Fr.] A feat of strength or skill.
tout ensemble. [Fr.] The whole taken together.
tout-a-fait. [Fr.] Wholly; entirely.
tout a vous. [Fr.] Wholly yours.
trousseau. [Fr.] A bride's outfit.

ubique. [L.] Everywhere.
ubi supra. [L.] Where above mentioned.
ultima thule. [L.] The utmost boundary.
ultimatum. [L.] The last condition.
uno animo. [L.] With one mind; unanimously.
ut supra. [L.] As above stated.

vade in pace. [L.] Go in peace.
vade mecum. [L.] A constant companion.
vale. [L.] Farewell.
valet de chambre. [Fr.] A personal attendant.
veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
veritas odium parit. [L.] Truth begets hatred.
via media. [L.] A middle course.
vice versa. [L.] The terms of the case being reversed.
videlicet. [L.] To wit; namely.
vide et crede. [L.] See and believe.
vi et armis. [L.] By main force; by violence.
vincit omnia veritas. [L.] Truth conquers all things.
virtute officii. [L.] By virtue of office
virtute securus. [L.] Secure through virtue.
vis-a-vis. [Fr.] Opposite; facing.
vis inertiæ. [L.] The power of inertia.
vis vitæ. [L.] The vigor of life.
vivat regina! [L.] Long live the queen.
vive le roi! [Fr.] Long live the king.
volens et potens. [L.] Willing and able.
vox populi, vox Dei. [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

A1.—Of first quality.
A.B. or **B.A.** (**Artium Baccalaureus**).—Bachelor of Arts.
Abbr.—Abbreviated.
Abp.—Archbishop.
A.C. (**Ante Christum**).—Before Christ.
A.D. (**Anno Domini**).—In the Year of our Lord.
A.D.C.—Aide-de-Camp.
Ad ælib. or **Ad ælibit.**—At pleasure.
Admr.—Administrator.
Admx.—Administratrix.
Æt. (**ætatis**).—Aged.
A.G.—Adjutant-General.
A.H.—In the Year of the Hegira.
Ala.—Alabama.
A.M. or **M.A.** (**Artium Magister**).—Master of Arts.
A.M.—Before Mid-day.
A.M. (**Anno mundi**).—In the Year of the World.
Ana.—In like quantity.
Anon.—Anonymous.
App.—Appendix.
Ark.—Arkansas.

Arr.—Arrived.
A.R.A.—Associate of the Royal Academy.
A.R.S.A.—Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
A.R.S.S. (**Antiquariorum regiæ societatis socius**).—Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.
A.S.—Anglo-Saxon.
Asst.—Assistant.
Atty.-Gen.—Attorney-General.
A.Q.G.—Assistant Quartermaster-General.
A.U.C. (**Anno urbis conditæ**, or **Anno ab urbe condita**).—In the year of or from the building of the city of Rome.
Avoir.—Avoirdupois.
B.A.—Bachelor of Arts; British America.
Bart. or **Bt.**—Baronet.
Bbl.—Barrel, barrels.
B.C.—Before Christ.
B.C.L.—Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
B.LL. or **LL.B.**—Bachelor of Laws.
B.M.—British Museum; Bachelor of Music.
Bp.—Bishop.
Brig.-Gen.—Brigadier-General.
B.S.—Bachelor of Surgery.
B.Sc.—Bachelor of Science.
C. Centigrade.
C.,Ct.,Cent.—A hundred.
C. or **Cap.**—Chapter.
C.A.—Chartered Accountant.
Capt.—Captain.
C.C.—Cubic centimeter.
C.C.P.—Court of Common Pleas.
C.E.—Civil Engineer.
Celt.—Celtic.
Cf. **conf.**—Compare.
Ch.—Church.
C.J.—Chief Justice.
C.M.—Common Meter; centimeter.
Co.—Company; county.
C.O.D.—Cash (or collect) on delivery.
Col.—Colonel.
Coll.—College.
Com.—Commander; commodore; committee.
Cor.—Corinthians.
Cor. Sec.—Corresponding Secretary.
Cos.—Cosine.
C.P.—Common Pleas; Clerk of the Peace.
Crim. Con.—Criminal conversation, or adultery.
C.P.S.—Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Cr.—Credit; creditor.
C.S.—Keeper of the Seal; Court of Session.
C.S.I.—Companion of the Star of India.
Cur., **curt.**—Current—this month.
Can.—Canada.
Cwt.—A hundred weight.
D. (**denarius**).—A penny or pence; 500.
D.C.—From the beginning; District of Columbia.
D.C.L.—Doctor of Civil Law.
D.D.—Doctor of Divinity.
Deg.—Degree.
Del. (**deliniavit**).—"He drew it"—meaning the drawer or painter.
Dep.—Deputy.
Dict.—Dictionary.
D.F.—Defender of the Faith; Dean of Faculty.
D.G. (**Dei gratia**).—By the grace of God.
Deut.—Deuteronomy.
Do. (**ditto**).—The same.
Dol. or **dols.**—Dollars.
Doz.—Dozen.
Dpt.—Department.
Dr.—Debtor, doctor, dram.
D.Sc.—Doctor of Science.
D.T. (**Doctor theologiæ.**)—Doctor of Divinity.
D.V. (**Deo volente**).—God willing.
Dwt.—A pennyweight.
E.—East.
Ed.—Editor; edition.
E.E.—Errors excepted.
E.G. (**exempli gratia**).—For example.
E. long.—East longitude.
Emp.—Emperor; Empress.
E.N.E.—East-north-east.
Engr.—Engineer.
Ep.—Epistle.
Eph.—Ephesians; Ephraim.
Epiph.—Epiphany.
E.S.E.—East-south-east.
Esq., **Esqr.**—Esquire.
Esth.—Esther.
E.T.—English translation.
Etc., **&c.**—And so forth.
Et seq.—And the following.
Ex.—Example; exception.
Exch.—Exchequer; exchange.
Exec.—Executor.
Fahr.—Fahrenheit.
F.A.S.—Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F.A.S.E.—Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.
F.B.S.E.—Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
F.C.—Free Church of Scotland.
Fcp.—Foolscap.
F.D.—Defender of the faith.
Fec.—He (or she) did it.
F.G.S.—Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.H.S.—Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
F.M.—Field Marshal.
Fo. or **fol.**—Folio.
F.P.S.—Fellow of the Philological Society.
F.R.A.S.—Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.P.—Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.—Fellow of the Royal College of Preceptors.
F.R.C.S.—Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.G.S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S.—Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.L.—Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.S.A.—Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.A.—Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F.S.S.—Fellow of the Statistical Society.
Ft.—Foot; feet; Fort.
G.A.—General Assembly.
Gall.—Gallon.
G.B.—Great Britain.
G.C.B.—Grand Cross of the Bath.
Gen.—General; Genesis.
Gent.—Gentleman.
Geol.—Geological.
G.L.—Grand Lodge.
G.O.P.—Grand Old Party.
Gov.—Governor.
G.P.O.—General post-office.
Gr.—Grains or gross.
Gtt. (**Guttæ**).—Drops.
H.B.M.—His (or her) Britannic Majesty.
Hbr.—Hebrew.
Hhd. or **hhd.**—Hogshead.
H.I.H.—His (or her) Imperial Highness.
H.J.S. (**hic jacet sepultus**).—Here lies buried.
H.M.—His (or her) Majesty.
H.M.P.—(**hoc monumentum posuit**).—Raised this monument.
H.M.S.—His (or her) Majesty's Ship or Service.
Hon.—Honorable.
Hond.—Honored.
H.R.—House of Representatives.
H.R.E.—Holy Roman Empire.
H.R.I.P.—Here rests in peace.
H.R.H.—His (or her) Royal Highness.
H.S.H.—His (or her) Serene Highness.
Ib. or **ibid.** (**Ibidem**).—In the same place.
Id.—The same.
I.e.—That is.
I.H.S. (**Jesus Hominum Salvator**)—Properly the initial letter of the name Jesus in Greek.—Jesus the Savior of Men.
Imp.—Imperial.
Incog. (**incognito**).—Unknown.
In lim. (**in limine**).—At the outset (lit. on the threshold).
In loc. (**in loco**).—In its place.
I.N.R.I.—Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Inst.—Instant; the present month.
Int.—Interest.
I.O.G.T.—Independent Order of Good Templars.
I.O.O.F.—Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I.O.U.—I owe you.
I.Q.—(**idem quod**).—The same as.
J.C.D.—Doctor of Civil Law.
Jer.—Jeremiah.
Jn., **Jun.**, **Jr.**—Junior.
J.P.—Justice of the Peace.
K.C.B.—Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.G.—Knight of the Garter.
K.G.C.—Knight of the Grand Cross.
K.G.C.B.—Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
K.G.F.—Knight of the Golden Fleece.
K.H.—Knight of Honor.
K.L.H.—Knight of the Legion of Honor.
Knt.—Knight.
K.P.—Knight of Pythias; Knight of St. Patrick.
K.T.—Knight Templar; Knight of the Thistle (Scotland).
L., **lb.** or **lb.**—A pound in weight.
L., **l.** or **£.**—A pound sterling.
Lat.—Latitude; Latin.
Lb. (**libra**).—A pound weight.
L.c. (**loco citato**).—In the place quoted; lower case.
L.C.J.—Lord Chief Justice.
Lib. (**liber**).—A book.
Lieut.—Lieutenant.
Lit.—Literally.
LL.B.—Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D.—Doctor of Laws.
LL.M.—Master of Laws.
Lon., **long.**—Longitude.
Loq. (**loquitur**).—Speaks.
L.S. (**locus sigilli**).—Place of the seal.
L.S.D. (**libræ, solidi, denarii**).—Pounds, shillings and pence.
M.—Roman Numeral for 1,000.
M.A.—Master of Arts; Military Academy.
Mad.—Madam.
Maj.—Major.
Maj.-Gen.—Major-General.
Math.—Mathematics.
M.B.—Bachelor of Medicine or of Music.
M.C.—Member of Congress.
M.D.—Doctor of Medicine.
Md.—Maryland.
Mdlle., **Mlle.**—Mademoiselle.
M.E.—Mining Engineer.
Mem.—Memorandum.

Messrs. Gentlemen.
Meth.—Methodist.
Min. or **min.**—Minute; minutes.
MM.—Messrs.; Messieurs.
MM.—Millimetre.
Mons.—Monsieur.
M.P.—Member of Parliament.
Mr.—Mister.
Mrs.—Mistress.
M.S.—Sacred to the Memory.
MS.—Manuscript.
MSS.—Manuscripts.
Mt., Mts.—Mount; mountains.
Mus. B.—Bachelor of Music.
Mus. D.—Doctor of Music.
N.—North.
N.A.—North America.
Naut.—Nautical.
N.B. (**nota bene**).—Note well; take notice; New Brunswick.
N.E.—North-east.
Nem. con. (**nemine contradicente**).—No one contradicting.
N.N.E.—North-north-east.
N.N.W.—North-north-west.
No. (**numero**).—Number.
Non pros (**non prosequitur**).—He does not pursue or prosecute.
Non seq. (**non sequitur**).—It does not follow.
Nos.—Numbers.
N.P.—Notary Public.
N.S.—New style; Nova Scotia.
N.T.—New Testament.
N.W.—North-west.
Ob. (**obiit**).—Died.
Obs.—Obsolete.
O.H.M.S.—On Her Majesty's Service.
O.K.—All correct; humorous spelling, Orl Korrect.
O.S.—Old style.
O.T.—Old Testament.
Oxon. (**Oxonia**).—Oxford.
Oz.—Ounce.
P.—Page; pp. pages.
Par.—Paragraph.
Pd.—Paid.
Per an.—By the year.
Per cent.—By the hundred.
Ph. D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Trans.—Philosophical Transactions.
Pinx., pxt. (**pinxit**).—He (or she) painted it.
Pk.—Peck.
Pkge. Package; **Pkgs.** packages.
Plff.—Plaintiff.
P.M. (**post-meridian**).—Afternoon.
P.M.G.—Postmaster-General.
P.O.—Post-office.
P.O.O.—Post Office Order.
P.P.C. (**pour prendre congé**).—To take leave of [Fr.].
Pres.—President.
Prof.—Professor.
Pro tem. (**pro tempore**).—For the time.
Prox. (**proximo**).—Next.
P.S. (**post scriptum**).—Postscript.
Pt.—Pint, point, port.
P.T.O.—Please turn over.
Pub.—Publisher.
Pwt.—Pennyweight.
Q., Qu.—Question; query.
Q.B.—Queen's Bench.
Q.C.—Queen's Counsel.
q.d. (**quasi dicat**).—As he should say.
q.e. (**quod est**).—Which is.
Q.E.D. **Quod erat demonstrandum**).—Which was to be demonstrated.
Q.E.F. (**Quod erat faciendum**).—Which was to be done.
Q.E.I. (**Quod erat inveniendum**).—Which was to be found out.
q.l. (**quantum libet**).—As much as you please.
Q.M.G.—Quartermaster-General.
qr.—Quarter; quire.
qrs.—Quarters; quires.
q.s. (**quantum sufficit**).—Enough.
qt.—Quart.
q.v. (**quod vide**).—Which see.
R. (**Rex, Regina**).—King; Queen.
R. (**recipe**).—Take.
R.E.—Royal Engineers.
Rev.—Reverend.
R.I.P. (**requiescat in pace**).—May he or she rest in peace.
R.N.—Royal Navy.
Rt.—Right.
Rt. Hon.—Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev.—Right Reverend.
R.V.—Rifle Volunteers.
S.—South.
S.C.—Supreme Court.
Sc., Scil. (**scilicet**).—To-wit; namely.
Sc. (**sculpsit**).—He or she engraved it.
Sculp. (**sculpsit**).—He engraved it.
S.E.—South-east.
Sec.—Secretary; section; second.
Sen., Senr., Sr.—Senior.
Sep. or **Sept.**—Septuagint.
Seq. (**sequentes** or **sequentia**).—The following.
Serg., Sergt.—Sergeant.
S.P.Q.R. (**Senatus Populusque Romanus.**)—The senate and people of Rome.
Sq. ft.—Square feet.
Sq. in.—Square inches.
Sq. m.—Square miles.
S.S.—Steamship.
S.S.E.—South-south-east.
S.S.W.—South-south-west.
St.—Saint.
S.T.P. (**Sacræ Theologiæ Professor.**)—Professor of Theology.
S.T.D.—Doctor of Divinity.
Supp.—Supplement.
Surg.—Surgeon.
S.W.—South-west.
Syn.—Synonymous.
Text. Rec.—Received text.
Thess.—Thessalonians.
Tim.—Timothy.
T.O.—Turn over.
Tr.—Transpose.
Ult. (**ultimo**).—Last.
U.J.C.—Doctor of both laws.
Univ.—University.
U.S.—United States.
U.S.M.—United States Mail; United States Marines.
U.S.N.—United States Navy.
U.S.V.—United States Volunteers.
V.—Numeral for five.
V. (**versus**).—Against.
V. (**vide**).—See.
Va.—Virginia.
V.C.—Vice-Chancellor.
V.C.—Victoria Cross.
V.D.M. (**Verbi Dei Minister**).—Minister of God's Word.
Ven.—Venerable.
Vice-Pres.—Vice-President.
V.G. (**verbi gratia**).—For example.
Visc.—Viscount.
Viz.—Namely; to wit.
Vol. or **vol.**—Volume.
V.R.—Victoria Regina.
V.S.—Veterinary Surgeon.
Vs. or **vs.** (**versus**).—Against, or in opposition.
Vul.—Vulgate.
W.—West.
W.C.T.U.—Woman's Christian Temperence Union.
W.I.—West Indies.
W.N.W.—West-north-west.
W.S.W.—West-south-west.
X.—Numeral for ten.
X. or **Xt.**—Christ.
Xm., Xmas., Xms.—Christmas.
Xn., Xtian.—Christian.
Yd.—Yard.
Y.M.C.A.—Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.M.C.C.—Young Men's Catholic Club.
Y.M.I.—Young Men's Institute.
Y.M.L.—Young Men's Lyceum.
Y.P.S.C.E.—Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
&.—And.

FORMS OF ADDRESS

USED IN CEREMONIOUS COMMUNICATIONS WITH PERSONS OF TITLE OR OFFICIAL POSITION

Ambassador.—The title "Excellency" belongs specially to ambassadors or ministers to a foreign court. Address letters "His Excellency" (with name of distinctive title following). Begin, "Sir," "My Lord," according as the ambassador possesses the title or not. When personal reference is made, say "Your Excellency." An envoy extraordinary or charge d'affaires, though inferior to an ambassador strictly so called, also usually receives the title "Excellency;" and the wives of ambassadors are generally addressed similarly during their husbands' tenure of office and while residing abroad.

Archbishop.—Address: "The Most Reverend A— B—, D.D." The wife of an archbishop has no special title.

Bishop.—Address: "The Right Rev. Bishop," or "The Rt. Rev. A— B—, D.D." A bishop's wife and family have no special title.

Cardinal.—The special title of a cardinal as such is "His Eminence." Begin: "Your Eminence."

Clergyman.—The general form of address is "The Reverend A— B—." Begin: "Rev. Sir," or simply "Sir."

Congress, Members of (U. S.).—Addressed generally "The Honorable A— B—."

Consul.—There is no special form of address to a person as such, though in this country a consul is called "Honorable."

Doctor.—The initials denoting the particular degree are placed after the usual form of ad-

dress, whether D.D., LL.D., M.D., D.Sc., etc. "The Rev. A— B—, D.D.," "A— B—, Esq., M.D." Less formally: "The Rev. Doctor B—," "Doctor A— B—."

Duke.—Address: "His Grace the Duke of —." Begin: "My Lord Duke;" refer to as "Your Grace." All the children of a duke are entitled to be called "Right Honorable."

Governor of State (U. S.).—Usually addressed as "His Excellency," "His Excellency A— B—, Governor of —," or "His Excellency the Governor of —." A lieutenant-governor is called "Honorable."

Judge.—"His Honor, Judge —" (surname); on the bench referred to as "Your Honor."

King.—Should be addressed as "The King's Most Excellent Majesty." Begin: "Sire," or "May it please Your Majesty;" refer to as "Your Majesty."

Lawyers.—Address: "Esquire," or "A— B—, Esq." This is a complimentary title given to all holding temporary civil offices, as magistrates, councilmen, etc.

Married Lady.—Has the title Mrs. prefixed to her name in speaking and writing. On being approached in writing or speech by strangers or inferiors, should be addressed as "Madam," or "Dear Madam." An unmarried lady is addressed as "Miss," in speaking or writing. Two or more unmarried ladies are addressed as "The Misses A— B—," while "Mesdames" is plural for "Madam."

Mayor.—Address: "The Honorable Mayor of —." Address: "Sir," or "Dear Sir." Mayors are usually styled "Honorable;" "The Honorable A— B—, Mayor of—."

Member of House of Representatives.—Address: "Honorable A— B—, M.C." Begin: "Sir," or "Dear Sir." A Congressman's wife and family have no title of recognition.

Member of Parliament.—Not specially recognized except by adding "M.P." to ordinary address: "A— B—, Esq., M. P.;" "Sir A— B—, Bart., M.P."

Officers, Military and Naval.—Their professional rank is put before any title they may independently possess: "General" or "Admiral, the Right Hon. the Earl of —;" "Colonel A— B—."

President (U. S.).—Address: "His Excellency the President of the United States," "His Excellency A— B, President of the United States." The Vice-President and ex-Presidents are "Honorable;" "The Honorable the Vice-President;" "The Honorable A— B."

Prince.—Address: "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales;" "His Royal Highness Prince A—" (Christian name). Begin in any case: "Sir;" refer to as "Your Royal Highness."

Princess.—Address: "Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales;" "Her Royal Highness the Princess A—" (Christian name). Begin: "Madam;" refer to as "Your Royal Highness."

Professor.—A form of address for a scholar who has achieved distinction in some special department of science or learning; but should not be employed indiscriminately to any teacher or schoolmaster.

Queen.—Address: "The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty." Begin "Madam," or "May it please Your Majesty;" refer to as "Your Majesty."

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Troy Weight

(Used in weighing gold, silver, &c.)

4 grains	=	1 carat.
24 grains	=	1 pennyweight.
20 pennyweights (oz.)	=	1 ounce
12 oz.	=	1 pound (lb).
5760 grains	=	1 lb.

Apothecaries' Weight

(Used in compounding medicines.)

20 grains	=	1 scruple.
3 scr.	=	1 dram.
8 dr.	=	1 ounce.
12 oz.	=	1 lb.

Circular Measure

60 thirds (‴)	=	1 second (″).
60 seconds	=	1 minute (′).
60 minutes	=	1 degree (°).
90 degrees	=	1 quadrant.
360 "	=	1 circle.

Square Measure

144 square inches	=	1 sq. foot.
9 " feet	=	1 " yard.
30¼ sq. yards	=	1 " rod.
160 square rods	=	1 acre.
640 acres	=	1 sq. mile.

Dry Measure

4 gills	=	1 pint.
2 pts.	=	1 quart.
8 qts.	=	1 peck.
4 pecks	=	1 bushel.

Cubic Measure

1728 cub. inches	=	1 cub. foot.
27 " feet	=	1 " yard.
16 " "	=	1 cord foot.
8 cord feet / 128 cubic "	=	1 cord.

Liquid Measure

4 gills	=	1 pint.
2 pints	=	1 quart.
4 qts.	=	1 gallon.
31½ gallons	=	1 barrel.
63 "	=	1 hogshead.

Linear Measure

12 inches	=	1 foot.
3 feet	=	1 yard.
5½ yards	=	1 rod.
320 rods	=	1 mile.

Relative Equivalent of the Metric System

1 gram	=	15.43 grains (troy weight).
30 grams	=	1 ounce
1 kilogram	=	2205 pounds (avoirdupois).
1 litre	=	1.76 pints (liquid measure).
1 hectolitre	=	22 gallons. (liquid measure).
1 hectolitre	=	2.75 bushels (dry measure).
1 metre	=	3.28 ft. / 39.37 in.
1 kilometre	=	1093 yards.
1 cubic metre	=	35.31 cubic feet.

Time Measure

60 seconds	=	1 minute.
60 minutes	=	1 hour.
24 hours	=	1 day.
7 days	=	1 week.
4 weeks	=	1 month.
13 Lunar mos.	=	1 year.
12 Calendar mos.	=	1 year.
365 days	=	1 com. yr.
366 "	=	1 leap yr.
365¼ days	=	1 Julian yr.
365 days, 5 h'rs, 48 min., 51 sec.	=	1 solar yr.
100 years	=	1 century.

Measurement of Stationery and Paper

24 sheets	=	1 quire.
20 quires	=	1 ream.
2 reams	=	1 bundle.
5 bundles	=	1 bale.

Miscellaneous Tables

12 articles	=	1 dozen.
20 "	=	1 score.
5 score	=	1 hundred.
6 "	=	1 long hundred.
12 dozen	=	1 gross.

Avoirdupois Weight

(For groceries, drugs, and heavy goods.)

16 drams	=	1 ounce.
16 oz.	=	1 lb.
100 lb.	=	1 hundredweight.
20 cwt. or 2000 lbs.	=	1 ton.

STATE STATISTICS AND INTERESTING FACTS

STATE AND MEANING OF THE NAME	POSTAL ABBREV.	CAPITAL	DATE OF ADMISSION	POPULATION 1910	NICKNAME OF STATE	NICKNAME OF INHABITANTS	MOTTO
ALABAMA, Here We Rest.	Ala.	Montgomery.	1819	2,138,093	Cotton.	Lizards.	Here we rest.
ALASKA TER.	Alaska.	Juneau	1868 Org'niz.	64,356			None.
ARIZONA, Blessed Son.	Ariz.	Phœnix.	1911	204,354			Ditat Deus.
ARKANSAS, A Bow of the Smoky River.	Ark.	Little Rock.	1836	1,574,449	Bear.	Toothpicks.	Regnant populi.
CALIFORNIA, Hot Furnace.	Cal.	Sacramento.	1850	2,377,549	Golden.	Gold Hunters.	Eureka.
COLORADO, Red Soil.	Colo.	Denver.	1876	799,024	Centennial.	Rovers.	Nil sine numine
CONNECTICUT, Long River.	Conn.	Hartford.	1788	1,114,756	Nutmeg.	Wooden nutmegs.	Qui transtulit sustinet.
DELAWARE, Lord De La Warr.	Del.	Dover.	1787	202,322	Blue Hen.	Musk-rats.	Liberty and independence.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	D. C.	Washington.	1791 Org'niz.	331,069			Justitia omnibus.
FLORIDA, Feast of the Flowers.	Fla.	Tallahassee.	1845	752,619	Peninsular.	Fly-up-the-creeks.	In God is our trust.
GEORGIA, For George II.	Ga.	Atlanta.	1788	2,609,121	Empire State of the South.	Buzzards.	Wisdom, justice, moderation.
IDAHO, The Gem of the Mountain.	Idaho.	Boise.	1890	325,594			Esto perpetua.
ILLINOIS, Tribe of Men.	Ill.	Springfield.	1818	5,638,591	Prairie.	Suckers.	National Union, State Sovereignty.
INDIANA, Indian.	Ind.	Indianapolis.	1816	2,700,876	Hoosier.	Hoosiers.	None.
IOWA, The Drowsy Ones.	Iowa.	Des Moines.	1846	2,224,771	Hawkeye.	Hawkeyes.	Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain.
KANSAS, Smoky Water.	Kans.	Topeka.	1861	1,690,949	Garden of the West.	Jay Hawkers.	Ad astra per aspera.
KENTUCKY, At the Head of the River.	Ky.	Frankfort.	1792	2,289,905	Blue-Grass.	Corn-crackers	United we stand, divided we fall.
LOUISIANA, For Louis XIV.	La.	Baton Rouge.	1812	1,656,388	Pelican.	Creoles.	Union, justice and confidence.
MAINE, For Queen Henrietta.	Me.	Augusta.	1820	742,371	Pine Tree.	Foxes.	Dirigo.
MARYLAND, For Queen Henrietta Maria.	Md.	Annapolis.	1788	1,295,346	Old Line.	Craw-thumpers.	Fatti, maschii, parole femine
MASSACHUSETTS, The Country About the Great Hills.	Mass.	Boston.	1788	3,366,416	Bay or Old Colony.	Bean-eaters.	Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.
MICHIGAN, Fish-trap.	Mich.	Lansing.	1837	2,810,173	Lake.	Wolverines.	Si quæris peninsulam amœnam circumspice.
MINNESOTA, Sky-colored Water.	Minn.	St. Paul.	1858	2,075,708	North Star.	Gophers.	L'etoile du nord.

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MISSISSIPPI, Father of Waters.	Miss.	Jackson.	1817	1,797,114	Bayou.	Tadpoles.	Virtute et armis
MISSOURI Muddy River.	Mo.	Jefferson City.	1821	3,293,335	Iron.	Pukes.	Salus populi suprema lex esto
MONTANA, Mountainous.	Mont.	Helena.	1889	376,053			Oro y plata.
NEBRASKA, Shallow Water.	Nebr.	Lincoln.	1867	1,192,214	Black Water.	Bug-eaters.	Equality before the law.
NEVADA, Snow-covered Mountains.	Nev.	Carson City.	1864	81,875	Silver.	Sage-hens.	All for our country.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, From Hampshire, England.	N. H.	Concord	1788	430,572	Granite.	Granite Boys.	Sigillum Reipublicæ Neo Hantoniensis
NEW JERSEY, From the Island of Jersey.	N. J.	Trenton.	1787	2,537,167	Garden.	Jersey Blues.	Liberty and Prosperity.
NEW MEXICO, The Habitation of the God of War.	N. Mex.	Santa Fe.	1911	327,301			Crescit eundo.
NEW YORK, For the Duke of York.	N. Y.	Albany.	1788	9,113,614	Empire.	Knickerbockers.	Excelsior.
NORTH CAROLINA, For Charles I.	N. C.	Raleigh.	1789	2,206,287	Turpentine.	Tuckahoes.	Esse quam videri
NORTH DAKOTA, Many in One.	N. Dak.	Bismarck.	1889	577,056			Liberty and union, one and inseparable, now and forever.
OHIO, Beautiful River.	Ohio.	Columbus.	1803	4,767,121	Buckeye.	Buckeyes.	None.
OKLAHOMA, Red People	Okla.	Oklahoma City.	1907	1,657,155			Labor omnia vincit.
OREGON, River of the West.	Ore.	Salem.	1859	672,765	Web-foot country.	Hard-cases.	The Union.
PENNSYLVANIA, Penn's Woods.	Pa.	Harrisburg	1787	7,665,111	Keystone.	Leather-heads.	Virtue, Liberty and Independence.
RHODE ISLAND, From the Island of Rhodes.	R. I.	Providence.	1790	542,610	Little Rhody	Gun-flints.	Hope.
SOUTH CAROLINA, For Charles I.	S. C.	Columbia.	1788	1,515,400	Palmetto.	Weasels, Rice-birds.	Animis opibusque parati.
SOUTH DAKOTA, Many in One.	S. Dak.	Pierre.	1889	583,888			Dum spiro spero Under God the people rule.
TENNESSEE, River of the Big Bend.	Tenn.	Nashville.	1796	2,184,789	Volunteer.	Butternuts.	Agriculture, commerce.
TEXAS, Friends.	Tex.	Austin.	1845	3,896,542	Lone Star.	Beef-heads.	None.
UTAH, Contented People.	Utah.	Salt Lake City.	1896	373,351			Industry.
VERMONT, Green Mountains.	Vt.	Montpelier.	1791	355,956	Green Mountain.	Green Mountain Boys.	Freedom and Unity.
VIRGINIA, For Queen Elizabeth.	Va.	Richmond.	1788	2,061,612	Old Dominion.	Beadles	Sic semper tyrannis.
WASHINGTON, For George Washington.	Wash.	Olympia.	1889	1,141,990			Al-Ki
WEST VIRGINIA, For Queen Elizabeth.	W. Va.	Charleston.	1863	1,221,119	Switzerland of America.		Montani semper liberi.
WISCONSIN. A Wild or Rushing Channel	Wis.	Madison.	1848	2,333,860	Badger.	Badgers.	Forward.
WYOMING, Wide Plain.	Wyo.	Cheyenne.	1890	145,965			Equal Rights.

RULES FOR PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION

Punctuation consists in the proper placing of points and marks in written or printed language to represent correctly the meaning and proper pauses in a sentence. The punctuation marks are the Comma (,), the Semicolon (;), the Colon (:), the Period (.), Interrogation (?), Exclamation Point (!), Hyphen (-), Dash (—), Apostrophe ('), Quotation Marks (" "), Parentheses ( ), Brackets [ ], and Braces { }.

THE COMMA (,).

The Comma acts as an aid to the eye to determine the exact meaning of a sentence, and is the smallest mark of separation used in punctuating. It is used to separate words of address from the rest of the sentence; to introduce a quotation unless it is prefaced by "the following," "as follows," or a like phrase; to separate the interjection from the rest of the sentence when the exclamation point comes at the end of the sentence; after the familiar salutation to a letter; after a lengthy nominative clause; to separate repeated words; to set off parenthetic expressions, words in apposition and relative clauses; to introduce explanatory clauses; to divide expressions of contrast and comparison; to separate the simple members of a compound sentence; to set off a dependent clause; after each of a succession of particulars; to separate in groups of three figures all numbers in the Arabic notation occupying four or more places.

THE SEMICOLON (;).

The Semicolon represents longer expressions than could be properly set off by a comma and less than could be indicated by a colon or period. It is used to separate clauses, short complete sentences, and expressions having a common dependence upon each other; to mark off the larger divisions of a sentence wherein the smaller contain commas; to indicate collections of related words or expressions in pairs; to precede in a sentence the words "namely," "for example," and like phrases used to call attention to a citation.

THE COLON (:).

The Colon is the largest division of a period or sentence and is less limited in its use, being employed when the connection of sentences is not close enough for the semicolon and too close for the period; when the sense of several clauses or sentences culminates a closing remark to follow the last of them; to introduce formal words; to set off principal and subordinate matters, as in a book title and its subdivision; to follow the more formal salutation of a letter or address.

THE PERIOD (.).

The Period indicates a full stop, and is necessary at the end of every complete sentence that does not require an interrogation or exclamation point. Otherwise it is used after abbreviations; as a decimal point; to indicate a more or less extended omission; after numerals, numbering paragraphs or other particulars.

THE INTERROGATION (?).

The Interrogation Point is the mark for any direct question, and is used to end a sentence containing a direct question, also when within a declarative sentence or after each question in a succession. It ends a sentence declarative in form but interrogative in purpose. An interrogation point inclosed in brackets indicates mistake or doubt, and is generally used ironically.

THE EXCLAMATION (!).

Tha Exclamation Point indicates surprise or a note of exclamation, and is used after words, phrases or sentences of interjection or exclamation, to denote impassioned address or surprise. This point can be doubled or trebled in repeated or successive exclamations for the sake of emphasis. This point is often inserted after amusing, surprising or doubtful statements for special emphasis, and when inserted in brackets or placed outside of quotation marks, it has an ironical meaning.

THE APOSTROPHE (').

The Apostrophe is the sign of the possessive case, and is used to indicate an elision, contraction or omission of letters from a word. Some unusual plurals not possessive require the apostrophe, and this mark may take the place of omitted figures or words in dates of a century.

QUOTATION MARKS (" ").

A Quotation usually requires quotation marks, unless the author's name or work is appended, or if the matter quoted has been introduced in a separate paragraph or paragraphs and in different type than the rest. Books and other literary titles, and generally musical and art titles are quoted unless they have become so thoroughly familiar as to become household words, as the Bible, the Iliad. Quotation marks are sometimes used in irony or for emphasis. A quotation within a quotation takes but single marks; any quotation within that resumes double marks and so on. Quotation marks belonging strictly to the matter quoted are placed inside of long points at the end of the quotation.

THE HYPHEN (-).

The Hyphen is a mark of division, put between compound words that have not become by usage single words, and where words are necessarily divided at the end of a line. It indicates for some special purpose prefixes and suffixes, syllabication, derivation, pronunciation or spelling, and is occasionally used to indicate a series.

THE DASH (—).

The Dash indicates an abrupt break or hiatus in a sentence from interruption, explanation, emphasis, rhetorical repetition or omission of letters within the first and the last letters of a word.

PARENTHESES ( ).

Parentheses are marks placed at the beginning and end of an explanatory or qualifying clause thrown into a sentence or paragraph with which it is not grammatically connected.

BRACKETS [ ].

Brackets are used similarly to parentheses, but are restricted to interpolations, corrections, notes or explanations.

BRACES { }.

Braces are used to connect brief particulas of one class in a sort of diagram.

CAPITALS.

Capitals are used to begin the first word of a sentence or a line of poetry; to begin direct questions or direct quotations within a sentence; to begin a resolution or an enactment; to begin all proper nouns, names of persons and places, and nouns referring to certain distinctive locations, as North, South, East, and West; to begin the names of God and those pronouns or nouns that refer directly to deity; to begin all adjectives derived from the names of countries or places; to begin the names of the months and days of the week; to begin the titles of books and all important words in such titles; to begin all formal or informal addresses, as "Dear Sir," etc.

MONETARY UNITS

COUNTRY	MONETARY UNIT	STANDARD	VAL. IN U. S. MONEY	STANDARD COIN
Argentine Rep.	Peso	Gold	$ .965	Argentine, 1-2 A., Peso and divisions.
Austria	Crown	Gold	.20.3	20 crowns and 10 crowns.
Belgium	Franc	Gold	.19.3	Gold, 10 and 20 francs; silver, 5 francs.
Bolivia	Boliviano	Gold	.38.9	Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Milreis, 1,000 reis	Gold	.54.6	Gold, 5 to 20 milreis; silver, 1-2 to 2 milreis.
BritishPos.inN.A.	Dollar	Gold	1.00	
Central America	Peso	Silver	.49.9	Peso and divisions.
Chili	Peso	Gold	.36.5	Condor, doubloon and escudo.
Denmark	Crown	Gold	.26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Sucre	Silver	.48.7	Gold; Condor ($9.64.7), Sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Pound, 100 Piasters	Gold	4.94.3	5, 10, 25, and 50 piasters; silver 1 to 20 piasters.
France	Franc	Gold	.19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 frs.; silver coins.
Great Britain	Pound Sterling	Gold	4.86.6	1-2 sovereign and sovereign.
Greece	Drachma	Gold	.19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas.
German Empire	Mark	Gold	.23.8	5, 10, and 20 marks.
India	Rupee, 15 to Sov.	Silver	.32.4	Sovereign, rupee, and divisions.
Italy	Lira	Gold	.19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire.
Japan	Yen (gold)	Gold	.49.8	1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen; silver, 10, 20, 50 sen.
Liberia	Dollar	Gold	1.00	
Mexico	Peso	Silver	.49.8	Peso or dollar, 5, 10, 25 and 50 centavos.
Netherlands	Florin	Gold	.40.2	Gold: 10 florins; silver: 1-2 to 2 1-2 florins.
Norway	Crown	Gold	.26.8	10 to 20 crowns.
Peru	Libra	Gold	.48.7	Gold: libra ($4.86 1-2); silver: sol.
Portugal	Milreis, 1,000 reis	Gold	1.08	1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Ruble, 100 copecks	Gold	.51.5	Gold: Imperial ($7.71.8); silver: 1-4, 1-2, 1 ruble.
Spain	Peseta, 100 centimes	Gold	.19.3	Gold: 25 pesetas; silver: 5 pesetas (peso).
Sweden	Crown	Gold	.26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Franc	Gold	.19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs.
Turkey	Piaster	Gold	.04.4	25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
U. S. of Colombia	Dollar	Gold	1.00	Gold: Condor ($9,64.7); silver: peso.

BUSINESS TERMS DEFINED

Abatement.—A discount made for damage or overcharge, or for prompt payment of a debt before due.

Abstract.—An abridgment or résumé of a deed or document.

Acceptance.—A draft drawn on a party and by him indorsed on the face with his agreement to pay it when due.

Accommodation.—The loan of money or of a name, without other consideration than favor.

Account.—A statement of indebtedness, etc.

Accountant.—A professional book-keeper skilled in posting and balancing books.

Acquittance.—A discharge in full.

Actionaire.—The owner of shares in a stock company; a stock-holder.

Actuary.—The active officer in a life insurance company.

Administrator.—A person legally authorized to take charge of the estate of a deceased individual dying without a will.

Ad valorem.—In proportion to value.

Adventure.—Goods shipped to be sold on account and risk of the shippers.

Allowance.—A deduction from the gross weight of goods.

Annul.—To cancel.

Appraise.—To set a price upon; to value.

Appraisement.—Valuation of merchandise or other property.

Appraiser.—One who sets a value upon goods; a government official who examines and reports the dutiable values of importations.

Assets.—Funds or property of an individual.

Assignee.—A person to whom anything is assigned.

Assignment.—A transfer of property on certain conditions for stated purposes.

Assignor.—The person who assigns.

Assurance.—A species of insurance under which a certain sum is to be paid on the death of an individual, or upon a contingency which is certain to occur.

Audit.—To examine and verify accounts.

Auditor.—One who examines accounts.

Balance.—Difference between two statements or accounts.

Balance Account.—An account used to contain balances of resources and liabilities comprising an epitomized statement of condition of a business.

Bank-Book.—The book of a depositor in which each deposit is entered by receiving teller, and which serves as a voucher.

Bankrupt.—A person unable to pay his debts.

Bearer.—The person bearing, holding or presenting for payment a note, draft or check. Bills payable to bearer are negotiable without indorsement.

Bill of Exchange.—An order for money to be paid.

Bill of Sale.—A contract signed and sealed for the sale of personal property.

Bills Payable.—Name given to notes made and to be paid by a party.

Bills Receivable.—Notes made and to be paid to a party.

Board of Trade.—An association of merchants or business men organized and maintained for mutual benefit, and for regulation of business affairs; also known as Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Exchange, etc.

Bond.—An instrument or deed providing a money security.

Bondsman.—One who gives security for faithful performance of any contract.

Breakage.—Allowance made by the shipper or seller upon certain descriptions of fragile goods.

Broker.—An agent or middleman between buyer and seller; one who purchases or sells goods for others; a dealer in stocks.

Bull.—A stock exchange term applied to a person who, believing that a certain stock will rise in market, makes contracts upon that faith; in contradistinction to a Bear, one who believes that a certain stock will decline in market, and acts upon his belief.

Capital.—The amount of assets on which a business is carried on.

Capital Stock.—A paid-in fund of a corporation or the amount of value which a man employs in his business.

Capitation.—A tax on every male who is of age.

Cash Account.—A record of receipts and disbursements of cash in the form of account.

Cash Credit.—The privilege of drawing money from a bank, obtained by personal or deposited security.

Cashier.—One who has charge of money; the clerk who superintends the books, payments, and receipts of a bank or company.

Cash Sales.—Sales for ready money.

Certificate.—A written testimony, a voucher, as a certificate of stock, or certificate of deposit.

Certified Check.—A check which has been certified by the bank upon which it is drawn, making the bank absolutely responsible for its payment.

Check.—An order on a bank for the payment of money.

Clearing House.—A banking exchange for the convenience of daily settlements between banks.

Collateral.—That which is by the side and not the direct line. That which is additional to or beyond a thing. Some sort of security, usually stocks or bonds, put up to indemnify a lender.

Collector.—One who collects bills or accounts; the chief officer of a collection district or custom-house.

Commission.—The amount or proportion charged by an agent in a business transaction.

Company.—An association for transacting business.

Consideration.—The sum of money or thing for which a transaction is made.

Consign.—To send goods, etc., to a party.

Consignee.—One to whom goods are consigned.

Consigner.—One who consigns goods.

Contract.—A bargain or agreement.

Conveyance.—A document transferring property.

Conveyancer.—One who employs himself in drawing up and preparing conveyances on property.

Coupon.—An interest certificate which is cut off when payment is made.

Currency.—That which passes for money, usually applied to paper money.

Days of Grace.—Three days legally allowed beyond the date for payment.

Deal.—To trade or traffic; to buy or sell, a more or less secret transaction in stocks, business, etc., sometimes corrupt.

Debenture.—A certificate of mortgage or loan on railway or other public works, giving authority to seize the works if the conditions named are not carried out.

Debt.—To make debtor in an account or books.

Default.—Failure to pay.

Del Credere.—A commercial term implying a guarantee of the solvency of the purchaser.

Discount.—A sum taken from a bill or note.

Dividend.—Interest on stock or similar investments.

Donee.—One to whom a gift is made or a bequest is given.

Draft.—An order for the payment of a certain sum.

Drawee.—The person on whom the draft is drawn.

Drawer.—One who draws a draft, etc.

Effects.—Property of every description.

Endorsee.—The person in whose favor an endorsement is made.

Entry.—A record made in books of account.

Executor.—One appointed to carry out the provisions of a will.

Exhibit.—A writing or official statement.

Face.—The sum named in a note, etc.

Factor.—An agent employed to sell goods or merchandise consigned or delivered to him, by or for his principal, for a compensation commonly called factorage or commission.

Factorage.—The commissions allowed to factors or commission merchants by those who employ them.

Facture.—An invoice or bill of parcels.

Failure.—A bankruptcy.

Firm.—The style or name of a company under which it transacts business.

F. O. B.—Free on board; the bill or invoice with f.o.b. includes the transportation to the shipping point and shipping expense.

Forced Sales.—Sales of goods made under necessity or compulsion.

Foreclose.—To deprive a mortgagor by legal process of his right of redemption.

Fractional Currency.—Notes issued by the United States Government for the fraction of a dollar.

Fund.—Money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial operation.

Goods.—A term applied generally to merchandise, etc.

Gross.—Entire, as gross receipts; twelve dozen.

Guarantee.—A security.

Honor.—To accept and pay a note or draft.

Hypothecate.—To make a security of.

Income Tax.—A tax laid upon the income of a person or corporation beyond some prescribed amount which the law exempts.

Indemnity.—Compensation or remuneration for loss, injury, or damage sustained. Insurance is a contract of indemnity; also security from penalty, or the punishment of past offences.

Indenture.—A mutual agreement in writing between two or more parties, whereof each party has usually a part. Indentures were originally duplicates laid together and indented, so that the two papers or parchments corresponded with each other.

Indorsement.—A signature on the back of a bill, note, etc.

Injunction.—A writ or kind of prohibition granted by a court to prevent the commission of any act by which fraud or injury may be done.

Insolvent.—Unable to pay all debts.

Insurance.—A contract by which one party, in consideration of a premium, undertakes to indemnify another party against loss.

Interest.—A certain proportion of a sum as profit; a share.

Inventory.—A catalogue, or list.

Invoice.—An inventory of the quantity and price of goods sold or consigned.

Joint Stock.—Stock held by more than one person, or in company.

Journal.—A technical summary of the primary records of a merchant, preparatory to their being entered in the ledger.

Judgment.—Decree of court to pay in a suit.

Lease.—A usually written contract for hiring of land or buildings.

Legal Tender.—Money decreed by the Government to be legal and a proper means of payment.

Letter of Credit.—A letter giving a certain credit to a person named therein.

Letters Patent.—A written instrument granting certain rights and powers.

Letters of Administration.—The instrument granting authority to administrators.

Liabilities.—A comprehensive term for all the pecuniary obligations, whether direct or indirect, of an individual or company.

Lien.—A valid claim by reason of some debt.

Limitation.—In commercial law, the expiry of a right through lapse of time.

Liquidation.—The settling and adjustment of accounts.

Manifest.—The specification of a ship's cargo and passengers.

Maturity.—The time when a payment is due.

Monopoly.—The exclusive privilege of dealing in or manufacturing any particular commodity.

Mortgage.—A conditional conveyance of property giving a right of redemption.

Mortgagee.—One to whom such a conveyance is given.

Mortgagor.—One giving such a conveyance.

National Banks.—Banking institutions established in the United States under the provisions of an act of Congress, the object of which is to unify the currency. Banks organized under this act can issue their individual notes (only upon the basis of United States bonds deposited in the archives of the United States Government).

Negotiable Paper.—Notes, drafts, or other written obligations which are transferable and pass readily from hand to hand.

Net.—The amount remaining after making all deductions.

Options.—A class of Stock Exchange transactions which are described as a put and call, or a put or call. A put and call is where a person gives so much per cent. for the option of buying or selling so much stock on a certain fixed day at a price fixed the day the option money is given. A put is when a person gives so much for the option of selling under a like condition; and a call is when so much is given for the option of buying only.

Partnership.—An association of two or more persons for the transaction of any business.

Par Value.—The face value.

Payee.—The person to whom a payment is due.

Posting.—Copying or transferring into the ledger the entries made in the day book or other books.

Premium.—The percentage or sum of money paid to a company or underwriters for life assurance, or any similar kind of insurance.

Protest.—A notary's official notice of non-payment of a note, draft, or check.

Real Estate.—A term which is applied to land in its most enlarged signification, including everything that legally passes with it in making conveyance of the land.

Rebate.—A reduction in consideration of prompt payment or former agreement.

Receipt.—A written acknowledgment of payment.

Reprisal.—The act of seizing ships or property, as indemnity for unlawful seizure, or detention.

Salvage.—Compensation for assistance in saving a vessel.

Schedule.—An inventory.

Scrip.—A certificate of joint stock.

Securities.—Documents showing evidence of, and securing a right to, a debt or property of any kind, as bills of exchange, bills of lading, bonds, certificates of stock, deeds, dock warrants, leases, policies.

Set-off.—A claim offsetting a debt.

Short Exchange.—Bills of exhange made payable at sight, or at short sight; that is, in a little time, three days or so, after being presented to the payer.

Sight.—The time when a draft is presented to be cashed.

Silent Partner.—One who furnishes capital but whose name does not appear in the firm.

Sinking Fund.—A fund set apart from earnings, or other sources of income, for the redemption of debts of government or of a corporation.

Staple.—A standard commodity or production.

Statute Law.—A law established by act of the legislative power. The written will of the legislature expressed according to the forms necessary to constitute it the law of the state. The written law of the state in contradistinction to the common or unwritten law.

Sterling.—The British standard of coinage.

Stock Account.—A ledger account representing the proprietor and showing the net investment.

Suspend.—To stop payment.

Syndicate.—Parties privileged to finance public loans, etc.; an association organized to promote some object, discharge some trust, or negotiate some business.

Tare.—A deduction from the gross weight of goods on account of the packing.

Tariff.—A cartel or list of duties on exports and imports.

Teller.—A bank official who pays out and receives money.

Transfer.—A conveyance of right, property, or title.

Treasury Notes.—Notes of various denominations issued by the government and received in payment for all dues (except for duties on imported goods).

Voucher.—A document proving a receipt or other fact.

PARLIAMENTARY RULES OF ORDER

TO EFFECT AN ORGANIZATION.

After a call to order has been given for a stated meeting or to effect a certain organization, any person interested, or appointed by common consent, may call the meeting to order, and state the reason for the assemblage, asking any of those assembled to nominate a chairman. He puts motions or nominations to vote until the majority agree upon one man who is declared elected, takes the chair and proceeds to conduct an election of secretary and the other necessary officers required for the time being, until a permanent organization can be effected; these officers can be made permanent if the assemblage so agrees. The organization also can be made permanent by a vote. The chairman appoints a committee to draft a constitution, by-laws and rules of order which should contain at least these articles: 1. The name and object of the society. 2. Qualifications for membership. 3. Officers, how elected and duties. 4. Meetings of the society. 5. How to amend the constitution. At a second meeting the constitution should be adopted and signed by all who wish to become members; by-laws can be adopted and a committee appointed to nominate permanent officers to be elected at this or a future meeting.

DUTIES OF THE SEVERAL OFFICERS.

The Chairman or President enforces the rules adopted; calls the house to order; announces its business; sustains order; explains and decides questions of order with the provisions of reversal being given the house; appoints all committees not otherwise provided for; recognizes speakers; submits motions; puts to vote all questions regularly moved; announces results; signs official documents. He is given precedence in speaking on questions of order and decides tie votes.

The Vice-President acts for the president in his absence.

The Secretary records the proceedings of the organization; writes all letters; calls the roll for absentees or votes; reads minutes of previous meeting; reads all papers and documents to the organization; keeps committees informed of their work; signs all records and is responsible for all papers belonging to the organization. The secretary can act in the absence of both president and vice-president to appoint a temporary chairman.

The Corresponding Secretary has charge of all correspondence received or sent out by the organization.

The Treasurer handles all moneys of the organization, receiving and disbursing as ordered by vote and accounts for it to the society.

MEMBERSHIP.

Membership implies that one has been regularly received according to the rules of the organization, and has duly signed the constitution. A member must obtain the consent of the chairman before he can address the house; must speak only on the subject in hand, unless otherwise permitted; must give due respect to fellow members in his speech and promptly yield to the chairman's call to order. A majority of members constitutes a quorum, unless otherwise designated by the constitution.

MOTIONS.

A Motion can be made by any member who properly obtains the audience of the house, but after a motion has been seconded it cannot be recalled except by the permission of the house. No motion can be made while a member is speaking nor while another motion is before the house. Motions must be written if so desired by any member or vote of the house.

GENERAL ORDER OF MOTIONS.

1. To appoint a time of adjournment. **B.**
2. To adjourn for unlimited recess. **A E F.**
3. Orders of the day. **A E H N.**
4. To lay upon the table. **A E G.**
5. Call for the previous question.
6. To postpone action to a fixed time. **C.**
7. To refer to committee. **D.**
8. To amend or to reconsider. **I K.**
9. To suppress or postpone indefinitely. **D E.**

RULES GOVERNING MOTIONS.

A—Not debatable.
B—Not debatable while another question is before the house.
C—Limited debate allowed on propriety of postponement.
D—Concerns the main question.
E—Only amendment permitted is a motion to adjourn.
F—Cannot be reconsidered.
G—If voted for affirmatively cannot be reconsidered.
H—In order even when another has the floor.
I—Precedes all except adjournment, but cannot be put by any person voting with the minority.
K—A motion to amend an amendment to an amendment cannot be sustained.
L—The chair is sustained when an appeal to the house results in a tie.
M—Requires a two-thirds vote, unless special ruling is made.
N—No second required.

A QUESTION.

A Question should be put first on the affirmative side and then on the negative. If any doubt arises as to the results, a division of the house may be had. A question can be lost in a tie unless the chairman casts the deciding vote affirmatively. After a question has been put it is not debatable until after the affirmative is put, when any one, not having spoken before, may speak before the negative is put. Several questions in one may be divided and taken separately. No one can vote on a question affecting himself alone. A member has a right to change his vote, if not by ballot, before the final result is announced, but not afterward.

ORDER IN DEBATE.

When a Person wishes to speak he must rise in his seat, address himself to the chair, who must recognize him by name, thus giving him permission to speak. If several should arise at the same time, the chairman must signify who shall speak first. No member should be allowed to speak more than twice, except to

give a mere explanation without special leave of the house, and the time a speaker may hold the floor is unlimited unless there is some rule of the organization limiting the speakers. If the chair rises to speak, the person standing must sit down until the chair has finished. In referring to another member it should not be by his name, but as "the previous speaker," "my opponent," or some such descriptive phrase. When a member is called to order he should sit down and not attempt to speak again until he has permission from the chair.

ORDER OF EXERCISE.

After an Organization is effected, the order of exercises adopted depends upon what is best suited for that body's deliberations.

1. Call to order.
2. Roll-call.
3. Reading, approval, correction and adoption of the minutes of previous meeting.
4. Reports of Standing Committees.
5. Reports of Special Committees.
6. Unfinished Business.
7. New Business.
8. Communications.
9. Orders of the Day.
10. Election of Officers.
11. Reception of New Members.
12. Announcements.
13. Adjournment.

PARLIAMENTARY DON'TS

Don't attempt to discuss a motion until it has been stated by the chair.

Don't antagonize unnecessarily; nobody loves a barking dog even if he don't bite.

Don't be carried away in debate by a fervor of frenzy; moderation will win your cause most surely with reasonable minds, and your opinions will have more weight.

Don't be too exacting to have the letter of the law enforced.

Don't forget that the common laws of politeness and respect due fellow-man maintain just the same in the society hall as in the drawing-room, even if the by-laws of the organization have no definite ruling on these points.

Don't cheapen your opinion in the eyes of others by speaking too often or upon every occasion. Keep quiet until you have something to say and a good reason for saying it.

Don't preface a motion with "I move you," but say "I move that."

Don't leave it to the chairman to handle a motion relating especially to himself. The secretary or maker of the motion should state the question, put it to vote and announce the result.

WILLS

All persons of sound mind and proper age may dispose of their property by last will and testament. In some States minors may bequeath personal property. The limitation for disposing of personal estate by will is eighteen years for males and sixteen years for females.

All wills must be made in writing and subscribed with the testator's full name, unless the person be prevented from so doing by the extremity of his last illness, when his name may by signed in his presence, and by his express direction.

A will requires at least two attesting witnesses.

The form of a will is not material, provided it manifests, in a sufficiently clear manner, the intention of the testator. It may be put in any language he may choose.

A will may be revoked at any time by the testator.

The following are among the modes of revoking a will.

First. By subsequent instrument. A second will nullifies a former one, provided it contains words expressly revoking it, or that it makes a different and incompatible disposition of the property.

Second. By the destruction of the will.

Third. By marriage. Marriage, and the birth of a child after the execution of a will, is a presumptive revocation of such will, provided a wife and a child are left unprovided for.

The will of an unmarried woman is annulled by her marriage. She may make a deed of settlement of her estate, however, before marriage, empowering her to retain the right to make a will after marriage.

Children born after the execution of the will, and in the lifetime of the father, will inherit at the death of the testator in like manner as if he had died without making a will.

Fourth. By alteration of estate. Any alteration of the estate or interest of the testator in the property devised, implies a revocation of the will.

A sale of the devised property, or a valid agreement to sell it, is a legal revocation of such will.

A codicil, so far as it may be inconsistent with the will, works as a revocation.

A subsequent will, duly executed, revokes all former wills, though no words to that effect may be used.

Property can not be devised to corporations, unless they are expressly authorized to receive bequests by their charters.

A will should not be written by a legatee or devisee; nor should either of them, or an executor, or anyone interested in the will, be called upon to witness such will.

Aliens not authorized by law to hold property can not receive bequests.

All debts and incumbrances must be settled before the bequests shall be distributed.

A codicil, that is an addition or supplement to a will, must be executed with the same formalities as the will itself. The witnesses may be the same or different ones. When there are several codicils, the later operate to revive and republish the earlier ones.

LEGAL AND LOCAL HOLIDAYS

JANUARY 1.—New Year's Day. In Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

JANUARY 8.—Anniversary of Battle of New Orleans.

JANUARY 19.—Lee's Birthday. In Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, and Arkansas.

FEBRUARY 12.—Anniversary of Birth of Abraham Lincoln.

FEBRUARY 22.—Washington's Birthday. All States except Mississippi.

MARCH 2.—Anniversary of the Independence of Texas. In Texas

MARCH 4.—Inauguration Day. In District of Columbia in years when a President of the United States is inaugurated. Mardi Gras is a legal holiday in Alabama and Louisiana.

MARCH 17.—(St. Patrick's Day).—Is observed locally as a holiday.

APRIL 19.—Patriots' Day. In Maine and Massachusetts.

APRIL 21.—Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto, is observed as a legal holiday in Texas.

APRIL 26.—Confederate Memorial Day. In Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi.

MAY 10.—Confederate Memorial Day. In North Carolina and South Carolina.

MAY 30.—Memorial Day. Is observed in Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

JUNE 3.—Jefferson Davis's Birthday. In Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, and South Carolina.

JUNE 17.—Anniversary of Battle of Bunker Hill, is observed in Massachusetts.

JULY 4.—Independence Day. A legal holiday in all the States of the Union.

OCTOBER 12.—Columbus Day. In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island.

DECEMBER 25.—Christmas Day. In all the States of the Union.

ELECTION DAY.—National, state and general election days are observed in Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Usually the last Thursday in November, observed in all states, but not a statutory holiday.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Is observed in Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

LABOR DAY.—The first Monday in September is generally observed throughout the United States as Labor Day—a legal holiday.

POSTAGE AND POSTAL INFORMATION

General Guide to Classification of Domestic Mail Matter.

First Class.—Includes written matter and matter closed against inspection.

Second Class.—Includes newspapers and periodicals bearing notice of entry as second-class matter.

Third Class.—Includes all printed matter upon paper not having the nature of actual, personal correspondence, except newspapers and periodicals, bearing notice of entry as second-class matter.

Fourth Class.—Includes merchandise and all other matter not comprehended in the first, second, and third classes.

Limit of Weight.—The limit of weight of matter in the domestic mails is four (4) pounds for each package thereof, except:

1. Single books.
2. Documents published or circulated by order of Congress.
3. Single volumes of reading matter for the blind on which the limit of weight is ten pounds.
4. Second-class matter.

NOTE.—*Matter of a higher class enclosed with matter of a lower class subjects the whole package to the higher rate.*

Domestic Mail Matter.

Domestic mail matter includes matter deposited in the mails for local delivery, or for transmission from one place to another within the United States, or to or from or between the possessions of the United States.

Porto Rico and Hawaii are included in the term "United States." The Philippine Archipelago, Guam, Tutuila (including all adjacent islands of the Samoan group which are possessions of the United States), and the Canal Zone are included in the term "Possessions of the United States."

Domestic rates of postage apply to mail matter sent from the United States to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, and the United States postal agency at Shanghai, China, and matter addressed to officers or members of the crew of vessels of war of the United States.

Classification and Postage Rates.

Domestic mail matter is divided into four classes:

First Class.—Rate, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. Limit of weight, 4 pounds. United States postal cards, 1 cent each; post cards, 1 cent each.

Second Class.—Unsealed.—Rate, 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Publishers' rate, 1 cent a pound. Full prepayment required. No limit of weight.

Third Class.—Unsealed.—Rate, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight, 4 pounds, except it be a single book.

Fourth Class.—Unsealed.—Rate, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, except seeds, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, which are 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction. Full prepayment required. Limit of weight, 4 pounds, except it be a single book.

FOREIGN MAIL MATTER AND RATES OF POSTAGE.

Classification.

Articles for or from foreign countries (except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama) are classified as "letters," "post cards," "printed matter," "commercial or business papers," and "samples of merchandise."

Rates of Postage.

The rates of postage applicable to all foreign countries, other than those above mentioned, and Great Britain and Germany, are (in cents) as follows:

Letters, for the first ounce or fraction of an ounce	5
For each additional ounce	3
Single postal cards, each	2
Double postal cards, each	4
Printed matter of all kinds, each 2 ounces	1
Commercial papers, for first 10 ounces	5
For each additional 2 ounces	1
Samples of merchandise, for first 4 ounces	2
For each additional 2 ounces	1
Registration fee in addition to postage	10

Agreements have been entered into with Great Britain and Germany, whereby the Domestic rate for letters (2 cents an ounce) applies to these countries also.

TONY BUCCI